

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes
no

~~M: 16-31-008~~
~~M: 16-31-008~~

Property Name: Central Utility Plant (Building 101) Inventory Number: _____

Address: ~~9000 Rockville Pike~~ 16701 Elmer Schwi Rd Dickerson City: Bethesda Zip Code: 20892 20842

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: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? yes 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)

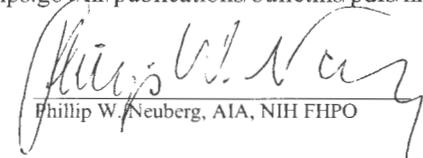
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

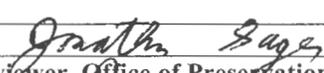
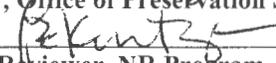
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

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 Power Plant (also known as Building 101) 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 boiler house, it remains essentially a service structure. Its efficient, simple architectural design by the Washington D.C. firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern, and Mattern, is a respectable but otherwise undistinguished interpretation of the International Style popularized by modernist architects such as Mies van der Rohe. As a support structure, its purpose was utilitarian. 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 original Power Plant, also known of 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:  Date Prepared: 4/09/2013
Phillip W. Neuberg, AIA, NIH FHPO

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
<u></u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>5/30/13</u> Date
<u></u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>5/22/13</u> Date

201301534

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

The Central Utility Plant (Building 101) at the National Institutes of Health Animal Center (NIHAC) was constructed from 1963 to 1965 to “cover” the boilers, chillers and controls located within its walls. The structure is a simple, flat roofed, rectangular volume, approximately 20 feet in height. The superstructure consists of pre-cast hollow core concrete roof planks supported by a continuous bond beam and fabricated bar joists which in turn rest upon shelf pockets or brackets in the concrete masonry unit walls. The exterior of the building is clad with salmon-colored brick veneer. Daylight into the facility is maximized by glazing the entire length and height of the South Elevation with a curtain wall. Following the 2000 construction of a replacement plant (Building 101A), Building 101 is now used primarily as a storage building for the grounds crew.

The plant was constructed for the production of the required heating and cooling necessary for warming the animals and caretakers during the colder months as well as the insufferably hot and humid Maryland summers. The building’s chaste modernist aesthetic, devoid of applied ornamentation and emphasizing geometric purity, dovetailed nicely with the GSA’s emphasis upon efficiency and economy in building design. Whether such an aesthetic was respectful or appropriate to the visual characteristics and cultural heritage of this site was of no consequence. Building 101 is hardly among the best examples of the style of design in the region, and there are no known historical events associated with its use; 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:16-31-8)
Inventory No. M:16-31-0008

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Central Utility Plant

other NIH Building 101

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

Inventory No. M: 16-31-0008

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.

The Central Utility Plant (Building 101) 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 as a simple, flat roofed, rectangular volume to "cover" the boilers, chillers and controls located within its walls. This equipment comprises a centralized system providing primary heating and cooling to the permanent buildings in the immediate vicinity. The structure is one story and approximately 20 feet in height.

The superstructure consists of pre-cast hollow core concrete roof planks supported by a continuous bond beam and fabricated bar joists which in turn rest upon shelf pockets or brackets in the concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls.

The exterior of the building is clad with salmon-colored brick veneer in a running bond, over rigid insulation board and CMU back-up. Daylight into the facility is maximized by glazing the entire length and height of the South Elevation with a curtain wall formed by readily available, industrial fixed and operable single paned window glass set within aluminum sash and frames. Exterior doors are hollow metal set in metal frames and coiling overhead doors. The slight pitched roofing system is comprised of a built-up tar and gravel roof cover over mechanically fastened rigid insulation boards on pre-cast concrete roof plank. Drainage is by internal rain leaders.

Interior floor finishes are concrete, with vinyl composition tile in office and restroom areas. Wall surfaces are mostly painted CMU. Ceiling finishes are painted concrete. Interior doors are predominately full panel hollow metal set in metal frames with automatic closers.

The original structure contained boilers 1, 2 and 3. In 1971, to accommodate campus growth, another boiler was added within a 25'-0" deep addition to the west elevation. The north and west walls of the addition were constructed of face brick over CMU blocks to match the existing construction. Similarly, the South wall of the addition was designed and constructed in glass to match the existing South wall. The execution was so well done that it is impossible to read what was original from what was added eight years later.

In 2000, a new Central Utility Plant (Building 101A) was built in a location immediately south of the Building 101. The cost and logistical issues of an addition and upgrades to the original plant were obviated by construction of a new plant. Decommissioning of the old plant followed. Now Building 101 is primarily used as a storage for the grounds crew; however, the majority of space houses office, storage space, and abandoned heating and cooling equipment from the building's former use.

See attached photographs and photograph list.

8. Significance

Inventory No. M: 16-31-0008

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 Archaeological 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 References

Inventory No. M: 16-31-0008

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _____
 Acreage of historical setting _____
 Quadrangle name Poolesville, MD

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

Building 101 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: 16-31-8)
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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*).

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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.

Central Utility Plant (Building 101)

Quite logically, among the first structures to be erected on the campus was the Central Utility Plant (Building 101). When built it was referred to as the "Power Plant," but it was constructed for the production of the required heating and cooling necessary for warming

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the animals and caretakers during the colder months as well as the insufferably hot and humid Maryland summers. The boilers were oil fed and steam generating.

Stylistically the original plant belongs to the modernist aesthetic that was promulgated by the German expatriate architect Mies Vander Rohe and often imitated, to varying degrees of success, by American architects in the 1960's. This chaste aesthetic, devoid of applied ornamentation and emphasizing geometric purity dovetailed nicely with the GSA's emphasis upon efficiency and economy in building design. Whether such an aesthetic was respectful or appropriate to the visual characteristics and cultural heritage of this site was of no consequence.

While certainly exhibiting the rationalist aesthetics associated with the International Style, Building 101 is hardly among the best examples of the style of design in the region.

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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.

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 101 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.

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.

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Continuation Sheet

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

Reed, Paula S. 2011. Tillers of the Soil. Frederick, MD: Catoctin 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: 16-31-8)

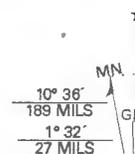
MIHP Inventory No. M:16-31-0008
Central Utility Plant ("Building 101")
Dickerson, MD
Montgomery County
Poolesville Quadrangle, MD-VA 2011 (39.131 and -77.480)



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

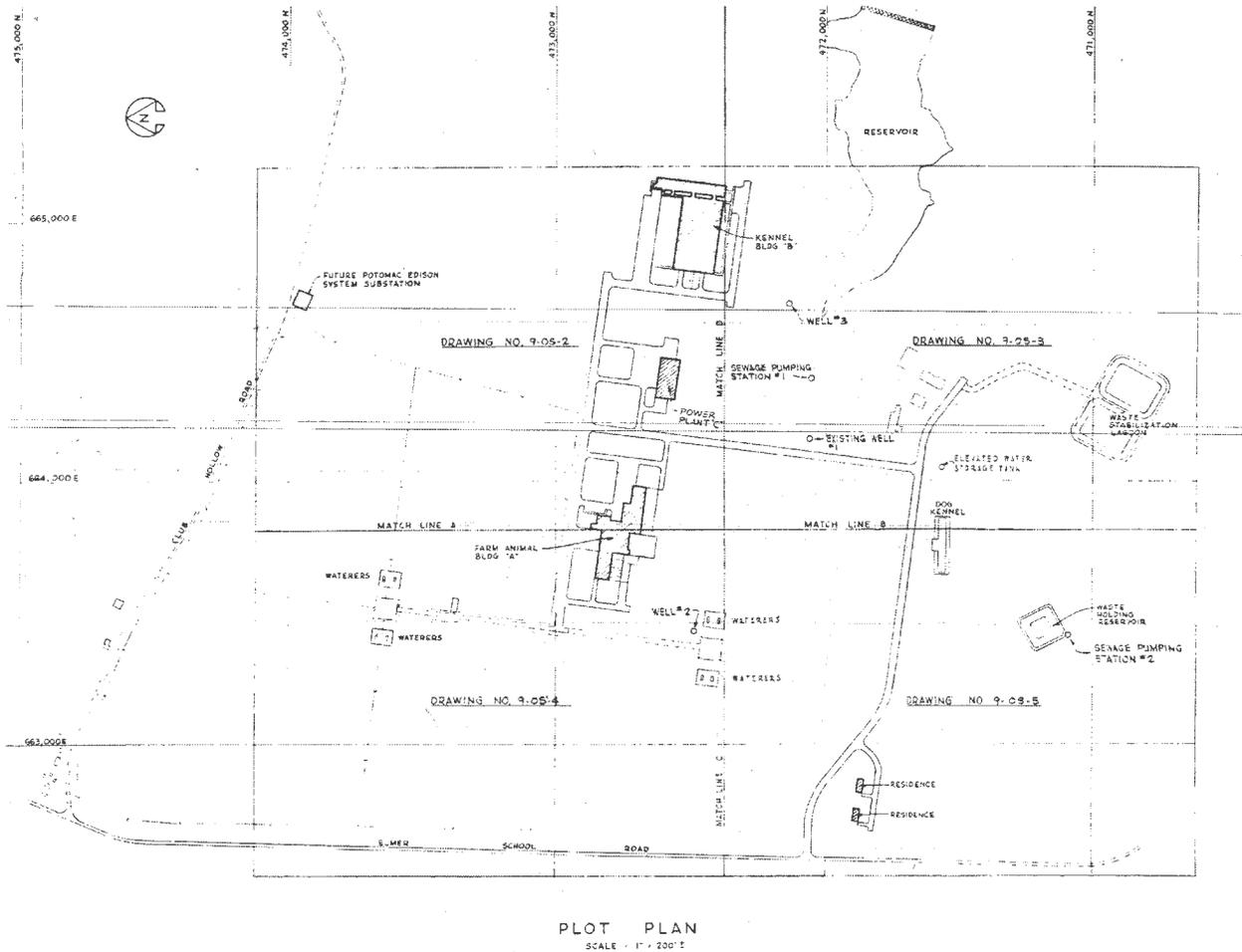
U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
TJ
Grid Zone Designation
18S

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Supplemental Historical Photos and Drawings

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Plot Plan of the National Institutes of Health Animal Center, dated 10/8/1962. Building 101 is labeled, "POWER PLANT."

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.

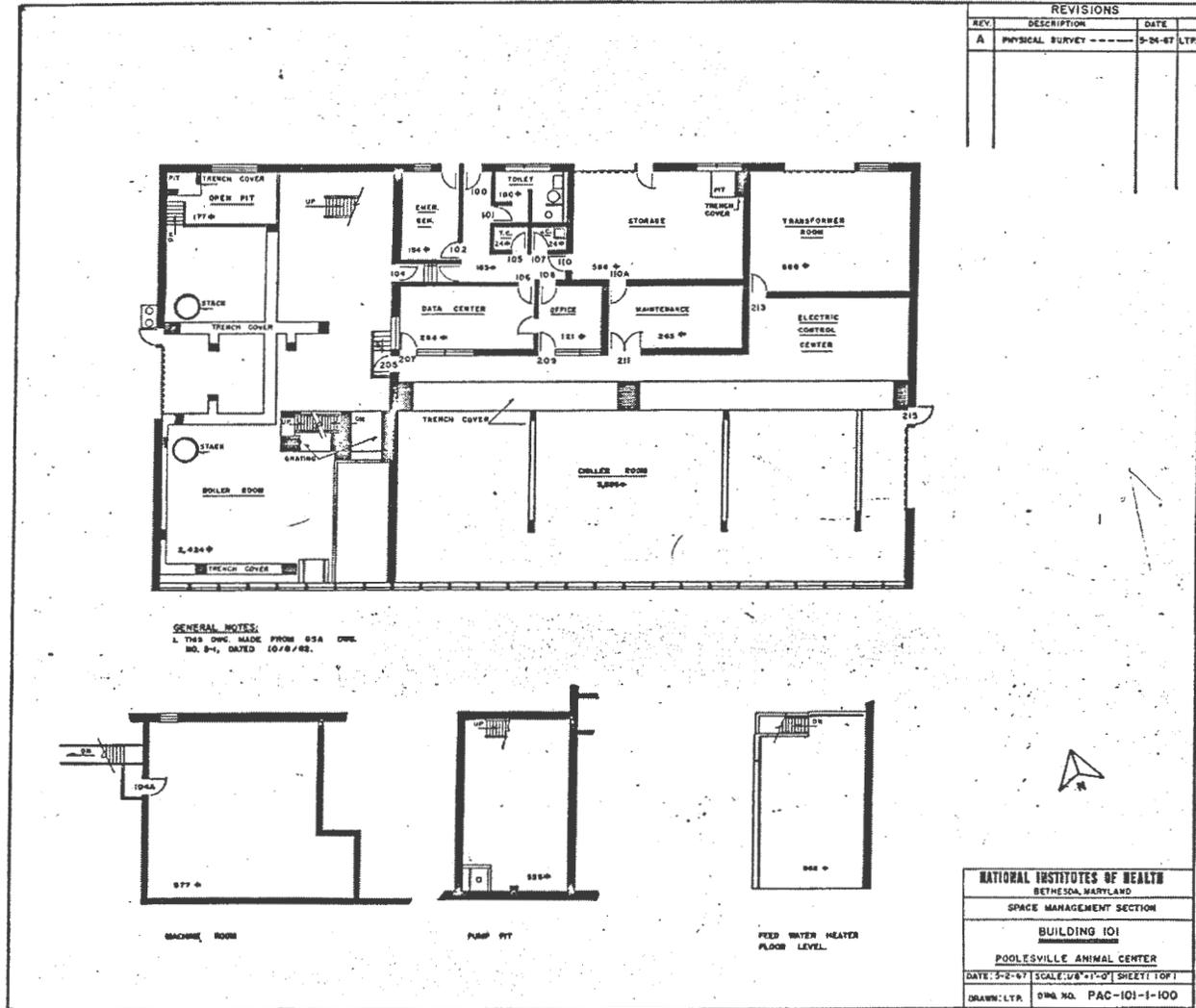
Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

(M:16-31-8)

Inventory No. M: 16-31-0008

Name
Supplemental Historical Photos and Drawings

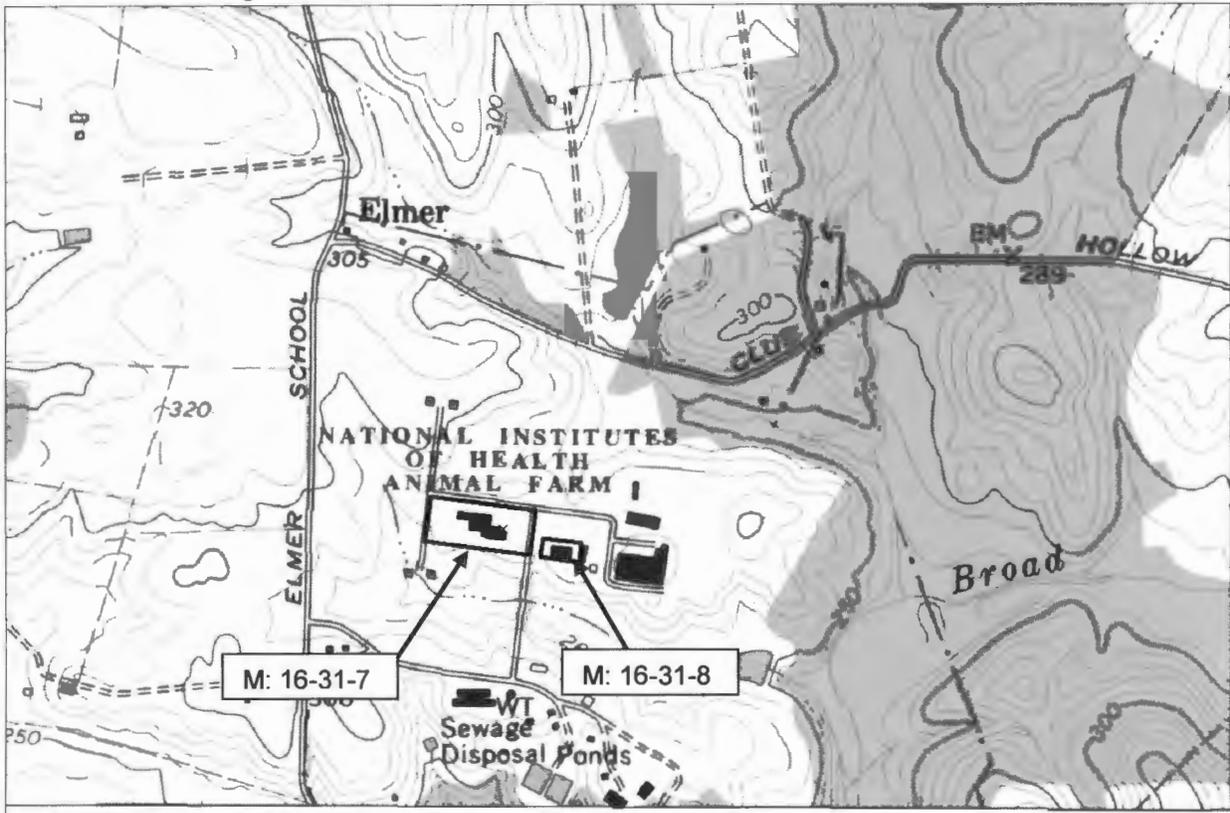
Page 2



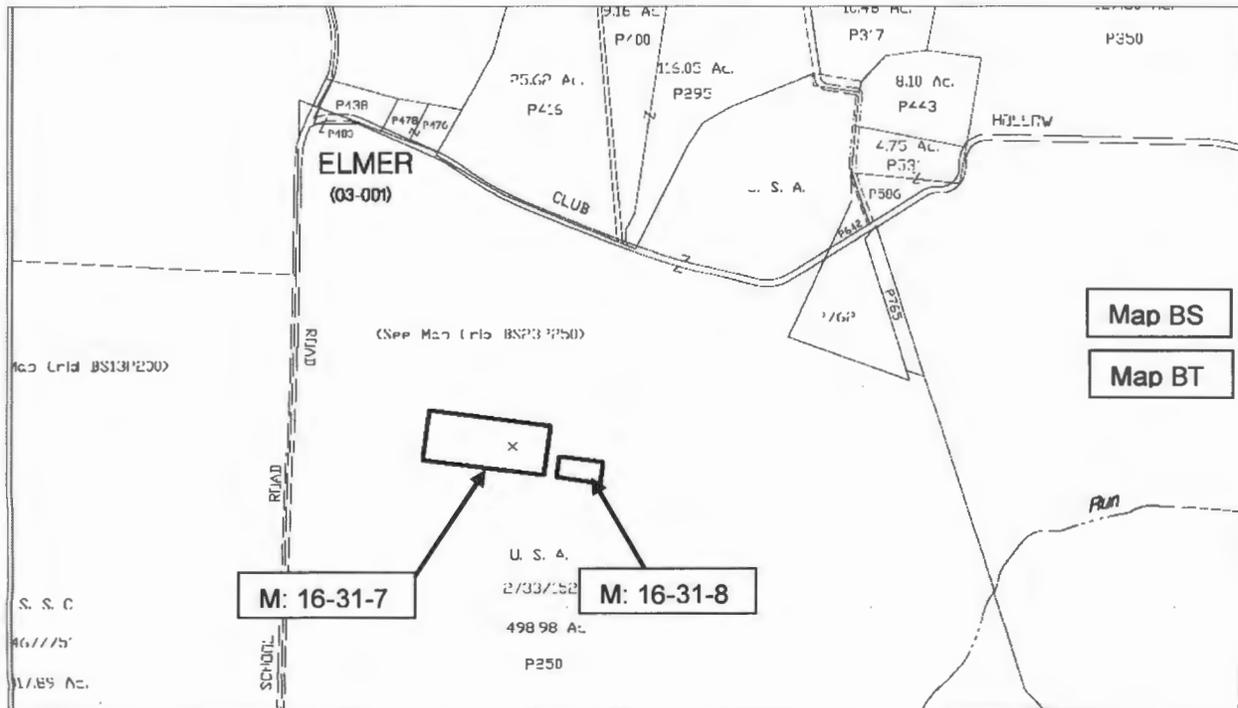
NIH Space Management Floor Plan, dated 5/2/1967.

Source: NIH Space Management Section. 1967. "Building 101, Poolsville Animal Center." Architectural drawings dated 5/2/1967. Original drawings on file at the National Institutes of Health Animal Center.

M: 16-31-8
 Central Utility Plant (Building 101)
 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
Central Utility Plant (Building 101)
Montgomery County, MD

(M:16-31-8)
MIHP Inventory No. M: 16-31-0008

Number	Description	Photographer	Photo Date	Filename
1	Oblique view of southeast corner.	unknown	5/25/2011	M; 16-31-0008_2011-05-25_01.tif
2	North elevation.	unknown	6/16/2009	M; 16-31-0008_2009-06-16_01.tif



M: 16-31-8

#1 of 2.

CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT (BUILDING 101)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN

5/25/2011

FILE AT SHPO^{MD}

"OBLIQUE VIEW OF SOUTHEAST CORNER"

3974614, oblique view - south and east e

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



M:16-31-8

#2 of 2

CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT (BUILDING 101)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN

6/16/2009

FILE AT MD SHPO

"NORTH ELEVATION"

3974614, oblique view shows north and

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