

7. Description

Survey No. ~~M-21-199~~ M:21-183

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

RESOURCE TYPE: 1938 Dairy Barn now used as a community center

ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

The subject building faces east on Maryland Route 355, a six lane State Highway divided by a paved and planted median. The highway also serves as Gaithersburg's main street, Frederick Avenue. Interstate 370, a six lane major interstate connector, and a six lane county road, Shady Grove Road, are to the south, separated from the Barn by an apartment development. To the north is Rosemont, a detached single family housing development dating from the 1960's, which is partly in the County and partly in the City of Gaithersburg, an office building, and a row of churches that front on Frederick Avenue. West across Frederick Avenue is a long-term stay hotel built in 1997 and several small businesses. Residential townhouse and detached single family homes are behind the commercial strip.

The front lawn area features a shallow circular fountain ringed by seasonal flowers. The site is accessed by a one-way entrance driveway that leads along the north side of the structure to the rear parking lots. Exit is via a one-way driveway on the south side of the building.

The dairy barn is a tripartite barn with two smaller gambrel-roofed barns linked to the main barn by connector passageways. Originally these passageways were covered open-air walkways, but are now enclosed. The barns were part of a dairy operation from 1938 to 1970 but were donated by developer Eugene B. Casey to the City of Gaithersburg and converted to public use for a community center.

The first story is made of concrete blocks purchased in Frederick County. The second story is frame. The entire building is about 175 feet long, with a height of 35 feet in front and 45 to 59 feet along the back. The barn is about 80 feet across with a silo on each side. Each silo had a capacity of 150 tons of corn. The 60 dairy cows in the barn produced 300 gallons of milk daily, which were sold to the Thompson and Chestnut Farms dairies.

One of the silos has now been made into an observation dome, with a spiral staircase winding up from the lower floor. The other silo also has a spectacular transparent dome that can be illuminated. The central part of the barn where cows were once milked and hay was stored has been converted into various sized meeting rooms. The second floor hayloft is now a large activity room complete with mirrors on the walls and a barre to aid aspiring gymnasts and dancers.

8. Significance

Survey No. ~~M-21-199~~

Period	Areas of Significance	- Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Local History

Specific dates 1938 Builder/Architect Raymond Moore

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Eugene B. Casey Community Center, commonly known as Casey Barns, is a gateway feature at the southern entrance to Gaithersburg on the main North-South Highway, Maryland Route 355 or Frederick Avenue. It stands on a historic farm known as Mount Pleasant and serves both as a reminder of the area's agricultural past which extended from 1802 to 1969, and of the City's pledge to provide community facilities to its citizens. The large white barn with green trim and a six-acre tract surrounding it was donated to the City of Gaithersburg by Eugene Casey shortly after 64 acres in the immediate neighborhood of the barn were annexed by the city in 1969. The building has been a landmark at the southern boundary of Gaithersburg for over 60 years.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: III.) Piedmont, Montgomery County, City of Gaithersburg
 Chronological/Developmental Period(s): L) Modern Period 1930-Present
 Historic Period Themes: 2) Architecture/ Landscape Architecture, Community Planning
 Resource Type: Building/ agricultural, barn, dairy
 Category: Building
 Historic Environment: Rural
 Historic Function and Use: Agricultural, Dairy farm, barn
 Known Design Source: Raymond Moore

History and Significance continued on Attachment 8.1

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Casey Barns was built on a farm called "Mount Pleasant", originally owned and built by Colonel Zadok Magruder near the intersection of the present Shady Grove Road and South Frederick Avenue about 1807. Magruder's main home was "The Ridge" in Redlands on Muncaster Road and as far as is known, he did not live at Mount Pleasant.¹

The Magruder family arrived in Maryland in 1652 when Alexander Magruder was deported from Scotland as a plantation slave following the Scottish Rebellion. After the execution of Charles I of Great Britain, a bitter struggle ensued between Oliver Cromwell, acting for the "New Commonwealth" and for Parliament, against Charles II, backed by the Covenanters and loyal Royalists. It resulted in decisive battles, including those of Dunbar, 1650, and Worcester, 1651. The Scotts and Charles II suffered severe losses in each battle.

In the first battle, Sir Walter Scott records, "there were many prisoners made, and transported to America as slaves." Of the battle of Worcester, Sir Walter states, "the day was totally lost to Charles II and the Scotts, 3,000 men were slain, 10,000 taken prisoners, and such as survived their wounds and the horrors of crowded jails were shipped off as slaves to the plantations." There is no doubt that Alexander's arrival in Maryland as a slave identifies him as one of that vast number referred to. Tradition says he died in Calvert County in 1677.

John Magruder, of Dunblane, Prince George's County, obtained three or more grants of land between 1736 and 1766. His son, Zadok, the first to reside in Montgomery County, inherited six hundred acres in 1745 and built "The Ridge," the first Magruder house at Redlands. It was a two-story double log cabin with a huge stone chimney between the two parts, each with a fireplace, back to back.

Colonel Zadok Magruder, 1745-1811, was the third generation in Maryland, a grandson of Alexander Magruder. Colonel Magruder attained his rank in command of the "Home Defense Battalion of Lower Frederick County" during the Revolutionary War. He was appointed along with his brother, Nathan, as commissioner to establish the government of Montgomery County in 1776.

Col. Magruder's son and heir, Robert Pottinger Magruder, probably lived at and operated this farm. Robert P. Magruder was a farmer and involved in the early government, serving in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1799, 1800, and 1801. A brick house such as Mount Pleasant would have been appropriate to his station in life and his father already had a home at The Ridge. After Col. Magruder's death, Robert Pottinger Magruder owned and operated the farm until it was sold by his estate in 1838 with 437 acres of land to Lemuel Clements.

¹ Roger Brooke Farquahar, Old Homes and History of Montgomery County Maryland, Washington, D.C., originally 1952, this edition, 1962. The Zadok Magruder history was chiefly taken from site No. 111, "The Ridge" pages 312 and 313.

Lemuel Clements was born to Henry and Jane Clements in 1794 and was a well traveled adventurer before settling down in Montgomery County.² At age 22, Lemuel rode his saddle horse through the wilderness to Chicago, then called Fort Dearborn. When he returned, he told his family that he had ridden 2500 miles, and every morning when he started out on his day's trek, his horse invariably "turned his head towards home. His horse's sense of the best direction to go bore results, and in later years Lemuel made a point of impressing upon his children, of whom he had seven, that there was no place as good as Montgomery County, Maryland."³

Clements also told the home folks that, "he could have bought the whole of Fort Dearborn for \$500.00. There were hominy mortars in front of all the cabins and log stables near each one for the horses." This appraisal of Chicago then just have been a fair one, for the Encyclopedia Britannica gives the population in 1830 as "100 people living in a log cabin village."

But Lemuel was not yet cured of his "western fever." He made another horseback trip to St. Louis, returning via Louisville, Kentucky, and there met a remarkable man, George M. Bibb, a Marylander by birth. This friendship lasted throughout the remainder of their lives.

Bibb was a graduate of Princeton, had been admitted to the bar of Kentucky, and was on the Supreme Bench of that state. He was in the United States Senate for three terms, one of them as a colleague of Henry Clay, and in 1844 he became Secretary of the Treasury under John Tyler. After Judge Bibb's term as Secretary of the Treasury was ended, he practiced law in Washington and lived in Georgetown. He also set up a summer home in Gaithersburg near his protege, Lemuel Clements. His land stretched from Brown's Station on Clopper Road to the B&O tracks at Diamond Avenue in Gaithersburg and included the Meem property.⁴ After his death, Judge Bibb's desk, which he used when he was Secretary of the Treasury was given to Lemuel Clements, and it stood in the Rockville home of his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Clements Offutt for many years after.⁵

Lemuel tried studying law in Judge Bibb's office in Louisville, but remained there only a short time, returning to Montgomery County to marry Elizabeth Gardiner of Howard County in 1818. He and Elizabeth had seven children, including sons Peter Henry in 1819 and John Ambrose in 1825 and the farm became a family enterprise. Elizabeth Clements died in 1844 and Lemuel married Jane Abell in 1857.⁶ They had a daughter in 1865, Mary Elizabeth. Martenet and Bond's 1865 Map of Montgomery County, Maryland, shows "L. Clements" or

² Janet Manuel, Clements and Bibb Family genealogies, Gaithersburg: The Heart of Montgomery County, Gaithersburg, MD, 1978. Pages 343-344 and 338.

³ Roger Brooke Farquahar, Old Homes and History of Montgomery County Maryland, Washington, D.C., originally 1952, this edition, 1962. Lemuel Clements' early history was chiefly taken from site No. 59, "Mount Pleasant" pages 226 and 227.

⁴ Judy Christensen, "Martha Meem's 200 Acres", City of Gaithersburg, 1996.

⁵ Ibid. Mary Elizabeth Clements married Lee Offutt and lived at the corner of Hungerford Drive and Baltimore Road in a house which was later used as the WINX building before it was demolished to build Sunrise Assisted Living Apartments.

⁶ Judy Christensen, Gail Littlefield, Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Survey form "The Branch Farm/ The Royer House, 100 Central Avenue", 1998, City of Gaithersburg Planning Department.

"L. Clements, P" on three farmsteads along Frederick Avenue from The Muddy Branch to what is now Shady Grove Road.

Lemuel Clements died November 1, 1880. His sons and heirs from his first marriage inherited farmsteads on the west side of Frederick Avenue and Mary Elizabeth Clements from his second marriage inherited Mount Pleasant and 180 acres of land on the east and west side of Frederick Avenue, which was operated by her family until the death of her husband, Lee Offutt, in 1929. The house is no longer standing, but Roger Brookes Farquahar described it about 1950.

Driving from Washington to Frederick, one's attention is attracted to an old brick house to the left of the highway four miles beyond Rockville. It has every appearance of age in design and detail. Its situation commands a sweeping view for many miles toward the north and west.

The Mt. Pleasant house stands on a high knoll facing the east. Many years ago the ancient Braddock's Trail passed directly in front and close to (in front of) the house. The front hall leads through a door to a rear yard. A large room on the right is a parlor with a fireplace, and the room on the left a dining room with a large fireplace. This interesting old place has been owned for many years by Eugene Casey, local investor.⁷

Mount Pleasant and the farm was purchased by local businessman Eugene B. Casey.⁸ The farm stretched along the east and west sides of Frederick Avenue from the Muddy Branch to Shady Grove Road. Casey continued to use the land agriculturally for a number of years. Casey Barns was built in 1938 as a dairy barn. It had a secondary use as a signboard, most notably for political candidates in the 1940s. E. Russell Gloyd of Gaithersburg painted the exterior as a campaign sign for Roosevelt in 1940 and took photographs of the event.

As government facilities spread toward Frederick on Interstate 270 in the 1950's and 1960's, Casey saw opportunities to develop the farmland. An apartment complex was built to the south of the barn, and a detached single-family housing development built to the north. An office building was constructed on the corner of South Westland Drive and Frederick Avenue and the Good Shepherd Lutheran and Epworth Methodist Churches purchased land from Mr. Casey for new religious complexes along Frederick Avenue.

Dairying was not a compatible occupation among dense residential development and the operation was discontinued and the property planted to corn. Mount Pleasant was in ruins by the mid-1960's and was finally demolished. The barns were unused for a time and then donated to the City of Gaithersburg with six acres of land in 1969 when 64 acres of Casey's Mount Pleasant property was annexed into the City.⁹ According to an interview with Eugene Casey conducted by the Frederick Post,¹⁰ all the lumber came from Eugene Casey's two farms which were located across from one another on Maryland Route 355, now Frederick Avenue. A local saying credits two families with providing the lumber. "The Doves cut it and Moxley

⁷ Op. Cit. Roger Brooke Farquahar, Old Homes and History of Montgomery County Maryland, Washington, D.C., originally 1952, this edition, 1962. p 226 and 227.

⁸ Montgomery County Land Records 668/209 for 191.17 acres of land

⁹ Montgomery County Sentinel Newspaper, April 27, 1977.

¹⁰ Interview with Eugene Casey, donor of the barn, the Frederick Post, February 8, 1975.

sawed it." Raymond Moore of Washington designed the barn from Mr. Casey's general plan. The concrete blocks used for the first level were purchased in Frederick County. The second story is frame. The 60 dairy cows in the barn produced 300 gallons of milk daily, which were sold to the Thompson and Chestnut Farms dairies.¹¹

In 1971 Eugene B. Casey deeded the barn and land to the City of Gaithersburg for use as a community center.¹² The community center renovation was funded through State Open Space, Community Development Block Grant, and city funds. An aggressive fund-raising drive in 1977 and 1978 raised money for center equipment through outright donations of money and by a community rummage sale. The barn was ready in the fall of 1977 and the formal dedication ceremony took place in November 1977.¹³

One of the silos has now been made into an observation dome, with a spiral staircase winding up from the lower floor. The other silo also has a spectacular transparent dome. In the center part of the barn where cows were once milked and hay was stored, various sized meeting rooms are now provided. The second story hayloft has a large activity room complete with mirrors on the walls and a barre to aid aspiring gymnasts and dancers.

The center was an immediate success. The City Recreation Guide for spring of 1978 showed an average of 35 to 40 groups using the center each month. Center use has not diminished. 1994 records showed approximately 9,000 people using the Casey Community Center each month. During the course of each week, the barns are bustling with children in the pre-school programs, children and adults participating in the many interest and self-improvement classes and is constantly rented for weekday special events. Weekends are equally as busy with wedding parties, special events and the several religious groups who use the facility.¹⁴

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Montgomery County Land Records 4315/343 and 4315/346 and 4315/349 (April 20, 1971).

¹³ City of Gaithersburg Financial Plan, 1977-78, p.50., Montgomery County Sentinel, April 27, 1977.

¹⁴ The history of the barn as community center was written by Katie Teachout, City of Gaithersburg Parks and Recreation Department, 1995.

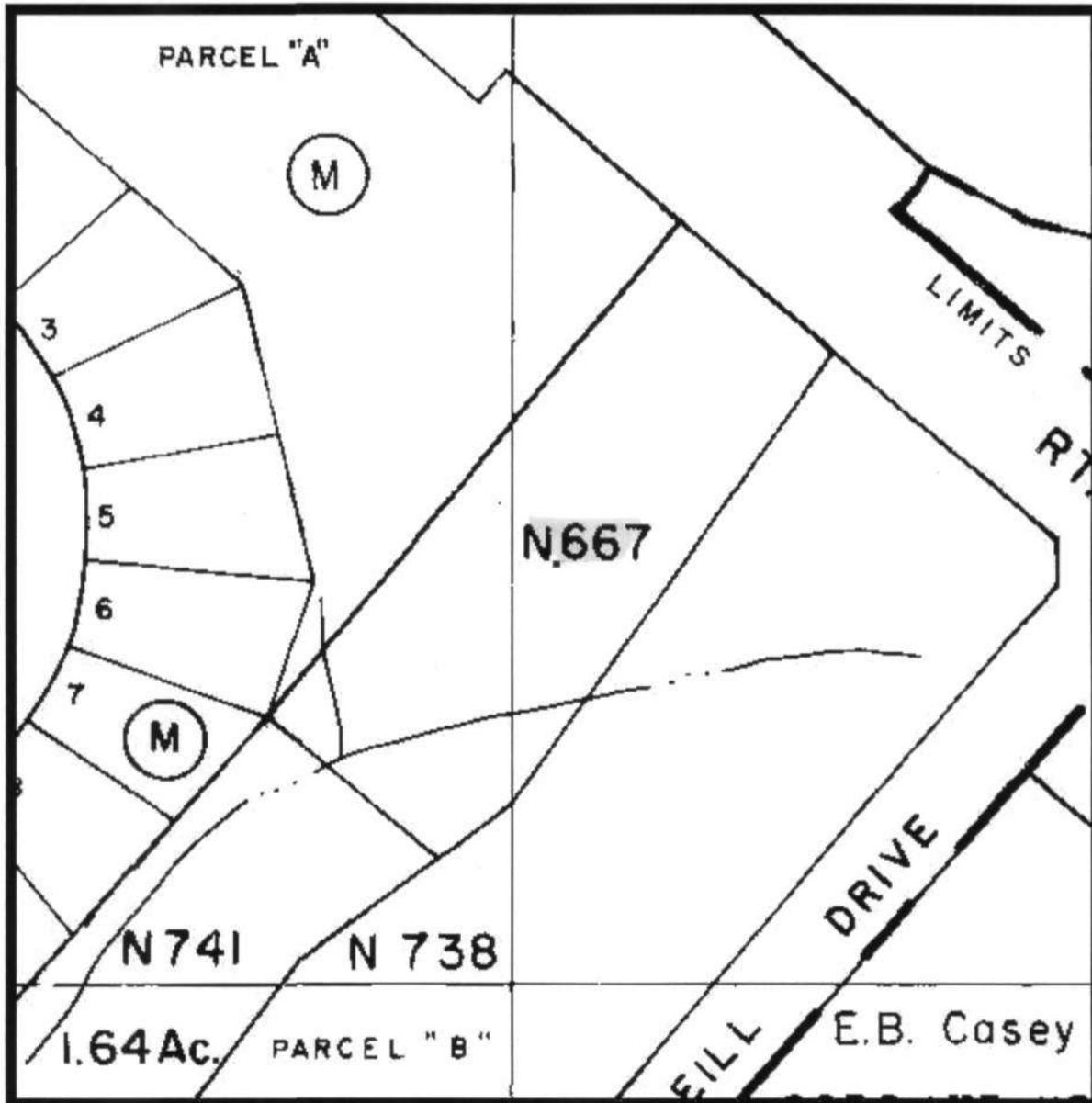
M:21-183



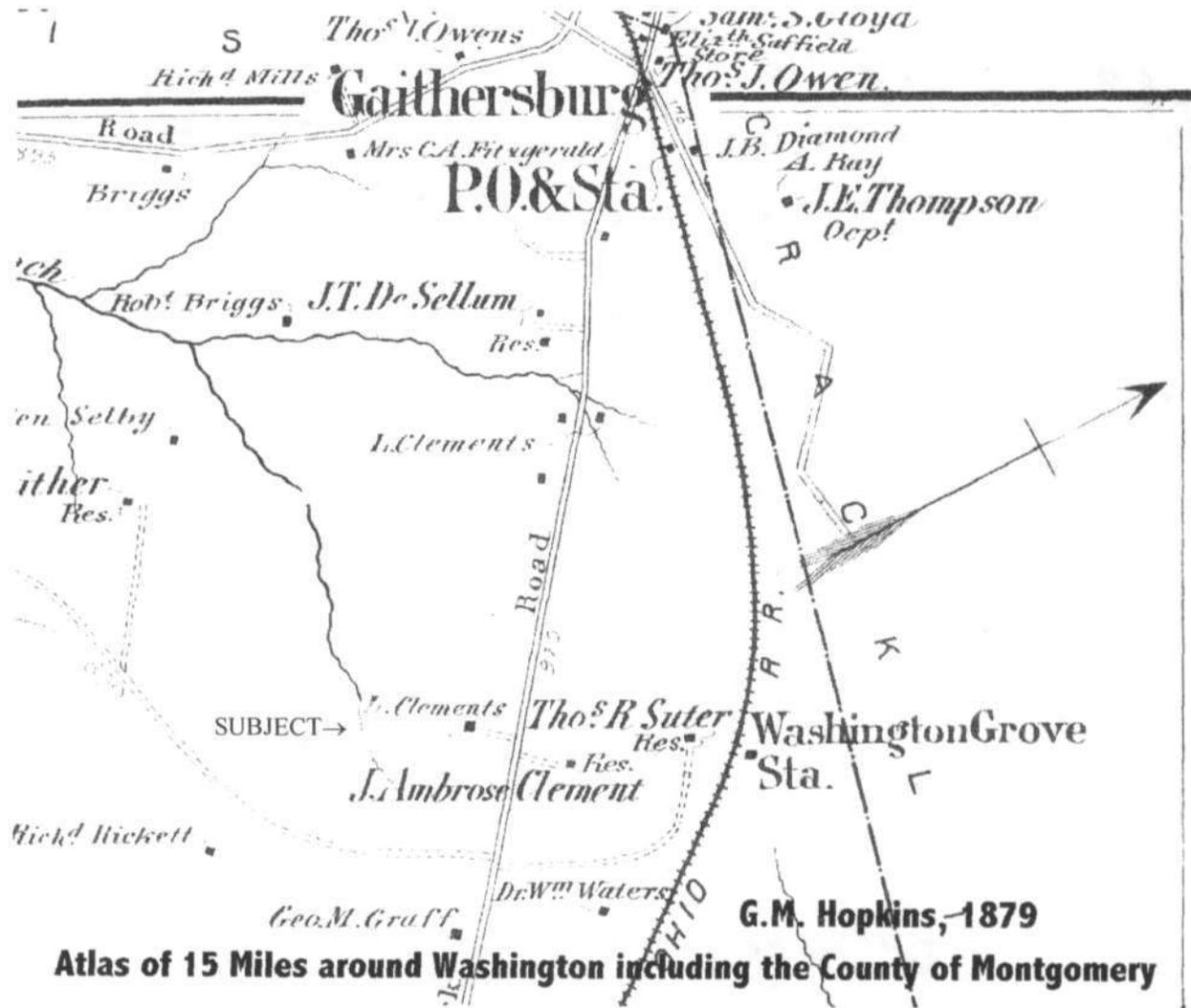
Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

Go Back
View Map
New Search

District - 09 Account Number - 01516363



Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Department of Planning ©2004.
For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning
web site at www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html



M: 21-183

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M-21-199

Montgomery County Land, will and plat records. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland; Gaithersburg. The Heart of Montgomery County; The Montgomery County Sentinel, the Washington Post and Frederick Post Newspapers, Martenet and Bond's 1865 map and Hopkins' 1878 Map of Montgomery County, City of Gaithersburg files and records.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.24 acres

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References - do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

verbal boundary description and justification

Plat 11214 Rosedale- City Parklands Unit 1. Tax Map FS63-N667

list all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

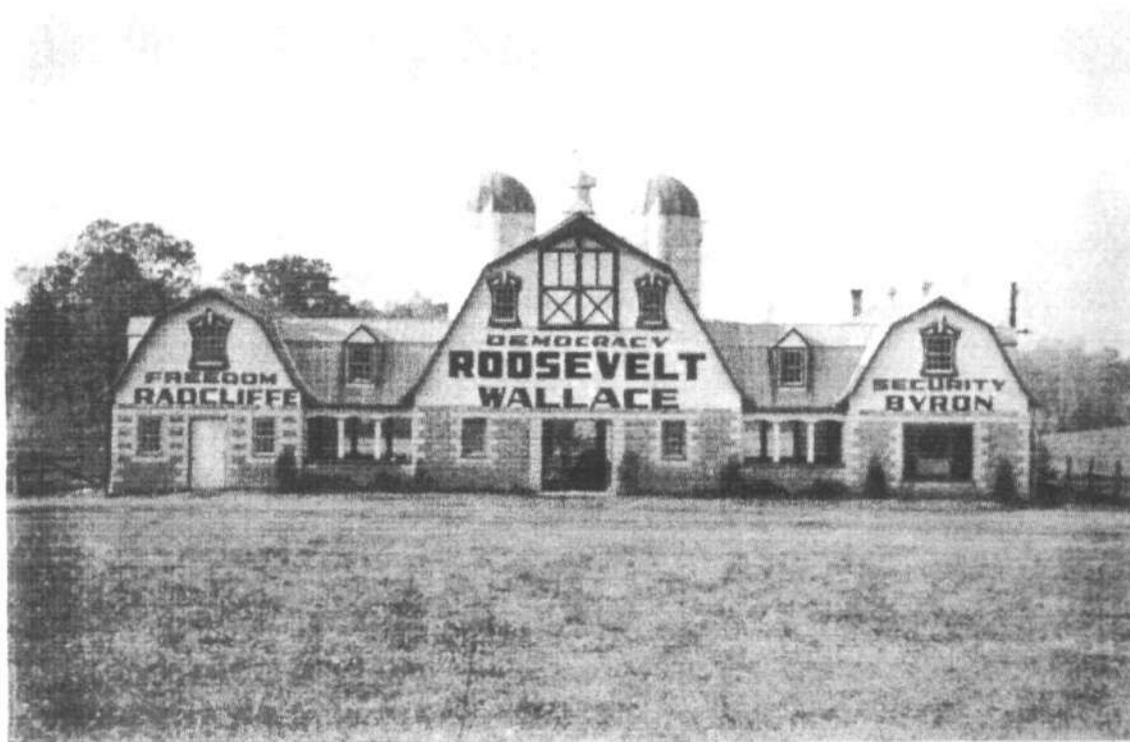
11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Gail Littlefield, Historian, and Judy Christensen, Architectural Historian		
organization	ArcHistory	date	November 1998
street & number	6 Walker Avenue	telephone	(301) 926-2650
city or town	Gaithersburg	state	Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023



The Casey Barn as it appeared in 1940, just before a large political rally. (Photo by E. Russell Gloyd.)

M: 21-183



H: 21-183



Maryland Historical Trust
 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
 Intercounty Connector Project

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Casey Barn

and/or common Casey Community Center Property

2. Location:

street & number 810 South Frederick Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town Gaithersburg ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education <input type="checkbox"/> private
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation

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

name City of Gaithersburg

street & number 31 South Summit Avenue

telephone no.:

city,town Gaithersburg

state and zip code MD 20877

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County

liber 4181

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center

folio 750

city,town Rockville

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Gaithersburg Historic Sites Survey

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records City of Gaithersburg

city,town Gaithersburg

state MD

7. Description

Survey No. M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Resource Count: 1

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

The Casey Barn is an early twentieth century barn complex which was converted into a multi-purpose community building in the mid-1970s. Constructed in 1938, the concrete block and wood-frame structure is located on the south side of Frederick Road in the City of Gaithersburg. The building is a three-part plan consisting of three connected front-gambrel roof barns. The central barn is 3-stories and flanked by two 2-story barns connected by 2-story gambrel-roof hyphens. The central barn extends further south, toward the rear, than the other barns and has two metal silos attached to the rear elevation.

The structure has a standing-seam metal roof which is capped by three large ventilators. The structure is constructed with molded concrete block on the foundation and first story and wood-frame above. The wood-frame portions of the building are sided with vinyl. The windows are replacement vinyl 6/6 double-hung. The building retains its integrity of form and fenestration pattern. Within the community center is an exhibit on the history of the original owner, Eugene Casey, and the role of the barn. Included is an historic photograph of the barn which demonstrates the architectural integrity of the building. All of the window openings were maintained. Several of the exterior doorways on the upper levels were enclosed but the original door remains on the facade. The only noticeable alteration is the addition of a modern glass entryways on the first story of the hyphens. The first story of the hyphens were originally arcades consisting of a closed concrete block railing and three arched openings.

The north, or front facade has a central entryway in the central barn. The entry is enclosed with vertical wood, double doors. The doorway is flanked by two double-hung windows. The second story has a single wood door centered in the elevation, while the third story has two double-hung windows and a central double door. The doorway has a pediment-shaped molded surround decorated with wood-sawn ornament. The hyphens which link the central barn with the flanking barns are identical. The first story is enclosed with plate glass and a set of glass double doors. The second story has a gable dormer with a double-hung window. The east barn has a central false wood door on the first story. The door is flanked by two double-hung windows. The second story also has a false door. The west barn has a triple double-hung window on the first story and a false door on the second story.

The east elevation has two additions. The alcove created by the intersection of the east barn, the hyphen and the central barn is filled by a 1-story shed roof addition to the south elevation of the east barn and a 1-story shed roof addition to the east elevation of the central barn. Both additions are constructed of concrete block and have standing-seam metal roofs. The east elevation of the east barn has four double-hung windows on the first story and four vertically-aligned gable dormers with double-hung windows on the second story. The east elevation of the shed roof addition of the first shed roof addition has a single double-hung window. The second shed roof addition has a double-door entry opening onto a concrete block loading dock. The east elevation of the central barn has eight double-hung windows on the first story. The metal silos are located the southeast and southwest corners of the central barn. The silos are attached to building by 2-story hyphens with gable roofs. The first story is of concrete block construction with a double-hung window, while the second story is of wood-frame construction covered with vinyl siding and has a double-hung window.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Casey Barn

SURVEY NO.: M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

ADDRESS: 810 South Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County

7. Description (Continued)

The rear, or south elevation of the central barn has wood double door flanked by two double-hung windows on the first story. The second story has a single false wood door and the third story has a double-hung window. There are no openings on the south elevation of the east barn, however the south elevation of the second shed roof addition has three double-hung windows. The rear elevation of the west hyphen has two double-hung windows.

The west elevation of the west barn has five double-hung windows and a pair of wood double doors on the first story. The second story has seven gable dormers with double-hung windows. The west elevation of the central barn has the building's main entrance on the first story. The entrance is a pair of glass double doors flanked by two single-light vinyl windows. There is one double-hung window located south of the entrance. The west elevation of the west silo hyphen has the same fenestration pattern and materials as the east hyphen.

There are no other buildings located on this property. A fountain was constructed in front of the building when the property was renovated in the 1970s.

The property is located on the south side of Frederick Road, with commercial property to the north and west, residential property to the east and wooded property to the south. The building is accessed by a circular driveway from Frederick Road which then encircles the structure and terminates at a large paved parking lot south of the building.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communication	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates	1938	Builder/Architect	Unknown
----------------	------	-------------------	---------

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: A B C D E F G
Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Casey Barn was originally situated on a 77.36 hectare (191.17 acre) parcel of land Mr. Eugene Casey purchased in 1937. This land was part of a tract historically known as "Betsy's Fancy" and "Crabb's Reboubt." The barn was constructed in 1938 of lumber from two of Casey's farms on Route 355 (South Frederick Avenue). The barn housed sixty cows which had a daily production of one hundred gallons of milk. The National Institute of Health used the barn during 1949-1963, and the rhesus monkeys were housed there during the Salk Polio vaccine trials. After 25.9 hectares (64 acres) of land near the barn were annexed into the City of Gaithersburg in 1969, Mr. Casey gave the barn and .9 hectares (2.24 acres) of associated land to the City in 1971. The City of Gaithersburg renovated the barn by 1977 and currently uses it for community events and services. The Casey Barn was constructed in 1938, and therefore does not appear on Martenet and Bond's 1865 Map of Montgomery County or Hopkins' 1879 Atlas of Montgomery County.

Eugene Casey was born in Washington, D.C. in 1904. He was a prominent financier and builder in Montgomery County. Mr. Casey served as a U.S. Navy Lieutenant Commander in the Pacific during World War II. While studying law at Georgetown University, Mr. Casey founded Casey Engineering, which later shared in the construction of the YMCA building in Washington, D.C., the Georgetown University Medical School, the Madeira School in Greenway, Virginia, and the Walter Reed Army Hospital. Mr. Casey was the executive assistant to Franklin D. Roosevelt, he also served as a director of the Farm Credit Administration in 1940-1941, and later as a White House agricultural advisor. Mr. Casey was a supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal programs and called his Maryland landholdings "New Deal farms." At one point Mr. Casey owned six farms in Montgomery County and had the largest land holdings of any individual in the County. Mr. Casey amassed a multi-million dollar fortune through his investments and real estate developments and financed the reconstruction of Patrick Henry's home, Red Hill, in Lynchburg, Virginia.

The property is located within the City of Gaithersburg. Gaithersburg was established in the mid-1700s as Forest Oak, one of several taverns servicing travellers along the Georgetown-Frederick Road. Through the remainder of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century, Forest Oak grew into a small crossroads settlement surrounded by agricultural land. By the mid-nineteenth century, Forest Oak was also known as Gaithersburg, named for the Gaither family. In 1841, the settlement had a store and post office, Methodist Episcopal Church, schoolhouse, and a grist and sawmill north of town on the Whetstone Branch of the Great Seneca Creek (Martenet, 1865). It remained a small agricultural town until the coming of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873. The railroad allowed farmers in northern Montgomery County

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Casey Barn

SURVEY NO.: M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

ADDRESS: 810 South Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

easier access to markets for vegetables, fruit, and dairy products. Gaithersburg grew into the commercial center for central and northern Montgomery County. By the mid-1880s, the town boasted hotels, a large grain mill, services and a bank. The railroad also influenced real estate development along the line from Washington, with the area around Gaithersburg and neighboring Rockville developing as summer resorts for residents of Washington (Hiebert & MacMaster 1976: 211).

Following the development of the area from the 1870s to the 1890s, the growth of Gaithersburg stabilized during the first decades of the twentieth century. Most of the growth of Montgomery County occurred in the suburbs closer to Washington D.C. It was not until after World War II that Gaithersburg began to develop rapidly. The expansion of the Federal government in Washington in the years after the War spurred considerable suburban development in Montgomery County. Access to the Capital by rail and improved roadways, as well as the relocation of some government agencies into the County, encouraged this suburban expansion (Rockville Historic District Commission, 1973). As a result, present-day Gaithersburg has evolved from the original crossroads of Forest Oak into a large Washington suburb of neighborhoods, commercial centers, and technology-oriented businesses.

Casey Barn is an example of an early twentieth century dairy barn in a modified Dutch gambrel style. The Dutch barn is known for its front-gable orientation with a central wagon door on each gable end. In form, the Dutch barn is nearly square in plan with a large central aisle. The aisle is used as a wagon drive-through and a threshing area, while the aisle is flanked by animal pens and grain bins. The loft area is often used for hay storage (Janik 1990, 15). The Casey barn borrows from the Dutch barn tradition, however the plan is elongated and three barns are connected to form a complex plan.

The location of a farm was dependant on the accessibility of the marketplace. The continuing benefit of the Washington Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the increasing number of primary and secondary roads in Montgomery County gave farmers easy access to the Washington markets. More than half of the farms located within 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) of the B & O route through Montgomery County were in the dairy business (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976: 241). In the early twentieth century, a rise in milk production technology and stronger health regulations changed the form of dairy barns. The result was a larger specified dairy barn constructed of concrete block, often with a gambrel roof (Rebeck 1987, 18).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

SOURCE NAME: Casey Barn

SURVEY NO.: M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

ADDRESS: 810 South Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

The Casey Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a good example of an early twentieth century dairy barn in Montgomery County. Constructed in 1938, the structure follows the typical construction form and technique of early twentieth century dairy barns. Character-defining features, such as the gambrel roof, molded concrete block and fenestration pattern, retain a high degree of integrity. The wood panel doors, with a molded wood surround and patterned wood ornamentation demonstrate excellent craftsmanship and distinguish this barn from other simplified dairy barn of the same period. Its large size is also a distinguishing characteristic of this structure. Although the building has not been used for dairy production since 1949 and the interior was remodeled, the exterior features of the building have been retained. Therefore, the period of significance for the structure extends from 1938 to 1949.

The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Although Eugene Casey was an influential and important businessman of Montgomery County, the property is not eligible under Criterion B as he made no specific contribution to area history. The barn was just one of Casey's several business enterprises which does not solely represent the significance or achievements the individual. Finally, the structure is not eligible under Criterion D, as it has no known potential to yield important information.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended XX

Eligibility Not Recommended _____

Comments: MAN DETERMINED THIS BUILDING TO BE ELIGIBLE 12/7/96. WE CONTINUE TO CONSIDER

Reviewer, OPS: Alfred [Signature]
Reviewer, NR Program: [Signature]

Date: 2/24/99
Date: 2/1/99

Jmg

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .9 hectares (2.24 acres)

Quadrangle name Gaithersburg, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Rockville

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall/Tim Tamburrino

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date October 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Casey Barn

SURVEY NO.: M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

ADDRESS: 810 South Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Boyd, T.H.S. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.

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Rockville Historic District Commission. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Montgomery Avenue Historic District. Rockville, Maryland, 1973.

Tindall, George Brown. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1984.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Casey Barn

SURVEY NO.: M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

ADDRESS: 810 South Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The National Register boundaries of the Casey Barn follow the current property lines of its tax parcel (Tax Maps FS 563, Lot/Block #N667). This .9 hectare (2.24 acre) parcel is bounded on the north by South Frederick Avenue, on the east by an apartment complex, on the south by an adjacent parcel and on the west by commercial property. The boundary includes the barn complex and a large parking lot. According to deed research, the property was originally part of a 77.36 hectare (191.17 acre) parcel which was purchased by Eugene Casey in 1937. The property has been reduced in size by development and subdivisions. The parcel has been .9 hectares (2.24 acres) since the property was granted to the City of Gaithersburg in 1971.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

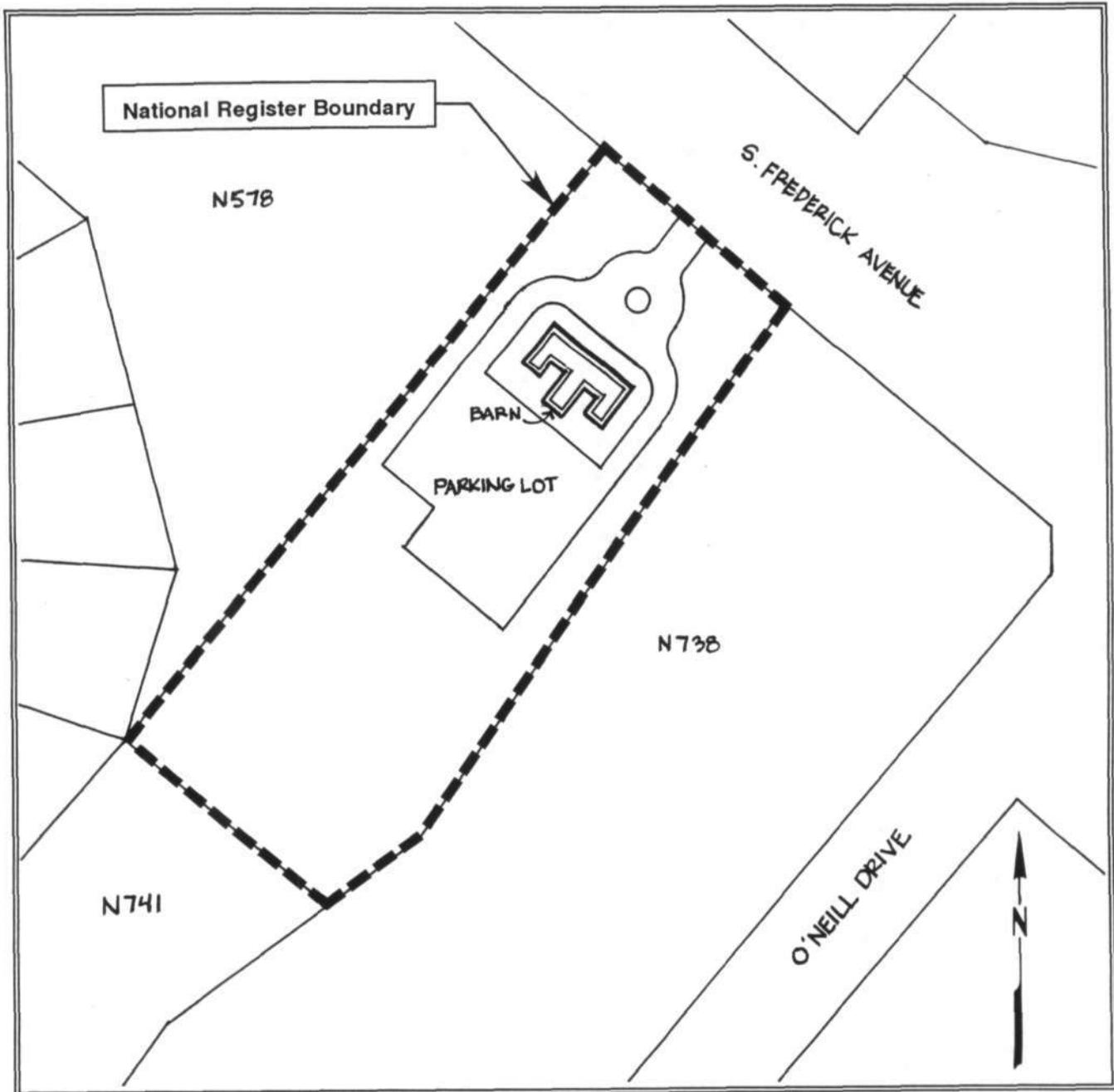
RESOURCE NAME: Casey Barn

SURVEY NO.: M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

ADDRESS: 810 South Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map and National Register Boundary Map:



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Casey Barn

SURVEY NO.: M:21-183 (PACS A11.7)

ADDRESS: 810 South Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

12. Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

1. Agriculture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Structure

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

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dairy Barn

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

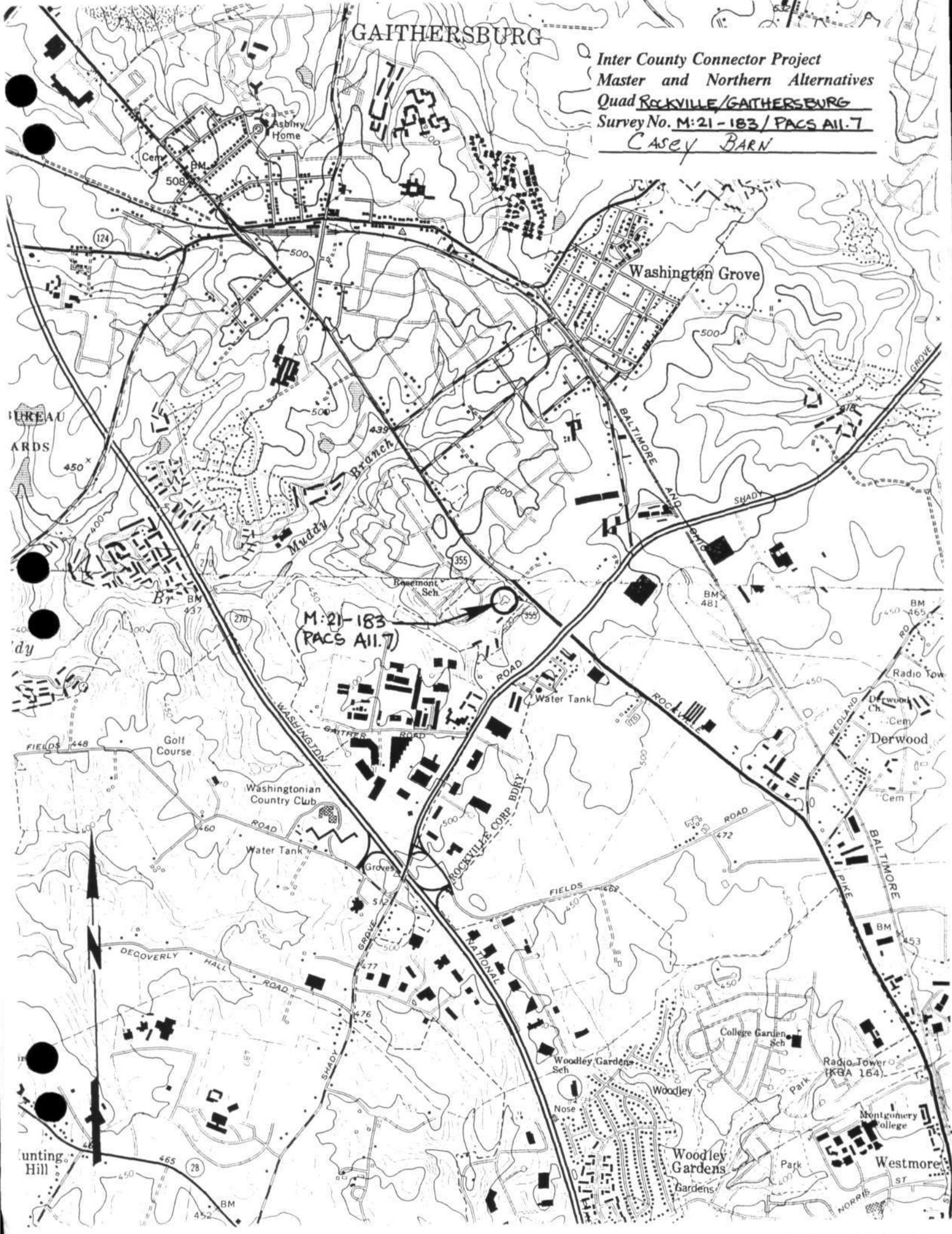
Preparer:

P.A.C. Spero & Company

October 1996

GAITHERSBURG

Inter County Connector Project
Master and Northern Alternatives
Quad ROCKVILLE/GAITHERSBURG
Survey No. M:21-183/PACS A11.7
CASEY BARN





1. M: 21-183
2. Casey Community Center
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. October 1996
6. PAC Spero & Company
40 W. Chesapeake Ave, Suite 412
Baltimore, MD 21204
7. Front elevation, view south
8. 1 of 5



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40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
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7. Front elevation, view south
8. 2 of 5



1. M: 21-183

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5. October 1996

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7. East Elevation, view West

8. 3 of 5



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6. PAC Spero & Company
7. 40 Wrt Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
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7. Rear Elevation, view North
8. 4 of 5



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7. West elevation, view East.
8. 5 of 5