MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___ no X

Property Name: Fairland Data Center (Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Data Processing Center)

Inventory Number: M: 34-53

Address: 13101 Columbia Pike (US 29)

Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Silver Spring

Zip Code: 20904

County: Montgomery

USGS Quadrangle(s): Beltsville

Property Owner: VERIZON MARYLAND MERGE CO.

Tax Account ID Number: 00255296

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): N600

Tax Map Number: KR41

Project: US 29, Fairland and Musgrove Road Interchange (MO891A21)

Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration

Agency Prepared By: TRC Environmental Corp.

Preparer's Name: Geoff Henry

Date Prepared: 10/10/2014

Documentation is presented in: Reconnaissance-level Architectural Survey

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F X G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: ___

Inventory Number: ___ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: ___ Date: ___

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Introduction:

The Fairland Data Center (FDC) is located at 13101 Columbia Pike in eastern Montgomery County, Maryland and was constructed in two stages between 1965 and 1975 by the Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company. Created in the late nineteenth century, C&P played an instrumental role in establishing telephone service in the District of Columbia and Maryland, and during the twentieth century, it became one of the largest and most active telephone companies in the region. Locally prominent Washington, DC architect Leon Chatelain designed the Fairland Data Center for C&P in the International Style that was popular among corporate and institutional clients for their office buildings in the 1950s and 1960s.

Setting:

The Fairland Data Center (FDC) is located at 13101 Columbia Pike on a 36.5-acre tract at the southeast corner of Columbia Pike (US 29) and Fairland Road in the Fairland section of eastern Montgomery County, north of Silver Spring. The roughly triangular-shaped parcel is bounded by four-lane Columbia Pike on the northwest, Fairland Road and two traffic roundabouts with Brahms

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Avenue and Musgrove Road on the northeast and Musgrove Road on the south and southeast. The intersection of Musgrove Road and Columbia Pike is at the southwest corner of the property.

The two FDC buildings and their connecting hyphen are set back from and oriented towards Columbia Pike on a mostly level lot consisting of a grass lawn on its south, north, and west sides, and a paved employee parking lot on its east and southwest. Access to the property is via a drive leading from Fairland Road to the parking lot, as well as from a driveway that runs along the west side of the building terminating at Fairland Road on the north. Minimal landscaping, consisting mostly of deciduous trees, is clustered near the building's northeast end and in a row along the front driveway, with more densely planted trees located at the southwest.

Fairland Data Center Architectural Description:

The FDC is an International Style office and research building designed for the Chesapeake & Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company by Washington, DC architect Leon Chatelain and consists of two clearly identifiable sections. FDC-1 is located at the north and was built in 1965. FDC-2 is located at the south end of FDC-1 and was built in 1975, with the two buildings connected by a long one-story hyphen or gallery also built in 1975.

FDC-1Architectural Description:
The FDC-1 is a two-story, multi-bay, steel-frame building with a metal-and-glass curtain wall on all four sides with entrances on the east and west. Above the flat roof is a narrow corrugated metal screen concealing operating machinery from view. The land slopes on the north and east to reveal a full basement that is partially clad with a random ashlar masonry veneer. A stepped wall clad with the same veneer extends from the building's northwest corner.

The west façade features the building's formal entrance facing Columbia Pike and the landscaped front of the property although it is rarely used as such anymore. The central entrance features a wide single flight of concrete steps with metal railings and a large porte cochere that extends over the driveway. There are two side-by-side double-leaf glass doors with metal handles. The fenestration consists of the glass curtain wall organized into equal-sized window bays. Each bay is marked by a narrow strip of grey metal and consists of two plate-glass panes above and below which is an opaque glass panel.

The north/northeast elevation facing Fairland Road features a raised basemen t level partially clad with a random ashlar masonry veneer. Each basement-level bay is marked by an aggregate stone pilaster and consists of four plate-glass windows. Above the basement level, the wall extends out an additional foot and is almost entirely glass, with each bay marked by a narrow strip of grey metal. Each window bay consists of two plate-glass panes above and below which is an opaque glass panel.

On the east elevation, the entrance (currently the primary entrance) is reached by a flight of concrete steps rising in three levels and faced with random ashlar masonry veneer on the north and south sides with metal railings and lit by metal pole lamps. The two glass double-door entrances are flanked by full-length glass windows and are set within a simple porch consisting of metal posts and a flat roof with FDC-1 in raised metal letters on the front. A handicapped-accessible ramp, also faced with random ashlar masonry veneer and with metal railings, rises from the south end of the building. Three loading-bay entrances with metal roll-top doors are located at the building's southeast corner.

The south end of the building was altered in 1975 by the addition of the hyphen connecting FDC-1 and FDC-2. There is a single-leaf entrance on the south and a service entrance with a metal double-door is located below-grade. The fenestration is almost entirely glass, with each bay marked by a narrow strip of grey metal. Each window bay consists of two plate-glass panes above and below which is an opaque glass panel.

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FDC-2 Architectural Description:
The FDC-2 Building was designed at the same time as FDC-1 although not built until 1975 and is nearly identical in design to the older building. The west façade lacks a separate entrance and has a partially raised masonry-veneered basement that extends out to form a low stone-faced wall around a rectangular well. Each bay of the two-story facade is marked by a narrow strip of grey metal. Each window bay consists of two plate-glass panes above and below which is an opaque glass panel.

The south elevation facing a parking lot features a raised basemen t level partially clad with a random ashlar masonry veneer. Each basement-level bay is marked by an aggregate stone pilaster. Above the basement level, the wall extends out an additional foot and is almost entirely glass, with each bay marked by a narrow strip of grey metal. Each window bay consists of two plate-glass panes above and below which is an opaque glass panel.

The east elevation features a raised basement level partially clad with a random ashlar masonry veneer. Each basement-level bay is marked by an aggregate stone pilaster. Above the basement level, the wall extends out an additional foot and is almost entirely glass, with each bay marked by a narrow strip of grey metal. Each window bay consists of two plate-glass panes above and below which is an opaque glass panel. Loading bay entrances are located on the northeast corner of the building and are partially screened from view by a stone-veneered wall. The entrance on the east is identical to that of FDC-1, with a double-leaf glass door and entrance porch marked as FDC-2 and a handicapped-accessible ramp faced with stone veneer at the southeast corner.

A low one-story, glass-and-metal gallery/hyphen with flat roof built in 1975 connects the FDC-1 and FDC-2 sections of the complex. On its east is a stone-veneered wall topped by a metal balustrade. On the west, the building's operating machinery is screened by a stone-veneered wall with tapered concrete cap.

Origins of the Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company:

The telephone first came into use in the Washington-Baltimore region during the late nineteenth century. In 1883, the National Capital Telephone Company joined with the Telephone Exchange Company of Maryland, and incorporated as the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (C&P). The newly formed company held the exclusive rights to conduct business under the Bell patents in the District of Columbia and Maryland. During the 1880s, C&P began installing underground telephone cables in the District, and in 1883 they established the first telephone link between Washington and Baltimore. Between 1883 and 1910 the company opened telephone exchanges and extended service across Maryland (Martin, 295-303; Cromwell, 7-15).

Twentieth-Century Growth:

Beginning in 1900 with the development of the common battery switchboard, C&P began to build new offices in DC and Maryland. In Washington, the company constructed a central switchboard office at 722 12th Street, NW, and added offices in the north, east and west parts of the city. By 1900, there were 4,426 telephones in Washington. The number of phones in service grew to approximately 60,000 by 1916, and had more than doubled by the late 1920s. In Baltimore, C&P opened a central office at 711 East Grace Street in 1902. At the time, there were approximately 4,400 telephones in service in the city. As in Washington, this number grew rapidly in subsequent decades (Cromwell, 298-99, 304-05).

Rotary dial service was introduced in Maryland in 1923. Prior to this technological advance, made possible by mechanical switching equipment, callers relied on operators to manually connect their calls. The first automatic telephone exchange in the state was installed at C&P's Liberty Office on Kate Street in Baltimore. Dial service was slowly established throughout the Washington-Baltimore region over the next forty years (Cromwell, 47-48, 115-117).

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During the 1940s and 50s, C&P expanded service in Maryland in order to meet increased demand, particularly by the federal government and private businesses. Between 1946 and 1953, the company nearly tripled its investment in buildings, from $5,545,016 to $15,986,143 (Cromwell, 144). As part of this program of expansion, C&P constructed new offices and dial exchanges and purchased new equipment. Some of the new facilities were built to support Maryland's network of defense plants and military bases, such as the Edgewood Office, which was opened in 1941 to serve the Edgewood Arsenal. During World War II, C&P worked with the federal government in developing emergency plans to address potential service outages, and the company participated in the military's air raid warning program through the installation of specially designed equipment developed by Bell Laboratories. In 1944, the United States Office of Civilian Defense presented C&P Telephone with the National Security Award for its role during the war. By 1947, there were over 500,000 telephones in operation in Maryland, and the number rose to over one million during the 1950s (Cromwell, 89-96, 110, 117).

New Technologies and the Construction of the Fairland Data Center:

In the early 1960s, a new field of data communications emerged involving the collection and transmission of data between computers, a new technology that was gaining usage in government and the private sector. The new system, known as DATA-PHONE was placed in use among all of the companies within the Bell System by 1960. This system allowed for the transmission of data over Bell's local and long distance networks. In 1966, the company also installed a new electronic switching system to route telephone calls, one of only two in operation in the country at the time (Cromwell, The C&P Story Service in Action: Washington, 100-01, 172).

In addition to the development of new communications technologies, the 1960s saw the continuation of the building program begun by C&P in the 1940s and 50s, partly in response to the growth of the Maryland suburbs, which provided an increase in demand for telephone service. In 1963, C&P purchased 36.5 acres bounded by Columbia Pike, Fairland Road, and Musgrove Road for the future site of the Fairland Data Center. The company acquired the land in two transactions. In August 1963, C&P bought 33 acres from Willard and Pearl Marlow (Montgomery County Land Records, liber 3124, folio 384). That same month, the company purchased the remainder of the site from Laird and Luella Scott, and Roe and Eleanor Moorhead (Montgomery County Land Records, liber 3124, folio 370).

By 1965, there were over 1.5 million telephones in service in the greater Washington metropolitan area, and that year, C&P's total plant investment rose to $696 million (Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, 2). Representing part of that investment, the company broke ground in 1965 for the new Fairland Data Center. Known as FDC1, the building was intended as an operations and administrative facility, and as a center for researching and developing new computer-based telephone systems and technologies (Richardson, Baltimore Sun, April 18, 1971). The architectural firm of Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan designed the 175,000-square-foot FDC1 building, which was constructed by Victor J. Beauchamp Associates, Inc. at an approximate cost of $3.5 million (Washington Post, March 27, 1963). In 1975, the company expanded the Fairland Data Center with the construction of an additional building. This facility, known as FDC2, is located to the south of the 1965 building. Part of the interior of FDC1 was destroyed by fire in July of 1986. The three-alarm fire completely destroyed the interior of the building's basement, and caused interior smoke damage on the upper floors. The exterior of the structure was not impacted by this event, and the damaged areas of the building's interior were subsequently reconstructed. Currently, Verizon of Maryland, Inc. owns and occupies both FDC1 and FDC2, continuing the facility's use as a data center (Mark Ingram, personal communication, 2014; Washington Post, July 23, 1986).

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Leon Chatelain, Jr.-Architect:

The Fairland Data Center was designed by the Washington-based design firm of Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan. Architect Leon Chatelain, Jr., who is credited with the design of the FDC, established the firm in 1956 with architect Earl V. Gauger, and mechanical engineer James A. Nolan. Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan specialized in institutional and commercial buildings, working primarily in the greater Washington, DC area. Notable examples of the firm's work include the Equitable Life Insurance Company building (Washington, 1957), the Associated General Contractors of America headquarters (Washington, 1958), the Kiplinger Building (Hyattsville, Maryland, 1959), the International Monetary Fund bank buildings (Washington, 1960- 61), the Retail Clerks International Association building (Washington, 1969), and the Group Hospital Insurance headquarters (Washington, 1969). Noteworthy buildings designed by Chatelain prior to the creation of the firm include the Washington Gas Light Headquarters (Washington, 1945-48), the Kiplinger (Editor's) Building (Washington, 1950), and the McDonough Gymnasium at Georgetown University (1952) (Bushong et al., 111).

Born in Washington, DC in 1902, Leon Chatelain received his architectural training at George Washington University, graduating in 1926. Chatelain worked as a draftsman for architects Philip M. Jullien, Arthur B. Heaton, and Waddy B. Wood prior to establishing his own practice in 1930. Well-regarded within the field, Leon Chatelain designed buildings that ranged from residences and churches to office buildings. Over the course of his career, the architect developed a close working relationship with C&P, and designed numerous buildings for the company including C&P's Baltimore headquarters in 1948 (American Institute of Architects (1956), 91; Bushong et al., 111).

Chatelain was also a leader in the movement to make buildings accessible to the handicapped, and he helped draft the first set of design standards for the construction of barrier-free buildings. In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Chatelain chairman of the National Commission on Architectural Barriers to the Handicapped. The Commission's recommendations shaped Congressional legislation which resulted in the passage of the 1968 Architectural Barriers Act (Bushong et al., 111).

Leon Chatelain served as the president of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) from 1956-58, and he served as the president of the local Washington AIA chapter from 1940-41. Chatelain was also one of the founding members of the Washington Building Congress, and he served as the organization's president in 1945. The architect's buildings received numerous local, national and international awards, including eight awards from the Washington Board of Trade for Excellence in Architecture. Chatelain was elected president of the Board of Trade in 1948, and was named Man of the Year by the organization in 1962. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Architectural Society of Columbia University, and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Chatelain was also a Fellow of the Construction Specifications Institute, and was awarded the Benjamin J. Latrobe Outstanding Architect Award by the Washington Metropolitan Subcontractors Association in 1966. Leon Chatelain retired from practice in 1974, and died in 1979 (American Institute of Architects (1970), 151).

Chatelain began his career working in more traditional architectural styles, such as the Colonial Revival. Later, he worked in the Stripped Classical style, with a good example being the Kiplinger (Editor's) Building at 1729 H Street, NW in Washington, DC (1950). The architect was also influenced by the modern movement, as evidenced by his functional design for the FDC1. The building's box-like form, glass-and-steel curtain wall construction, flat roof, and lack of exterior ornamentation is emblematic of International Style architecture constructed in the United States during the mid-twentieth century (Chatelain, R5; Kahn, 114-28).

The origins of the International Style can be traced to the early modern movement in Europe. Rejecting the elaborate exterior decorative treatment that characterized architecture in the nineteenth century, the movement emphasized the role of materials and industrial technology, and was in part influenced intellectually by the Russian Revolution of 1917. Walter Gropius established the Bauhaus in Germany in 1919, and the design school became an influential center for architectural modernism in Europe. In France,

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LeCorbusier emerged during the 1920s as a leader in modernism and urban design, and his work greatly influenced the development of the International Style in Europe and America. The term, International Style was first adopted following a 1932 exhibition in New York entitled, "Modern Architecture-International Exhibition," which was curated by American architects Philip Johnson and Henry-Russell Hitchcock. By the 1960s, the International Style had emerged as the preferred aesthetic for the design of office buildings in the United States. Its practioners, such as Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe and Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM), emphasized form and function over stylistic concerns (Kahn, 7-32, 36, 61, 85-91, 122-28).

Chatelain's design for the FDC reveals the influence of seminal examples of the style, such as Mies van der Rohe's design for the campus of the International Institute of Technology in Chicago (1939-1956). The FDC also shares a similarity of form and materials with SOM's design for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company's headquarters in Bloomfield, Connecticut (1956-1957) (Kahn, 88-89, 125). While Leon Chatelain was a locally-respected and award-winning architect, he is not considered to be of the same importance as Mies van der Rohe, and other prominent twentieth-century modernists, in terms of his contribution to the development of the International Style. Yet, Chatelain's design for the Fairland Data Center speaks to the influence that the style had on American architecture after World War II, particularly on corporate architecture, which Chatelain, Gauger and Nolan specialized in.

National Register Evaluation:

Criterion A: The Fairland Data Center derives its significance from its association with the Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company, historically the largest and most innovative telephone company in the Washington-Baltimore region. Formed in 1883, the company's number of subscribers grew exponentially in the post-World War II years due to the rapid growth of both cities and in particular their suburbs. C&P was a leader in technology within the Bell System during the 1960s. A new system, known as DATA-PHONE was placed in use among all of the companies within the Bell System by 1960. This system allowed for the transmission of data over Bell's local and long distance networks. In 1966, the company also installed a new electronic switching system to route telephone calls, one of only two in operation in the country at the time. Construction of the Fairland Data Center in 1965 was an important outgrowth of C&P's technological innovations, as well as part of the company's overall building program to meet the demands of its suburban Maryland customers. The Fairland Data Center is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the history of the C&P Telephone Company on the local level with its period of significance between 1965 and 1975.

Criterion B: The Fairland Data Center is not known to be associated with any individual(s) on the local, state, or national level and is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

Criterion C: The Fairland Data Center is the work of prominent Washington D.C. architect Leon Chatelain and embodies the characteristics of the International Style of architecture, particularly its use for corporate buildings in the 1960s. Chatelain practiced in Washington, both on his own and as partner in the firm of Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan between 1930 and 1974, and produced designs for numerous corporate and institutional clients in both Washington and Baltimore during this period, among them the C&P Telephone Company, for whom he designed their Baltimore corporate headquarters building. Well-regarded professionally, he was elected head of the Washington DC AIA chapter for the 1940-1941 term and then served as President of the national AIA in 1956-1958, indicating the respect he commanded from his architectural peers.

Chatelain was best known for designing in the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival Styles, or one of its close variants such as the Stripped Classical Style. The Fairland Data Center is thus a highly unusual International Style building in Chatelain's professional portfolio, and is a reflection of the style's popularity for the design of corporate "campus type" complexes built in the US and elsewhere in suburban locations outside of urban centers during the 1960s. Character-defining features of the International

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this case a stone-veneered basement) for the ground level, and an almost total lack of ornament or detail on its clean-lined and geometric exterior. The use of stone veneer, while not a feature normally associated with the International Style, may reflect Chatelain's exposure to Piedmont Maryland architecture. A 1986 fire damaged the basement interior, but the rest of the building, as well as its exterior have not undergone change since the addition of the Fairland Data Center's south wing in 1975. The Fairland Data Center is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C with a period of significance of 1965 and 1975.

Criteria Consideration G: The Fairland Data Center satisfies the conditions of Criteria Consideration G (resources less than 50 years old), as the planning and design of the building commenced in 1963 and was completed in 1965. The 1975 section of the Fairland Data Center was part of the original plan as designed by Leon Chatelain, was built in 1975 as an addition to the original 1965 building, and is nearly identical in appearance to the original building.

Criterion D: Eligibility of the Fairland Data Center for the National Register under Criterion D was not investigated as part of this study.

Boundary: The historic boundary of the Fairland Data Center consists of the entire 36.5 acre tax parcel N600 on Montgomery County Tax Map KR341, also known as Plat 7382 that was filed with the Montgomery County on May 6, 1964. Within this boundary are a variety of contributing and non-contributing elements. Several elements of the original site plan produced by Chatelain, Nolan and Gauger remain in place and contribute to the significance of the property. These elements include the broad lawn between US 29, Musgrove Road and the Fairland Data Center and the sweeping, curvilinear approach that connects the property to Musgrove Road. The eastern parking lot, internal circulation pattern, sidewalks and drainage ditches also remain intact and correspond to the architect's original design. However, in late October 2014 Verizon began the large scale installation of solar panels to the east of the Fairland Data Center. The project involves the installation of nine rows of canopy structured solar panels elevated to a maximum height of 17 feet above the eastern parking area.

According to a site plan submitted by Verizon to the Montgomery County Planning Department, the installation will not alter the number of parking spaces, circulation pattern, or existing sidewalks. An additional bank of ground mounted solar panels will be installed north of the parking lot. This installation will involve the removal of two trees that are currently in poor health. A six feet high chain-link fence will be installed around the approximate 1000 linear feet perimeter of the solar panel array. The solar panel installation will not impact the view of the primary façade of the Fairland Data Center from US 29. The significance of the Fairland Data Center is not impacted by the project. Nonetheless, the solar panel array is a large scale visual change that negatively impacts the integrity of the parking lot and north lawn. As a result of the solar panel installation, the parking lot and north lawn no longer contribute to the significance of the landscape.

Widening and changes to the alignment of the northwest entrance to the Fairland Data Center and the construction of a roundabout in 2007-2008 at the north entrance have negatively impacted the integrity of these elements. As a result they do not contribute to the significance of the contributing features. Many of the trees on the property are visible on the 1970 aerial photograph of the property. However, these trees are not planted in any specific pattern and do not appear on the original site plan of the Fairland Data Center. As a result, the trees do not contribute to the significance of the landscape.

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Bibliography

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United States Geological Survey. "Beltsville Quadrangle." Washington, DC: USGS, 2014. Scale 1:24,000. Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

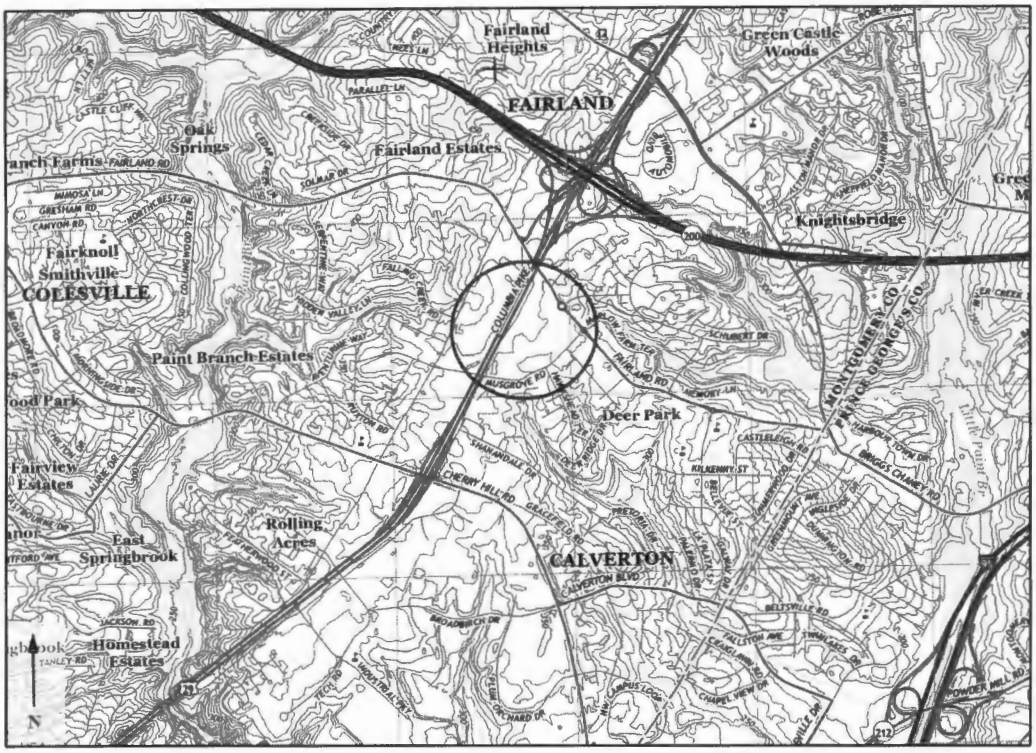


Figure 1. Detail from 2014 USGS Beltsville Quadrangle with location of the data center circled in red (United States Geological Survey).

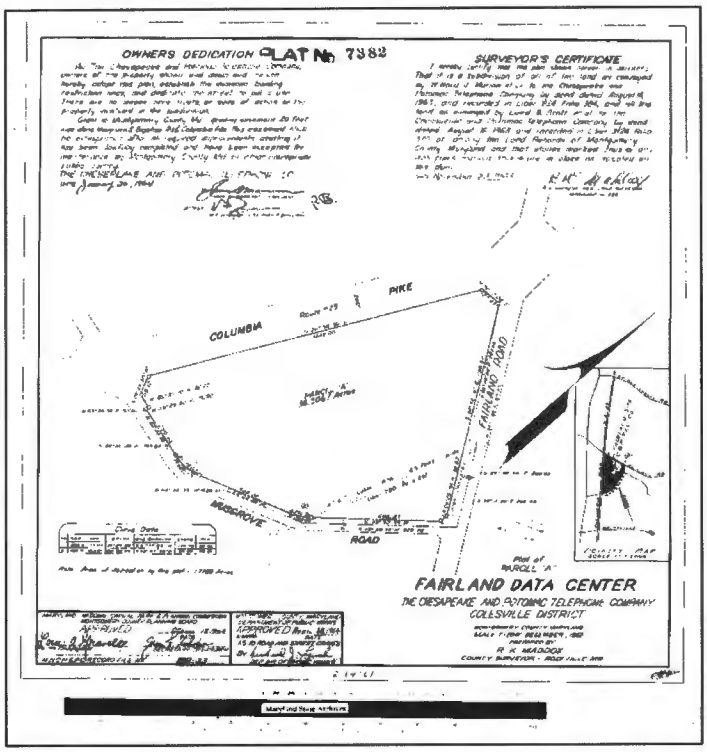


Figure 2. Survey map of the Fairland Data Center property, May 6, 1964 (Maryland State Archives).

Figure 3. Leon Chatelain, Jr. (EHT Traceries, Inc.)

Figure 4. 1964 site plan by Chatelain, Nolan, and Gauger (Verizon of Maryland, Inc.).

Figure 5. Aerial photograph from 1969 showing the completed FDC1 building (Montgomery County Historical Society).

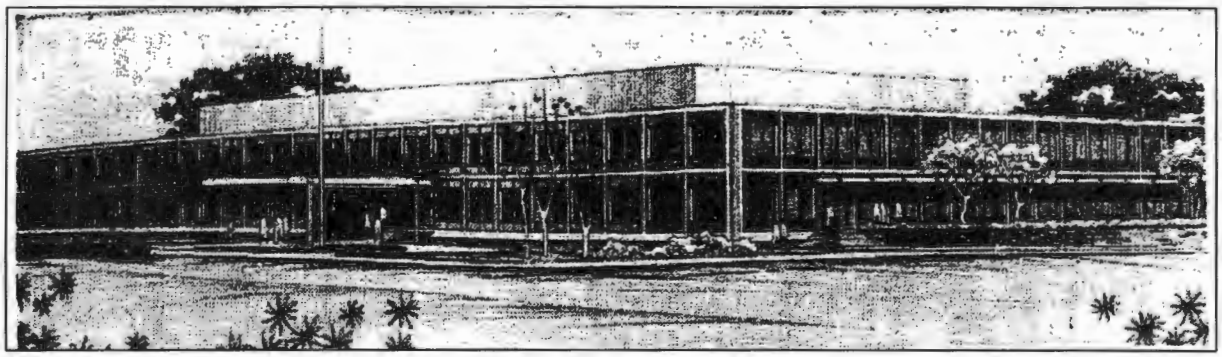
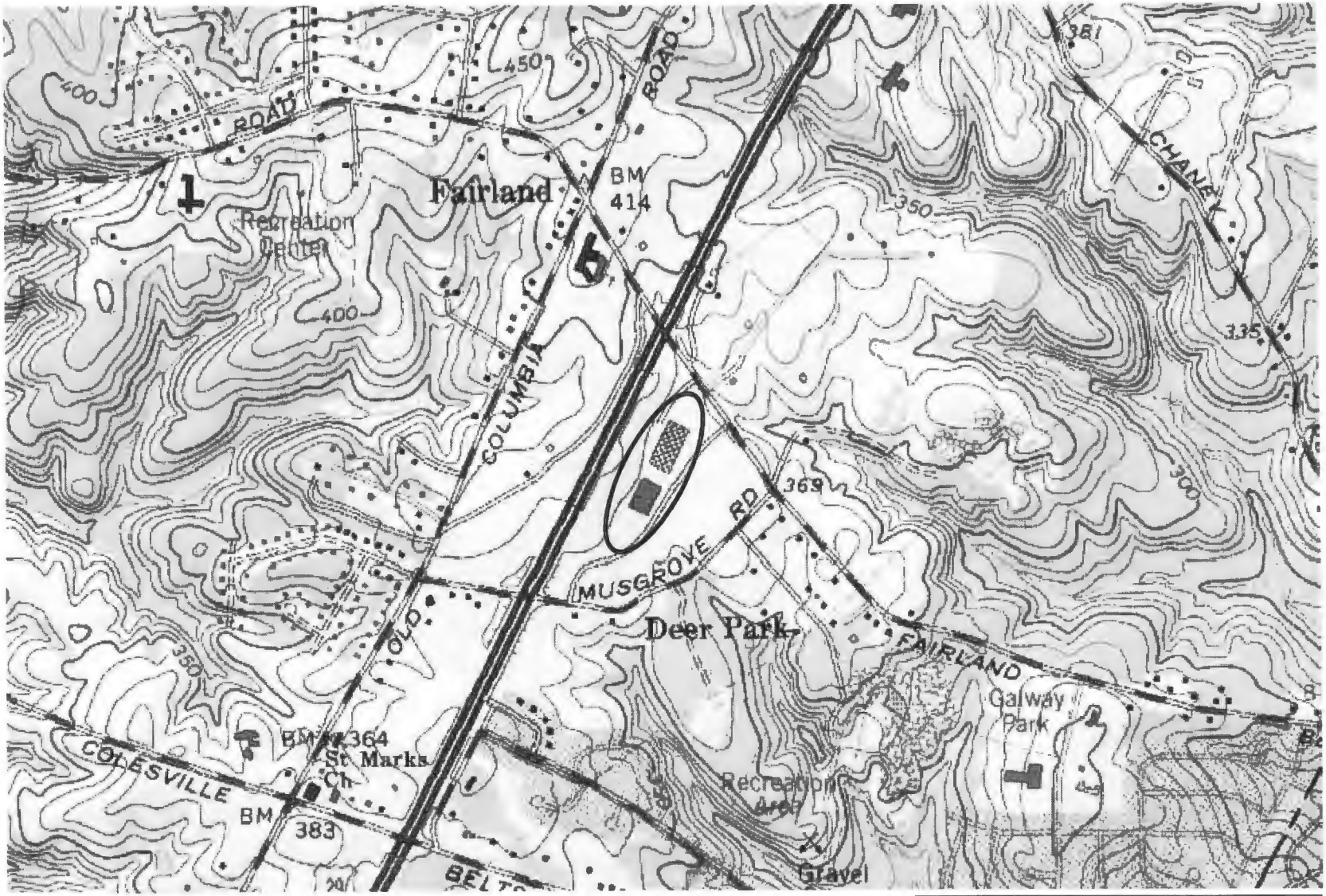
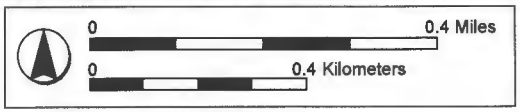


Figure 6. Drawing of the Fairland Data Center (*Washington Post*, March 27, 1963).

Figure 7. Undated photograph of FDC1 building (Verizon of Maryland, Inc.).

Figure 8. Undated photograph of FDC1 exterior (Verizon of Maryland, Inc.).





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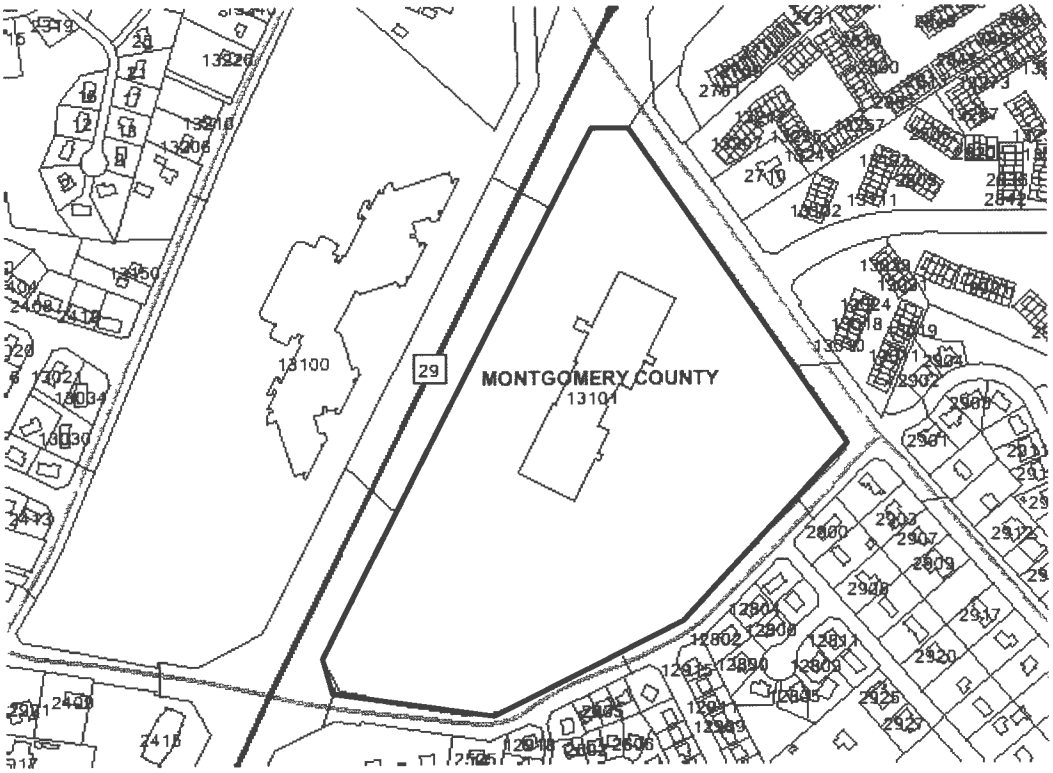
Beltsville Quadrangle



Fairland Data Center (M: 34-53)

M: 34-53 (Fairland Data Center Photo Log)
Photos: HP 100 gray photo cartridge with HP Premium Photo Paper (glossy)
Disk: Verbatim DVD-R Gold with AZO™ Dye

File Image Name	Description of View
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_01	East Elevation of FDC-1, Looking West
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_02	Northeast Corner of FDC-1, Looking Southwest
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_03	Detail of Random Ashlar Masonry Wall on East Foundation of FDC-1
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_04	Stone Wall Projecting off Northwest Corner of FDC-1, Looking West
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_05	North Elevation of FDC-1, Looking Southeast
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_06	East Elevation of FDC-1, Looking North
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_07	West Façade Entrance of FDC-1, Looking Southeast
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_08	West Elevation of Hyphen, Looking Southeast
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_09	Detail of Stone Wall Enclosing Building Systems, Looking Southwest
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_10	West Elevations with FDC-2 in Foreground, Looking North
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_11	South Elevation of FDC-2, Looking North
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_12	East Elevation of FDC-2, Looking Southwest
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_13	South Elevation of FDC-1, Looking Northwest
M; 34-53_2014-09-29_14	Stone Wall Between FDC-1 and FDC-2, Looking West

FDC I
CAUTION

M:34-53
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MD SHPO
East Elevation of FDC-1, Looking West
1 of 14

M: 34-53
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MD SHPO
NE corner of FDC-1, looking SW
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MD SHPO
Detail of Random Ashlar Masonry wall on East Foundation of FDC-1
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MD SHPO
Stone Wall projecting off NW Corner of FDC-1, Looking W
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9/28/2014
MD SHPG
N Elevation of FDC-1, looking SE
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MD SHPO
E Elevation of FDC-1, looking N
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13101

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W (Facade) Entrance of FDC-1, Looking SE
1 of 14

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MD SHPO
W Elevation of Hyphen, Looking SE
8 of 14

M: 34-53
Fairland Data Center
G. Henry
9/28/2014
MD SHPO
Detail of Stone Wall Enclosing Building Systems, Looking SW
9 of 14

M: 34-53
Fairland Data Center
G. Henry
9/28/2014
MD SHPO
N Elevations with FDC-2 in Foreground, Looking N
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M:34-53
Fairland Data Center
G. Henry
9/28/2014
MD SHPO
S Elevation of FDC-2, Looking N
11 of 14

M: 34-53
Fairland Data Center
G. Henry
9/28/2014
MD SHPO
E Elevation of FDC-2, Looking SW
12 of 14

M:34-53
Fairland Data Center
G. Henry
9/28/2014
MD SHPO
S Elevation of FDC-1, Looking NW
13 of 14

M: 34-53
Fairland Data Center
G. Henry
9/26/2014
MD SHPO
Stone Wall Between FDC-1 and FDC-2, Looking W
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