

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Fremont Building Survey Number: M:35:118

Project: Proposed Elevator Addition Agency: F/NIMA

Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended

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

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Located at 6000 MacArthur Blvd, Bethesda, the Fremont building is one building among several that form a governmental complex for the National Imagery and Mapping Agency. Built 1943-45, the building has undergone sufficient alteration to reduce the integrity of this simple industrial design. The Trust concurred with the consultant at the building is not NR eligible. At this time, there was not enough data to conclude that the NIMA complex was eligible either.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: the inventory form

Prepared by: William Lebovich, consultant

Lauren Bowlin 8/20/99  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence:  yes  no  not applicable

B. Kurty 8/23/99  
Reviewer, NR program Date

*Handwritten signature*

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT**

**I. Geographic Region:**

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

**II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (  prehistoric  historic)

**III. Prehistoric Period Themes:**

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaptation

**IV. Historic Period Themes:**

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

**V. Resource Type:**

Category: building  
 Historic Environment: suburban  
 Historic Function(s) and Use(s): military, warehouse

Known Design Source: US Corps of Engineers/Porter & Lockie

## CAPSULE SUMMARY

Fremont Building/NIMA

M35-118

1943-1945

Bethesda

No public access as it is secured military installation

The Fremont Building is a five story reinforced concrete and steel structure with glass and brick infill walls. Approximately 82 feet wide on the north and south sides and 222 feet long on the east and west sides, the building was erected on steeply sloped land falling off from McArthur Blvd. Major exterior alterations include changing the fenestration and platforms, adding entrance lobby bay, changing the environment by removing railroad spur and changing the approach road. Major interior alterations include eliminating the original open plan by installing partitions.

The Fremont Building was erected during World War II to store and then ship out by railroad the maps that the Army Map Service (one of the predecessors to National Imagery and Mapping Agency) was producing in the Ruth Building, which stands on the east side of MacArthur Boulevard. While the Army Map Service and its Bethesda facility played an important role in World War II in supplying combat troops with maps, the Fremont Building's role was of secondary importance to the Ruth Building, which was the first building erected by the Corps of Engineers at the site, as that building was where the maps were drawn and reproduced. Also, the extensive alterations to the Fremont Building have so compromised its integrity to make considerations of its possible significance moot.

I. Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

II. Chronological / Development Period:

Modern Period

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

Not applicable

IV. Historic Period Themes:

Architecture

Military

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Fremont Building/National Imagery and Mapping Agency

## 2. Location

street & number 6000 MacArthur Blvd.  not for publicationcity, town Bethesda  vicinity of congressional district 8th

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 type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Corps of Engineers Real Estate Division, U.S. Army Engineer District,  
Baltimore  
street & number P.O. Box 1715/CENAB-RE-C telephone no.: 410-962-3000  
city, town Baltimore state and zip code MD. 21203-1715

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Land Records Office liber

street &amp; number 50 Courthouse Square folio

city, town Rockville state MD.

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title NONE

date  federal  state  county  local

pository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. M35-118

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" 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		

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: one building

SEE ATTACHMENT

# 8. Significance

Survey No. M35-118

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" 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)

**Specific dates** 1943-1945      **Builder/Architect** U.S. Army Corp of Engineers  
check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D      Porter and Lockie  
and/or  
Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
Level of Significance:  national  state  local      N/A

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

SEE ATTACHMENT

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M35-118

Unpublished NIMA records: 24 boxes in storage at NIMA Bldg. 213 (Navy Yard) and architectural drawings at Fremont Bldg.

"A Brief History of U.S. Military Mapmaking-and The First Decade of the Defense Mapping Agency", published by DMA, 1982

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ~~less than one acre~~

Quadrangle name Washington West, D.C.-MD.-VA.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Bound on the south, west, and north by fence marking the boundary of the NIMA installation at Dalecarlia site, and bound on the east by road to loading dock. Boundaries are close to bldg and

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Bill Lebovich</u>	<u>architectural historian and photographer</u>
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organization	<u>-----</u>	date	<u>June 1, 1999</u>
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street & number	<u>7302 Summit Avenue</u>	telephone	<u>(301) 654-3519</u>
-----------------	---------------------------	-----------	-----------------------

city or town	<u>Chevy Chase</u>	state	<u>Maryland</u>
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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 purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

Fremont Building/ National Imagery and Mapping Agency  
Montgomery County

**Continuation Sheet for 7. Description**

The Fremont Building is a five story reinforced concrete and steel structure with glass and brick infill walls. Approximately 82 feet wide on the north and south sides and 222 feet long on the east and west sides, the building was erected on steeply sloped land falling off from MacArthur Blvd. towards the C & O Canal, so only the top two stories are visible from MacArthur Blvd. Significant alterations have occurred on the exterior and the interior of the building and to its immediate setting. Due to the nature and extent of these alterations, the building and setting no longer convey the original associations, use, and importance of the building at the time of World War II, when it was built.

During World War II, the Army Mapping Service erected and converted existing structures at the Dalecarlia site, which straddles the Montgomery County, Maryland and District of Columbia border, and has been owned by the federal government since the 1850's. Towards the end of the war, the Army Mapping Service acquired land slightly more than a half mile north, at the site of Civil War installation Ft. Sumner and erected a large building there. All the buildings erected by the Army Mapping Service (which later became the Defense Mapping Agency, and is now the National Imagery and Mapping Service) at Dalecarlia (and Sumner) are in Montgomery County. The Army Mapping Service buildings never appear to have been part of the Corps of Engineers's Aqueduct facility at Dalecarlia, which is primarily in the District of Columbia.

The first, largest, and most important building erected by the Army Mapping Service at Dalecarlia was (and is) the Ruth Building, on the east side of MacArthur Blvd. Between that building and MacArthur is the Warren Building, a small, one story brick-faced building. A waste storage building during World War II, the Warren Building supposedly dates to 1927. Undated photographs since World War II show that the building has been heavily altered - an enclosed loading dock removed and small additions built - and perhaps refaced. If the building actually dates to the 1920's, it was probably a frame structure, as there is no record of any brick buildings from that period.

On the west side of MacArthur Blvd, in addition to the Fremont Building stand two other structures. Just inside the security fence, there is a clapboard, gable-roofed, one story garage,. West and slightly north of that structure and closer to Fremont is a very small, gable-roofed, cinder block chemical storage building, on a raised basement. Although the structure does not look that old, a World War II site plan labels it as the incinerator. Perhaps, the chemical storage building is a more recent building erected on the foundation of the World War II incinerator. Neither that structure, the garage ( which is also on the World War II site plan) nor the Warren Building (across MacArthur) is of obvious or likely architectural or historic importance.

Fremont Building/ National Imagery and Mapping Agency  
Montgomery County

### Continuation Sheet for 7. Description

On the World War II construction drawings, the Fremont Building had not yet been named and was referred to as the Dalecarlia Distribution Depot and (temporarily as) building no. 6. As a distribution depot, the building was designed for the storage of maps on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (designated as "map stacks") and part of the first floor, while the rest of the first floor was for "shipping and storage." The basement was for "shipping and storage" and had a carpenter shop, probably for fabricating the shipping cartons. At the basement level, on the exterior a large platform was built on the west facade and a smaller one on the north facade. The later most likely served for unloading materials from trucks. The west platform served a spur of the B & O Railroad, Georgetown Branch, for the loading of the maps, which were produced in the Ruth Building, across MacArthur Blvd. On the opposite side of the building - the east facade - a small entrance to the building existed. On all four facades, the construction drawings showed operative, windows consisting of several small panes in metal sash. Also a lumber yard was directly south of the building.

The three story, with small elevator shaft penthouse, building was occupied on January 25, 1944. "Desperately needed, the building afforded 48, 400 square feet of space and replaced three discarded wooden CCC buildings which presented a constant fire and water hazard to map stocks," according to the Army Map Service's Fiscal Year 1944 Annual Report. The document went onto state that the building already needed to be enlarged as it had "become inadequate for future requirements."

The original building had been designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but the two story enlargement was designed by the Washington, D.C. architecture and engineering firm of Porter and Lockie. According to the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1945 (dated Oct15,1945), "...two more stories also were constructed on the Map Distribution Depot. Built of concrete, brick, and steel, the two new stories make 35, 200 square feet of additional floor space available for a total of 88,000 square feet in the building." Of the two additional floors, the lower one had the same exposed reinforced concrete structure with infill of brick and metal and glass fenestration. The top floor, however, did not have the exposed concrete frame and instead consisted on the exterior of brick facing and glass and metal fenestration. (This change in exterior treatment -done for unknown reasons- creates the erroneous impression that the Fremont Building was originally four stories, with the fifth floor being added later.)

Fremont Building/ National Imagery and Mapping Agency  
Montgomery County

### Continuation Sheet for 7. Description

Changes to the site include redoing the approach road to the building, removing the lumber yard, and most importantly, removing both the main track of the B&O and the spur to the west side of the Fremont Building.

Consistent with the removal of the railroad spur was the removal of the platform on the west facade of the building.

Other changes to the building include the erection of a new north platform in 1995. The windows were replaced in 1984/1985 with tinted, fixed, single pane windows. In 1992, the original building entrance on the east facade and an adjacent guard booth were replaced with a large entrance lobby with steps down to the main part of the building.

On the interior, the original open plan has been entirely eliminated with the minor exception of sections of the basement. The floors have been divided into corridors and offices by temporary modern partitions that don't go to the ceiling and with earlier metal partitions or walls and some cinder block walls. The dates of the erections of these various partitions are unknown, but they appear fairly recent, definitely post- World War II at least on the upper floors.

The interior and exterior alterations substantially compromise the integrity of the building and siting. The loss of the original fenestration, which was characteristic of early 20<sup>th</sup> century military and commercial warehouse architecture, was a serious loss made worse by its replacement with windows that clearly reflect the late 20<sup>th</sup> century effort to be more energy efficient. The removal of the railroad spur and west platform remove all exterior evidence of how this building functioned as a map storage and shipping building during World War II. Furthermore, the partitioning of the building has destroyed all interior evidence of how the building functioned during World War II. The recent erection of the entrance lobby on the east facade, along with alterations made to the north and south entrances, further eliminate evidence of how the building originally looked, functioned, and was oriented. As a World War II shipping building, the major facade was the west one where the railroad spur was; the other three facades were minor. Now the emphasis has shifted primarily to the east facade where the one major entrance is, and to a lesser degree to the south where maintenance and construction workers park and to the north which is now the only loading dock. In response to changing spatial needs, and energy and security requirements, the Fremont Building has undergone major alterations that make its current appearance very different from its appearance at time of what was most likely its greatest importance, World War II.

Fremont Building/National Imagery and Mapping Agency  
Montgomery County

### Continuation Sheet for 8. Significance

The Fremont Building was evaluated within the context of (1) early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century military or industrial warehouse architecture and (2) the Army Map Service's Dalecarlia and Sumner sites, during World War II. Under neither of these contexts does the Fremont Building meet the MD Trust and National Register criteria of significance (and integrity).

In May 1942, the newly created Army Map Service moved personnel from the Engineer Reproduction Plant at Fort McNair to the Ruth Building at Dalecarlia. Inside the windowless, camouflaged building, draftsmen and women produced the maps used by the military in World War II, and it was, therefore, the most critical building. Also during the Second World War, the Army Map Service built at least one other building at Dalecarlia, the Fremont Building, which was erected to store maps and ship them out, via the railroad on the west side of the building. The other buildings at Dalecarlia were small support buildings either erected by the Corps or already existing on the site. Possibly the garage and the Warren Building predate the Army Map Service period. (NIMA staff date the Warren Building as 1927, but that has not been independently confirmed.) The small incinerator building (now chemical storage building) probably was erected by the Corps. Late in the War, the Army acquired land at Fort Sumner and erected Erksine Hall. Subsequently, other buildings have been built at that site (which NIMA refers to as Sumner rather than Ft. Sumner) and Erskine has been modified since the Second World War. During World War II, the Army Map Service also had facilities in several other cities.

The only World War II era photographs of the Army Map Service show officers standing in front of the entrance of the Ruth Building or draftsmen and women at work tables in Ruth. Images of the Ruth Building, along with Erksine Hall, are prominent in the current displays on the mission of NIMA at Erskine Hall and Building 213 at the Navy Yard. The Defense Mapping Agency's published history also includes images of Erskine Hall and Ruth. (In 1972, the Army Map Service became the Defense Mapping Agency, which in 1996 became the National Imagery and Mapping Agency.) That Erskine Hall and the Ruth Building, but never the Fremont Building, have for 50 years been used as the symbols of the Service and its successors suggests rather strongly that Erskine and Ruth, but not Fremont, are seen as central to and symbolic of the mission and history of the Army Map Service, Defense Mapping Agency, and now the National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

Fremont Building/National Imagery and Mapping Agency  
Montgomery County

### Continuation Sheet for 8. Significance

This long-standing emphasis on the Ruth Building and Erskine Hall appears to reflect the Army Map Service's thinking at the time these buildings and Fremont were erected. Although Ruth is a large box-like structure without windows, its entrance has stripped classical details, most often associated with the designs of Paul Cret and seen in several federal buildings of the 1930's and 1940's. At Erksine Hall, a similar effort was made to add architectural interest through small details on the main facade. By contrast, no attempt was made to make it anything more than an unadorned warehouse.

As a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century warehouse building, Fremont does not meet any of the requirements of criterion C of the MD Trust/National Register standard. It is a smaller, less successfully designed version of the warehouse building/ light manufacturing building constructed of reinforced concrete with brick and glass infill, seen in almost any city such as Baltimore, Hagerstown, Boston, or New York, in military installations such as Washington, D.C.'s Navy Yard, the Watertown Arsenal (MA.), or the Coast Guard Station, Curtis Bay, Baltimore. It is also possible to find examples of this building type with original fenestration and original open floor plan. The Fremont Building was not the work of master architects, the U.S. Corps of Engineers and Porter and Lockie, nor master craftsmen. In sum, it is an undistinguished, common example, in heavily altered condition, of a common early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century building type.

Given that the Fremont Building lacks significance (and integrity) as an individual building, it is necessary to inquiry if it contributes to a larger unit, either a historic district or complex of buildings, that meets the MD Trust/ National Register criteria. Military installations almost always seem to have an order to the landscape and a certain harmony of architectural styles, even though the buildings are often erected over the course of more than a hundred years, sometimes closer to two hundred years. Any sense of orderly development, landscape design, or related architectural treatment is missing from the Dalecarlia site and the Sumner site. At Dalecarlia, the Corps of Engineers was faced with a small, topographically difficult site and tight wartime deadlines. The Sumner site is a better site, but the Corps of Engineers, during World War II and subsequently, essentially erected largely windowless boxes, without shared detailing or massing.

Fremont Building/National Imagery and Mapping Agency  
Montgomery County

### Continuation Sheet for 8. Significance

The Fremont Building lacks the requisite (architectural or military) significance and integrity to be individually eligible. Nor can the Fremont Building be viewed as a contributing element to a historic district consisting of either the Dalecarlia site alone or the Dalecarlia site and the Sumner site together. Although all the buildings share the same function which is part of the requirement of a historic district, the buildings taken together do not meet the National Register requirement for a district: "A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources" (National Register Bulletin 15). The disparity of the buildings, the degree of alterations, and the lack of encompassing landscape prevents the buildings from having any unity, visual or otherwise.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> At the very most, the Ruth Building might be evaluated as an individual building with possible significance (and integrity) for the Army Map Service's World War II importance. Erskine Hall, although as an important a symbol of military mapping as the Ruth Building, most likely lacks sufficient integrity.



57°30"  
14

13

5361 (NW  
IF FALLS CHURCH)

10

55

09



National Imagery & Mapping Agency M35-118  
 Dalecarlia Site/Bethesda FREMONT BLDG.  
 Montgomery Co., MD.  
 USGS: Washington West, D.C.-MD.-Va.  
 38077-H1-TB-024  
 1965, photorevised 1983 1:24000

97-032

WIMA

3-9-97 1200 AMT



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National Imagery Awo Mapping Agency (NIMA)

M35-118

Dalecarlia Site

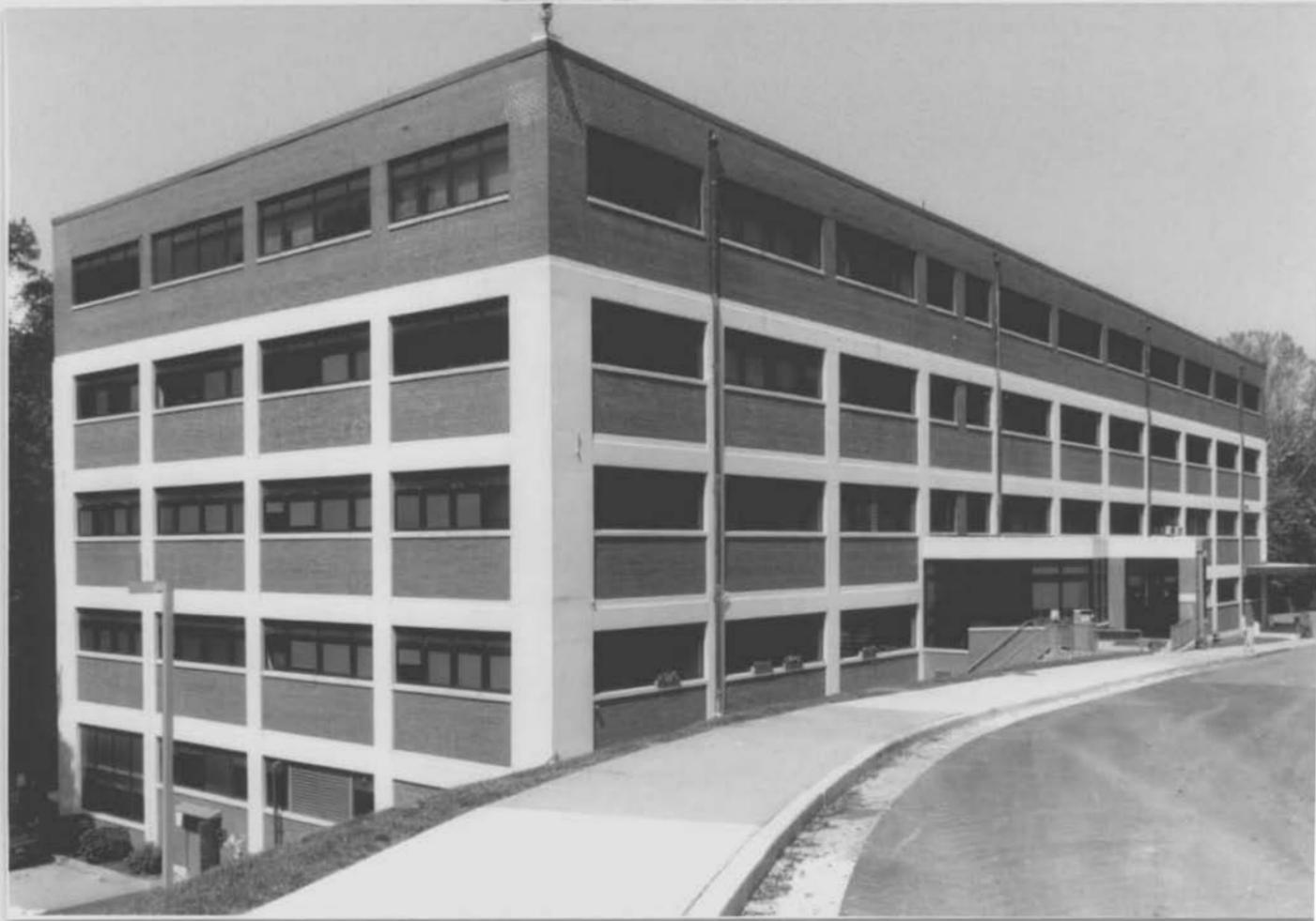
Montgomery County, MD

Bill Lebowich

may 1999 rephotographed March 9, 1997 aerial photo  
negatives with NIMA

Bottom bldg - Ruth

Top bldg - Fremont



National - magent. Arch Mapping Agency (NMA)

Liberia Site

Montgomery Co., MD

Bill Leberich

May 1999

negatives with NMA

Front Building

south facade, left; east facade, right



National Imagery And Mapping Agency (NIMA)

M35-118

Dalecarlia Site

Montgomery Co., MD.

Bill Lebonich

May 1999

negatives with NIMA

Fremont Bldg

West Fanniele



National Imagery And Mapping Agency (NIMA)

1235-113

Dolecarlia Site

Montgomery Co., MD

Bill Lebovich

May 1999

Negatives with NIMA

Fremont Bldg  
North facade



National Imagery And Mapping Agency (NIMA)

M35-118

Dalecarlia Site

Montgomery Co., MD

Bill Lebovich

May 1999

negatives with NIMA

Fremont Bldg

4th floor, looking north



National Imagery And Mapping Agency (NIMA)

M35-118

Dalecartia Site

Montgomery Co., MD

Bill Lebovich

May 1999

Negatives with NIMA

Fremont Bldg

4th floor landing, se stairwell

6/7



National Imagery And Mapping Agency (NIMA)

M35-11g

Dalecarlia Site

Montgomery Co., MD.

Bill Lebowich

Jan '99

photographs with NIMA

Framed Bldg

3rd floor, looking north

7/7