

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: M:35-120

Construction Date: 1941-early 1950s

Name: Locust Hill Estates

Location: Bounded by the Capital Beltway, Rockville Pike and Cedar Lane, Bethesda vicinity, Montgomery County

Private Ownership / Present Use: Private Residence / Occupied / Condition: Excellent/ Restricted Access

Description:

Locust Hill Estates is a planned suburban development located in the Bethesda vicinity of Montgomery County. Residential development was attracted to the Bethesda area beginning in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century after the construction of the Georgetown and Rockville Electric Railway in 1891. These early subdivisions typically attracted upper-middle class and affluent residents. During the period between World War I and World War II, building in Bethesda and Montgomery County boomed. The development of Locust Hill Estates was constructed during the 1940s boom of residential construction in the Bethesda area. Locust Hill Estates is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Rockville Pike and Cedar Lane, south of the Capital Beltway. The community was platted in sections between 1941 and 1950 on land associated with the Samuel Perry House, a Georgian-style farmhouse constructed in 1854. The house was retained and the new community developed around it. Upon completion in the early 1950s, the community of Locust Hill Estates contained three distinct sections: north, central, and south, as well as planned parkways and walking trails.

Significance:

The community was platted in 1941 by Willard Straight of New York City acting as the Straight Improvement Company. Straight obtained the first tract of land for this community in 1916 by purchasing the Samuel Perry House, a Georgian-style farmhouse constructed in 1854 located at 9421 Rockville Pike. Additional land was purchased by Willard Straight in 1928 from Dorothy Whitney Elmhirst and Leonard Knight Elmhirst. Straight began by developing the central section of the community between 1941 and 1945, with the earliest construction along Locust Hill Road and Broad Brook Drive. The houses with the most architectural detail were constructed during this period. In 1945, all undeveloped parcels within the central section, and the vacant tracts of land to the north and south of the central section were sold to developer Edson W. Briggs. At this time, standard suburban Colonial Revival house designs were introduced to the community, though the quality of building materials and park-like setting were maintained. Briggs platted the southern section in 1947 and improved the lots with 2-story brick Colonial Revival-style houses. The northern section was platted by Briggs in 1950, and contains 1-story brick Minimal Traditional type houses.

Locust Hill Estates is as an excellent example of a planned suburban development that possesses all the character-defining elements of its type. As such, the community is significant and representative of the suburban movement in the Washington, D.C. region. The housing stock, constructed between 1941 and the early 1950s, reflects a wide variety of building forms and architectural features. The community is unified by high level of architectural detail and ornament, and by the harmonious streetscape of Colonial Revival-style houses constructed within a relatively short time-frame. The community distinguishes itself from other circa 1940s suburban developments by the quality of building materials. The buildings have brick or wood-sided exteriors with slate roofs and detailed wood trim and moldings. The community is also distinguished by the use of a curvilinear street pattern with an extensive integration of open space and parkways into the design. The community retains a high degree of architectural and material integrity, as well as its landscape design and setting. The central section of the community is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C.

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

Historic Locust Hill Estates (Preferred)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number: Bounded by the Capital Beltway, Rockville Pike and Cedar Lane

 not for publication

city, town vicinity of Bethesda

congressional district

state Maryland

county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category

- district
 building(s)
 structure
 site
 object

Ownership

- public
 private
 both

Public Acquisition

- in process
 being considered
 not applicable

Status

- occupied
 unoccupied
 work in progress

Accessible

- yes: restricted
 yes: unrestricted
 no

Present Use

- agriculture
 commercial
 educational
 entertainment
 government
 industrial
 military

- museum
 park
 private residence
 religious
 scientific
 transportation
 other:

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

name Multiple Owners

street & number:

telephone no.:

city, town

state and zip code:

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Judicial Center

liber:

street & number 50 Maryland Avenue

folio:

city, town Rockville

state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

 federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. M:35-120

Condition

excellent
 good

deteriorated
 ruins

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date of move

Resource Count: approx 190

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

Locust Hill Estates is a planned suburban development located in the Bethesda vicinity of Montgomery County. Residential development was attracted to the Bethesda area beginning in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century after the construction of the Georgetown and Rockville Electric Railway in 1891. These early subdivisions typically attracted upper-middle class and affluent residents. During the period between World War I and World War II, building in Bethesda and Montgomery County boomed. The development of Locust Hill Estates was constructed during the 1940s boom of residential construction in the Bethesda area. Locust Hill Estates is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Rockville Pike and Cedar Lane, south of the Capital Beltway. The community was platted in sections between 1941 and 1950 on land associated with the Samuel Perry House, a Georgian-style farmhouse constructed in 1854. The house was retained and the new community developed around it. Upon completion in the early 1950s, the community of Locust Hill Estates contained three distinct sections: north, central, and south, as well as planned parkways and walking trails.

Locust Hill Estates has a curvilinear street pattern that follows the contours of the land and contains parkland that forms a crescent around the community from Cedar Lane to Rockville Pike. Elmhirst Parkway, the main entrance road that extends north from Cedar Lane, is a parkway with a wooded buffer that follows along a tributary to Rock Creek. The parkway extended north beyond the community to a park lane that surrounded the community. Walkways are provided mid-block between the houses of the perimeter blocks to provide pedestrian access points to the parkland.

The earliest houses were constructed along Locust Hill Road and Broad Brook Drive in the central section of the community in the early 1940s by the Willard Straight Improvement Company. The central section was completed by Edson Briggs beginning in 1945. Briggs also developed the northern and southern sections of the community. All three sections are separated by parkland buffers. The construction of the Capital Beltway along the north side of Locust Hill Estates had a limited impact on the community. The beltway was constructed along the path of the park road that traveled through the crescent of parkland between Cedar Lane and Rockville Pike. However, a buffer parkland was maintained between the beltway and the residences. Elmhirst Parkway now ends at Broad Brook Drive, rather than extending into the park.

Dwelling Types: Locust Hill Estates consists primarily of Colonial Revival and Cape Cod-style houses, though some examples exist with Tudor Revival influences. The northern section of the community possesses examples of residential buildings influenced by the Minimal Traditional design. The housing stock, constructed between 1941 and the early 1950s, reflects a wide variety of building forms and architectural features. The community is unified by high level of architectural detail and ornament, and by the harmonious streetscape of Colonial Revival-style houses constructed within a relatively short time-frame. The community distinguishes itself from other circa 1940s suburban developments by the quality of building materials. The buildings have brick or wood-sided exteriors with slate roofs and detailed wood trims and moldings.

Colonial Revival: Most of the residences were constructed in the Colonial Revival style between 1941 and 1948. The most prevalent example of the Colonial Revival-style within Locust Hill Estates is a 2-story 3-bay side-gable house constructed of brick with a central entrance. One of the gable ends has a semi-exterior brick chimney with a corbelled top. The front entrance has a Colonial Revival door surround consisting of fluted pilasters often topped by a triangular or broken pediment with dentil molding. Dentil moldings or brick corbelling are found along the cornice of the buildings. Some of the houses have a small entrance porch with a gable or hipped roof. The original windows are wood 6/6 double-hung. Some common variations to this type include front-gable and side-passage versions. Example: 9406 Locust Hill Road, owner: Sharon Boyer (See Photo 20 of 23).

Cape Cod: The 1½-story Cape Cod model was constructed between 1941 and 1948 throughout the central section of the community, though they are most prevalent on Locust Hill Road and Locust Hill Circle. There are two versions of the Cape Cod within the neighborhood. The first version is a 1½-story brick and wood-frame structure with a central entry and two gable dormers on the front elevation. Brick extends from the foundation to the top of the windows. From the windows to the cornice the building is wood-frame and covered with wide planks of wood siding. The cornice has a wood dentil molding and the roof is

CONTINUATION SHEET

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

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7. Description (continued)

Covered with slate. The entrance has a Colonial Revival door surround and the windows are wood 8/8 double-hung on the first story and wood 6/6 double-hung in the dormers. Example: 9412 Locust Hill Road, owner: Mark Moskowitz and Katherine Mannes (See Photo 21 of 23).

The second version of Cape Cod residence in Locust Hill Estates is constructed entirely in brick with a symmetrical façade. A central entrance is flanked by sidelights and covered by a gable roof entry porch. Two wood 6/6 double-hung windows with wood shutters are located on the first story, while three gable dormers on the second story are vertically-aligned over the first story openings. The house has a wood cornice and an exterior brick chimney with a corbelled top. Example: 9419 Locust Hill Road, owner: Thomas and J.K. Hoffman (See Photo 22 of 23).

Minimal Traditional: In contrast to the Colonial Revival-style houses in the central and southern sections of the development, the northern section consists of Minimal Traditional type houses. This section was platted in 1950 and contains 1-story brick side-gable structures. There are at least three versions of the Minimal Traditional type house in the northern section. The models vary between entrance and window placements. All houses have low-pitched roof with front-gables that project from the principal side-gables. The front-gables are either flush with or extend beyond the front wall of the house, depending upon the model of the house. The houses have wood double-hung windows, usually paired, picture windows, and circle windows, along with gable end brick chimneys. Example: 9700 Bellevue Drive, owner: Joseph and N. O. Walsh (See Photo 23 of 23).

8. Significance

Survey No. M:35-120

Period	Areas of Significance – Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-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 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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific Dates 1941-early 1950s **Builder Architect** Willard Straight Improvement Company / Edson Briggs Company

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

Locust Hill Estates a planned suburban development located in the Bethesda vicinity of Montgomery County. Bethesda began as a 19th-century rural village at the intersection of Rockville Pike and Georgetown Road. Following the opening of the Georgetown and Rockville Electric Railway in 1891, Bethesda began to grow as the center of a group of residential subdivisions. Among the subdivisions closely associated with Bethesda in this period were Sonoma (1912), Huntington Terrace (1910), Edgemoor (1912), and Bradley Hills (1912). These subdivisions generally attracted upper-middle class and affluent residents. During the period between World War I and World War II, building in Bethesda and Montgomery County boomed. Subdivisions such as Greenwich Forest (1932), Battery Park (1923), and Kenwood (1928) continued to grow around Bethesda, and the community began to develop a central business district around Old Georgetown Road and Wisconsin Avenue. Construction of the National Institutes of Health in 1938 spurred further residential and commercial development into the 1940s. Continued development through the 1950s ensured that Bethesda would remain a suburban center. Following the opening of the Bethesda Metro stop in 1984, many older buildings in Bethesda were replaced with modern buildings. The central business district emerged as a regional retail and business center during the 1990s (M-NCPPC 1994, 236-237).

The community of Locust Hill Estates was platted in 1941 by Willard Straight of New York City acting as the Straight Improvement Company. Straight obtained the first tract of land for this community in 1916 by purchasing the Samuel Perry House, a Georgian-style farmhouse constructed in 1854 located at 9421 Rockville Pike. Additional land was purchased by Willard Straight in 1928 from Dorothy Whitney Elmhirst and Leonard Knight Elmhirst. Straight began by developing the central section of the community between 1941 and 1945, with the earliest construction along Locust Hill Road and Broad Brook Drive. The houses with the most architectural detail were constructed during this period. In 1945, all undeveloped parcels within the central section, and the vacant tracts of land to the north and south of the central section were sold to developer Edson W. Briggs. At this time, standard suburban Colonial Revival house designs were introduced to the community, though the quality of building materials and park-like setting were maintained. Briggs platted the southern section in 1947 and improved the lots with 2-story brick Colonial Revival-style houses. The northern section was platted by Briggs in 1950, and contains 1-story brick Minimal Traditional type houses.

In the twentieth century, several planned suburban developments were established along new electric streetcar lines, new roads and boulevards, and around the periphery of earlier developments. Often the street plan of these developments combined both the curvilinear and grid pattern designs. The rhythmic rows of streets that maximized the number of building lots were intersected by gently curving collector roads. The curvilinear street pattern became increasingly complex in the later-twentieth century with community centers, sidewalks, parkland and public utilities. New developments were attracted to

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8. Significance (Continued)

communities with established or emerging commercial and business centers, therefore developers did not necessarily reserve land for commercial or industrial use. The traditional building types within the mid-twentieth century planned suburban developments include Colonial Revival houses, Tudor Revival-style dwellings, Cape Cod cottages, Minimal Traditional, ranch houses and split-level residences. Locust Hill Estates is a planned community that features a curvilinear street pattern with integrated parkland and an excellent assortment of mid-twentieth century suburban building styles.

National Register Evaluation:

Character-defining elements for Planned Suburban Developments, as defined in the I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Improvement Study, include 1) concentration of historically or aesthetically-cohesive buildings; 2) community design with planned landscape and public amenities; 3) single period of construction; 4) architecturally significant suburban building types. To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Planned Suburban Developments must possess excellent integrity of all character-defining elements. The central section of Locust Hill Estates possesses excellent integrity of all the CDEs of its type, including a harmonious and cohesive building stock, a planned community design with public parkland, and architecturally significant suburban building types constructed over a relatively short time-frame.

The central section of Locust Hill Estates is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The property is eligible for the National Register under National Register Criteria A as an excellent example of a planned suburban development that possesses all the character-defining elements of its type. As such, the community is significant and representative of the suburban movement in the Washington, D.C. region. Locust Hill Estates is eligible under Criterion C for its representative community design and housing stock of excellent Colonial Revival-style houses. The housing stock, primarily constructed between 1941 and the late 1940s, reflects a variety of building forms and architectural features. The central section is unified by high level of architectural detail and ornament, and by the harmonious streetscape of Colonial Revival-style houses constructed within a relatively short time-frame. The community distinguishes itself from other circa 1940s suburban developments by the quality of building materials. The buildings have brick or wood-sided exteriors with slate roofs and detailed wood trim and moldings. The community is also distinguished by the use of a curvilinear street pattern with an extensive integration of open space and parkways into the design. The community retains a high degree of architectural and material integrity, as well as its landscape design and setting.

The north and south sections of Locust Hill Estates are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sections do not possess architecturally significant suburban building types. A different developer constructed the north and south sections, departing from the high level of architectural style and detail found in the central section. The north and south sections of Locust Hill Estates are of lesser architectural value, utilizing common building materials and typical suburban residential design.

Historic research indicates that the community has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. Finally, investigations have not been conducted to determine whether the property has the potential to yield information important in history or pre-history, therefore, National Register Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended

XX (A9C)

Eligibility Not Recommended:

gms

Comments:

Reviewer, OPS:

Dee Miller

Date:

3/20/2001

Reviewer, NR Program:

W. Kuntz

Date:

4/17/01

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:35-120

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 26 hectares (65 acres)

Quadrangle name Kensington, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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 Tim Tamburrino

organization KCI Technologies, Inc.

date January 2000, Revised January 2001

street & number 10 North Park Drive

telephone 410-316-7800

city or town Hunt Valley

state/zip Maryland, 21030

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
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

RESOURCE NAME: Locust Hill Estates

SURVEY NO.: M:35-120

ADDRESS: Bounded by the Capital Beltway, Rockville Pike and Cedar Lane, Bethesda vicinity, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Baist, G. Wm. *Washington, D.C. and Suburbs*. Philadelphia, 1918.

Crawford, Catherine. 1986. *The Early Suburban Communities of Washington, D. C. Located in Montgomery County, Maryland*.

Deets, Edward H., and Charles J. Maddox. *Real Estate Atlas of the Part of Montgomery County, MD, Adjacent to the District of Columbia*. Rockville, MD, 1917.

Getty, Mildred. 1969. The Silver Spring Area. *The Montgomery County Story*. XII (2): 1-9.

Hopkins, G. M. [1879] 1975. *Atlas of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1879*. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins. Rockville, MD: Montgomery County Historical Society.

Maryland – National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). 1996. *Four Corners Master Plan*. Silver Spring, MD: M-NCPPC.

Maryland – National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). 1996. *Four Corners Master Plan*. Silver Spring, MD: M-NCPPC.

Montgomery County Planning Department (MCPD) and Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. 1992. *Amendment to the Approved and Adopted Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, Maryland*. Silver Spring, MD.

Real Estate Data, Inc. *Real Estate Atlas of Montgomery County, Maryland, Recorded Subdivision Maps, Sunset Terrace Subdivision Plats, 1947 and 1948*. Miami, FL: Real Estate Data, Inc.

Sechrist, Stephanie Ann. "Silver Spring, Maryland: Residential Development of a Washington Suburb, 1920-1955." M.A. thesis, George Washington University, 1994.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1917. *Washington and Vicinity Topographic Map*. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

----- 1944. *Washington and Vicinity Topographic Map*. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

----- 1956. *Kensington, MD Quadrangle Map*. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

----- 1965. *Kensington, MD Quadrangle Map*. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

CONTINUATION SHEET

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

RESOURCE NAME: Locust Hill Estates

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ADDRESS: Bounded by the Capital Beltway, Rockville Pike and Cedar Lane, Bethesda vicinity, Montgomery County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The National Register boundaries of the central section of Locust Hill Estates follows the east and west subdivision boundary as identified on Montgomery County Tax Map HP122. The southern boundary follows Park Drive and the northern boundary follows the north boundary of tax lots 20 to 32. This approximately 19 hectare (47 acre) parcel includes all residential buildings, streets, parkways, trails, and parkland associated with Locust Hill Estates. This community was subdivided on land purchased from Leigh Hunt in 1916 and Dorothy Whitney Elmhirst and Leonard Knight Elmhirst in 1928. The development was platted and constructed by the Willard Straight Improvement Company between 1941 and the late 1940s. All structures constructed within the community's period of significance (1941-1949) are considered contributing to the historic district.

CONTINUATION SHEET

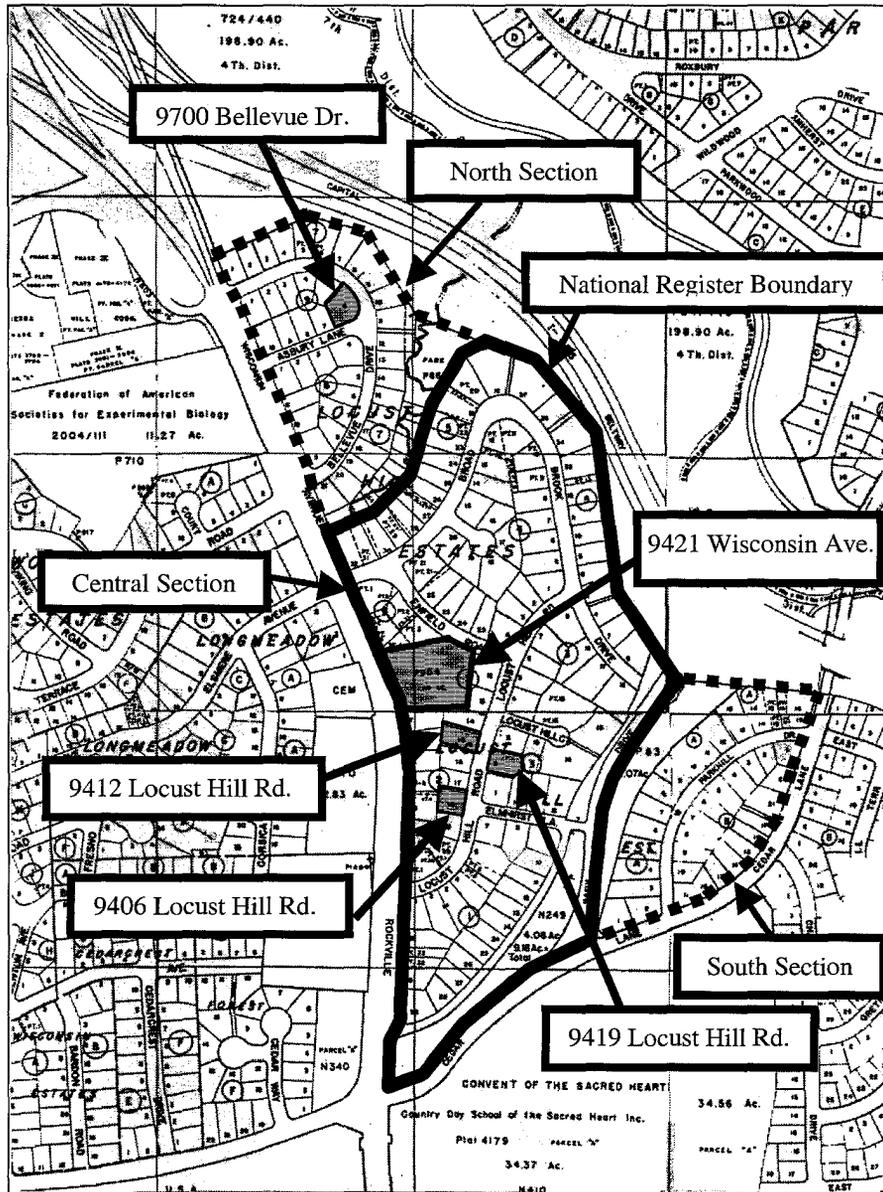
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
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Montgomery County Tax Map HP121, HP122, HP341, HP342



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ADDRESS: Bounded by the Capital Beltway, Rockville Pike and Cedar Lane, Bethesda vicinity, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period Theme(s):

Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

District

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

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

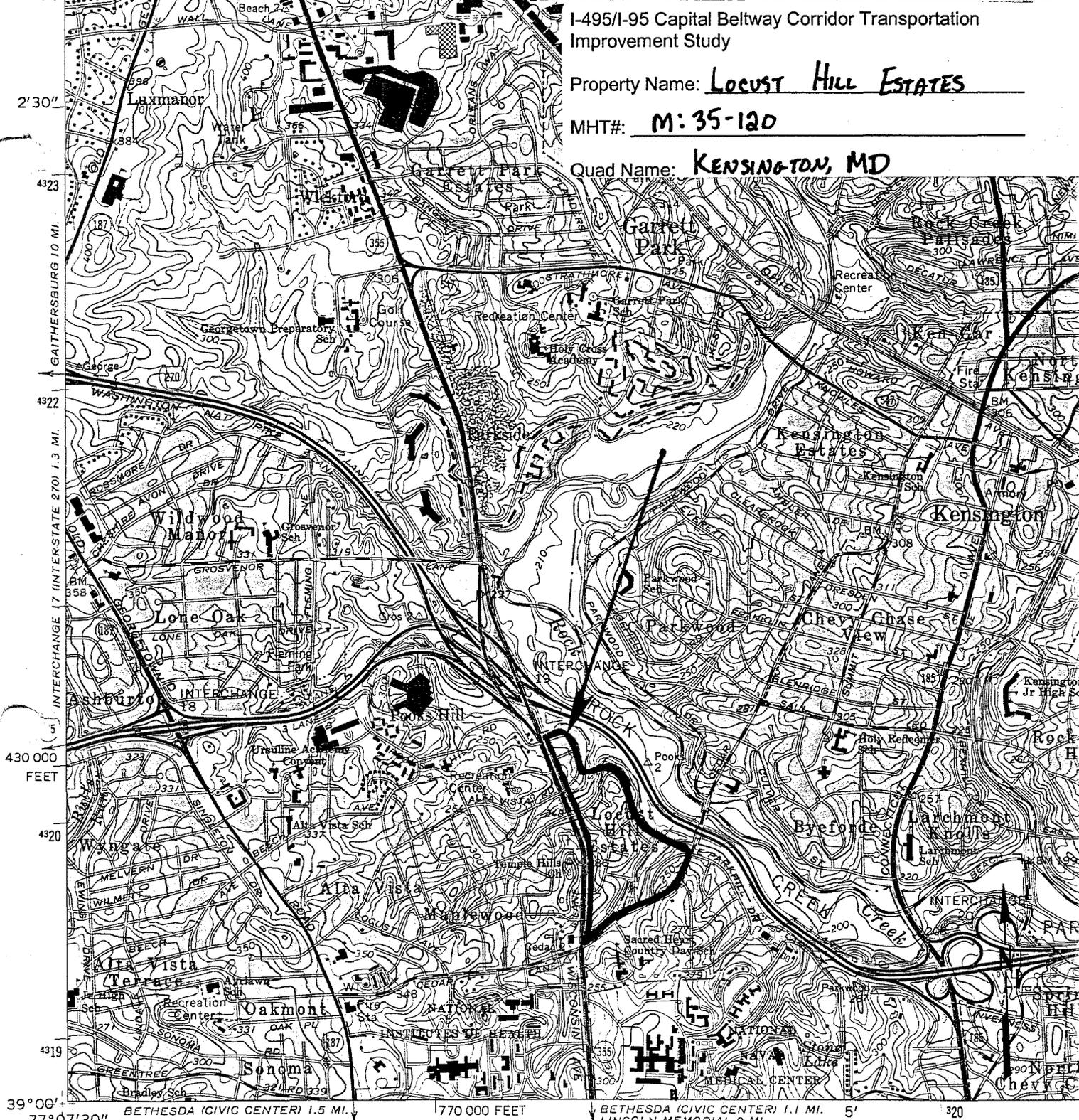
Preparer:
KCI Technologies, Inc.
January 2000

I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Improvement Study

Property Name: LOCUST HILL ESTATES

MHT#: M: 35-120

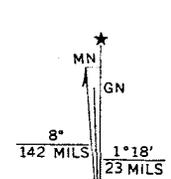
Quad Name: KENSINGTON, MD



430 000 FEET
 4320
 4319
 77°07'30" 1770 000 FEET 5' 320

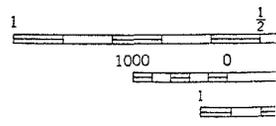
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and WSSC
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1965
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 8 meters south and
 26 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
 the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is uncheckd



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

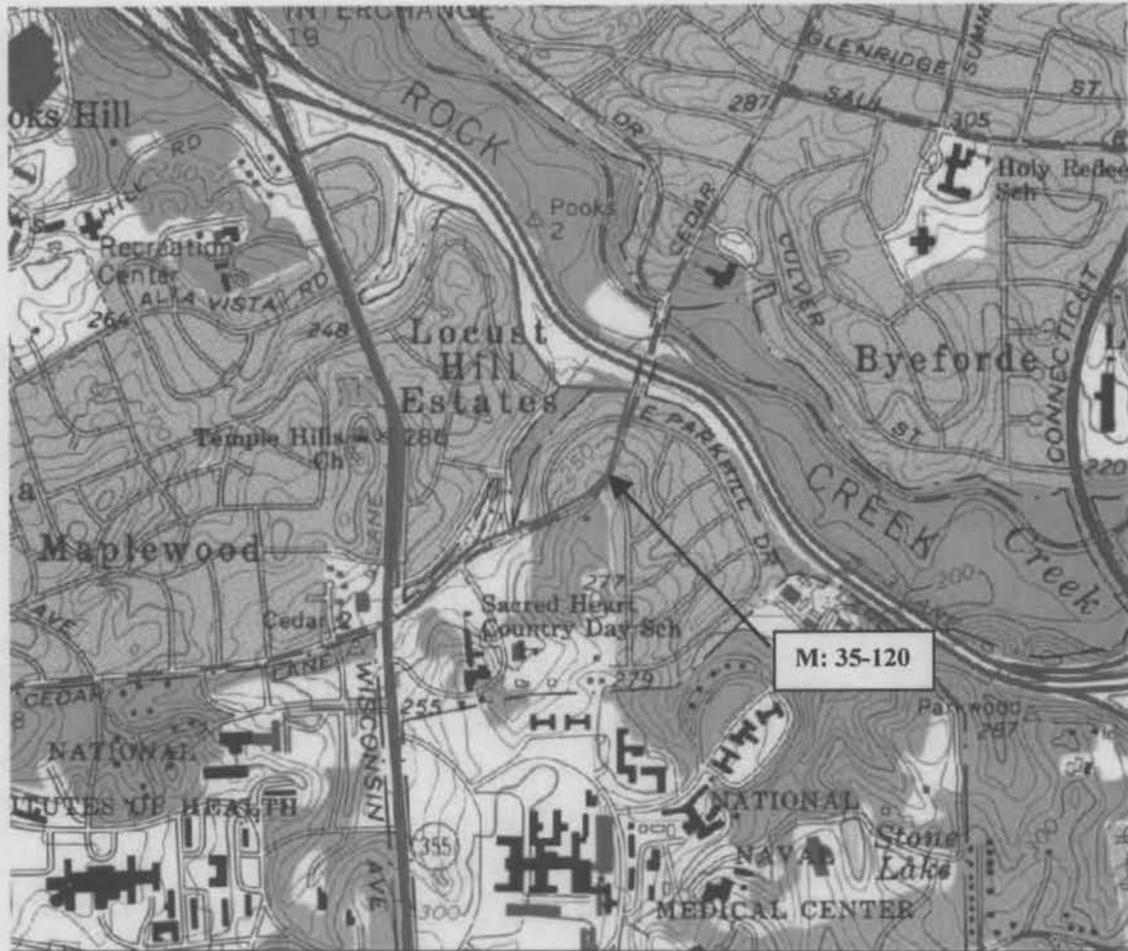
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation to 351 feet



THIS MAP FOR SALE A FOLDER DESCRIBE

CHURCH
 561 1 NW

M: 35-120
Locust Hill Estates
Kensington Quadrangle





1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. LOCUST HILL ESTATES NEIGHBORHOOD, 9405-9407
LOCUST HILL ROAD, VIEW SOUTH
8. 1 OF 23



1. M: 35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPD
7. BROAD BROOK DRIVE AT LOCUST HILL ROAD, VIEW NORTHEAST
8. 2 OF 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO :
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 4815-4817 BROAD BROOK DRIVE, EXAMPLE OF LATER DEVELOPMENT ON BROAD BROOK DRIVE, VIEW SOUTH EAST
8. 3 OF 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 4705-4707 BROAD BROOK DRIVE, VIEW NE
8. 4 OF 23



1. M 35-120
2. 10051 Hill Estates
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. Tax TAMBERLINE
5. 12/99
6. MD SMP0
7. 9308-9312 ELMHURST DRIVE, VIEW SW
8. 5 OF 23



1. M: 35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. ELMHIRST LAKE, VIEW NORTH
8. 6 of 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. 2/99
6. MD STPO
7. VIEW FROM BRIDGE ON ELMHURST PARKWAY TOWARD LOCUST
HILL ROAD, VIEW W
8. 7 OF 23



1. M: 35-120

0 LOCUST HILL ESTATES

3 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4 TIM TAMBORRINO

5. 12/199

6. MD SHPD

7. 9300 BLOCK OF W PARKHILL DR, VIEW NW

8. 8 OF 23



1. M: 35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9408-9412 LOCUST HILL ROAD, VIEW NORTHWEST
8. 9 of 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBUKIN
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD JHPD
7. 9417-9419 LOCUST HILL ROAD, VIEW SOUTHWEST
8. 10 OF 23



1. M: 35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBUKAWO
5. 12/11
6. MD SHPO
7. 9300 BLOCK of LA PARKHILL DRIVE, STREETSCAPE, VIDEO SLID
8. 11 OF 23



1. M: 35-120
- 2 LOCUST HILL ESTATES
- 3 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBUKIN
5. 12/99
- 6 MD SHPO
- 7 9600 Block of BELLEVUE DRIVE, VERO BEACH
8. 12 of 23



1. MI: 35-120
2. COOAST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. 12199
6. MD SHPO
7. 9600 BLOCK OF BELLEVUE DR, VIEW NE
8. 13 OF 23



1. M: 35-120

2. Locust Hill Station

3. New-Garden County, MD

4. Turtamocking

5. 12/9/66

6. MD 5120

7. Elmer's Quarry at Quarry Road Dr, Vicksburg

8. Elmer's Quarry

9. 14 OF 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. 12199
6. ND SHPO
7. WALKING TRAIL ALONG PARKWAY, VIEW N
8. 16 of 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. 12/199
6. MD STPD
7. ARCH BRIDGE OVER BRANCH of ROCK CREEK (ELMHIRST PKWY, VIEW W)
8. 15 of 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MID SHPO
7. 9421 WISCONSIN AVENUE, LOCUST HILL (SAMUEL PERRY HOUSE); FRONT ELEVATION, VIEW NORTH EAST
8. 17 OF 23



1. M: 35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9421 WISCONSIN AVENUE, LOCUST HILL (SAMUEL PERRY HOUSE), FRONT AND WEST ELEVATIONS, VIEW NORTHEAST
8. 18 of 23



1. M: 35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRING
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9481 WISCONSIN AVENUE, LOCUST HILL (SAMUEL PERRY HOUSE), REAR ELEVATION, VIEW WEST
8. 19 of 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM. TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9406 LOCUST HILL ROAD, VIEW WEST
8. 20 OF 23



1. M: 35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9412 LOCUST HILL ROAD, VIEW NORTH
8. 21 OF 23



1. M:35-120
2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPD
7. 9419 LOCUST HILL ROAD
8. 22 OF 23



1. M: 35-120

2. LOCUST HILL ESTATES

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4. TIM TAMBURRINO

5. 12/99

6. MD SHPO

7. 9700 BELLEVUE DR. FRONT ELEVATION, VIEW NW

8. 23 OF 23