

September 12, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Judy Christensen, Preservation Planner

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SUBJECT: 50 Monroe, IBM Building, DEM2006-00067  
Description: 50 Monroe Place  
Area: 19,528 square feet.  
Construction Date: 1958-59  
Owner: Lawrence Guss et al, Ronald Cohen Management Co.

**Recommendation:**

Staff is NOT RECOMMENDING that the HDC find 50 Monroe Place eligible for designation as a single site historic district.

**Site and Building Integrity: Low.**

Although the building itself has not had major exterior alterations, the site has been severely compromised, offering only the view of the unappealing and vernacular north (rear) façade to the public. The visible façade does not possess the strings of window courses and colored panels that make this building of stylistic interest.

**Architectural Significance: Low Significance**

The IBM Building, also known as 50 Monroe, is a derivative specimen of the Bauhaus modernist movement style that Walter Gropius began with the German Bauhaus building of 1926. The IBM building is a late 1950s interpretation of the style in Rockville and a stylistic departure from the Colonial Revival/Georgian office buildings in downtown Rockville in that era. However, it is not a significant innovation in design or style, coming 30 years after the first example. While Stanley Arthur was a respected architect with many contributions to the modern landscape in Rockville and Montgomery County, he could not be considered a master as is Gropius and other modern masters that changed stylistic trends in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

**Historical, cultural and social significance: Low Significance**

The IBM building, although not yet 50 years old, was reviewed by staff due to the fact that it was one of only nine structures that were not demolished during Rockville's Mid-City Urban Renewal Project in the 1960s. It was also researched by Peerless Rockville for its documentation project: Rockville's Recent Past. It would have met the criteria for a typical example of mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century architecture if the site integrity had been maintained. It also is the last building that preserves its frontage on the former E. Montgomery Avenue. Both of these facts are negated by the fact that the public viewpoint has been removed and the most distinctive features of the building are not visible.

**Archeological resources: Low potential**

The property has had soil disturbance in the past for the construction of this office building and parking lot.

Attachments:

MHT Form

Criteria Checklist with staff evaluation

**CITY OF ROCKVILLE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION CRITERIA**

**50 Monroe Place**

Standing structures and sites, including archeological sites, must be determined to be significant in one or more of the following criteria to be found eligible for designation:

**I. Historical and cultural significance:**

A. Is the site of a significant historic event.

*No, this is not the site of a significant event.*

B. Is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society.

*No, this is not identified with a person or group who influenced society.*

C. Exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities. (Refer to Rockville Context in Management Plan)

*This property belongs in Theme 3, Economics, of Historic Context 7, County Seat to Satellite City of the Nation's Capital 1931-Present. As a Post-WWII property and about 30 years old, it was not addressed in the 1986 Management Plan. It was also not mentioned in the Historic Context #7, Theme 4, Government/Law as part of the discussion of the impact of the Mid-City Urban Renewal Project. In 1962, when the first Urban Renewal Project began, this building was only three years old and saved as several other new buildings were preserved.*

D. Has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, County, State, or Nation.

*No, although the property does convey Post-WWII architectural style, its significance is compromised due to the loss of site integrity and public view.*

**II. Architectural and design significance:**

A. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction.

*No, while this may be an example of Mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century commercial style derived from the Bauhaus Movement, it is not a prototype.*

B. Represents the work of a master. *No.*

C. Possesses high artistic values. *No.*

D. Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

*This applies to multi-site historic districts, and is not applicable in this case.*

E. Represents an established or familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or county due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

*No.*

**III. Structural Integrity: Compromised - The streetscape presentation and site have been severely altered and compromised to the extent that the façade with the least architectural interest and distinction is presented to the public.**

"Substantially Altered" (basic shape, original façade plan, windows and doors have been obscured or changed.)

Minor alterations (porch removal or enclosure, roof material replacement, siding added over old siding, basic mass and fenestration intact.

Original or near original condition (all changes reversible.)

Outbuildings present and recognizable.

Original site and setting largely preserved. (Lot size, environmental character, trees, setbacks, streetscape)

If the site is found to meet one or more criteria and possesses sufficient integrity, it is eligible to be recommended to the Mayor and Council as a potential historic district or landmark site. Determine the level of site significance and list the applicable criteria for the recommendation.

**IV. Level of site significance:** (Check those that apply)

*Not applicable*

Local:

State

National:

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic IBM Building  
 other 50 Monroe

## 2. Location

street and number 50 Monroe Place \_\_\_ not for publication  
 city, town Rockville \_\_\_ vicinity  
 county Montgomery

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

name Alexander Guss et al., C/O Ronald Cohen, C/O Ronald Cohen Mgmt  
 street and number 2701 Tower Oaks Blvd. #200 telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 city, town Rockville state MD zip code 20852

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Judicial Center liber 29975 folio 776  
 city, town Rockville tax map GR32 tax parcel P401 tax ID number 00144444

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: Peerless Rockville, Peerless Places

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				_____	

## 7. Description

Inventory No.

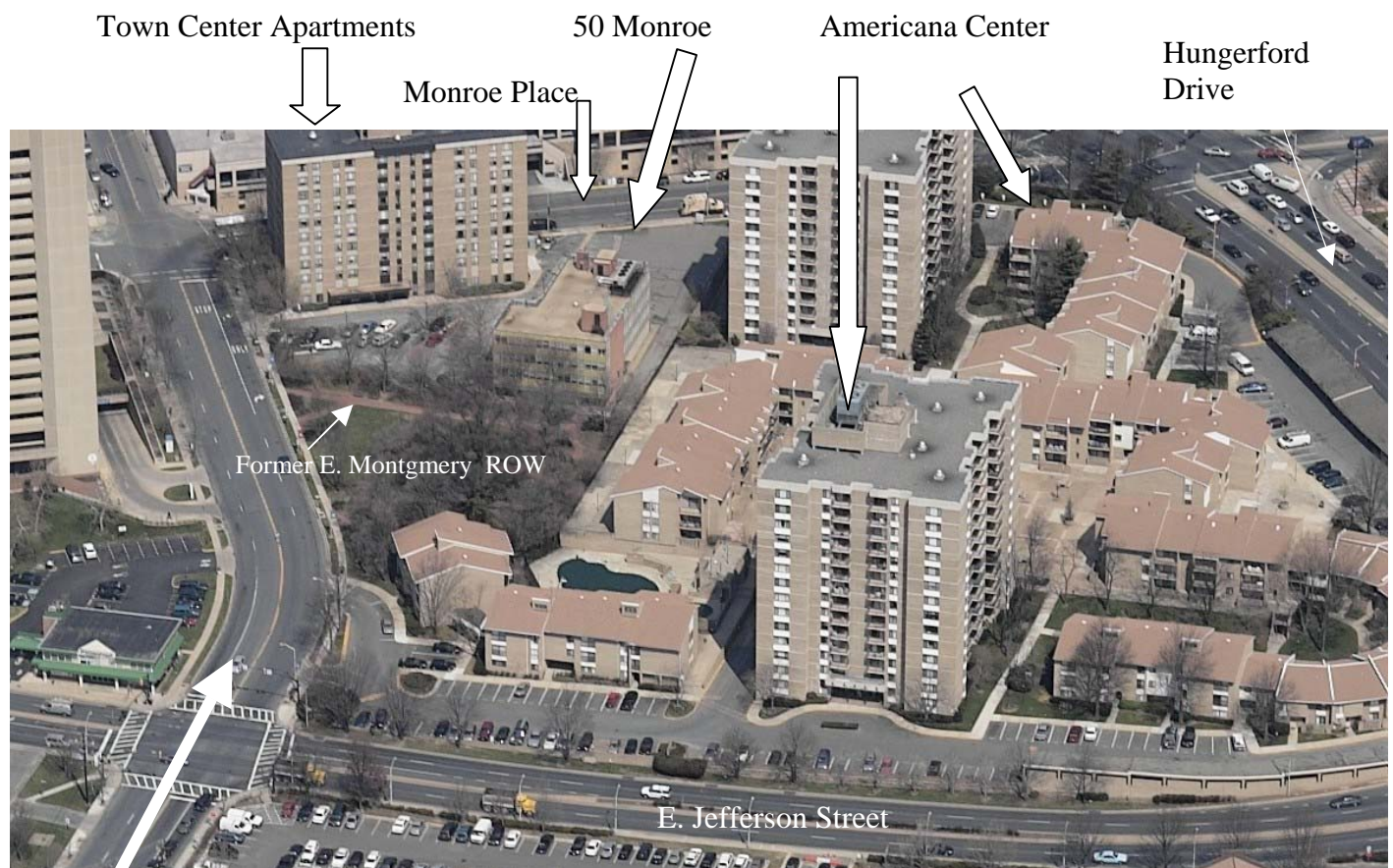
### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair                altered

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

### Summary:

50 Monroe is a four-story office building constructed in 1958-59 by Otho Barkley, a Bethesda builder. One of Rockville's first and most distinctive modernist buildings, it was designed by Bethesda architect Stanley H. Arthur and incorporates key characteristics and design elements of Bauhaus-style commercial architecture. It is popularly called the "IBM Building" after its first and best-known tenant. Although the environmental setting and orientation have changed dramatically since 1959, the building itself is substantially unaltered and is the last vestige of Rockville's historic main street, East Montgomery Avenue, as it developed from the 1820s through the 1960s.



Monroe  
Street

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

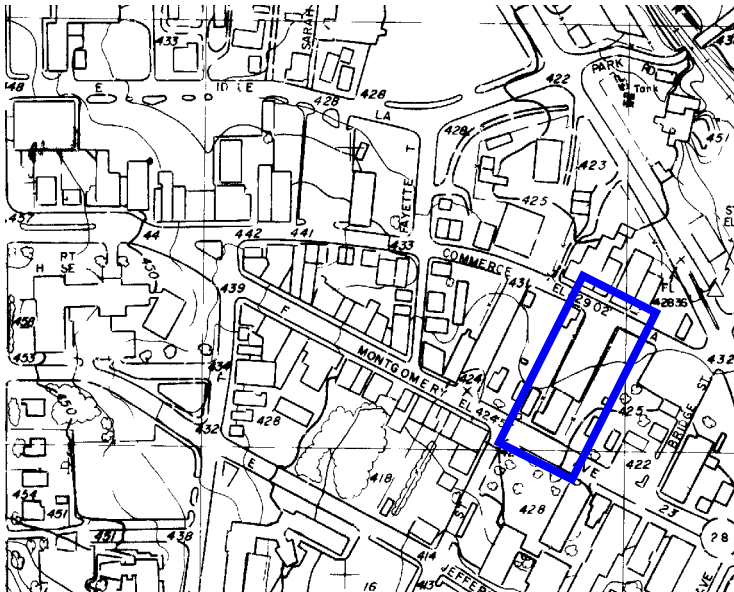
Inventory No. M

Name 50 Monroe Place

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Significance statement:



**Rockville before Urban Renewal 1961**

When 50 Monroe Place was completed in 1959, (See map to the left and photo below) its address was 326 East Montgomery Avenue and it was situated on a principal thoroughfare through Rockville's central business district. The rear (north) entrance, including a parking lot, was bounded by Commerce Lane. Photographs of the period indicate an additional parking lot on the eastern portion of the site, sidewalks and parking meters to the south, open space to the west, and traffic moving along East Montgomery Avenue to the south. Yellow window panels presented a lively façade to the main street.(1) According to 1959 news articles, the building had 28,000 square feet of office space, making it the largest private office building in Rockville. It also featured a basement, elevators, and separate entrances on East Montgomery Avenue and Commerce Lane.(2) Presumably, the building has steel frame construction and is covered by brick

masonry and curtain walls. It was constructed at a cost of \$500,000.(3)

Description:

Stanley Arthur's design appears to have been inspired by the Bauhaus movement, whose principal facility at Dessau, Germany (1925-1926) it evokes in massing, rectilinear style, and architectural elements.



**Bauhaus, 1926, Walter Gropius, Architect**



**326 E. Montgomery Avenue, Ed Duffy, City of Rockville photo.**

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M

Name 50 Monroe Place

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

The first story is comprised of a full rectangular block, with 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> stories L-shaped in configuration, forming an inner court on the northwest corner. Large sections of window walls with yellow panels cover portions of the west, east, and south facades.



South (front) facade 2004- Peerless Rockville



North (rear) facade 2004 – Peerless Rockville

The rear (north) facade is constructed of brick, laid in stretcher bond, and illuminated by pairs of 3-part windows, corresponding to each floor, with fixed center panes and projected window panels surrounded by steel/aluminum frames. Alternating with this window placement are smaller 2-part windows that illuminate an interior stairwell above the rear entrance. The brick section of the ell wall overlooking the inner court has pairs of 3-part windows that correspond to the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> floors. Large brick sections alternate with three-story window walls that are supported by concrete panels running across the length of the first story.



South (front) entrance- City of Rockville

The principal façade features a deep portico along the main entrance to the south, presumably leading into a reception area and first-floor offices. (4) Secondary entrances on the north and east facades are sheltered by flat brushed steel/aluminum canopies measuring approximately 5 to 6 feet long by 1 foot wide. The roofline is flat; brick panels rise approximately 1 foot above the window wall sections and a brick service core with projected windows punctuates the roofline profile. A square section of brick wall rises approximately 5 feet above the mid-section of the rear elevation marking the interior stairwell and entryway. A thin band of white concrete runs atop the length of the building's brick sections.



East entrance- City of Rockville

A square section of brick wall rises approximately 5 feet above the mid-section of the rear elevation marking the interior stairwell and entryway. A thin band of white concrete runs atop the length of the building's brick sections.

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## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M

Name 50 Monroe Place

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The window walls are the building's most distinctive architectural motif. They consist of alternating bands of yellow aluminum/steel panels and 3-part windows encased in a steel/aluminum grid. The yellow panels decrease in width from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> stories; the window units are of uniform size. The window wall on the east façade has 16 horizontal panels, and the west façade has 14. The south façade has 16, with an additional 2 panels wrapped around the southeast corner above the principal entryway. This ingenious equation combines balance and asymmetry, visual interest and architectural commensurability - hallmarks of Bauhaus design.



Interior staircase - Stanley Arthur's portfolio

A photograph from Stanley Arthur's portfolio (left) shows the details of an interior stairway: steel railings, wood paneling, a built-in floor planter, and smoothly finished walls and surfaces. A 1959 *Sentinel* news article reported that the building was equipped with air-conditioning and was designed with movable interior partitions to accommodate office suites of varying configurations. Two retail stores were initially planned for the first floor, but this presumably changed when IBM leased the property in 1959. (5)

The site has been drastically altered in the intervening decades, beginning with the realignment of street patterns during urban renewal of the 1960s and subsequent hi-rise construction on adjacent parcels throughout the 1970s. (6) As a result, the building lost its frontage on East Montgomery Avenue, and its address - along with the principal entrance - was changed to 50 Monroe Street. Following the demolition of Rockville Mall in 1993, the City took approximately 3800 square feet of the rear

parking lot when it created Monroe Place. (7) IBM occupied the building until the early 1970s, a few years after construction of its Gaithersburg facility. Following a succession of tenants, the building has been vacant since 1995.

Apart from a decade of neglect and deterioration, 50 Monroe appears to be substantially unaltered although its site has been severely compromised. According to legal records, the current lot size is 19,528 square feet. (8) The principal façade overlooks the rear portion of James Monroe Park, leaving it hidden from public view and vulnerable to vandalism and crime. The south façade on James Monroe Park is boarded up and defaced with graffiti. Due to adjacent hi-rise development, significant portions of the building are below grade and are separated from adjoining properties by cast iron fencing. Although obscured by the scale of more recent construction, 50 Monroe is the last vestige of Rockville's historic main street, East Montgomery Avenue, as it developed from the 1820s to the 1960s.

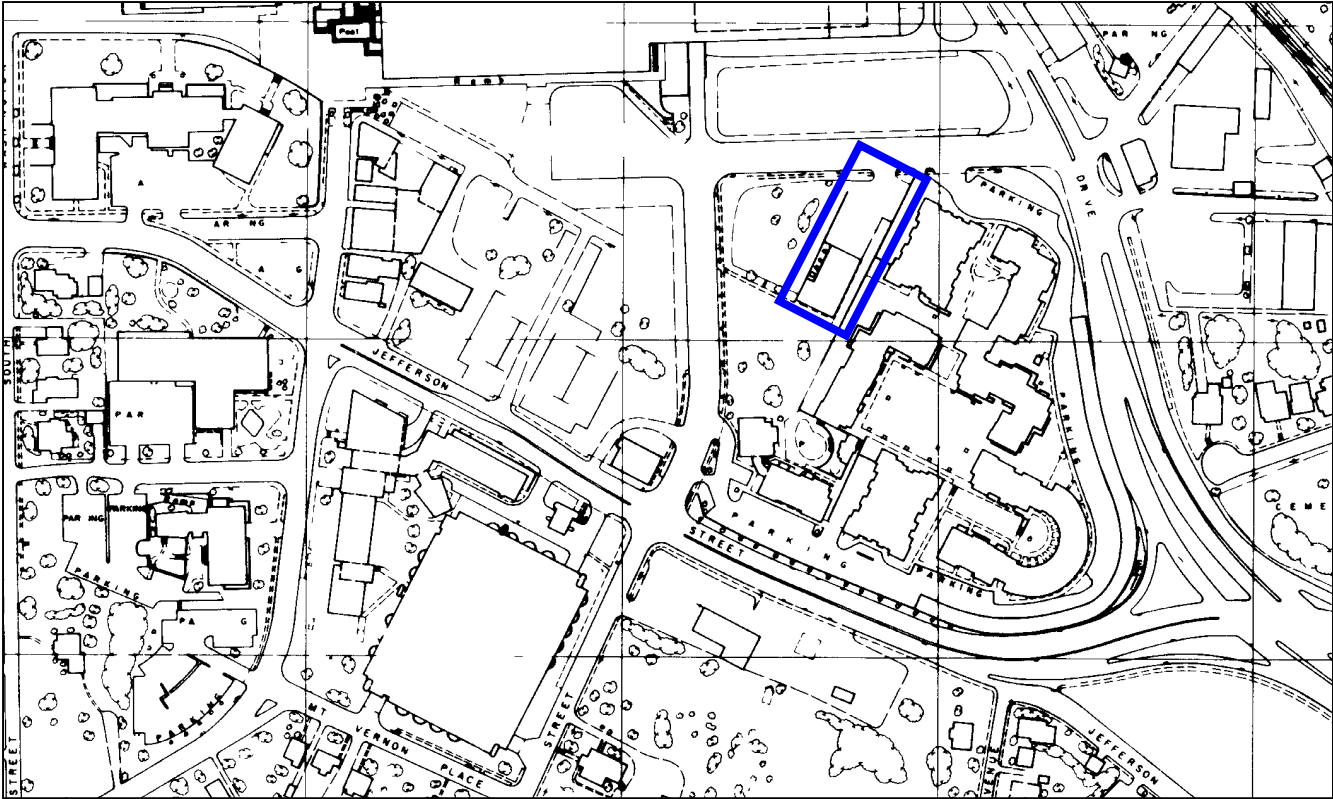
# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M

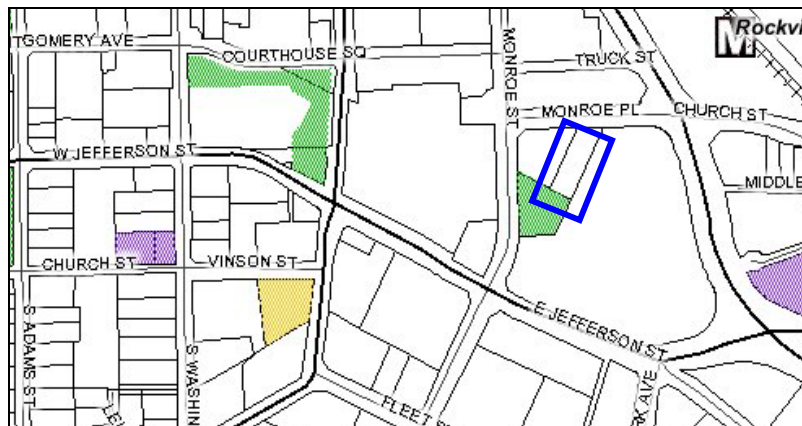
Name 50 Monroe Place

Continuation Sheet

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**Planimetric Map of Part of City of Rockville 1972: Allen&Koenig, Land Planners & Surveyors. This map shows the Courthouse area before the new Judicial Center was constructed.**



Current configuration of downtown Rockville. Monroe Street is now through to Middle Lane. The 1972 dogleg Monroe Street to Hungerford Drive has been renamed Monroe Place.

The IBM site is outlined in blue on both maps.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No.

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Local history

**Specific dates** 1959 **Architect/Builder** Stanley H. Arthur/ Otho Barkley

**Construction dates** 1958- 59

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Statement of Significance

50 Monroe Place, one of Rockville's first modernist office buildings, is an architecturally distinctive and historically significant property of the City's recent past. Designed by Stanley H. Arthur, a prolific and respected architect, 50 Monroe was completed in 1959, a banner year for commercial architecture in Rockville. It was widely recognized for its commercial significance and Bauhaus-inspired design. Named for its first tenant, the IBM Building signaled Rockville's emergence as a major center of post-war development, research, and technology. Dwarfed by more recent hi-rise construction, it remains an icon of Rockville's evolving architectural landscape.

### History and Support

Despite its deteriorated condition, 50 Monroe has considerable historical, cultural, and architectural significance for the City of Rockville, the seat of Montgomery County government. It characterized an era of critical transformation and development, it brought elite modernist architecture to Rockville's commercial landscape, and it connected Rockville to a prestigious network of scientific and research communities. Initially dubbed the Barkley Building after its builder, Otho Barkley, it soon became known as the IBM Building, a name that persists nearly five decades later.



Front (south) façade – photo from Stanley Arthur's portfolio

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Situated prominently on East Montgomery Avenue – Rockville’s historic main street – the IBM Building underscored the City’s rapid transformation from small town to a major center of development, commerce, and space-age research technology. It was, architecturally, the most sophisticated and daring of five new office buildings of 1959, a banner year for commercial architecture in Rockville that followed more than a decade of unprecedented population growth, the subsequent reform and modernization of City government, and the development of a modern infrastructure and essential services. (9) This, combined with geographic proximity to the federal government in Washington, made Rockville an attractive place to live and work.

IBM’s decision to decentralize its operations from New York to Washington and locate its new Federal Systems Division in Rockville received widespread coverage in the local and regional press, and it was highlighted in a feature article on “Rockville’s Business Boom” in the *Washington Evening Star*. (10) Charles Benton, Jr., president of IBM’s Federal Systems Division, cited months of planning that preceded the company’s decision, which involved the relocation of more than 100 employees and their families. Benton noted that IBM chose Montgomery County and Rockville because “the living conditions, education and cultural facilities [are] the best anywhere.” (11) IBM leased the property until the early 1970s.

IBM’s Rockville division was one in an expanding network of electronic and defense operations systems throughout the Washington metropolitan area and beyond. Like the technologies IBM was developing, the new building on East Montgomery Avenue was sleek, modern, and state of the art. Its bold geometry, innovative use of color, and subtle mathematical harmonies celebrated modern industry, technology, and materials. And like the Bauhaus movement that inspired its design, the IBM Building was a workshop for generating the concepts and technologies that were to shape and inform a new era of data management, specialized communications, and space-age defense. Comparatively small in scale by today’s standards, its architectural significance was underscored in the mid-1960s, when it was identified as one of only 9 conservation properties in the Mid-City urban renewal project. (12)

The building’s designer, Stanley H. Arthur (1912-1999), was a 1937 graduate of the University of Illinois who practiced architecture in the Midwest before establishing his own firm in Bethesda in 1951. A prolific and versatile architect, Arthur designed churches, libraries, numerous office buildings, resorts, and more than 60 schools throughout Montgomery County. (13) His work was featured in *The Washington Post*, including numerous images of his office buildings in Bethesda and a 1962 article praising his modernist design for the Calvary Lutheran Church in Silver Spring. (14) In addition to the IBM Building, Arthur completed five major commissions in Rockville, including the Rockville Civic Auditorium (1960), Rockville Unitarian Church (1964), Southlawn (today Maryvale) Elementary School (1969), Thomas S. Wootton High School (1970), and the Rockville Library (1971).

Arthur was a master of the modernist idiom, which he subtly adapted to a variety of architectural uses and contexts. Calvary Lutheran Church, adjacent to the Beltway in Silver Spring, features a striking 78-foot chancel roofline that forms a 25 degree angle, a combination that Arthur described as a “blend of the Gothic and the contemporary.” (15) His 1971 design for the Rockville Library (scheduled for demolition in 2006) is a skillful synthesis of International Style architecture and an ingenious site plan. Although we are just

# Maryland Historical Trust

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beginning to research and document Stanley Arthur's impressive body of work, he clearly contributed much to the history and diversity of Rockville's - and Montgomery County's - modern architectural character.

### Notes

1. Vacant since the mid-1990s, the building is not accessible to the public or available for measurement, research, or documentation. This description is based on the Rockville's Recent Past survey of modern architecture (1914-1984) conducted by Peerless Rockville in 2004 and 2005. In addition to windshield surveys of the property, it draws upon interviews, photographs, legal records, maps, news articles, and related sources.
2. Steed Evans, "Construction Boom Under Way in City," [Montgomery County, MD] *Sentinel*, January 15, 1959, B:2; "New Office Buildings Pace City's Growth," [Montgomery County, MD] *Sentinel*, March 12, 1959, B:9; "Building May Be Ready By April 30," [Montgomery County, MD] *Sentinel*, March 26, 1959, B:2.
3. "Rockville Office Building Under Construction," *The Washington Post*, June 28, 1958, C:12; "New Office Buildings ..." *Sentinel*, March 12, 1959, B:9.
4. A news article notes that two "stores" were planned originally for the first floor. *Sentinel*, March 12, 1959, B:9.
5. Ibid.
6. Adjacent properties include: the Americana Centre, 1972; 51 Monroe Place, 1976; Town Center Apartments, 1978; the Executive Office Building and Judicial Center, 1981.
7. Ed Duffy, Community Development Program Manager, City of Rockville, Interview, November 3, 2004.
8. State Department of Taxation and Assessments records.
9. In addition to new apartment buildings, housing projects, and a 100-unit motor hotel on North Washington Street, the *Sentinel* reported on the status of new office construction in or near Town Center. These projects included: the Barkley (later IBM) Building on East Montgomery Avenue; the Brown Building on East Jefferson; a "Colonial" building at 22 West Jefferson, the Abby Building at East Montgomery and Perry Street; and plans for an office building next to the Villa Theater on Commerce Lane. *Sentinel*, March 12, 1959, B:12.
10. Steed Evans, "Construction Boom Under Way in City," [Montgomery County, MD] *Sentinel*, January 15, 1959, B:2; "New Office Plan Bared," [Montgomery County, MD] *Sentinel*, January 22, 1959, A:1.

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Inventory No. M

Name 50 Monroe Place

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11. Charles L. Hoffman, "Rockville Enjoys Business Boom As Population Soars, Taxes Decline," *The [Washington] Evening Star*, November 9, 1959, A:1. See also: "IBM Cites Reasons for Coming Here," [Montgomery County, MD] *Sentinel*, March 17, 1960, A:7; "IBM Plans to Move Key Facility Here," [Montgomery County, MD] *Sentinel*, May 28, 1959, A:1; "First of IBM Aides Here," [Montgomery County, MD] *Sentinel*, September 24, 1959, A:3. An ad placed by IBM in the *1960-61 Montgomery County Handbook* states the Montgomery County "furnishes an ideal place ... for conducting our business and for providing our employees with a good place to live and raise their families." Montgomery County, Maryland Chamber of Commerce, *1960-61 Montgomery County Handbook*, p. 42. [Peerless Rockville Collection].
12. In addition to the IBM Building, conservation properties included the Red Brick Courthouse (1891), the Grey Courthouse (1931), Farmer's Banking and Trust (1931), 30 Courthouse Square/Schlosser Building (1962), the Firehouse (1929), the Woolworth Building (1950's), the Kelly-Smith Building; and the Oxley Building. The last four were later razed. Eileen S. McGuckian, *Rockville: Portrait of a City* (Franklin, Tennessee: Hillsboro Press, 2001), p. 180.
13. "Bethesda's Busily Building Toward a Big Real Estate Future," *The Washington Post*, October 11, 1953, R:1; "Ocean Beach Housing Outlook," *The Washington Post*, September 5, 1954, R:2; "New Office Building for Bethesda," *The Washington Post*, July 17, 1955, G:1; "New Maryland School," *The Washington Post*, March 16, 1957, B:2; "Chevy Chase Medical Building," *The Washington Post*, April 11, 1959, C:10; "New Home for Army Times," *The Washington Post*, July 24, 1955, G:18; "A Chancel Reaching Up to God," *The Washington Post*, April 21, 1962, D:1; "Ground-Breaking for Unitarian Church," *The Washington Post*, January 4, 1964, C:10.
14. Stanley Arthur Jr. Dies; Designed Area Buildings," *The Washington Post*, May 15, 1999, B:5.
15. "A Chancel Reaching Up to God," *The Washington Post*, April 21, 1962, D:1.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References Inventory No.

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City of Rockville Utility Service Records through 1984, Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation records, Montgomery County Plat records, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Rockville MD for 1949 and 1960, Montgomery County MD Sentinel and Washington Post and Washington Evening Star newspapers. City of Rockville Maps. Interview with Ed Duffy, Community Development Program Manager, City of Rockville. Photographs from City of Rockville and Stanley Arthur Professional Portfolio.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 19,528 square feet  
Acreage of historical setting \_\_\_\_\_  
Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_ Quadrangle scale: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Map GR32, P401, Montgomery Avenue, Rockville.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Teresa B. Lachin, Peerless Rockville		
organization	Peerless Rockville	date	September 6, 2005
street & number	29 Courthouse Sq. / P.O. Box 4262	telephone	301-762-0096
city or town	Rockville	state	MD

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

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

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