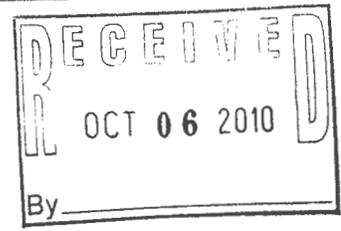


EAC / A

Elizabeth Anderson Comer / Archaeology

S
WSSC

EJC/



October 5, 2010

201004473

Ms. Beth Cole
Maryland Historical Trust
Administrator, Project Review and Compliance
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Re: Phase I Investigations of the Proposed WSSC Sewer Alignment Repairs, within 18MO514, the Lower Glen, National Park Seminary Historic District, Montgomery County, Silver Spring, Maryland

And

Architectural Assessment with updated photography of resources in the APE with continuation sheets for the National Register Nomination for National Park Seminary Historic District

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the draft version of the above referenced reports. These reports were prepared Washington Sanitary Sewer Commission under contract to Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP under an emergency repairs order to the historic sewer main alignment.

Thank you in advance for your review of these draft reports. Please do not hesitate to contact me directly if you need further information.

18MO514 / M: 36-1

Sincerely,


Elizabeth A. Comer
Principal

cc. Lucy Noya

#18 DC 1/10/2011 PH1 Rpt.
resources avoided
documentation completed as part of
consultation for sewer repairs under
tax credit / MIT easement at Colvin request
cc: Colvin + Amy Skinner
4303 North Charles Street / Baltimore, Maryland 21218-1054
410-243-6767 Fax 410-243-8383
ecomer@eacarchaeology.com
www.eacarchaeology.com

PAULA S. REED AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

ONE WEST FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 300 • HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740 • 301-739-2070 • FAX 301-739-4596
WWW.PaulaSReed.com

July 23, 2010

National Park Seminary Historic District
Assessment of Standing Historic Structures Potentially Affected by
WSSC Sewer Line Repair

General description of the project area and its setting:

The National Park Seminary Historic District (NRHP 1972) contains approximately 23 acres of wooded and formerly landscaped grounds approximately bounded by the Capital Beltway on the north, Smith Drive on the east, and Linden Lane on the south and west. Within this landscape are numerous fanciful buildings, which were once part of the National Park Seminary for women, established in 1894 and in existence through the first third of the 20th century. The buildings are clustered around the edge of a deep ravine known as “the Glen.” At the base of the ravine is a small unnamed stream that flows to the northwest, and empties into Rock Creek. In addition to the buildings, the landscape contains remnants of various manmade components, including statuary, stone and concrete walkways, abutments for foot bridges spanning the ravine, niches and a grotto, crenellated stone walls and retaining walls. These landscape features are in poor condition, some destroyed when the Capital Beltway was constructed, and others deteriorating as the decorative landscape has not been maintained for many years.

Description of the APE (Area of Potential Effect):

This project involves emergency repairs of a leaking sewer line. The APE for this project constitutes a relatively narrow area along the WSSC sewer line, roughly following the old road right-of-way to the stream bed running southeast to northwest (see attached map). Historic above-ground resources (structures) identified along the projected sewer repair area include 1) Stone Retaining Wall, located along the north edge of the old road; 2) The Grotto, located on the south bank of the feeder stream; 3) Stone and Concrete Road Bridge Remnant, located at the confluence of the primary and feeder streams; 4) Concrete Foot Bridge Piers, located on the south bank of the primary stream bed, along with corresponding stone piers at the south base of the ravine with an adjacent flight of steps with crenellated stone walls leading up the hill.

1. Stone Retaining Wall

Running along the north edge of the old road leading into the Glen from the Villa dormitory is a dry-laid stone retaining wall (EAC/A Location 2, PSR photo 1). The section of the wall still visible runs approximately 125 feet along the base of the hill on which the Villa is sited.

Although the Stone Retaining Wall is in degraded condition it is still considered a contributing resource in the National Park Seminary Historic District.

2. The Grotto

On the south edge of the APE at the east end of the Glen (EAC/A Location 3, PSR photos 3-7), is a stone grotto structure, which is part of the fantasy collection of buildings and structures that make up the National Park Seminary Historic District. The grotto includes a hollow ovoid stone structure set into a crevasse or recess in the natural stone embankment of a feeder stream, adjacent to the stone niche structure is a flat stone ledge or bench and a walkway leading to the niche defined by stone walls. The walkway continues over a small stone arched bridge which spans the stream. The stone walls follow the south edge of the stream and then turn north to border the walkway and form the sides of the bridge.

The construction is of limestone with roughly coursed stones. Characteristic of early 20th century stone walls, the tops of the walls are finished with jagged upright stones or crenellation. The bridge span consists of a radial arch. The beehive-shaped niche structure is likewise formed with a radial arched opening. The grotto structure and its accompanying walls and bridge were built between 1907 and 1918, according to historic maps.

While the grotto structure and much of the accompanying stone wall and bridge remain in good condition, the southeast end of the side wall of the bridge is missing, probably from stream flooding, and the northeast end is cracked and separated from the rest of the wall.

The grotto feature is part of the historic fabric of the district and is considered contributing to its significance.

3. Stone and Concrete Road Bridge Remnant

Just downstream of the confluence of the Glen stream and its feeder stream is a stone and concrete road bridge (EAC/A location 4, PSR photos 8 & 9). This structure is located near the east end of the Glen. The bridge, consisting of one intact stone sidewall and three roadbed slabs (two are stone slabs and one is a concrete slab), appears to have been displaced. A metal pipe runs under and appears to be attached to the stone sidewall. The mortared limestone sidewall has jagged upright stones as coping, or crenellation typical of the early 20th century and is consistent in style, materials and workmanship with other stone walls in the historic district. Historic maps of the campus dating from 1918 to 1929 suggest that these features are the remains of a bridge carrying the county road that ran from the Forest Glen train station through the Glen to the Sphinx Bridge on the National Park Seminary campus.

The Stone and Concrete Road Bridge Remnant contributes to the significant history of the National Park Seminary Historic District, however the integrity of the bridge resource is compromised because most of its structure is missing.

4. Concrete Foot Bridge Piers

Located just down stream of the road bridge remnant are several features associated with an elevated pedestrian bridge that was an important part of the historic scene (EAC/A Location 5, PSR photos 10 & 11). Remnants of this elevated steel truss pedestrian bridge, known as "the Foot Bridge," include two stone piers located approximately 25 feet up the slope on the south side of the Glen (just outside the APE, PSR photos 12 & 13) where a set of concrete steps with stone walled sides lead up the slope, and four piers formed from poured concrete over stone cores located in the middle of the Glen on the south bank of the primary stream. The pedestrian Foot Bridge is seen in all four campus maps (1907 to 1929). The west stone wall of the steps has toppled over and lies on its side.

The Concrete Foot Bridge Piers along with the adjacent stone piers and steps are contributing resources in the National Park Seminary Historic District.

Assessment of effects on historic structures:

There is an existing sewer line extending along the creek bed through the glen within the National Park Seminary Historic District. The repairs, and thus the area of disturbance are for the most part limited to the creek bed and the route of the sewer. However, the movement and maneuvering of large equipment traveling to and from the work site could impact some of the close-by standing structures. No buildings will be affected. The scope of the project appears to be limited to the sewer line itself and stream banks, and the dense tree canopy and vegetation around the glen reduce visibility from the Villa, Castle and other buildings in the district. Moreover, the Villa is in a state of partial collapse and suffers from diminished visual integrity due to lost materials, workmanship and design features.

Closer to the work zone, stone retaining walls line part of the access route and could be threatened by passing equipment and vehicles. Also in the approach to the work zone is the remnant of a bridge which may have part of a county road which passed through the campus, and the poured concrete piers for the foot bridge, with their associated structures (stone piers, steps and stone walls). These resources could be affected indirectly by the work.



DETAIL SURVEY=2.15 AC

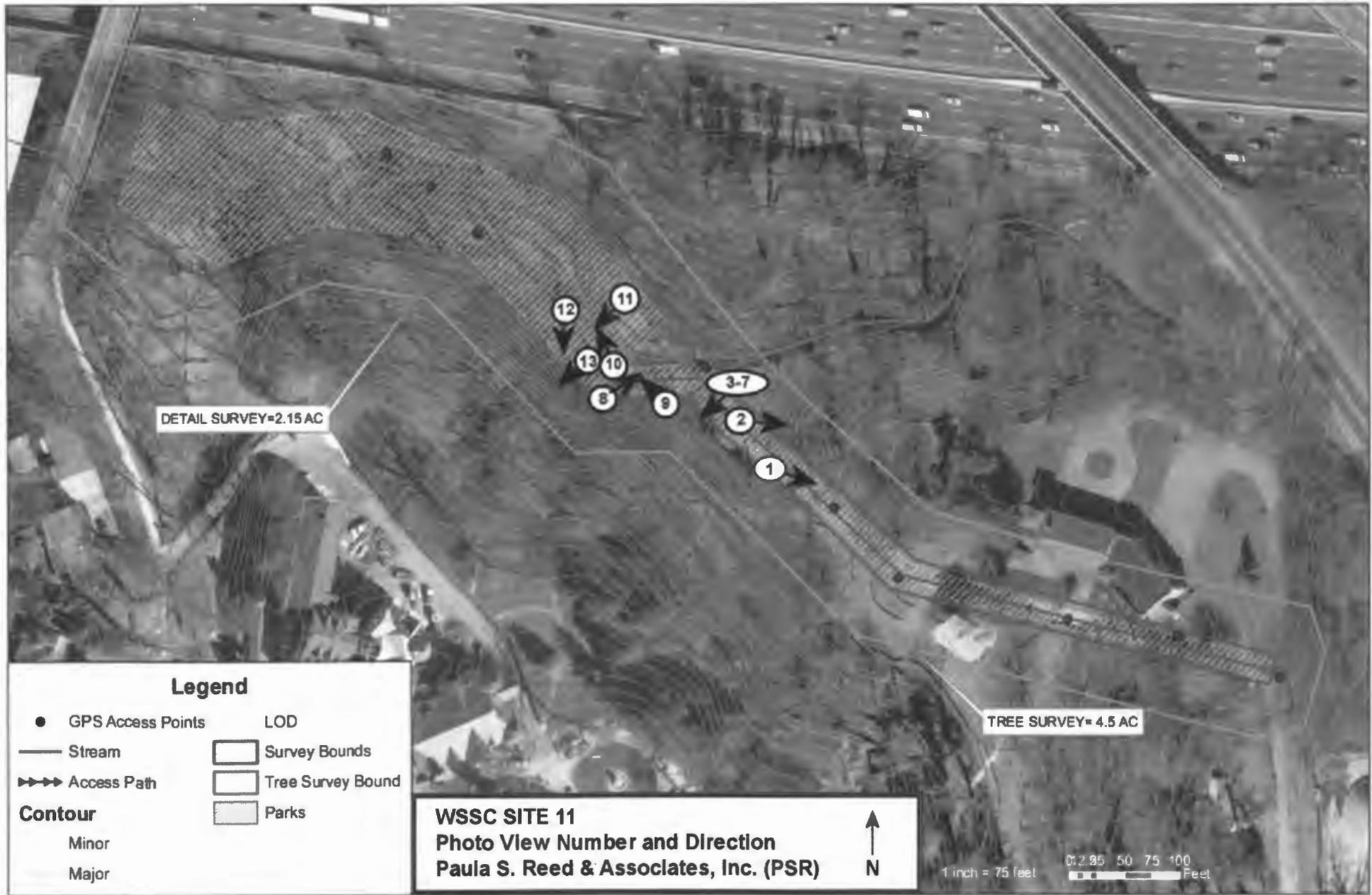
TREE SURVEY=4.5 AC

Legend

- GPS Access Points
- Stream
- ▶▶▶ Access Path
- Contour**
- Minor
- Major
- LOD
- Survey Bounds
- Tree Survey Bound
- Parks

**WSSC SITE 11
Potential Survey Bounds**

1 inch = 75 feet 0 12.5 50 75 100 Feet



DETAIL SURVEY=2.15 AC

TREE SURVEY=4.5 AC

Legend

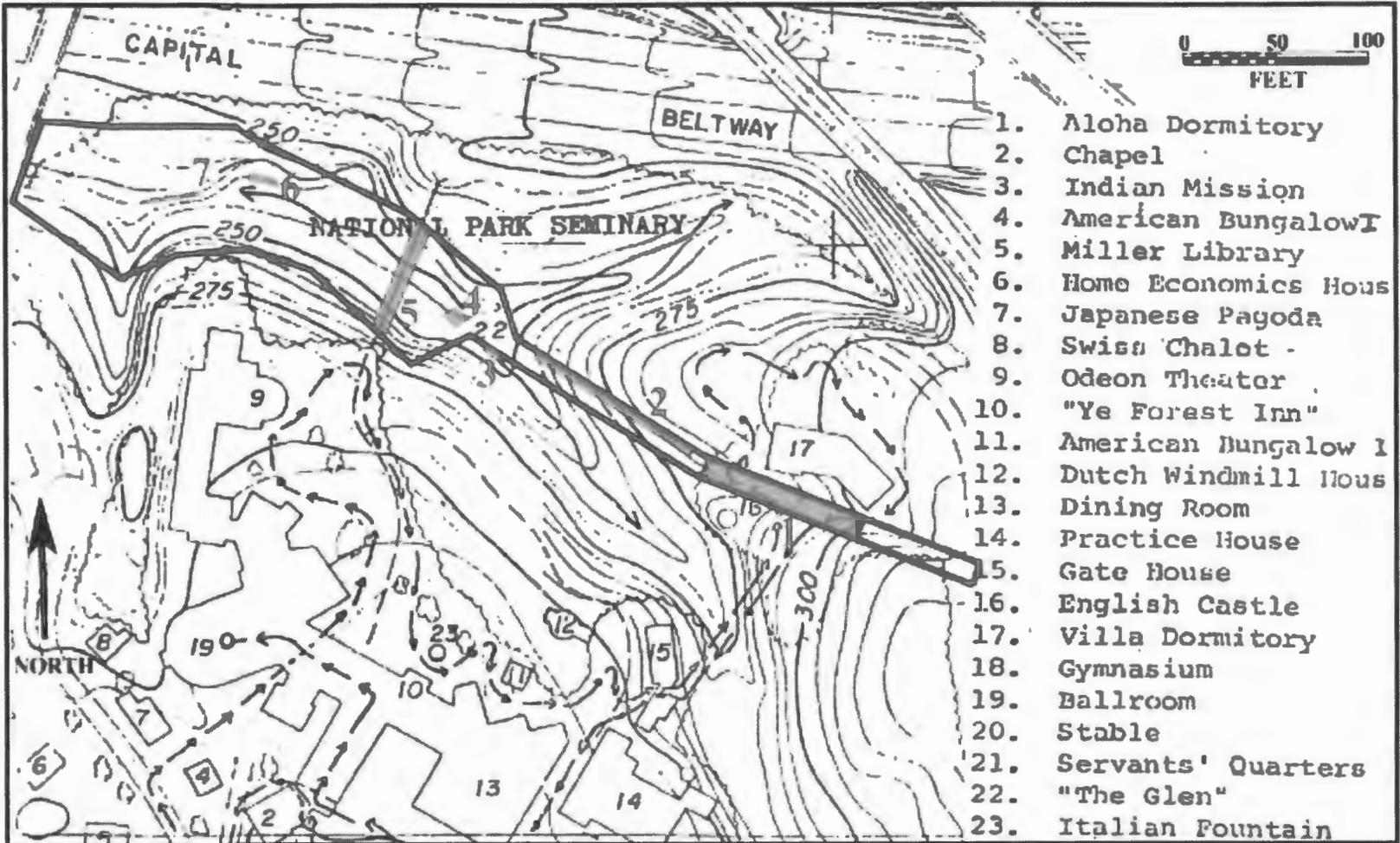
- GPS Access Points
- Stream
- ▶▶▶ Access Path
- Contour**
- Minor
- Major
- LOD
- Survey Bounds
- Tree Survey Bound
- Parks

WSSC SITE 11
Photo View Number and Direction
Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. (PSR)



1 inch = 75 feet

0 25 50 75 100 Feet

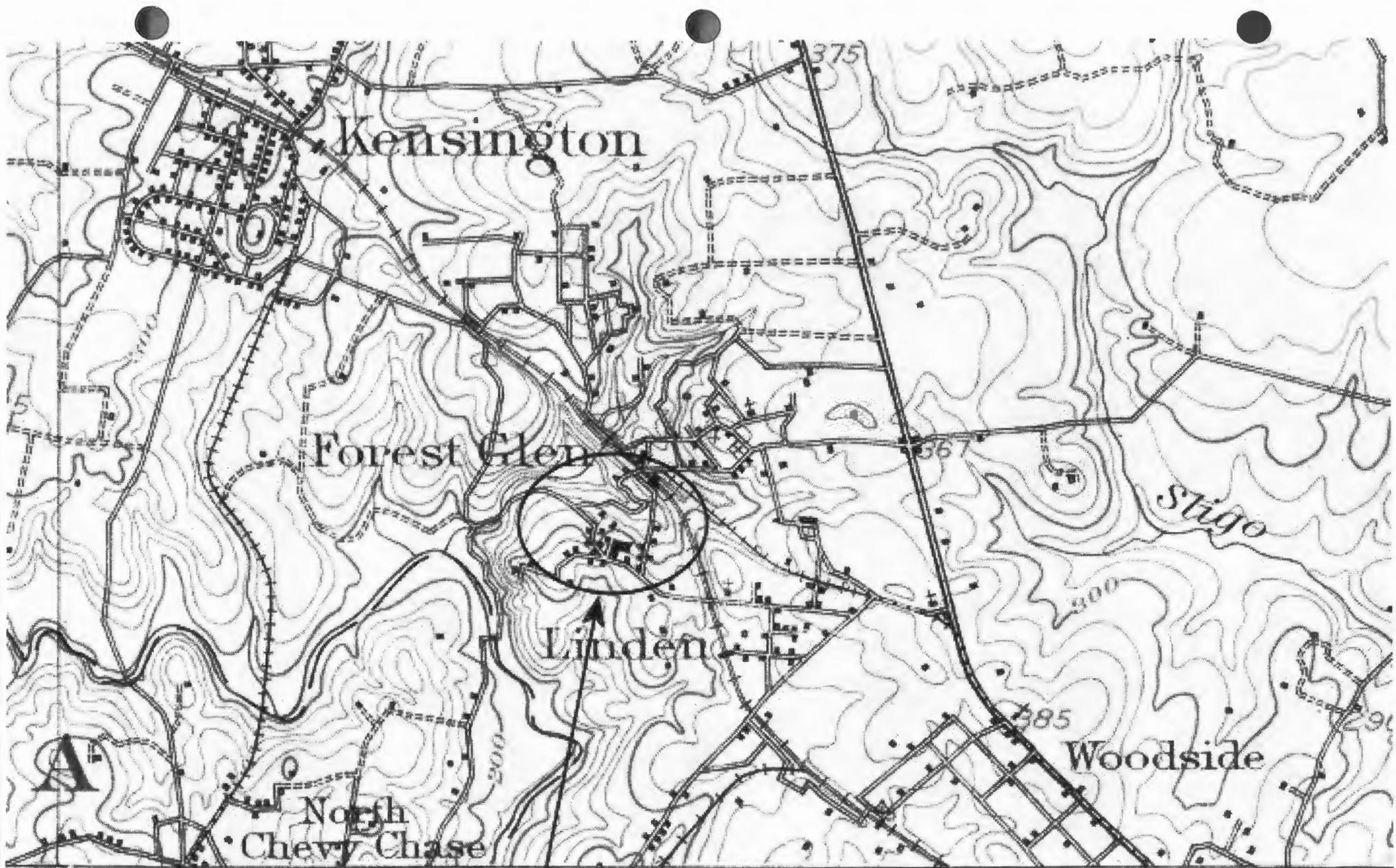


Historic Features within or Adjacent to the APE

APE is shown with red line. Historic feature areas within the APE are shaded in green (with green numbers keyed to the text)

Base map is a detail from the map included in the 1972 NRIIP nomination form.

EAC/A map showing cultural resource locations referenced in Paula S. Reed & Associates resource description.

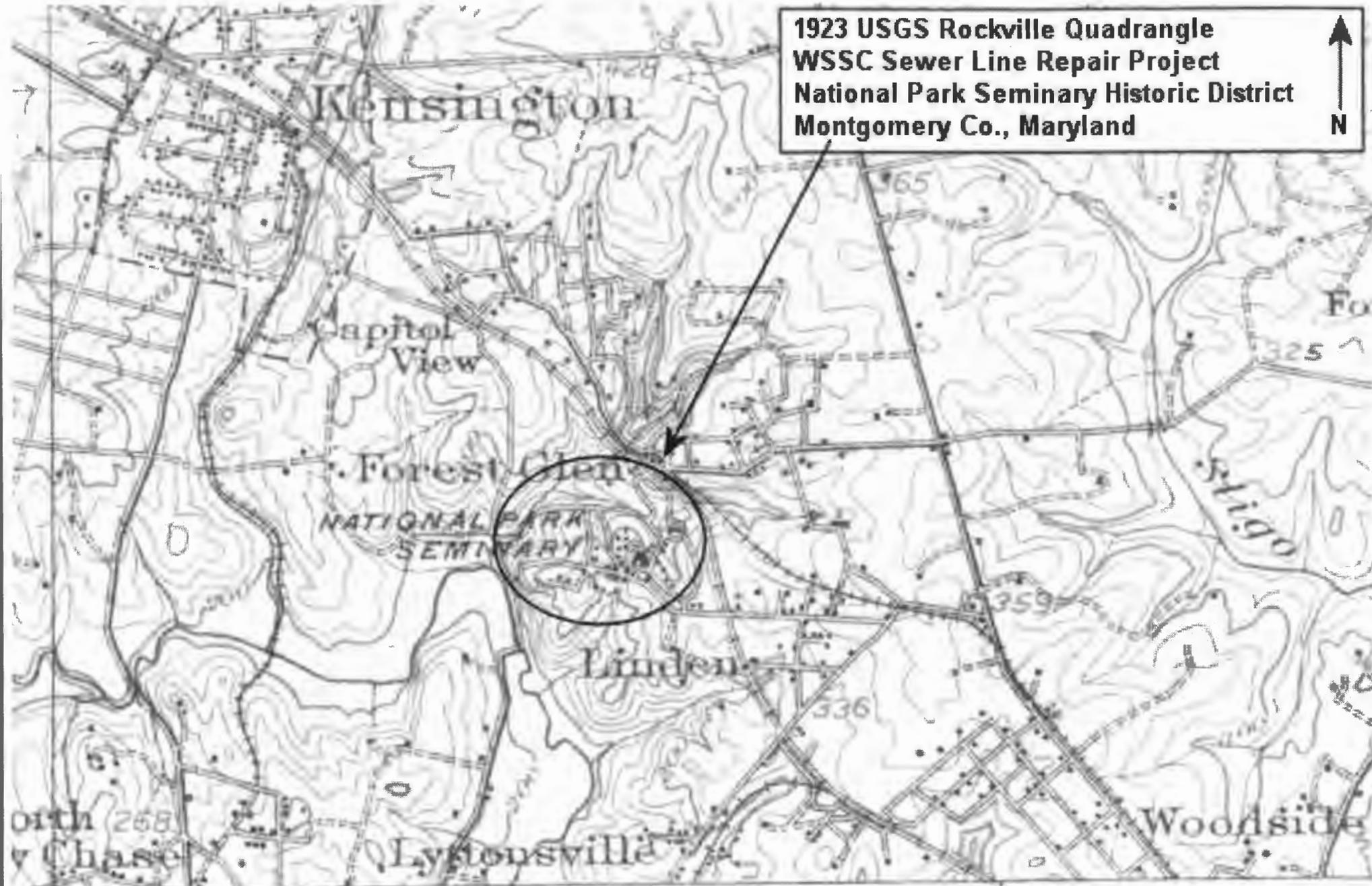


5' 1908 USGS Rockville Quadrangle
WSSC Sewer Line Repair Project
National Park Seminary Historic District
Montgomery Co., Maryland



Edition of Mar. 1908.

**1923 USGS Rockville Quadrangle
WSSC Sewer Line Repair Project
National Park Seminary Historic District
Montgomery Co., Maryland**



Kensington

Capitol View

Forest Glen
NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY

Linden

Lyttonsville

Woodside

Sligo

Chase



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed + Assoc. Inc

Neg Loc: MD SHPO

Old road retaining wall, view E.

1/13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Neq Loc: MD SHPO

Old road, steps leading to villa, E view

2/13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed: Assoc. Inc.

Neq Loc: MD SHPO

Grotto and stone bench, SW view

3
/13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD
7/10

Paula S. Reed and Assoc. Inc..

Neg Loc. MD SHPO

Stone bridge, Stone wall along stream, grotto, stone
bench, SWest view

4/13



National Park ^{Seminary} Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed & Assoc. Inc.

Neq Loc. MD SHPO

Stone Bridge, Grotto and stone bench, w. view

5/13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed and Assoc. Inc.

Neq loc. MD SHPO

Small stone bridge at Grotto, Sweet view

6/13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed and Assoc. Inc.

Neq Loc: MD SHPO

Norm abutment, stone bridge at grotto, SW view

7/13



National Park Seminary Historic District.

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed and Assoc. Inc.

Neg Loc: MD SHPO

Lower bridge abutment and concrete/rock slab, view NE

8/13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co., MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Neg Loc: MD SHPO

Lower bridge abutment, view W

9/13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co. MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed + Assoc. Inc

Neg Loc: MD SHPO

Elevated walkway, concrete piers, view NW

10/13



National Park Seminary Historic Distric

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co., MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Neg Loc.: MD SHPO

Elevated walkway concrete piers, view SW

11/13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co., MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Neg Loc: MD SHPO

Elevated walkway stone piers, view S

12/
13



National Park Seminary Historic District

M: 36-1

Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co., MD

7/10

Paula S. Reed + Assoc. Inc.

Neg Loc: MD SHPO

Stairs to elevated walkway, view S

13/13

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Addendum of Boundary Confirmation**

RESOURCE NAME: National Park Seminary Historic District
SURVEY NO.: M: 36-1
ADDRESS: Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery County, Maryland

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the National Park Seminary Historic District encompasses all contributing historic buildings/structures discussed in the nomination. It also includes the heavily wooded and variable terrain that provides the setting and environmental character that was so significant to the historic function of the buildings, and which continues to buffer them from nearby modern development. Inclusion of the surrounding landscape also captures within the historic boundaries a number of minor structures—rustic footbridges—that were not specifically identified on the nomination.

Verbal Description

The proposed boundaries of the National Park Seminary Historic District commence on the north along the southern edge of the Capital Beltway right-of-way, between Linden Lane and the Metrorail right-of-way. Then (clockwise) southward along the west side of the Metrorail right-of-way to the north side of the Smith Drive Loop. West along the north side of the Smith Drive Loop to the west side of Smith Drive proper. South along the west side of Smith Drive to the southwest corner of the large building (outside the boundary). From this location, establish a line southwest to the intersection of Beach Drive and Linden Lane. West along the north side of Linden Lane to the driveway/parking lot access opposite the Aloha Dormitory. South to the opposite side of Linden Lane beyond the Indian Mission Building. West and north to square off three sides of the Indian Mission Building, and north to the north side of Linden Lane to the point where it forks off into Wilton Avenue. West along the north side of Linden Lane to the point after the Home Economics House that is coterminous with the U.S. government boundary, and northeast along the same boundary to the east side of Linden Lane. From here, north along the east side of Linden Lane to the Capital Beltway right-of-way.

Boundary Map

See attached

Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Amy Leach

organization KCI Technologies, Inc.

date January 2000

street & number 10 North Park Drive

telephone 410-316-7800

city or town Hunt Valley

state/zip Maryland, 21030

Boundary accepted by Linda 9/11/00
Pikuntz 10/12/00

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M-36-1

Name National Park Seminary Historic District

2. Planning Area/Site Number 36/1 3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 21 Coordinate I-6

4. Address Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Md.

5. Classification Summary

Category District

Ownership Public

Public Acquisition --

Status Occupied

Accessible Yes; restricted

Present use Military; convalescent center

Previous Survey Recording Federal x State x County x Local

(Title and date: National Register 1972; M-NCPPC 1976)

6. Date 1890-1916 7. Original Owner John Cassedy

8. Apparent Condition

a. fair c. original site

b. unaltered

Description: The district includes both sides of a steep, wooded ravine in which are located about 20 buildings of varying size and architectural quality. The largest structure, the Inn, is 2 stories, stucco, stone foundation, trimmed in wood, with veranda & pedimented pavilion. Other buildings: 1-story chapel (1898) attached to the south end of the Inn; Aloha Dormitory (1898) is stucco with wood trim; 3-story ballroom (1927) with spectacular arches, galleries, timbered roof, & dormers; Odeon Theater (1907) is rectangular with Ionic columns; gymnasium (1907) is 3 stories, rectangular with Greek Revival features; Japanese pagoda (after 1904); Holland windmill (c.1899); Gate House (c.1904); circular stuccoed Castle; bungalow sorority house (1896); Chalet (1899); Mission-style sorority house (1903); Italianate dormitory; formal gardens with sculpture; numerous walkways.

10. **Significance:** National Park Seminary Historic District is significant as an architectural "folly" unique in the State and its history as a finishing school for women makes it important in local history and to the history of women's education as well. Its wooded land and fanciful, exuberant buildings have survived intact amidst 20th century suburbia. The District's life began as the property of Daniel Carroll, & his brother John began his ecclesiastical career here. In 1890 the Forest Glen Inn was built as a resort hotel; after it proved a financial disaster, it was converted by the Cassedys into the main building of National Park Seminary, a finishing school for girls. The majority of the buildings were constructed between 1894 and 1915. Nat'l Park gained a reputation for eclecticism from its sorority houses--each one built in a different style. By the late 1930's, R.T. Davis converted Nat'l Park into a Jr. college. In 1942, it became part of Walter Reed Army Hospital.

11. Date researched and researcher Nancy Miller, 1972

12. Compiler Eileen McGuckian 13. Date Compiled December 1978 14. Designation Approval

15. Acreage 23 acres

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
National Park Seminary Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:
National Park College

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Linden Lane

CITY OR TOWN:
Forest Glen

STATE Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Montgomery	CODE 031
-------------------	------------	-----------------------	-------------

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>convalescent center</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
United States of America, Department of the Army, Walter Reed Hospital

STREET AND NUMBER:
16th Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington -

STATE: District of Columbia	CODE 11
--------------------------------	------------

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Montgomery Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Rockville

STATE Maryland	CODE 24
-------------------	------------

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE: Maryland	CODE 24
--------------------	------------

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Montgomery
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

National Park Seminary is located south of the Capital Beltway, east of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, and north and west of Linden Lane, in Forest Glen, Maryland. It is part of the Walter Reed Army Hospital and is used as a convalescent center and living quarters for army personnel.

The Seminary grounds include either side of a steep, wooded ravine in which are located approximately twenty buildings of varying size and architectural quality. The largest structure, which is also the oldest, was originally named Forest Glen Inn (1890). It is a two-story stucco building on a stone foundation, trimmed in wood in a vaguely half-timber style. At various points the roof has been raised to add a full third story. A one-story veranda runs along the north facade and a three-story pedimented pavilion juts out from the facade at the entrance (see photograph). There is a band of stained glass over the entrance which says "Ye Forest Inn." After the Inn proved a financial disaster, it was converted into the main building of National Park Seminary (1894).

A three-story stucco wing of the Inn extends to the south. The southern end is finished in a three-story colonnade (see photograph). Corinthian columns support a pediment that contains a round, traceried, stained glass window of stylized roses.

The one-story chapel (1898) is attached to the south end of the Inn. A rectangular building with three-sided bays at each end, it is of stucco with wooden trim and a bell tower. The stained glass is typical of the late nineteenth century. On the interior, the pews are arranged in a semi-circle around the altar. Originally the chapel had green plush auditorium-like seats which the army has replaced with more conventional pews.

The Aloha Dormitory (1898) is located to the southeast of the chapel. It is also stucco with wood trim. The courtyard created by the south end of the Inn, the chapel, and the Aloha Dormitory, is bounded by a one-story arcade. A series of caryatids support the brick arches of the arcade.

Attached to the east end of the Inn is the dining room.

At the west end is a three-story (plus basement) ballroom (1927). From the exterior, the ballroom consists of a tall, stucco structure with peaked dormers lining the roof. On the interior it is quite spectacular. Two-story brick arches with galleries behind them surround the dance floor. Above each bay is a row of niches, each of which contains a piece of sculpture. The ballroom has a timber roof modeled on the hammer beam ceilings of medieval architecture. There is a dormer window in each bay, creating the series of peaked dormers seen on the exterior. Numerous chandeliers hang from the ceiling.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1894-c. 1930

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

National Park Seminary is a folly. The fantasy-land feeling of the Seminary in its wooded setting has charmed alumnae, city planners, visitors, local residents, and even its current owner, the United States Army.¹ The naive frivolity and exuberance of the "age of innocence" has survived intact at National Park in the midst of twentieth-century Silver Spring and the Capital Beltway.² The extravagances of National Park--its sorority houses, each in a different style; the countless statues throughout the grounds; the three-story ballroom--decry the functionalism of our age.

The educational theories behind the concept of National Park Seminary certainly would be considered follies today. Higher education for women no longer centers on training future gracious wives and mothers. Although the "finishing school" is a dying institution in America, it did express the dominant attitudes toward women's capabilities and roles in society in the days before woman's suffrage and Women's Lib.

The greatest humanitarian contribution of the Seminary has occurred in the last two decades while Walter Reed Army Hospital has used the site as a convalescent center. During World War II, wounded soldiers spent an average of twenty days in the bucolic setting recovering from the ravages of war. A reporter for the Baltimore Sun described this transformation:

[a] one-time finishing school for ritzy sweet young things becomes the healer of the sick and maimed, giving the boys in khaki a luxurious but none the less homelike atmosphere to smooth the comeback trail. There's no suggestion of the hospital about it--and for that the men are grateful.³

¹See Sue LoPresti, "This is a Military Installation?", Military Living (December 1971), 26-27.

²Henry F. May, The End of American Innocence (Chicago 1959).

³The Sun (Baltimore), May 30, 1947.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Columbian Exposition Album Containing Views of the Grounds, Main and State Buildings, Statuary, Architectural Details, Interiors, Midway Plaisance Scenes, and Other Interesting Objects Which Had Place at the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago: 1893. Chicago: Rand, McNally and Company, 1893.

Crawford, James, Senior Planner, Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission. Information from the Commission's files. [see continuation sheet]

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39° 00' 49"	77° 03' 33"	°	'	"
NE	39° 00' 51"	77° 03' 15"			
SE	39° 00' 34"	77° 03' 11"			
SW	39° 00' 33"	77° 03' 29"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 23 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Nancy Miller, Historian

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: July 10, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland 21401 CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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National Park Seminary Historic District

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

The Odeon Theater (1907) is connected to the west end of the main building by ^{the music building and} a covered walk way. Basically a rectangular structure, the theater has a large semi-circular bay at its east end, and a portico of Ionic columns running along the east facade. It has a vaguely Greek Revival feeling which is much stronger in the architecture of the gymnasium (1907). The gym is a three-story, rectangular structure (see photograph) with a portico composed of six Corinthian columns supporting an entablature of wreaths and garlands. The entrance facade has two tiers of windows connected by vertical bands of trim reminiscent of Renaissance strap work patterns. At the center of the facade which contains the entrance, a two-story section protrudes. The entrance consists of two pilasters supporting an entablature and a round-arched window on top. Two round-arched windows flank the door. A balustrade runs around the entrance bay.

National Park Seminary gained a reputation for eclecticism from its sorority houses--each one built in a different style. The houses are scattered across the campus. Initially they shared the same plan: a three-story building with one meeting room on each floor. However, some of the houses have received additions which have expanded this usual plan.

The Japanese pagoda (see photograph) is perhaps the most noted of the sorority houses. Built after 1904, it is three stories tall and has the characteristic oriental roof treatment with a series of roofs--one atop each floor--each of which has a pronounced kick at the corners. Originally it was painted with a red-lacquer and had black roofs. It had been assumed that this building came from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. However, the pavilion at Forest Glen bears little resemblance to the copy of the Hoo-Den Temple erected in Chicago.¹

Holland is represented by a windmill (c. 1899, see photograph) which used to have a working blade. Today the windmill is a three-story polygonal structure, pyramidal in shape, covered with blue shingles. A balustrade encircles the structure at the third story. A one-story wing was added to the east end. A gable-roofed one-story projection at the west end serves as the entrance porch.

¹See the Columbian Exposition Album . . . (Chicago, 1893), 19.

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National Park Seminary Historic District

Next to the windmill is the Gate House (c. 1904). This rectangular building has, at the north end, a two-story portico with square piers and a balustraded veranda at each floor (see photograph). The architecture was intended to represent the Georgian style. Palladian windows, cornice trim, Gothic sashes, garlands, and other details of eighteenth century derivation are scattered over the building like roses on a bakery birthday cake.

A circular, stuccoed castle (see photograph) looks across the glen to the Gate House and windmill. Both the central portion and the round tower are crenelated. The first floor lancet-shaped opening on the west side once functioned as a drawbridge which connected to a foot bridge across the ravine. A one-story stone wing was added to the east side.

The first sorority house built (1896) at National Park was the shingled one-and-one-half story structure to the northeast of the entrance to the Inn. The school chose the American bungalow as the theme for the architecture. It resembles an attempt at the revival of an early colonial style.

The Chalet (1899) originally located on the ballroom site, had as its model the vernacular houses of Switzerland. It was constructed with brown shingles which have since been replaced. The walls are flat and white. There are casement windows, a pair of second-story balconies, and wide overhanging eaves.

In 1903, one sorority built a mission-style house modeled on the Santa Barbara Mission. A stuccoed building with characteristic Spanish roofline, it had mission-style furnishings before a remodeling in the 1930's.

The other principle building on the campus is a three-story dormitory executed in the Italianate style. The low-pitched hip roof, the corner tower, and the balcony of the third story, enforce the Italian feeling. Statues were placed throughout the grounds and incorporated with the landscape plans. The sculpture is academic in form and works well in the setting. Originally, National Park had formal gardens intermixed with the natural beauty of the wooded glen. These gardens have deteriorated.

Virtually all of the buildings are connected by covered walkways. The numerous foot bridges across the glen and the ravine to the B & O station are no longer extant because the construction of the Capital Beltway cut the Seminary off from the other side. One bridge does remain providing access to the castle.

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National Park Seminary Historic District

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

On a local level, National Park is very important to the citizens of Forest Glen, which borders on the west side of the Seminary. The 23 acres of wooded land create a rural vista in the midst of congested, suburban Washington. The Seminary grounds offer welcome open space and lend an air of bucolic dignity to the home owners in the vicinity.

The ground on which the seminary is located once belonged to Daniel Carroll, Commissioner of the District of Columbia. In 1772, his brother, John Carroll, the first bishop and first archbishop of the American Roman Catholic Church, began his ecclesiastical career on the Carroll property.

National Park Seminary opened in 1894 under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. John A. I. Cassedy. They bought the resort hotel, Forest Inn, and converted it to a seminary for women. The Casседys built the majority of the extant structures. In 1916, James E. Ament took over the seminary. His chief contributions consisted of building the ballroom, installing the sculpture, and landscaping the grounds. By the late 1930's, Roy Tasco Davis had replaced Ament and converted National Park into a junior college. In 1942, the U. S. Army cut short Davis' tenure when the property became part of Walter Reed Army Hospital.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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National Park Seminary Historic District

The Sun (Baltimore, May 30, 1943, June 22, 1947.

The Washington Post, June 15, 1972.

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1. Aloha Dormitory
2. Chapel
3. Indian Mission
4. American Bungalow I
5. Miller Library
6. Home Economics House
7. Japanese Pagoda
8. Swiss Chalet
9. Odeon Theater
10. "Ye Forest Inn"
11. American Bungalow II
12. Dutch Windmill House
13. Dining Room
14. Practice House
15. Gate House
16. English Castle
17. Villa Dormitory
18. Gymnasium
19. Ballroom
20. Stable
21. Servants' Quarters
22. "The Glen"
23. Italian Fountain

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

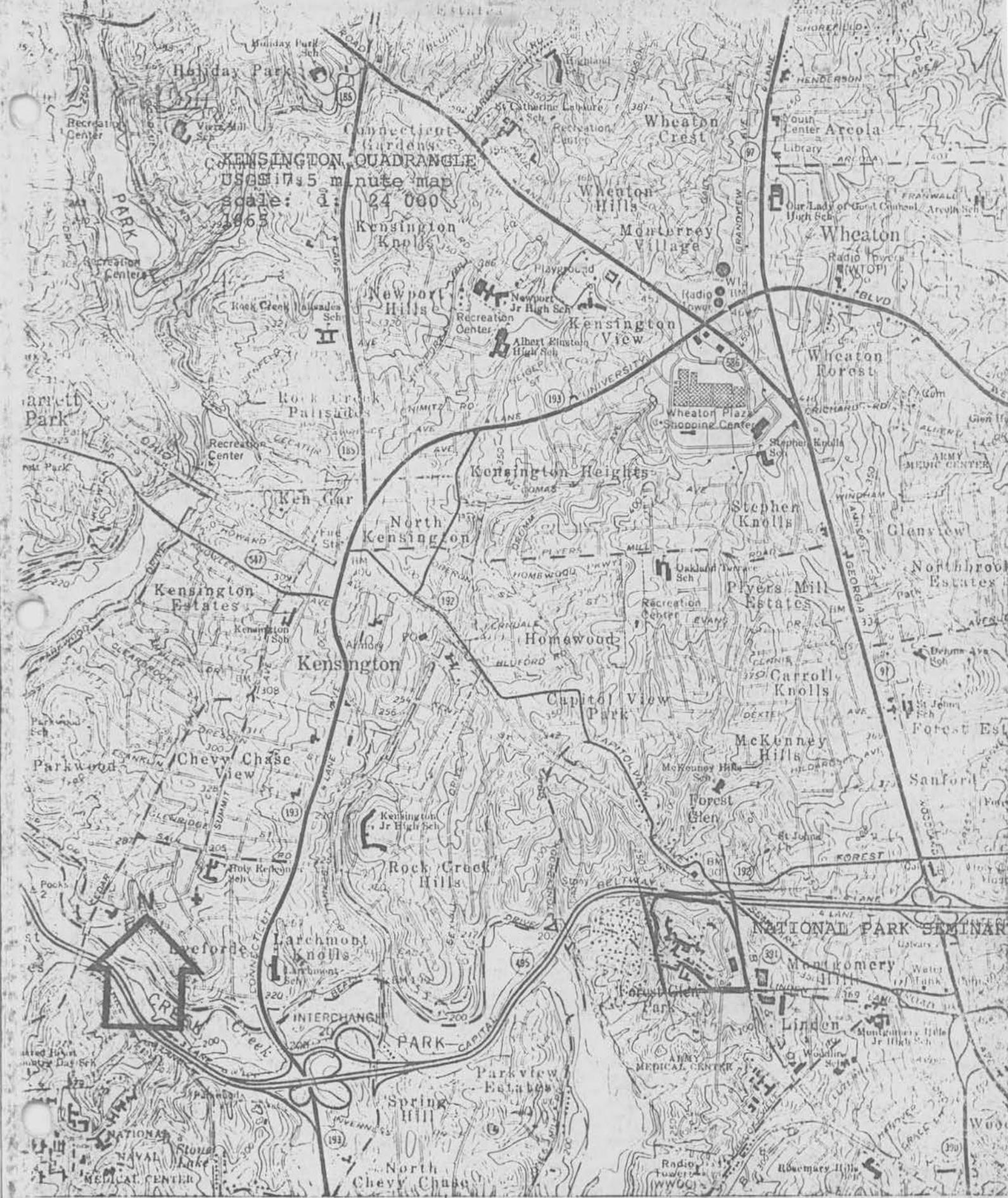
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STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: National Park Seminary Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: National Park College			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Linden Lane			
CITY OR TOWN: Forest Glen			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Montgomery	CODE 031
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map; Kensington Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1: 24 000			
DATE: 1965			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

KENSINGTON QUADRANGLE
USGS 1:25,000 minute map
scale: 1:24,000
1965



USDA CIVIC CENTER 1.1 MI.
JLN MEMORIAL 9 MI.

5' 320 321 (WASHINGTON WEST) 322 323 2'30"

SCALE 1:24 000

M:36-1

1 MILE

Maryland M:36-1

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

COUNTY

Montgomery

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

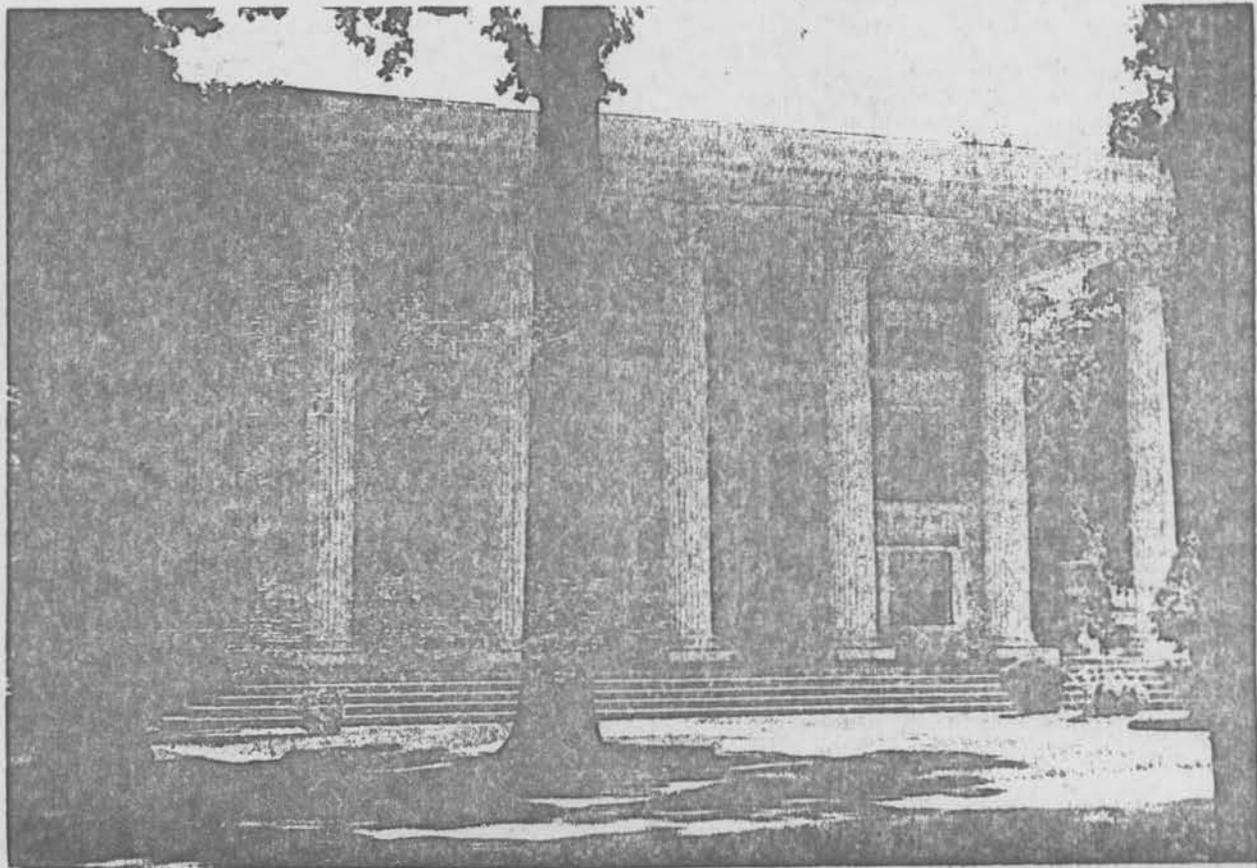
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ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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AND/OR HISTORIC: National Park College			
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STREET AND NUMBER:			
Linden Lane			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Forest Glen			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Montgomery	031
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Nancy Miller			
DATE OF PHOTO: May 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Maryland Historical Trust			
2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, Maryland 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
West facade of gymnasium			



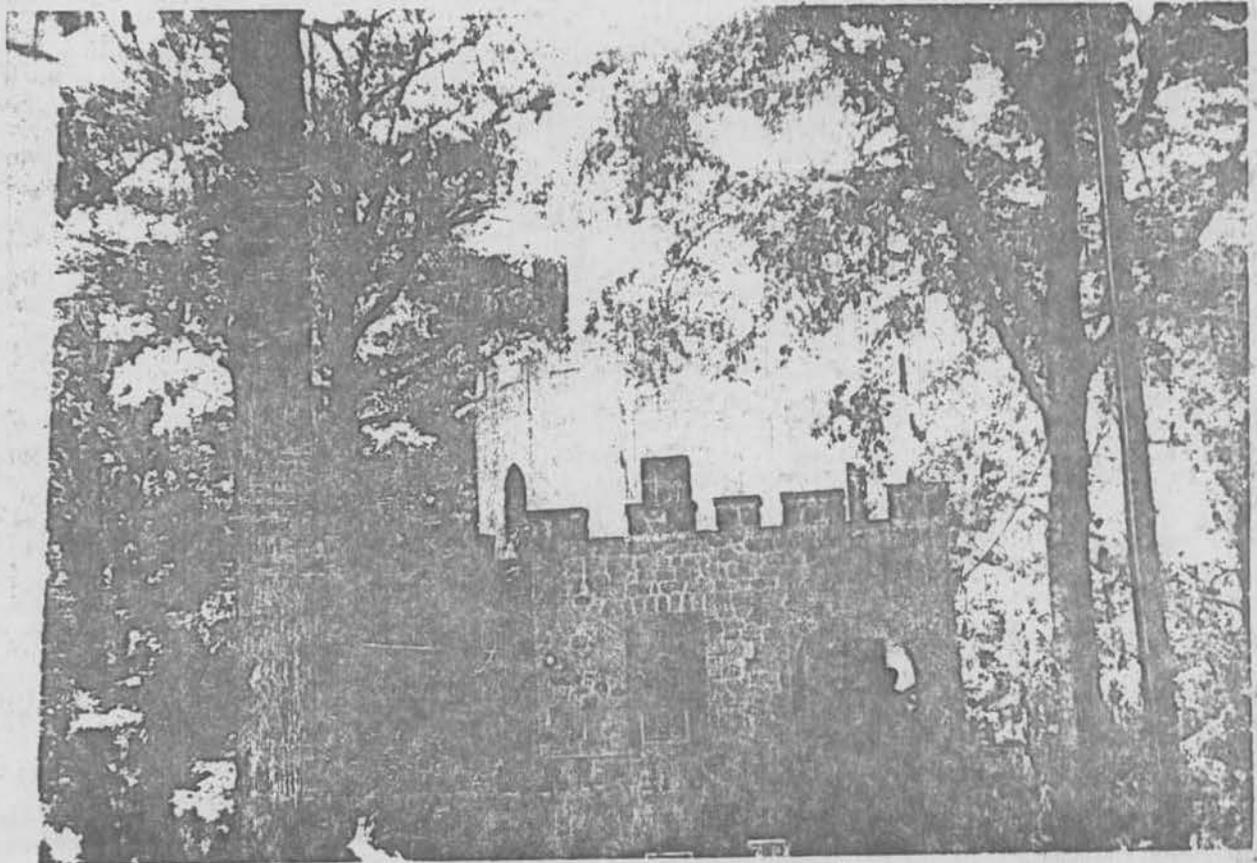
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COUNTY: Montgomery
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: DATE:

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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DATE OF PHOTO: May 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Maryland Historical Trust 2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, Maryland 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. East facade of the castle			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
North facade Japanese pagoda			



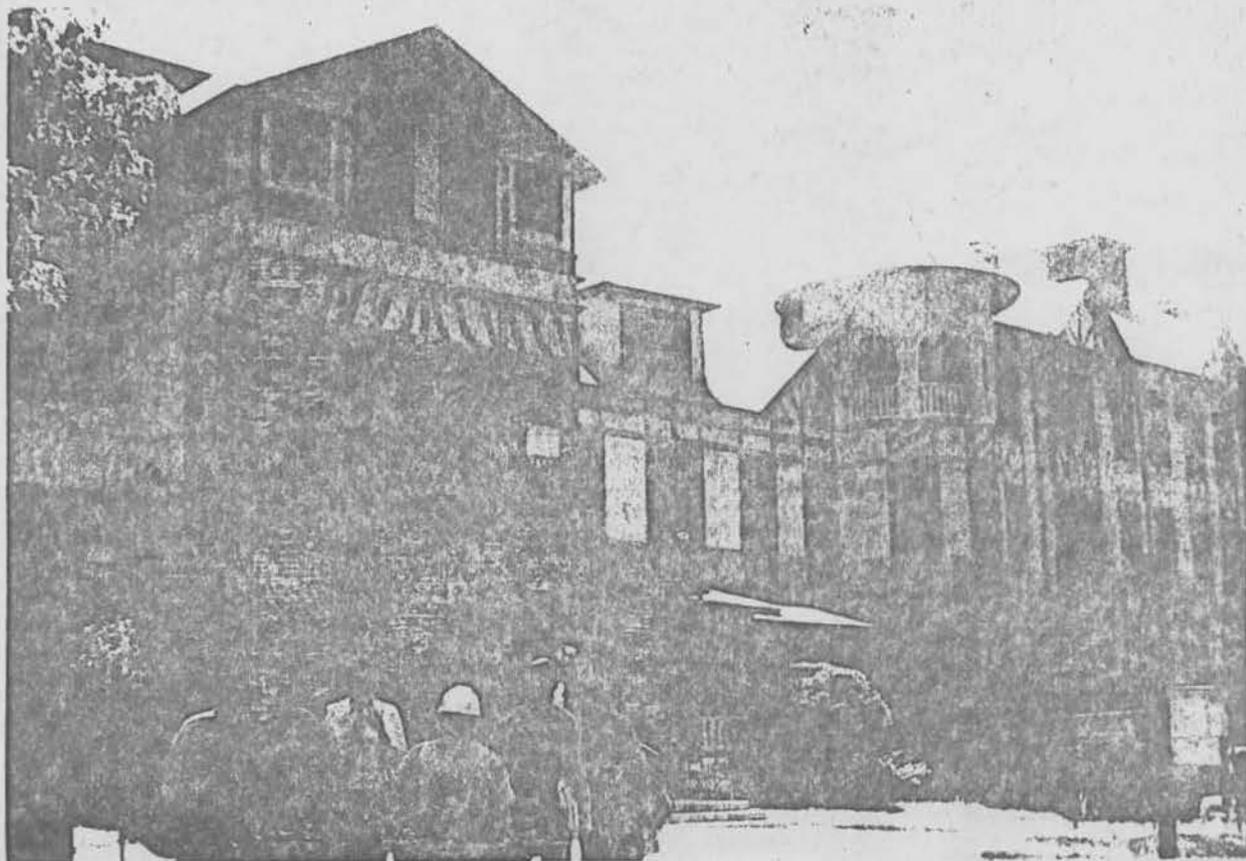
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CITY OR TOWN: Forest Glen			
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3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
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DATE OF PHOTO: May 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Maryland Historical Trust 2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, Maryland 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. North facade of main building (Forest Inn)			



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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PHOTO CREDIT: Nancy Miller			
DATE OF PHOTO: May 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Maryland Historical Trust 2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, Maryland 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View looking south across the glen Gate house on the left, windmill in the center, 17th century style on the right			



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

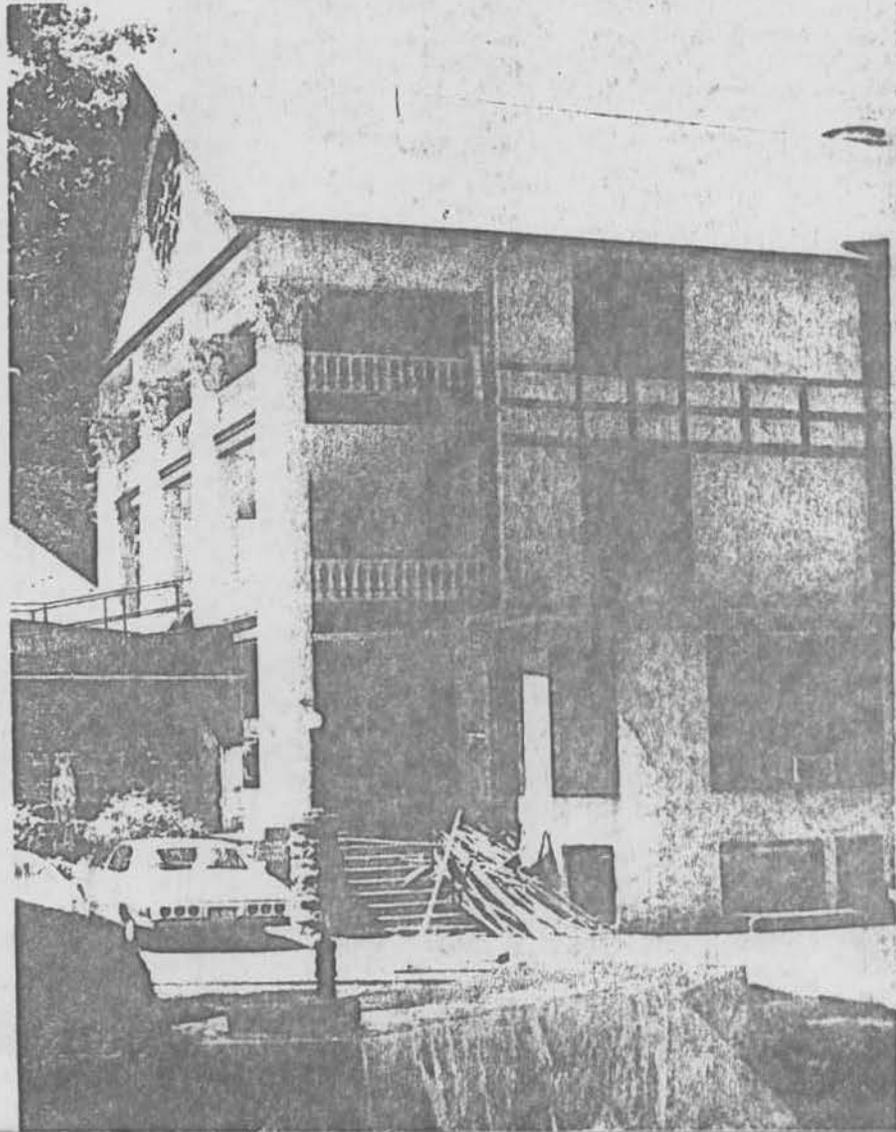
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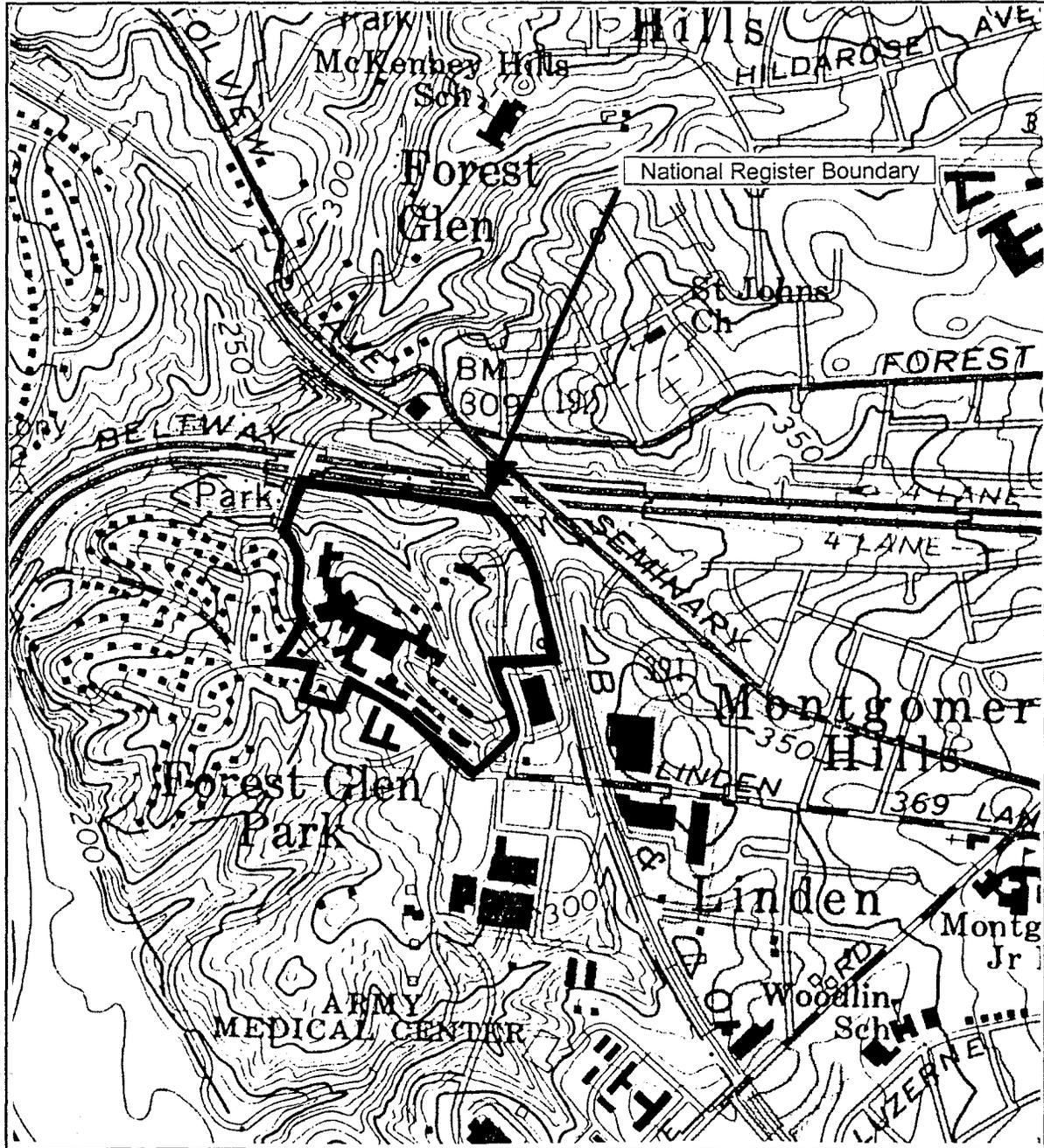


MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Addendum of Boundary Confirmation

RESOURCE NAME: National Park Seminary Historic District
SURVEY NO.: M: 36-1
ADDRESS: Linden Lane, Forest Glen, Montgomery County, Maryland

Boundary Map:





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