

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Glenn Dale Hospital

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 5201 Glenn Dale Road not for publicationcity, town Glenn Dale vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: none

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

name Government of the District of Columbia

street & number 613 G Street, N.W. telephone no.:

city, town Washington state and zip code D.C. 20001

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 359

street & number Main Street folio 16

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title NA

date federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Commission, Rm. 4010, CAB

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD 20772

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

The Glenn Dale Hospital complex stands on a 216 acre property located on Glenn Dale Road, just north of Annapolis Road (State Route 450), in the center of Prince George's County. The property has a campus-like setting with 23 brick, Colonial Revival style buildings, built primarily between 1933 and 1939 by the City of Washington, D.C., as a tuberculosis sanitarium. The hospital was closed in 1981 and the property has been used only sporadically since that time, leaving it in deteriorating condition. Many of the buildings have been heavily vandalized.

Glenn Dale Road runs through the hospital grounds, with all but two of the buildings grouped on the southeast side of the road. Two large hospitals, a nurses' dormitory and four doctors' residences, and an employee dormitory are clustered close to Glenn Dale Road. Support buildings such as the physical plant and laundry are to the east, along an auxiliary road.

The three largest buildings include the Children's Hospital building, with three floors and a basement, having a total of 125,000 square feet. Completed in 1933, it is a "U" shaped building set on the south side of an internal lane called Cherry Drive. It has a long, imposing main block with a central pyramidal slate roofed tower. The central entranceway, set forward in a frontispiece surmounted by the tower, has a white-painted wood surround. Brackets support a wide heavy frieze and enclosed triangular pediment above the entrance door. A wide, white-painted wood frieze and projecting cornice set below a brick parapet runs along the building's long, flat roofline. Window sills are of stone. Two wings dating to 1936 project forward, embracing the parking area in front of the building.

The Adult Hospital Building stands to the northwest, across Glenn Dale Road from the rest of the hospital buildings. It is the largest building in the hospital complex. A semi-circular entrance drive connects the Adult Hospital to Glenn Dale Road. The building was completed in 1936, and is five stories in height, with a basement. The plan is roughly "H" shaped, with a large, square central entry block and projecting wings like the Children's Hospital Building. It contains a total of 178,500 square feet.

The projecting wings create a "U" shaped east court with the main entrance door at the center in the three bay projecting central block. The entrance has an elaborate, grey stone surround, composed of a small projecting vestibule with a wide frieze and crown molded cornice supported

by two Tuscan Doric columns. Centered at second story level are French doors opening onto the roof of the small vestibule, surmounted by a broken, scrolled pediment.

The first story of the center block is rusticated and has corner rustication to fifth story height. A dentilled stone cornice is set between the fourth and fifth stories. Brick pilasters supporting a wide grey stone cornice marking the bays of the hospital's long center and north and south wings. Between the pilasters the wall is almost entirely windows, providing sleeping porches for the hospital rooms on the second and third stories. The wings project forward and embrace the driveway loop and parking in front of the building. Both the children's and adult hospital buildings have roof terraces, which were to provide a place for patients to take therapeutic sun baths.

The third large structure is the nurses' dormitory, actually two buildings set along a curving internal drive, connected by a covered arcade. The north building, called Capper Hall, was loosely modeled on the Brice House in Annapolis. Built in 1933, it is two stories in height, with a basement and has a total of 22,888 square feet. It is connected by an open, brick arcade with stone cornice and key stone detail to Building "C", or McCarren Hall, which also was a nurses dormitory. McCarren Hall was completed in 1935 and is three stories in height with a basement, and contains 18,862 square feet. Both are constructed in the style of a Georgian dwelling, with slate-covered gable roof center blocks, end chimneys and gable dormers. Important details include stone window sills and flat brick arched lintels. Both are flanked by gable roofed wings. The formal central entrance of McCarren Hall is surmounted by a heavy semi-circular broken pediment. The entry to Capper Hall has a simpler wooden architrave surround. The original stone stairway and wrought-iron rail provides access to each entrance.

Four residences line the curving lane that leads north from the Children's Hospital building and nurse's dormitory to Glenn Dale Road. Of two and three stories, all have slate gable roofs, gable dormers and symmetrical facades with central entranceways. Constructed in 1935 and 1936, these residences housed doctors and the hospital's superintendent.

The topography of the sanatorium grounds is rolling, with the principal buildings set on knolls and grouped around the curve of Glenn Dale Road. The campus never spread over the full 216 acre site. The two hospital buildings and the nurses dormitory form a central grouping and are interconnected by views from one building to the other as well as curvilinear walkways. Although the grounds are overgrown, there are many specimen trees including magnolias, hollies and blue spruce.

The hospital complex contains a number of other buildings, including a warehouse and garage of 11,500 square feet, a heating plant with a high red-brick smokestack, a water softener house, a pump house, a laundry, two employees' dormitories and two four-apartment buildings. The last building constructed on the site was an incinerator in 1960.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		health, local history

Specific dates _____ **Builder/Architect** _____

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.

Glenn Dale Hospital is significant for its complex of 23 brick Colonial Revival style buildings, two of them monumental in scale. Sixteen of the 23 buildings were completed between 1932 and 1939, designed by Washington, D.C.'s Municipal Architect's Office under the supervision of the Municipal Architect, Nathan C. Wyeth. Wyeth's work is well known in Washington, because he supervised the design and construction of some of the City's large public buildings. Glenn Dale was a large public project during the Depression years, and provided work for a number of architects and landscape architects. It received Public Works Administration Funds and the children's hospital building had two Work Project Administration Murals, neither of which still remain. Glenn Dale is also important as a document of the early 20th century treatment of tuberculosis. It was constructed to treat indigent patients, as their existence in the general population without adequate health care was seen as a serious public health threat. Through the middle of the 20th century the widely accepted cure for tuberculosis was extended bed rest in a quiet country setting, typified by the Glenn Dale campus.

The history of the first decade of the Glenn Dale Hospital is a complex one. When the first building in the 23 buildings complex opened in 1934, the movement to establish a children's tuberculosis sanatorium in Washington, D.C. was already 10 years old.

Tuberculosis was a well documented health threat to urban society in the early 20th century. According to newspaper accounts of the time, Washington had the fourth highest rate of tuberculosis deaths of any city in the nation. 1 Constructed in 1907, the adult tuberculosis sanatorium at 14th and Upshur Streets was an overcrowded facility by the 1920's. 2 Additionally, there was no place to isolate children in the early stages of the disease. Patients were only hospitalized when very ill, and chances for recovery at that stage in the disease were greatly

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hospitalized when very ill, and chances for recovery at that stage in the disease were greatly reduced. They also had been infectious, affecting family members and playmates for a long period previous to hospitalization. In 1924 the Tuberculosis Association of the District of Columbia filed a report with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia detailing the need for a children's tuberculosis sanatorium. A similar report was filed by the Monday Evening Club with the Bureau of Efficiency in 1927.³ During the late 1920's, the Tuberculosis Association actively lobbied Congress for funding for the establishment of a children's sanatorium in the District.

In 1929, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Gibson of Vermont and on the same day a similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Capper of Kansas, Chair of the Senate's District of Columbia Committee. The bill authorized the building of a children's sanatorium. An appropriation of \$500,000 was passed and signed by President Coolidge on March 1, 1929. The same Congress enacted an appropriation bill for \$1,500 to study the subject and to prepare preliminary plans for the buildings. After study, it was recommended to Congress that the appropriation for the facility be increased to \$625,000 and permission be granted to locate it outside of the District's Boundaries. This authorization bill was passed by the House and Senate and signed by President Hoover on April 8, 1930.⁴

According to newspaper accounts, as many as 122 sites in Virginia, Maryland and the District were considered for the location of the facility. This number was reduced to 12 by the committee appointed to make a decision on the site and the hospital plans. The site finally chosen was 216 acres in Prince George's County, accessible via the defense highway (now Annapolis Road), upgraded in 1927, or by the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric railway to the Randall Station stop. The railroad right-of-way bisected the northern portion of the hospital acreage. In August and September, 1930 the Commissioners of the District of Columbia purchased 156 acres from Margaret R. Sharman at a cost of \$42,650. Sixty acres were purchased from Daniel Boone Lloyd at a cost of \$15,250.⁵

Lloyd resided at Buena Vista, an estate at the intersection of Glenn Dale Road and the Defense Highway. He owned 230 acres of farm land in the immediate vicinity. Lloyd was an influential government employee, serving as a Recorder of the U.S Senate from 1883 through his death in 1943. He is credited with being a prime mover in securing construction of the Defense Highway and founding the Bank of Bowie.⁶ The degree of his influence in deliberations over the location of the sanatorium is not known.

The task of designing the sanatorium was given to the Office of the Municipal Architect of the District of Columbia, with Albert L. Harris

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serving as Municipal Architect. A committee was named, which included the Municipal Architect to consult with experts and make recommendations to the District Commissioners before a plan was approved. Thomas B. Kidner of New York City, a specialist in the design of hospitals, was retained as a consulting architect in April of 1931. At least one medical expert was consulted, Dr. Henry D. Chadwick of Detroit, who became Commissioner of Health for Massachusetts during the 1930's. Chadwick recommended location of the hospital outside of the city limits, to insure pure air, a quiet setting and fewer family visits, which upset children who had to stay at the hospital for periods of six months to a year.⁷

Plans for the first buildings in the hospital complex were reviewed by the Commission of Fine Arts in July 1931 and approved by the hospital committee in October of that year. Plans for the children's hospital building had gone through 7 generations including a plan by Albert L. Harris proposing one story buildings, which was rejected. Mr. Lawrence Johnston of the Municipal Architect's office, under the supervision of Mr. Harris, is credited by newspaper accounts with the design of the children's hospital building and the nurse's building.⁸

The style chosen for the buildings was the Colonial Revival or Georgian. The style was popular in the 1920's and 30's for both public buildings and residences and was advocated for public buildings by the Commission of Fine Arts. Plans for the children's hospital building published in the newspaper in 1931 showed a long rectangular structure with a central block possessing monumental columns surmounted by a triangular pediment and cupola modeled after Mount Vernon. The main entrances were also modeled after Mount Vernon's west entrance.⁹

The building that was eventually constructed and opened September 15, 1934 was plainer and more functional in appearance than the elevation published in the newspaper. It was only the central block of the building presently standing, containing all service and administrative functions as well as beds for 150 children. At the time it opened Congress had already appropriated an additional \$400,000 for completion of the building as designed, to accommodate 300. Wings were added and it assumed its present form by 1936.¹⁰ The hospital was to serve children whose parents were residents of the District of Columbia and who were unable to pay for care. Paying cases were only admitted if all indigent cases on the waiting list had been taken care of. The treatment of tuberculosis in the early 20th century included bed rest, fresh air and a balanced diet, as well as isolation of infectious people from the rest of the population. The disease was considered enough of a public health threat that public funds would be used to provide treatment for those who could not pay to provide it for themselves.¹¹

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Upon the opening of the adult hospital building in 1937, Glenn Dale was described by Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Jr. as "the most up-to-date and complete institution of its kind in the country."¹² Facilities were complete, in that an array of services were offered to patients and staff including a medical library, x-ray laboratory, operating rooms, dentist's office, additionally a movie theatre in the adult hospital and recreation director and classrooms for children in the children's building. The heliotherapy room, where children would lie on cots exposed to a large carbon-arc lamp, was considered a modern facility in that era.¹³

When the institution opened in 1934 it included the children's hospital, the nurse's dormitory, a power plant, and the old residence that stood on the property prior to its purchase by the District Government for the hospital construction. Called the Randall residence after the most recent owner, the house was probably the Duvall-Meriken residence, noted on the 1861 and 1878 atlases of the County. It was located on a knoll northeast of the children's hospital building and served briefly as the superintendent's residence.¹⁴ It was probably removed in 1935-36 when residences were built for superintendent and staff along the curving drive leading from the hospital to Glenn Dale Road.

The nurse's dormitory, called Capper Hall, opened in 1934, at the same time as the children's hospital. It included only the western portion of the building now standing. Including the main block and the south wing, it was to look like "a fine colonial residence with no appearance of being connected with an institution," according to newspaper accounts of the day. It was modeled on the Brice House in Annapolis and there is similarity in overall form between the two buildings. The nurses' building is longer and has third story dormers. The form of the main block with end chimneys, one story hyphens and dependencies placed perpendicular in orientation to the main block is very similar to the Brice House.

From the time of purchase of the 216 acre site there were plans to develop a complex of buildings at the Glenn Dale site, including a new adult sanatorium building. In spring 1933 Congress appropriated an additional \$400,000 for completion of the children's hospital building. In the same appropriations bill \$100,000 was provided for the purpose of planning for an adult sanatorium.¹⁵ The same Congress approved a Public Works Administration (P.W.A.) grant of \$1,500,000 for construction of an adult sanatorium to house 400 patients, and associated buildings including nurse's dormitories, doctor's quarters, employees quarters, additions to the power plant, a laundry, sewage disposal plant and a garage. There was some movement to locate the adult sanatorium in a more "socially desirable" setting in the mountains. This seemed to have the backing of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Department of Interior, who would release the P.W.A. check. Before the Glenn Dale site was settled on, President Roosevelt convened a committee of medical experts to advise him and Ickes on the best location for the hospital. Glenn Dale was chosen because it

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was already owned by the District Government and the advantage of proximity to medical specialists in the city outweighed any benefits gained by "better climate" in the mountains.¹⁶ The adult hospital opened September 15, 1937 with beds for 400 patients. Lack of a dependable well water supply had forced the piping of water from Cheverly, under the jurisdiction of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.

Most of the buildings at the Glenn Dale complex were designed by the District Office of the Municipal Architect, so credit to an individual architect is not easily assigned. It is probable that the buildings were designed by team effort. Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris, under whose supervision planning for the sanatorium and the first two structures were built, died in 1933. Newspaper accounts credit Lawrence P. Johnston, a young architect in the Municipal Architect's office, with the design of the children hospital and nurses' dormatory that was finally accepted by the District committee appointed to review the hospital plans. Johnston, born in 1898, was only with the Municipal architect's office for one year, in 1931. He served as an architect with the Federal Government from 1926 through the early 1940's, maintaining a private practice at the same time. He returned to his native Illinois during the 1940's.¹⁷

Johnston's name is not on the surviving drawings of the children's hospital or nurses' dormatory. The hospital building constructed is not identical to the elevation published by newspapers as Johnston's design. The first wing of the nurses' dormatory he described as resembling the Brice House in Annapolis was constructed.¹⁸ The extent of his actual contribution to the buildings that were constructed is not known.

The Chief of the Architectural Division listed on drawings of the first two buildings during 1931 and 1932 was Merrell A. Coe (1896-1965). Coe served 31 years with Washington D.C.'s Department of Buildings and Grounds, including serving as Municipal Architect from 1946 to 1956. He is credited with preferring more modern styles to the popular Georgian of much of Washington, D.C.'s early 20th century architecture. During his tenure as Municipal architect he is credited with moving the District away from use of the Georgian style. The building he is most associated with is the District's National Guard Armory.¹⁹

After Albert L. Harris' death in 1933, the office Municipal Architect was assumed by Nathan C. Wyeth. It was under his supervision, through 1946, that 14 of the 23 buildings in the Glenn Dale complex were constructed. Wyeth was a well-known Washington, D.C. architect who had completed many significant projects both in public service and private practice. He had previously served in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department from 1900 through 1903. He then worked for the office of the Architect of the Capitol, where he worked on the design of the "old" Senate and House office buildings. Wyeth opened

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his own practice in 1904, and completed a number of public buildings and monuments including the Maine memorial in Arlington Cemetery, the Tidal Basin Bridge, Key Bridge, the House of Mercy and Columbia and Emergency Hospitals. In 1909 he was selected architect of the addition to the west wing executive offices of the White House. A large number of private residences were designed by Wyeth, some of which later became embassies, including the Afghan, Russian, Mexican, Canadian and Chilean embassies. He opened a practice with Francis P. Sullivan in 1924 and the partnership lasted until 1934 when Wyeth became Municipal Architect. Under his supervision as Municipal Architect was the design of the District's Municipal building, Municipal Court, Police Court and Juvenile Court, as well as the District of Columbia Armory. The office designed a number of schools including Wilson and Coolidge high school and Georgetown and Petworth branch libraries.²⁰

From 1935 to 1937 the Architect-in-Charge listed on drawings of the hospital complex was Charles B. McGrew (1890-1976). McGrew was a graduate of the University of Illinois. He served in the office of the Municipal Architect from 1931-1938.²¹ After 1938 the Architect-in-Charge was J. L. Cousens. Other architects associated with the hospital project during its first decade include Arvid L. Kundzin of the Municipal Architects office, who accompanied Wyeth in 1935 to present the plan for the adult hospital to the Commission of Fine Arts. Kundzin, native of Dorpat, Estonia, was educated at the University of Dorpat and came to Washington, D.C. in the early 1920's as secretary of the Latvian Legation. He became a partner in a private architectural firm and started working for the District's office of the Municipal Architect in 1927. He became chief of the architectural division working on the Municipal Center in 1933. He also helped design the Municipal and Juvenile Courts, the Central Public Library and Woodrow Wilson High School.²²

The only architect in private practice known to have worked on the Glenn Dale complex during the 1930's was Francis P. Sullivan, Nathan Wyeth's former partner in private practice. Sullivan designed a four-story addition to the nurses' dormitory, a 10 family apartment building and several other small buildings, which were approved by the Commission of Fine Arts in August 1938. It is possible that one of these buildings is Finucane Hall, or the employees building, located south of the adult hospital building, completed in 1938. Otherwise, it is possible that Sullivan's buildings were never built.

From the beginning of construction at the site, landscaping was an important part of the plans. In 1931, newspaper articles discussing the design of the hospital buildings also discussed landscaping.²³ Plans including a terraced play area on the south side of the children's hospital landscaped "with an English garden effect." The main buildings were to have grassy lawns in front, bordered with hedges or boxwood. There was

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suggestion for a rustic "glen" or rock garden in a natural hollow on the grounds. The nurses' home and the children's hospital were to be connected by walkways through a formal garden.

Many of these ideas were never actually developed, however, there was an extensive planting plan for each of the buildings. The plans are not unusual or innovative in the placement of materials or types of materials used. Many indigenous species are suggested, such as the red maple, red oak, willow oak, American elm and the holly, as well as standard ornamental trees such as the flowering dog wood. Landscape features included large grassy lawns in front of buildings and tree and shrub clusters around entranceways and along walkways and streets. A curvilinear street plan was used, creating a park-like or campus-like setting. The children's hospital building, the adult hospital, the nurses' dormitories and their street circulation plan, completed between 1935 and 1937, form a circular core to the campus. These buildings stand on knoll tops or high points on the site. A grouping of residences forms a semi-circle on the northeast side of the central complex. The utility buildings are on a northeast service road, set apart from the residential buildings.

Several different landscape architects worked on the project during the 1930's. These included Joseph C. Gardner, a professional in private practice whose work was favored by Nathan C. Wyeth.²⁴ In 1937, Gardner prepared a landscaping plan for the nurses' dormitories and the staff residences, and the terraced lawn on the south side of the children's hospital building. Leonard Bartlett, Jr., employed by the National Park Service, prepared a planting plan for the Employees building (Finucane Hall) constructed in 1938 just southwest of the adult hospital building. August H. Hanson, employed by the National Park Service, prepared a planting plan in 1938 for the area surround the nurses' dormitories and staff residences simplifying Joseph C. Gardener's earlier plan.

The institutional character of the campus was not only embellished by landscaping. In 1935 the children's hospital building received a Work Projects Administration (W.P.A.) mural. Painted by Bernice Cross, the mural depicted Old King Cole and other Mother Goose nursery rhyme characters. The mural was described as being located on the left side of the lobby as one entered the children's hospital building, covering the whole wall above the wainscotting. It no longer is there and it is not known if it was painted over or removed. A second WPA mural depicting the history of electricity was begun in 1936 on the ceiling of the heliotherapy room, on the 2nd floor of the children's hospital. It was painted over while still incomplete, in 1937, because the hospital administration felt it was taking too long to complete and that its theme was "incomprehensible". The artist was Allan Page Flavelle.²⁵

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By the end of the 1930's the Glenn Dale campus contained 16 buildings, including the two hospitals, the two wings of the nurse's dormitory, two doctor's residences, two duplex dwellings, a warehouse/garage, a heating plant, a sludge bed enclosure, a sedimentation and control building, a water softener house, a pump house, a large employees residence (Finucane Hall) and a laundry. The 1940's saw the addition of three buildings to the 16 building complex, including a dormitory, hot house and four-apartment building. The final buildings added to the complex were a four-apartment building in 1950, a paint shop in 1953 and an incinerator in 1960.

By 1957, there were suggestions that the District Government sell the hospital to generate funds for the expansion of the District's General Hospital complex. New methods of treating tuberculosis allowed patients to stay in their homes rather than isolating them for long periods in a hospital setting. In January 1960 Glenn Dale was opened to persons with long-term and chronic illnesses other than tuberculosis. By 1978 it housed only 350 medicaid patients with chronic illnesses who were unable to care for themselves. The buildings were cited as deficient in eight fire and safety areas such as lack of two approved fire exits per floor, no smoke doors, and no sprinkler system. It was estimated that \$20 million was needed to renovate the complex and bring it up to code.²⁶ The hospital complex was closed in January of 1982 without the \$20 million ever being appropriated by the District government. Jurisdiction over the campus' final disposition became a battle between the District Government, which wished to dispose of it via lease and the U.S. General Services Administration which claimed it as federal property. The District Government argued successfully in U.S. District Court in October 1984 that it held title to the property.²⁷ Since that time the hospital has remained closed and increasingly damaged by vandalism as the District Government and Prince George's County work out an agreement for its redevelopment and reuse.

Notes

1 The Evening Star, August 27, 1934; The Washington Herald, September 16, 1934, and September 16, 1937.

2 Daniel Leo Finucane, "A Short History of Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium", July 18, 1946. A short paper in record group 3-262, Department of Public Health, at the National Archives; also The Evening Star, September 12, 1931.

3 Finucane, op. cit.

4 Ibid.

5 The Evening Star, September 12, 1931; The Washington Post, October 5, 1931; and Prince George's County Land Records, 349:16, 18.

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- 6 Daniel B. Lloyd, The Lloyd's of Southern Maryland, Washington, D.C. 1971, pp. 173, 176-180.
- 7 The Evening Star, July 20, 1931.
- 8 The Washington Post, October 5, 1931.
- 9 Ibid.; and The Evening Star, July 3, 1931.
- 10 Finucane, op. cit.
- 11 The Evening Star, January 22, 1928; and Finucane, op. cit.
- 12 The Evening Star, September 15, 1937.
- 13 The Evening Star, October 25, 1931.
- 14 The Evening Star, September 12, 1931; and The Washington Post, October 25, 1931.
- 15 Finucane, op. cit.
- 16 The Evening Star, July 20, 1934.
- 17 The American Institute of Architects Archives, Questionnaire for Architects Roster and/or Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works, Chicago Chapter, Evanston Illinois, September 20, 1936, Firm of Lawrence P. Johnston.
- 18 The Washington Post, October 5, 1931.
- 19 The Washington Post, Obituary, February 18, 1965.
- 20 The Commission of Fine Arts, Sixteenth Street Architecture, Volume 1, prepared by Sue A. Kohler and Jeffrey R. Carson, 1978, pps. 182-186.
- 21 The American Institute of Architects, Baldwin Memorial Archive of American Architects, Biography of Charles Babcock McGrew.
- 22 The Evening Star, Obituary, November 28, 1950.
- 23 The Evening Star, September 12, 1931 and The Washington Post, October 5, 1931.
- 24 The American Institute of Architects Archives, Questionnaire for Architects Roster and/or Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works, Washington, D.C., July 1946, Firm of Nathan C. Wyeth.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Notes, #8

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 216 acres

Map 45 C & D-2, C & D-3 p 124

Quadrangle name Lanham B

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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

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

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

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

state	code	county	code

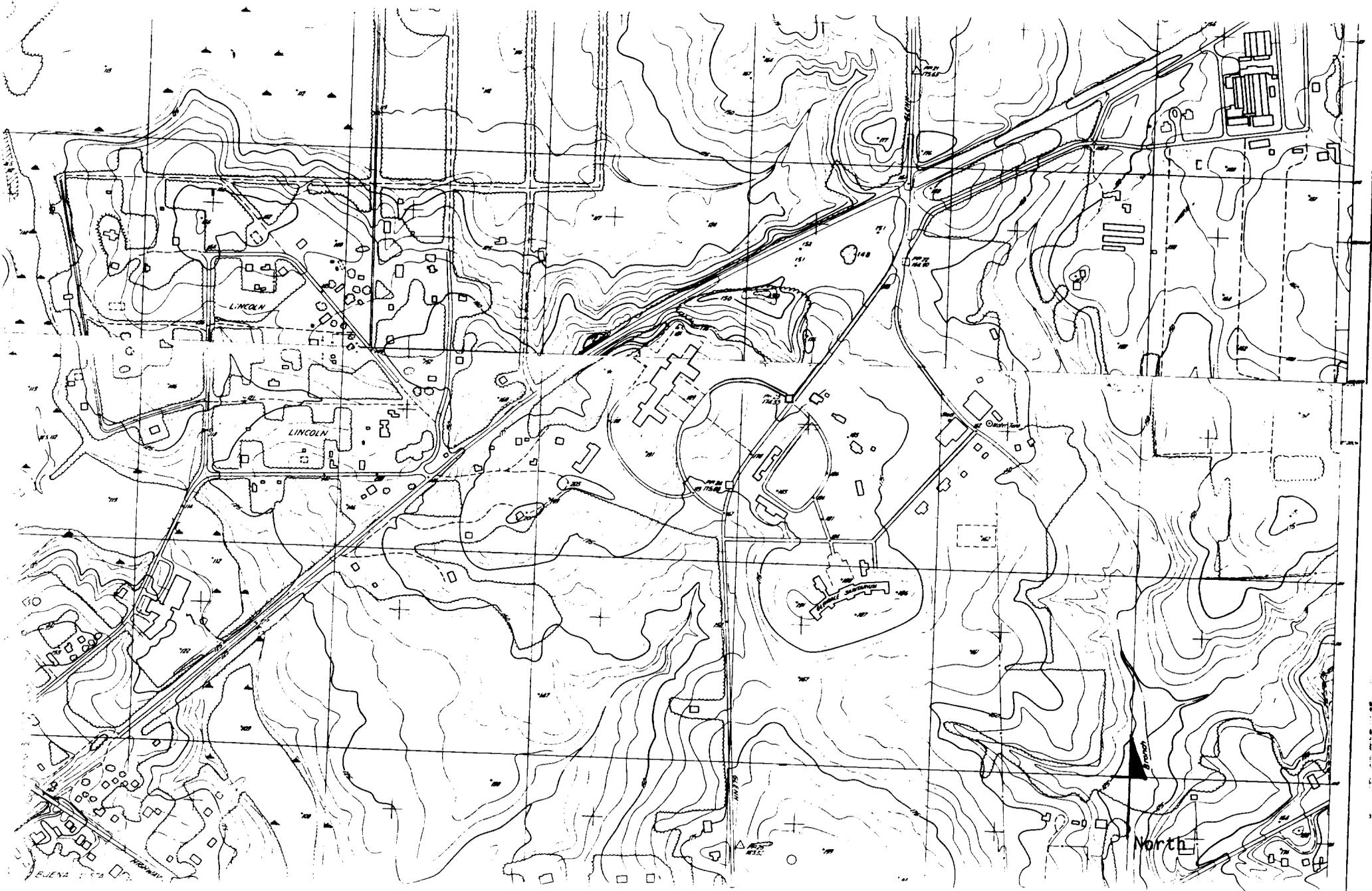
11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Marina King, Preservation Planner		
organization	Historic Preservation Commission	date	September 1987
street & number	14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive	telephone	952-4609
city or town	Upper Marlboro	state	Maryland

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

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

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



scale 1 inch = 15 feet

16	30	16
17	29	17
18	28	18
19	27	19
20	26	20
21	25	21
22	24	22
23	23	23
24	22	24
25	21	25
26	20	26
27	19	27
28	18	28
29	17	29
30	16	30

JAS. E.
HAWES
983-197
4.49 A.
P.119

PERRY B. COWGILL
5368 / 948
15 51 A
P. 20

PG: 70-50 [193]

O-S

U. S. OF AMERICA
GLENN DALE SANATORIUM
359/18.16
141.88 A.
P. 124

M. E.
WILLIAMS
50/769

JOHN T.
HARDESTY
5039/135
5.25 A.
P. 66

ANTONIO G.
INGIGNERI
5564/274
5.00 A.
P. 67

R-R

DEBORAH N.
KELLEHER

5184/005 5.00 A.
P. 68

E.T. BELL
96/230 5.00 A P. 112

JOHN P. HILL 5357/ 332
5.00 A. P. 69

2 76 A
P 81

P. 79

P. 80

P. 106

GAYLORD L. ELLIS
5316 / 670
26.12 A
P. 02

R-R

ITS 16 15

ED 14

E.D. 13

450

ANNAPOLIS

ROAD

C-G

R-H

LANHAM

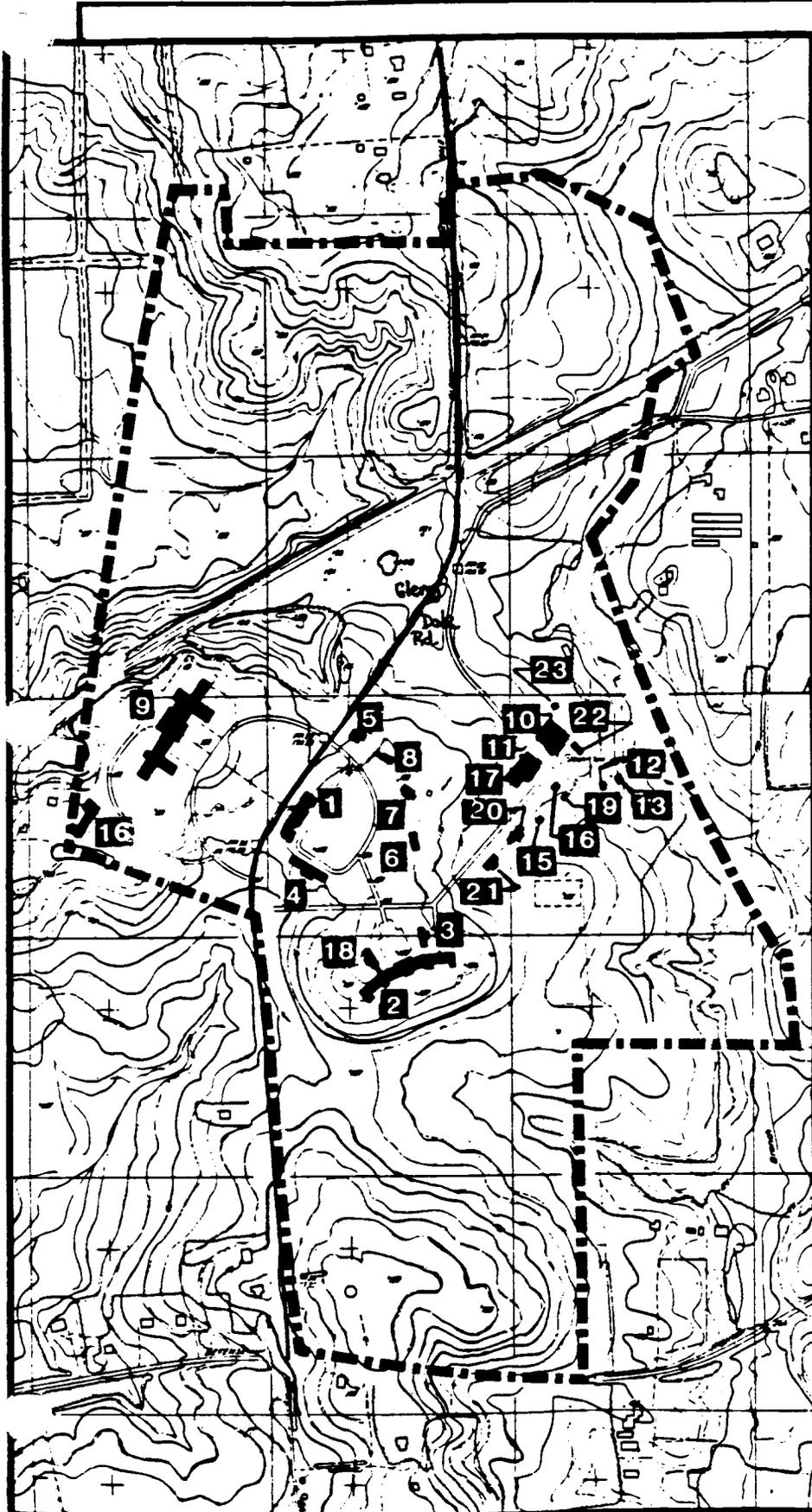
PG# 70-50



Glenn Dale Analysis

PG:70-50

Site Plan



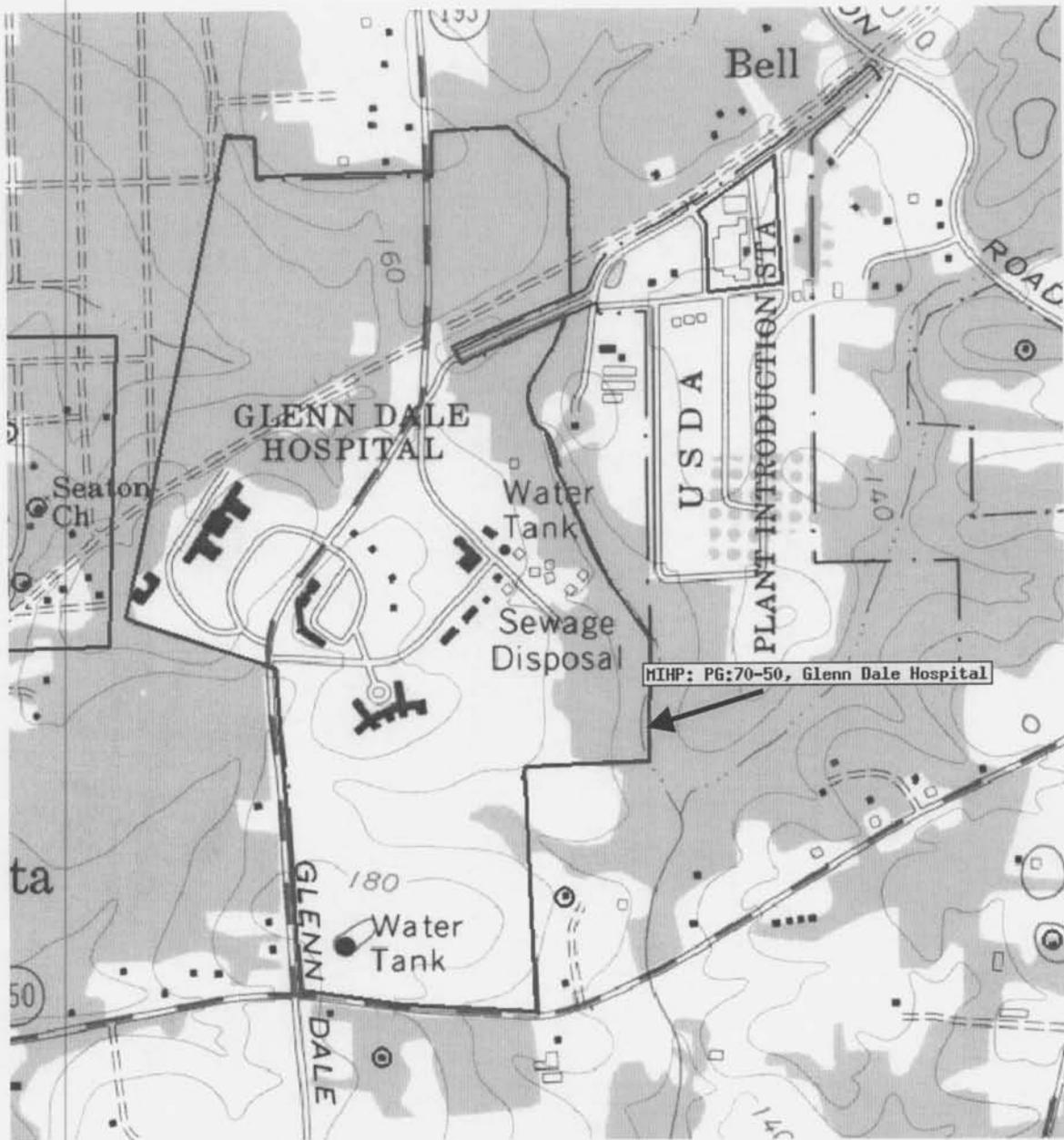
Legend

1. Children's Nurses Home
2. Children's Hospital Building
3. Residence "D" Dormitory
4. Building "C" Nurses Home
5. Building "F" Duplex House
6. Building "D" Doctor's House
7. Building "G" Duplex House (Superintendent's Residence)
8. Building "E" Doctor's House
9. Adult Hospital Building
10. Warehouse and Garage
11. Heating Plant
12. Sludge Bed Enclosure
13. Sedimentation and Control Building
14. Water Softener House
15. Pump House
16. Employees Building
17. Laundry
18. Residence "C" Dormitory
19. Hot House
20. Four Apartment Building No.1
21. Four Apartment Building No.2
22. Paint Shop
23. Incinerator



Prepared by:
U.S. Government
Office of Planning
Urban Design and
Architecture
480 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

PG:70-50
Glenn Dale Hospital
Lanham quadrangle





Aden
773p

P.G. #70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County, Maryland
Marina King
October 1986
Adult Hospital, southeast
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



Ch. 17. 1. 2
1986
P.G.#70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County, Maryland
Marina King
October 1986
Children's Hospital, north
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD



Doctor's Residence

P.G. #70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County, Maryland
Marina King
October 1986
Doctor's Residence, southwest
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



Just bldg.

P.G. #70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County, Maryland
Marina King
October 1986
Outbuilding, Utility Drive
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



P.G. #70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County, Maryland
Marina King
October 1986
Nurses Homes, northeast
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD

Marina King
Home



George etc

P.G. #70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County, Maryland
Marina King
October 1986
Garage, heating plant
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



P.G. # 70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital

Prince George's County

Marena King

June 1989

Neg: Maryland SHRO

Casper Hall (nurses dorm)

w elevation



P.G. # 70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County

Marina King

June 1959

Nog: Maryland SH PO

McCarran Hall (nurse's dorm)

S porch



P.G. # 70-50
Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince Georges County

Marina King

June 1989

Nes: Maryland SHPO
Copper Hall, NE



P.G.# 70-50
Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County
Marina King
June 1989
Neg: Maryland SHPO
Adult Hospital, looking SE



P.G. # 70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital

Prince George's County

Marina King

June 1989

Neg: Maryland SHPO

Arcade Connecting Nurse's Dorms

W side



P.G #70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital

Prince George's County

Marina King

June 1989

Neg: Maryland SHPO

Capper Hall (Muse's Dorm)

E elevation



P.G. # 50-50

Glenn Dale Hospital

Prince George's County

Marina King

June 1989

Neg: MD SHPO

Children's Hospital Building

N elevation



P.G. # 70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital

Prince George's County

Marina King

June 1989

Neg: Maryland SHPO

Finucane Hall (Employees Bldg.)

E, main elevation



P.G. # 70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County

Marina King

June 1989

Neg: Maryland SHPO

Finucan Hall (Employees Bldg.)

W, rear elevation



F.G.# 70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County, MD
Marina King

June 1989

Adult Hospital, Marie Theater

Neg: MD SHPO



P.G.# 70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital

Prince George's County

Marina King

June 1989

Neg: Maryland SHPO

Capper Hall (nurse's dorm)

W entrance



P.G. #70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital
Prince George's County
Marina King
June 1989

Neg. Maryland SHPO
Surgical Lamp post



P.G. # 20-50

Glein Ice Hospital
Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

June 1989

Adult Hospital, Movie Theater

Neg: ME SHPO



PG # 70-50

Prince George's County
Glenn Dale Hospital

September 1997

View to northeast ^{messes} residence
of parcel (Copper Hall)

Neg: PG HPL, MNCAPC



NO
RESPECTING
THE RIGHTS OF
THE INDIVIDUAL

P.G. # 70-50

Glenn Dale Hospital

Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

June 1989

Children's Hospital, N entrance

Nea: MD SHPC