

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property Name: De La Salle College Inventory Number: PG-68-85

Address: 4900 La Salle Road, Avondale, Maryland

Owner: General Services Administration

Tax Parcel Number: 49 C1 Tax Map Number: 2

Project: De La Salle Determination of Eligibility Agency: General Services Administration

Site visit by: John Milner Associates, Inc. Staff: no yes

Name: Kerri Culhane Date: April 2001

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility **not** recommended

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

Is property located within a historic district? no yes Is district listed? no yes

Name of district: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: (provide name of Report) De La Salle College MIHP Form (PG-68-85)

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

**Summary:**

The former De La Salle College is situated on a 17 acre landscaped campus in Avondale, Maryland, abutting the D.C. line. Avondale was developed around World War II; at least a decade after the college was completed. The Gothic Revival style four-story brick college sits atop a gentle rise so that the south-oriented façade is afforded a vista past mature trees to an open, park-like field bordered by clumps of pines, hardwoods and ornamental trees. The main building was built between 1928 and 1930, and it received a major addition between 1959-1964. Some of the landscaped grounds adjacent to the main building have been replaced by asphalt paving in the form of parking lots and a driveway that now girds the building. Northwest of the building and at the edge of the parking lot is a cobble and rubblestone shrine built in 1942 and dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes. This is now entirely obscured by ivy. Down a small slope to the west/northwest of the main college and west of the shrine are two metal Butler buildings (Butler Building 1 & 2). These appear to be garages and/or maintenance buildings erected pre-1976 and probably dating to the 1960s or later.

**Statement of Significance:**

De La Salle College was built between 1928 and 1930 as the Scholasticate (a liberal arts college for those preparing for membership in a Roman Catholic religious order) for the Baltimore and New York District of the Christian Brothers, a religious order dedicated to education. The Washington, D.C. firm of Milburn, Heister, & Company, Architects, designed the building in the Gothic Revival Style. A major addition was made to the east end and rear (north) of the building between 1959 and 1964. The building, acquired by the Bureau of Mines in 1976, has stood vacant for several years. The interior of the building has been subject to drastic mechanical retrofitting, lead and asbestos abatement, and deterioration due to lack of maintenance and neglect. Many original doors, woodwork, and terrazzo floors remain intact.

On the exterior, the building (other than the leaking roof) appears to be in excellent condition, and the additions were made in such a way that they do not detract from the historic structure. The shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes remains intact and contributes to the overall site, though it is overgrown. The building's setting remains remarkably intact. The 17 remaining acres are park-like, with hardwoods, pines, and ornamental plants. The landscape was integral to the scholastics' daily "use" of the property. Gardening, bus services and recreation were activities pursued by the Scholastics on college land. According to reminiscences by members of the local community, the neighborhood children were also invited to participate in recreational events at the college. The landscape is also significant as part of the overall design and setting of the property. It visually sets apart the college from its surroundings; it is both

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a buffer from the residential neighborhood and an important design element that reflects and defines the period of significance and character of the college. All statuary has been removed from the grounds and the building. Two modern metal buildings located top the west of the main building are sufficiently screened from the main building so as to not detract from the campus.

De La Salle College is one of several education buildings erected by the Christian Brothers during a period of growth in the 1920s. Several other religious schools and monasteries are located within the vicinity of the former college. Catholic University, the Franciscan Monastery (a DC Historic Landmark), and additional uninvestigated religious educational sites adjacent to and in the vicinity of the college may contribute to a discontinuous district or a Multiple Property Documentation eligible for listing in National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. These institutions contribute to the understanding of Catholic religious education and the goals of the Christian Brothers religious order. Therefore, De La Salle College is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its association with the Christian Brothers' educational programs.

Little information has surfaced about the architects Milburn, Heister, & Company to inform an opinion on the building's eligibility for inclusion under Criterion C. The building is a modestly detailed example of the Gothic Revival. In spite of the interior deterioration, the building along with the shrine and landscape gives the impression of a well-preserved property evocative of its purpose and the period of initial construction. This monumental building in its well-preserved setting may be considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. Whether De La Salle College is considered eligible under A or C, the landscape is a significant feature and contributes to the integrity and therefore overall significance of the college.

Criteria B and D are not applicable to this building. It does not appear to be significantly associated with an individual (B), nor does it have to potential to yield information important to our understanding of prehistory or history (D).

Prepared by: Kerri Culhane, Project Architectural Historian, John Milner Associates, Inc.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
_____	
<i>Kerri Culhane</i> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	8/20/01 Date
<i>Blumentz</i> Reviewer, NR program	8/20/01 Date

✓  
1/5/01

**Name/Address:** De La Salle College, 4900 La Salle Road  
**Construction Date:** 1928-1930; 1942; 1959-1964  
**Town/Vicinity:** Avondale (West Hyattsville)  
**County:** Prince George's County  
**Access:** restricted

**Summary Description:** The former De La Salle College is situated on a 17 acre landscaped campus in Avondale, Maryland, abutting the D.C. line. Avondale was developed around World War II; at least a decade after the college was completed. The Gothic Revival style four-story brick college sits atop a gentle rise so that the south-oriented façade is afforded a vista past mature trees to an open, park-like field bordered by clumps of pines, hardwoods and ornamental trees. The main building was built between 1928 and 1930, and it received a major addition between 1959-1964. Some of the landscaped grounds adjacent to the main building have been replaced by asphalt paving in the form of parking lots and a driveway that now girds the building. Northwest of the building and at the edge of the parking lot is a cobble and rubblestone shrine built in 1942 and dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes. This is now entirely obscured by ivy. Down a small slope to the west/northwest of the main college and west of the shrine are two metal Butler buildings (Butler Building 1 & 2). These appear to be garages and/or maintenance buildings erected pre-1976 and probably dating to the 1960s or later.

De La Salle College was built as the Scholasticate (a liberal arts college for those preparing for membership in a Roman Catholic religious order) for the Baltimore and New York District of the Christian Brothers, a religious order dedicated to education. The Washington, D.C. firm of Milburn, Heister, & Company, Architects, designed the building in the Gothic Revival Style. A major addition was made to the east end and rear (north) of the building between 1959 and 1964. The building, acquired by the Bureau of Mines in 1976, has stood vacant for several years. The interior of the building has been subject to drastic mechanical retrofitting, lead and asbestos abatement, and deterioration due to lack of maintenance and neglect. Many original doors, woodwork, and terrazzo floors remain intact.

On the exterior, the building (other than the leaking roof) appears to be in excellent condition, and the additions were made in such a way that they do not detract from the historic structure. The shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes remains intact and contributes to the overall site, though it is overgrown. The building's setting remains remarkably intact. The 17 remaining acres are park-like, with mature hardwoods, pines, and ornamental plants. The landscape was integral to the scholastics' daily "use" of the property. Gardening, religious services and recreation were activities pursued by the Scholastics on college land. According to reminiscences by members of the local community, the neighborhood children were also invited to participate in recreational events at the college. The landscape is also significant as part of the overall design and setting of the property. It visually sets apart the college from its surroundings; it is both a buffer from the residential neighborhood and an important design element that reflects and defines the period of significance and character of the college. Recommended eligible under Criteria A and C.



### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

#### Summary:

The former De La Salle College is situated on a 17 acre landscaped campus in Avondale, Maryland, abutting the D.C. line. Avondale was developed around World War II; at least a decade after the college was completed. The Gothic Revival style four-story brick college sits atop a gentle rise so that the south-oriented façade is afforded a vista past mature trees to an open, park-like field border by clumps of pines, hardwoods and ornamental trees. The main building was built between 1928 and 1930, and it received a major addition between 1959-1964. Some of the landscaped grounds adjacent to the main building have been replaced by asphalt paving in the form of parking lots and a driveway that now girds the building. Northwest of the building and at the edge of the parking lot is a cobble and rubblestone shrine built in 1942 and dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes. This is now entirely obscured by ivy. Down a small slope to the west/northwest of the main college and west of the shrine are two metal Butler buildings (Butler Building 1 & 2). These appear to be garages and/or maintenance buildings erected pre-1976 and probably dating to the 1960s or later.

#### Detailed Description:

##### *De La Salle College*

The main building was constructed in 1928-1930 from plans drawn by Milburn, Heister and Company, Architects, of Washington, D.C. Unlike the firm's typical Colonial and Neo-Classical Revival-styled buildings, the De La Salle College was designed in the Gothic Revival style, popular in collegiate architecture of the period. De La Salle College is a four-story brick and limestone institutional building composed of a central five-bay-wide projecting entrance pavilion with a crenellated parapet and a front gable centered over the central three limestone-clad bays. The building is faced in a brownish brick laid in stretcher bond with limestone quoins, trim, parapets, and decorative medallions and tablets. Limestone decorative motifs carved in relief include floral rosettes, shields, and tablets with open bibles flanked by crosses. Limestone urns are placed at the base of the slopes of each gable. A limestone niche (lacking the statue) is located in the central gable. A cross (now removed) was located at the apex of the central gable.

The three central bays are faced entirely in limestone and features the restrained use of tracery with floral rosettes and shields. De La Salle College is carved into a panel above the central door, which is located on the second story and accessed by a set of limestone double stairs with granite treads. Plywood now obscures the door, which is an aluminum and glass commercial door and not original to the building. At the basement, technically the first floor, is also an entrance door reached by walking beneath the segmental arch of the double stair. The third and fourth floors of the central bay feature triple one-over-one hung wood sash windows. The flanking bays employ paired one-over-one sash windows, while the outer bays are single one-over-one sashes.

Two seven-bay-wide, flat-roofed wings with crenellated parapets extend west and east of the central block, terminating in forward-projecting, one-bay-wide and three-bay-deep gable-roofed wings. The western wing originally housed a chapel on the second floor, however the stained glass was removed and replaced by plain glass, probably when the 1964 chapel addition was made to the rear of the building. The fourth bay in each wing is treated as a polygonal projecting bay from the first to third floors. The wall intersections are trimmed in limestone. The projecting wings are treated in the same manner, with the single bay treated as a polygonal projecting bay to the third floor. The fourth floor bay over each projecting features a more elaborate limestone window hood. The typical windows on the wings are simple one-over-one wood sashes with brick lintels.

The main nineteen-bay-wide section and the projecting west wing were built between 1928 and 1930. The eastern wing was added during a major enlargement of the school that was made between 1959 and 1964. Care was taken to match the brick in the eastern wing to that of the original building.

Behind the original building is the bulk of the 1959-64 addition, which includes a chapel/auditorium; interior courtyard, and extensive classroom and other useful space. The chapel iconography and design is explained in detail in the dedication brochure, which accompanies this form. The addition was made in such a way as to be recessed behind the original college, and therefore not overpowering to the simple Gothic Revival building. The Chapel does not meet the National Register age requirements for significance, as it was built ca. 1960 and is therefore less than 50 years old. The Chapel has been stripped of its ecclesiastical furniture and windows and has been deconsecrated; therefore it is not reflective of its original architectural, decorative, and ecclesiastical purpose. The 1959-64 addition does not contribute to the eligibility of the college, but at the same time it does not detract from or negatively impact the eligibility of the main 1928 structure.

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The interior of the main building is typical of an educational building of its period. The largely fireproof masonry, concrete and steel building features double-loaded corridors accessed by a central grand staircase and two utilitarian stair halls at either end. There are terrazzo floors and very simple paneled pine doors and trim. The most elaborate interior space is the former main parlor on the second floor. The room is outfitted with a molded cornice with floral motifs and a pointed arch opening into the grand central stair hall.

It appears that lead and asbestos abatement have led to the removal of much of the original floor surfaces and some finishes throughout the building. Ceilings have been dropped to accommodate retrofitting of mechanical systems, which has also caused some damage to interior spaces (such as the running of pipes outside of walls). The roof leaks (mostly in the 1964 addition) and skylights in the stair halls are damaged or missing, leading to the regular inundation of the building. Birds have also taken up residence. The damage to the rear additions, particularly in the chapel, is so severe that large sections of the floor are covered in moss and light is visible through the roof.

The campus is an integral part of the college, and evidence such as the maturity and plan of the current landscape suggests that it was a designed landscape, rather than a natural one. No specific information has come to light about a meditation trail, reportedly part of the early landscape, but the use of the Grotto for outdoor worship and numerous diaries discussing gardening and outdoor activities found in the Christian Brothers archive indicate that the campus was an important part of college life. Local history found in the Prince George's County library discusses the involvement of the Christian Brothers in the local community and the open invitation to neighborhood children to use the grounds for recreation. The landscape defines the setting and feeling of the college, important to preserving the integrity of the college as a cultural resource.

### *Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine [Grotto]*

The shrine to Our Lady of Lourdes was built of random rubblestone and cobblestone in 1942. The central grotto, in which a statue once stood, is lined in cobbles, while the exterior of the round-arched niche is laid in random rubble. Two concave wings extend to the north and south of the center of the shrine and include rounded archways leading to the slope behind the shrine. The shrine is currently so overgrown with ivy that it is nearly impossible to see. Some of the original plantings around the shrine exist but are overgrown as well. The rear of the shrine bears a rectangular concrete plaque with a cross and the date 1942 written in pebbles pressed into the concrete.

### *Butler Buildings 1 & 2:*

Two steel demountable garages are located to the west of the main school building. Known as Butler Buildings 1 and 2, these buildings are products of the Butler Manufacturing Company, which has specialized in "pre-engineered" or prefabricated metal buildings since 1910. The buildings were in place at the time of the 1976 plat, but it is unclear when they were installed. No evidence in the Christian Brothers archives points to a date of erection. Both buildings are single story, gable-front, corrugated steel-sided structures with rectangular footprints. Though the interiors were not accessible, the buildings are typical of small storage or garage units manufactured by Butler.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. PG-68-85

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> other:

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<b>Specific dates</b>	1928-1930; 1942	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Milburn, Heister & Company
<b>Construction dates</b>	1928-1930; 1942; 1959-1964		

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:**

De La Salle College was built between 1928 and 1930 as the Scholasticate (a liberal arts college for those preparing for membership in a Roman Catholic religious order) for the Baltimore and New York District of the Christian Brothers, a religious order dedicated to education. The Washington, D.C. firm of Milburn, Heister, & Company, Architects, designed the building in the Gothic Revival Style. A major addition was made to the east end and rear (north) of the building between 1959 and 1964. The building, acquired by the Bureau of Mines in 1976, has stood vacant for several years. The interior of the building has been subject to drastic mechanical retrofitting, lead and asbestos abatement, and deterioration due to lack of maintenance and neglect. Many original doors, woodwork and terrazzo floors remain intact.

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De La Salle College is one of several education buildings erected by the Christian Brothers during a period of growth in the 1920s. Several other religious schools and monasteries are located within the vicinity of the former college. Catholic University, the Franciscan Monastery (a DC Historic Landmark), and additional uninvestigated religious educational sites adjacent to and in the vicinity of the college may contribute to a discontinuous district or a Multiple Property Documentation eligible for listing in National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. These institutions contribute to the understanding of Catholic religious education and the goals of the Christian Brothers religious order. Therefore, De La Salle College is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its association with the Christian Brothers’ educational programs.

Little information has surfaced about the architects Milburn, Heister, & Company to inform an opinion on the building’s eligibility for inclusion under Criterion C. The building is a modestly detailed example of the Gothic Revival. In spite of the interior deterioration, the building along with the shrine and landscape gives the impression of a well-preserved property evocative of its purpose and the period of initial construction. This monumental building in its well-preserved setting may be considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. Whether De La Salle College is considered eligible under A or C, the landscape is a significant feature and contributes to the integrity and therefore overall significance of the college.

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Criteria B and D are not applicable to this building. It does not appear to be significantly associated with an individual (B), nor does it have to potential to yield information important to our understanding of prehistory or history (D).

#### **Narrative History:**

De La Salle College, constructed between 1928 and 1930, was one of several Scholasticates (liberal arts colleges for those preparing for membership in a Roman Catholic religious order) built during this period by the Christian Brothers, a religious order founded in 1680 for the purpose of educating male children. The founder of the Christian Brothers was Saint John Baptist de La Salle, a French educator who opened schools in his native city, Rhiems, France, during the late seventeenth century. By the time of his death in 1719, the order that he founded claimed over 274 Brothers and 9,000 pupils. De La Salle was canonized in 1900 and is the patron saint of teachers.

A Scholasticate in Washington had been planned as early as 1890. In 1921, 56 acres were purchased in Maryland near the D.C. line in order to relocate Rock Hill College from Ellicott City. Fire destroyed the Christian Brothers' Rock Hill College in January 1923 (Brother Clementius 1948: 127). Plans went forth to erect De La Salle College, initially intended to be a boarding school, on the Avondale property. Money to erect the school building came from a real estate transaction with John D. Rockefeller, who purchased another Christian Brothers property in Pocantico Hills, New York. In 1929, it was decided that the Rock Hill charter would be transferred to the new college being erected in Avondale. De La Salle College assumed the Rock Hill charter, the boarding school idea was scrapped and De La Salle College became a joint venture Scholasticate and practice school for the New York and Baltimore Districts. The program was modeled after the Christian Brothers' Training College in Waterford, Ireland (Brother Angelus Gabriel 1948:507). Plans were drafted in the fall of 1928, and ground was broken for De La Salle College on 12 December 1928.

At the time of the college's construction, Avondale was not yet planned. The newly constructed college sat among the farm fields of Prince George's County. Potato farms predominated in the area until prolific Washington, DC, developer Harry Wardman purchased the Woodreeve estate on which he platted Avondale Terrace, Avondale and Avondale Grove. Avondale was not developed until the World War II era, after Wardman's death in 1938.

The college was designed in the Gothic Revival Style by Washington, D.C., architects Milburn, Heister & Company. Frank P. Milburn was an architect from Columbia, South Carolina. Milburn was hired as architect of the South Carolina Statehouse in 1900, but work he specified soon came under scrutiny and he left after a suit filed against him and his contractor ended in a mistrial. Milburn started a practice in Washington, D.C., by 1913. Milburn completed many institutional projects, including educational buildings at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and the Elizabeth City High School (North Carolina, 1924). In Washington, D.C., Milburn, [Michael] Heister & Company, architects, designed the headquarters for the American Federation of Labor (901 Massachusetts Avenue NW, 1915-1916); while commercial projects included the Fairmount Hotel (West Virginia, 1917). Many Milburn, Heister, and Company buildings were designed in the Neo-Classical Revival styles. De La Salle's Gothic Revival building was originally designed as symmetrical, which proved too expensive to construct, therefore only the main building and its western wing were initially built. The construction firm of Henry L. Maas & Sons entered the winning bid to complete the building (Brother Angelus Gabriel 1948:507-508; Brother Clementius 1948:135-138).

The first residents, 21 Scholastics from Ammendale, Pennsylvania, arrived 8 May 1930. The Archbishop of Baltimore Michael J. Curley dedicated the school, part of the Catholic University of America at the time, on 16 October 1930. The school was completed on the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Christian Brothers Order. ). It was not until 1941 that the Statue of the Sacred Heart was added to the niche located in the central gable of the building's façade (Brother Clementius 1948:145).

The Shrine to Our Lady of Lourdes was constructed from June to August 1942. The grotto was designed by Brother Angelus Gabriel

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and constructed by Thomas Mullen with the help of the Scholastics. It featured statues of the Immaculate Conception and St. Bernadette, donated in memory of her son, Edward Vincent, by Katherine Koehler of Staten Island (now removed) (Brother Angelus Gabriel 1948:509-510). In 1944 a liturgical alter was added. The shrine was dedicated to the deceased Brothers of the Baltimore and New York Districts (Brother Clementius 1948:145). Mass was often celebrated at the shrine, and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was also made here. Evening prayer often took place at the grotto, which was lit electrically (wiring by Brother Augustine Ralph) and with candles.

In 1937, the Scholasticate changed from a three-year to a four-year program. Students would spend the first two years of study at De La Salle, and their final two years studying at Catholic University proper (Brother Clementius 1948:138; 145). By 1950 the school was overcrowded, so the Baltimore District opened a Scholasticate in Elkins Park, Pennsylvania. Overcrowding led to the enlargement of De La Salle College between 1959 and 1964. The architects of the addition were Dennis Madden and John Walton. The new chapel was designed and built by the Rambusch Company, a firm that specialized in ecclesiastical architecture. The Robert Viner Construction Company completed the work. A new chapel, auditorium, cafeterias, classrooms, kitchens, dormitory rooms, and a library were among the new facilities offered in the addition (De La Salle College 1964:1-16). An eastern wing to balance out the western wing was finally built, completing the symmetrical façade.

De La Salle College, once a major training center for Scholastics, closed in the summer of 1970 after years of dwindling enrollment. The students were transferred to Rhode Island and New York. The college building was leased and subleased to a series of tenants prior to the acquisition of the building by the United States Bureau of Mines on 22 December 1976. The former college was renamed the Avondale Research Center. A portion of the property was subdivided and the Avondale Community Center was to be built by fall 1978.

The building, now owned by the General Services Administration, has stood vacant for a number of years. Roof leaks have led to regular inundation of the interior, and birds inhabit the upper floors. Extensive remodeling and abatement programs have resulted in the compromising of the interior architectural integrity [and possibly structural integrity in part] of the former De La Salle College.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG-68-85

All historical information about the college and the Christian Brothers comes from the Christian Brothers Archive at La Salle University in Philadelphia, PA. Special thanks go to the Archivist, Brother Joseph L. Grabenstein, F.S.C.

Brother Angelus Gabriel, F.S.C. 1948. *The Christian Brothers in the United States, 1848-1948*. Declan X. McMullen Co., NY.

Brother Clementius, F.S.C. 1948. "The History of the District of Baltimore" Brothers of the Christian Schools." Unpublished mss. in the collection of the Christian Brothers Archive, La Salle University, Philadelphia, PA.

De La Salle College. 1964. Dedication booklet for the new addition. Collection of the Christian Brothers Archive, La Salle University, Philadelphia, PA.

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 17.7882 acres

Acreage of historical setting 55 acres

Quadrangle name Washington East, DC-MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Map 49, Grid C1, Parcel 2.

This parcel consists of 17.7882 acres and encompasses the De La Salle College building, Our Lady of Lourdes Grotto and the Bulter Buildings. This is the legal parcel of land which remains associated with the college building.

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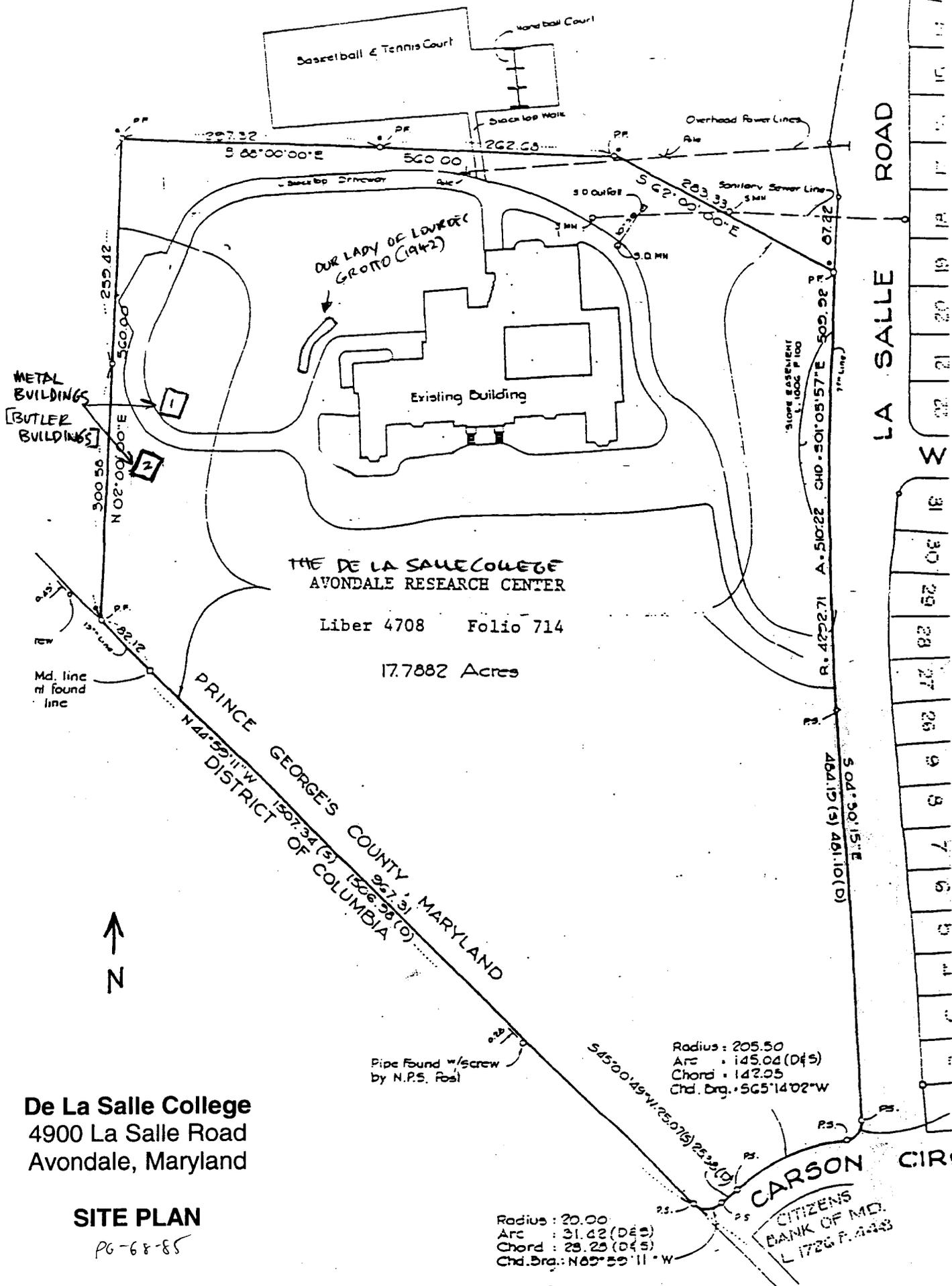
## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kerri Culhane		
organization	John Milner Associates, Inc.	date	5/2001
street & number	5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300	telephone	703-354-9737
city or town	Alexandria	state	Virginia

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



THE DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
AVONDALE RESEARCH CENTER

Liber 4708 Folio 714

17.7882 Acres

De La Salle College  
4900 La Salle Road  
Avondale, Maryland

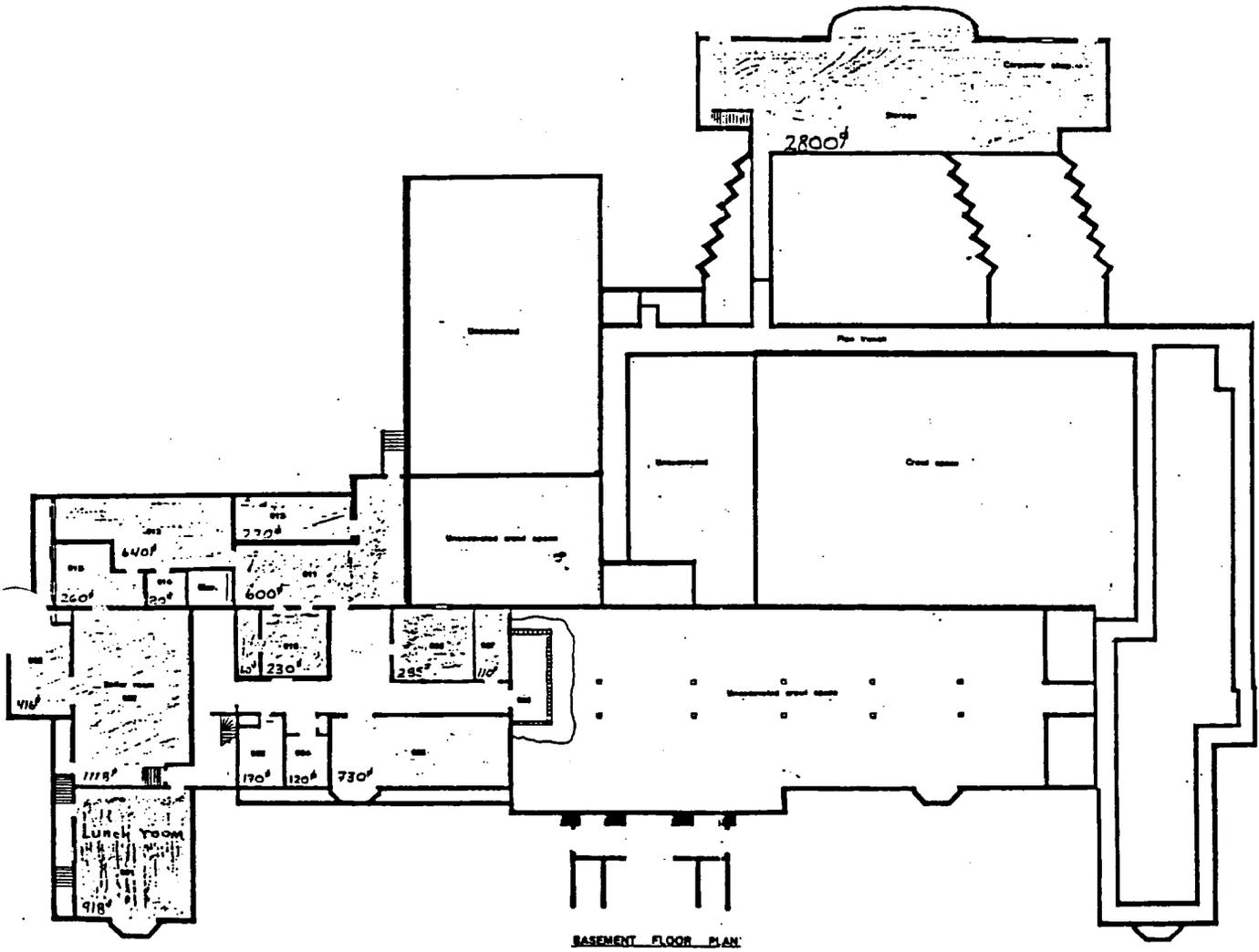
**SITE PLAN**

PG-68-85

Radius: 205.50  
Arc: 145.04 (D45)  
Chord: 142.05  
Chd. Brg.: S65°14'02"W

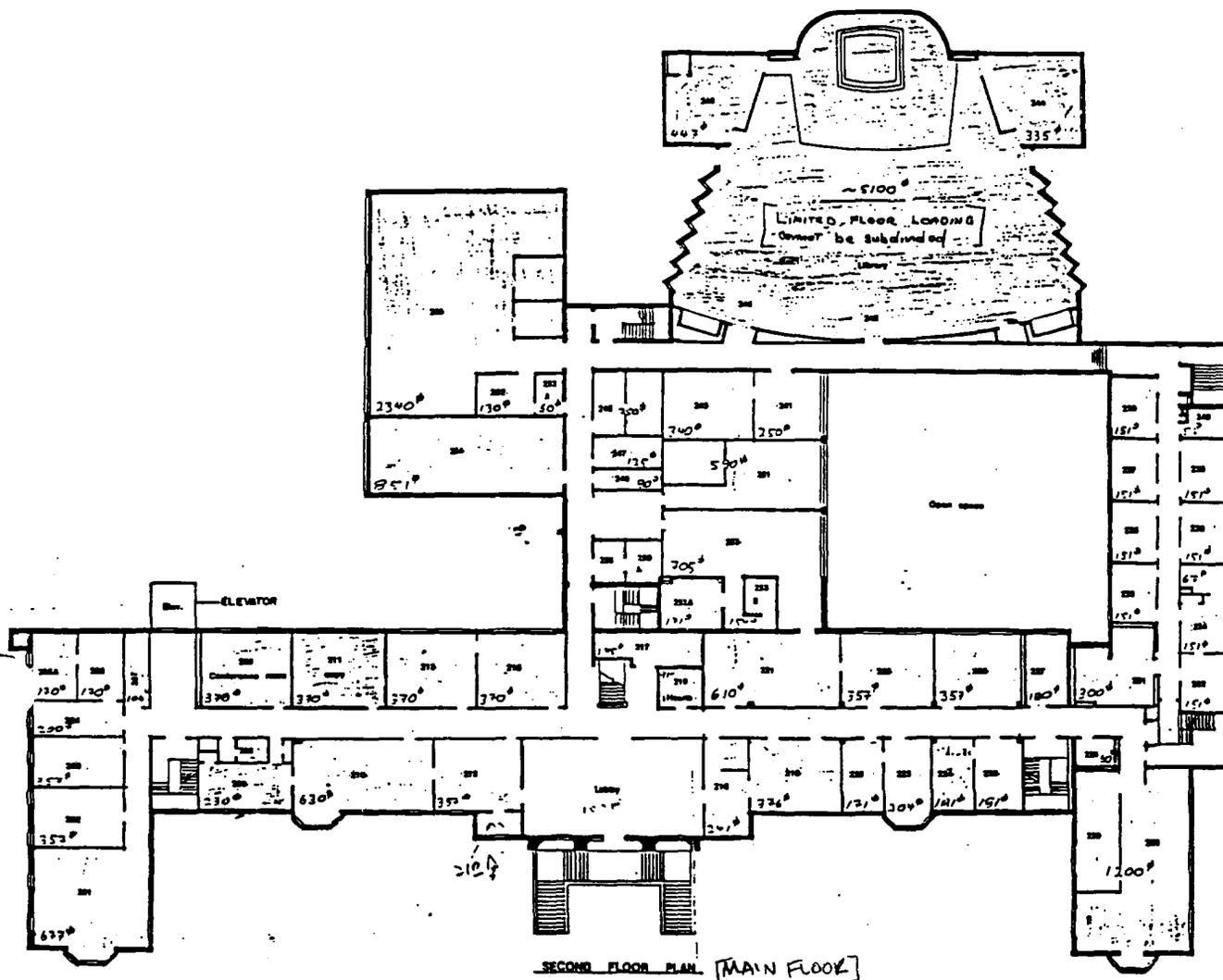
Radius: 20.00  
Arc: 31.42 (D45)  
Chord: 29.23 (D45)  
Chd. Brg.: N65°59'11"W

CARSON CIR  
CITIZENS  
BANK OF MD.  
L 1726 P. 2-2-83



Scale  100ft.





Scale 100ft.

De La Salle College Floor Plans

PG-68-85

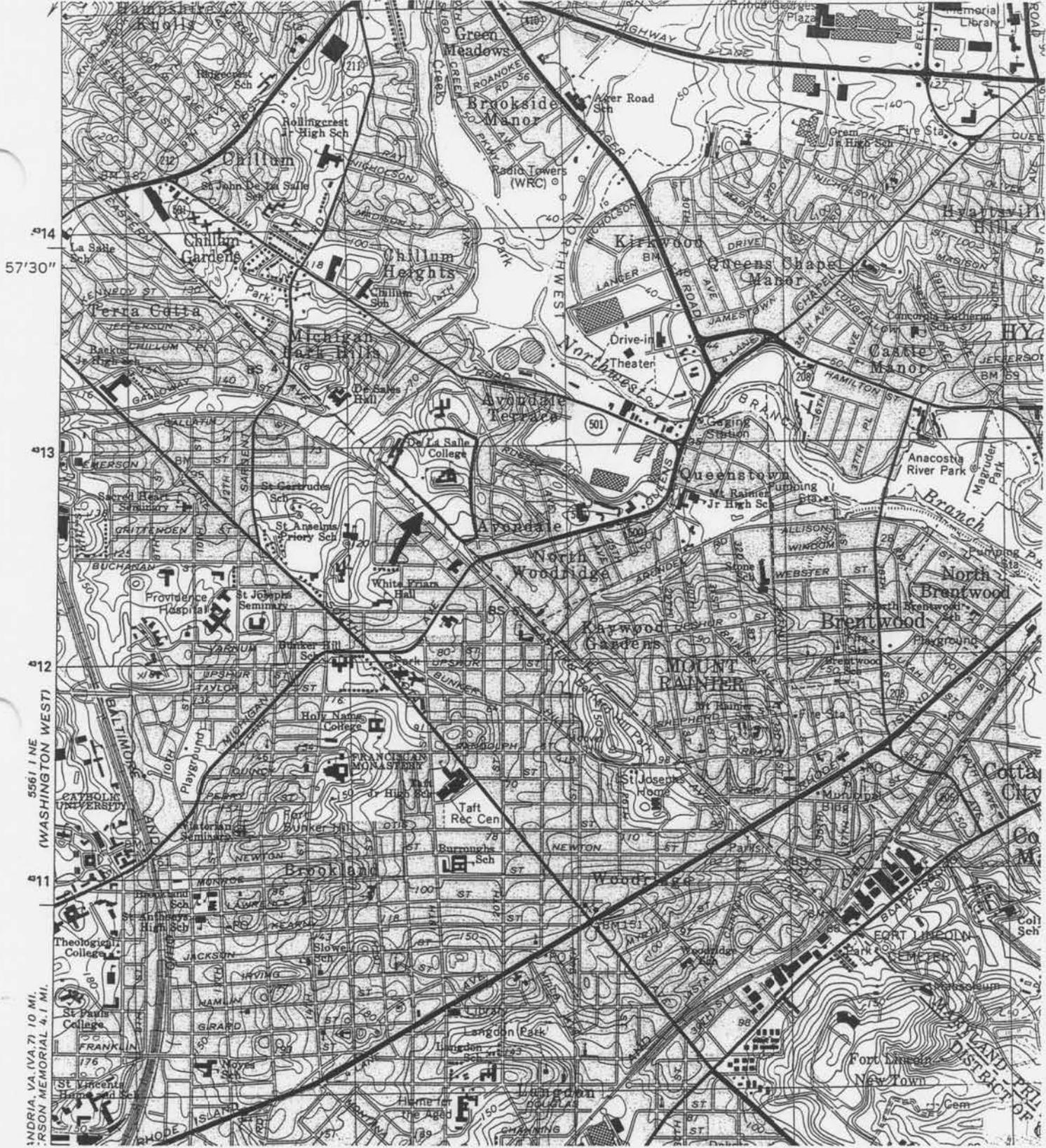


PG:68-85  
De La Salle College  
7900 La Salle Road  
Avondale  
Washington East Quadrangle





De La Salle College (PG-68-85), 4900 La Salle Road, Avondale Maryland  
 Washington East, D.C.-MD 7.5' USGS Topographical Quad



Tax → Map 49 Grid C Parcel 2  
Map Info

**De La Salle College (PG-68-85), 4900 La Salle Road, Avondale Maryland**  
Washington East, D.C.-MD 7.5' USGS Topographical Quad

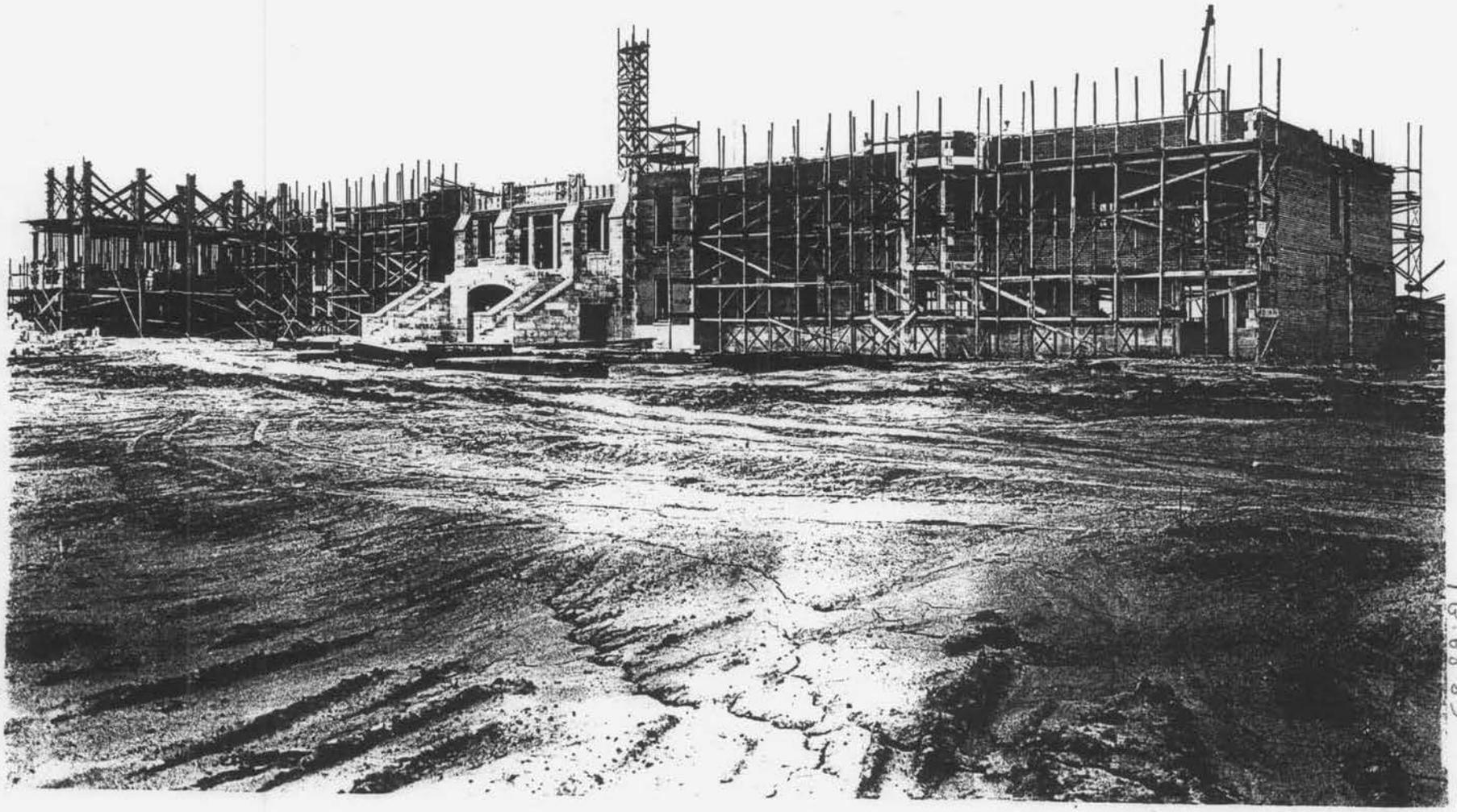


DE LA SALLE COLLEGE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING COMPLETION (1930)  
DUMM. COLLECTION. REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE COLLEGE ARCHIVES, DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

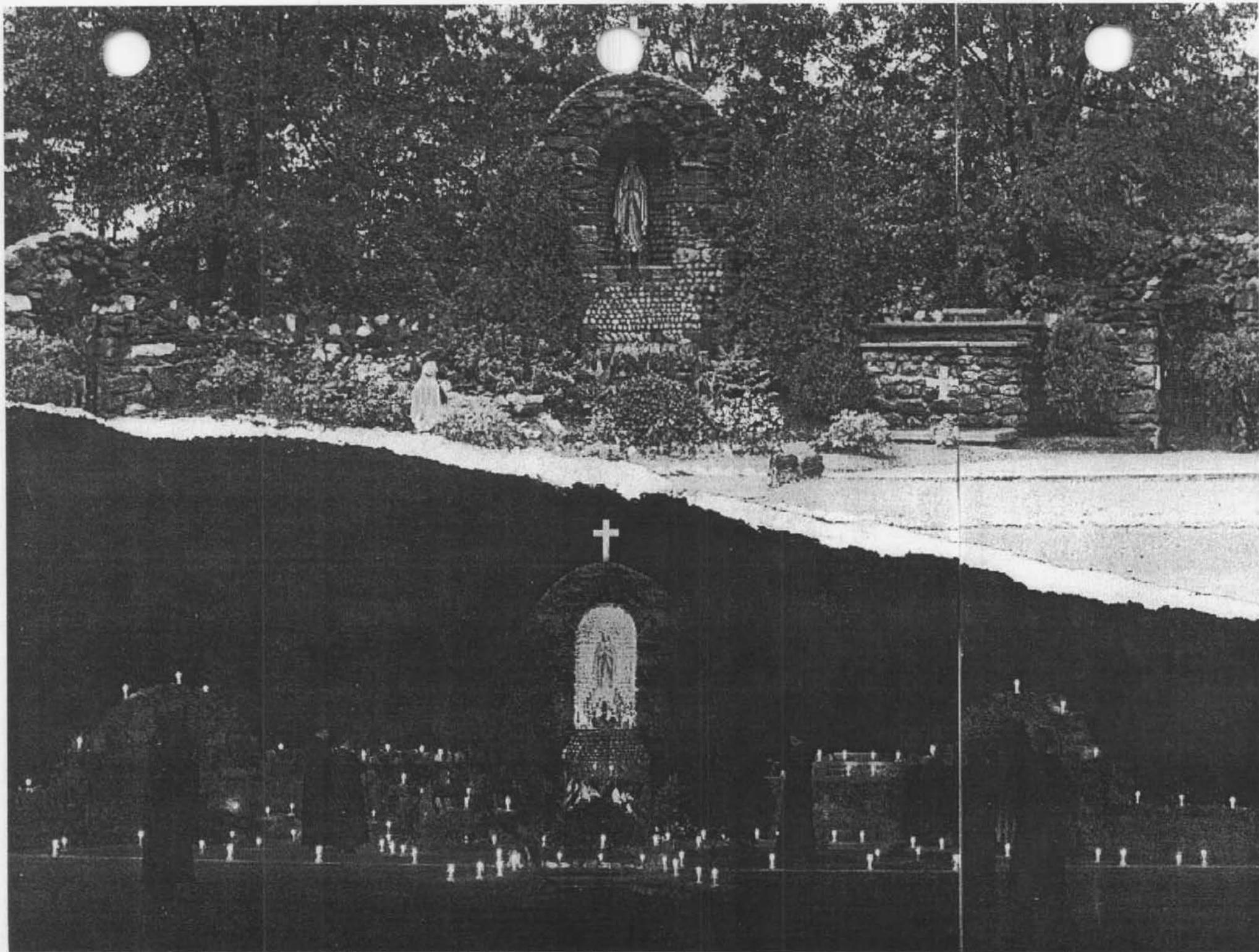


DE LA SALLE COLLEGE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING COMPLETION (1930)  
PHOTO: CHRISTIAN BROTHERS ARCHIVES, PHILADELPHIA

Under construction. PHOTO CHRISTIAN BROS.



10 68-85  
PG: 68-85



LA CALLE CALLES CONDO... AG:68-35



PG 68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD

K. CULHAM

4/2001

MD SIPD

3/4 VIEW TO NW



PG-68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K. CUSANE

4/2001

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L&L 8511 N 1111 1 09:27:01am

MD SHPO

MAIN ENTRANCE. VIEW TO NORTH.



PG68-85  
DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO. MD

K CURTANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

MAIN ENTRANCE, LIMESTONE WITH  
GRANITE STEPS.



A black and white photograph of a stone building facade. The central focus is a large, rectangular stone panel with a decorative, Gothic-style border. The panel is recessed and contains the text "De La Salle College" in a blackletter or Gothic script. Above the panel, there is a dark, rectangular structure, possibly a window or a decorative element, and a window with a decorative arch. The overall appearance is that of a historic or institutional building.

De La Salle College

PG-68-ES

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K. CULANE

4/2007

Project # 2007-0007  
2007-0007-0007-0007-0007

MD SHPO

CARVED LIMESTONE DETAIL ABOVE  
MAIN DOOR.

4/32



PG-68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE

4900 LA SALLE RD

PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K. CULLANE

4/2001

2001  
ESTABLISHED BY 2001

MD SHPO

oblique view, main entrance. view to ~~WNW~~



PG 68-85  
DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES Co, MD

K. CULHANE

4/2001

M.D. SHPO

DETAIL, EXTERIOR DOOR TO ~~WEST~~ END  
STAIR WELL. VIEW TO N.



PG 68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD

K. CULHANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

VIEW OF GROUNDS TO SOUTH OF MAIN  
BLDG.

7/32



PG 68 85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD

K. CURRANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

REAR ADDITIONS. VIEW TO SSE.



PG 68-85

DE LA SAUVÉ COLLEGE

4900 LA SAUVÉ RD.

PRINC: GEORGE W. MD

K. ANANE

4/2007

MD SHPO

REAR ADDITION! VIEW TO E.



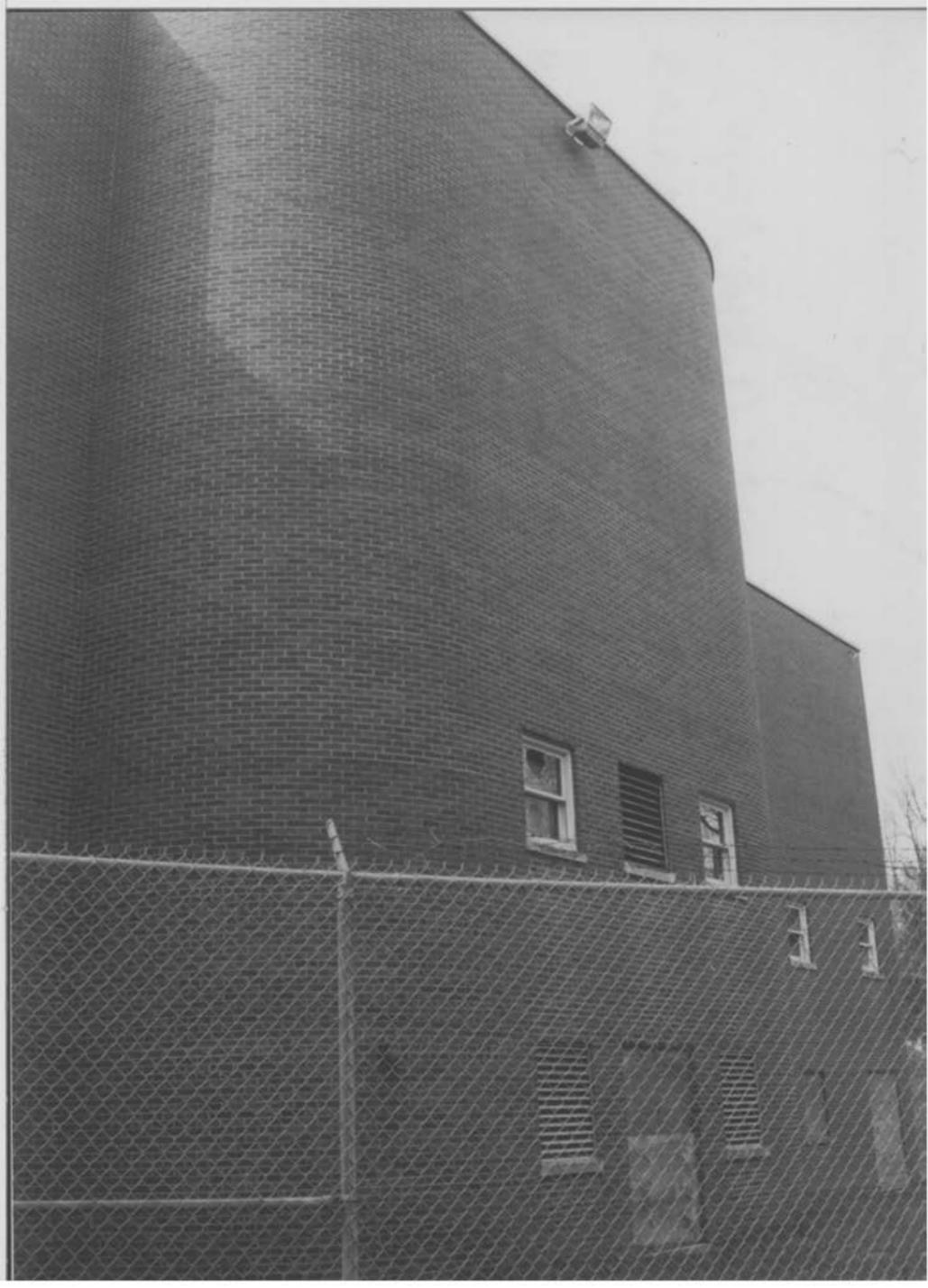
P6-68-85  
DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD.  
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD

K. CULNANE  
412001

PROPERTY OF THE STATE  
ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

MDSHPD

EXTERIOR, SENIOR COMMON ROOM/JUNIOR  
SOFTWARE DINING RM. VIEW TO SW



DE LA SALLE COLLEGE - PG-68-85

4900 LA SALLE RD

PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K. CURRANE

4/2001

Protect 4-1-C 2011  
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MD SHPO

EXTERIOR, CHAPEL/AUDITORIUM ADDITION  
(after 1959). VIEW TO SW.



PG-68-25

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K. CURRANE

4/20/01

MDSHP0

EXTERIOR, 1959 CHAPEL/AUDITORIUM  
ADDITION. VIEW TO WEST.

12/32



10-68-85

De la Salle College  
4900 La Salle Rd.

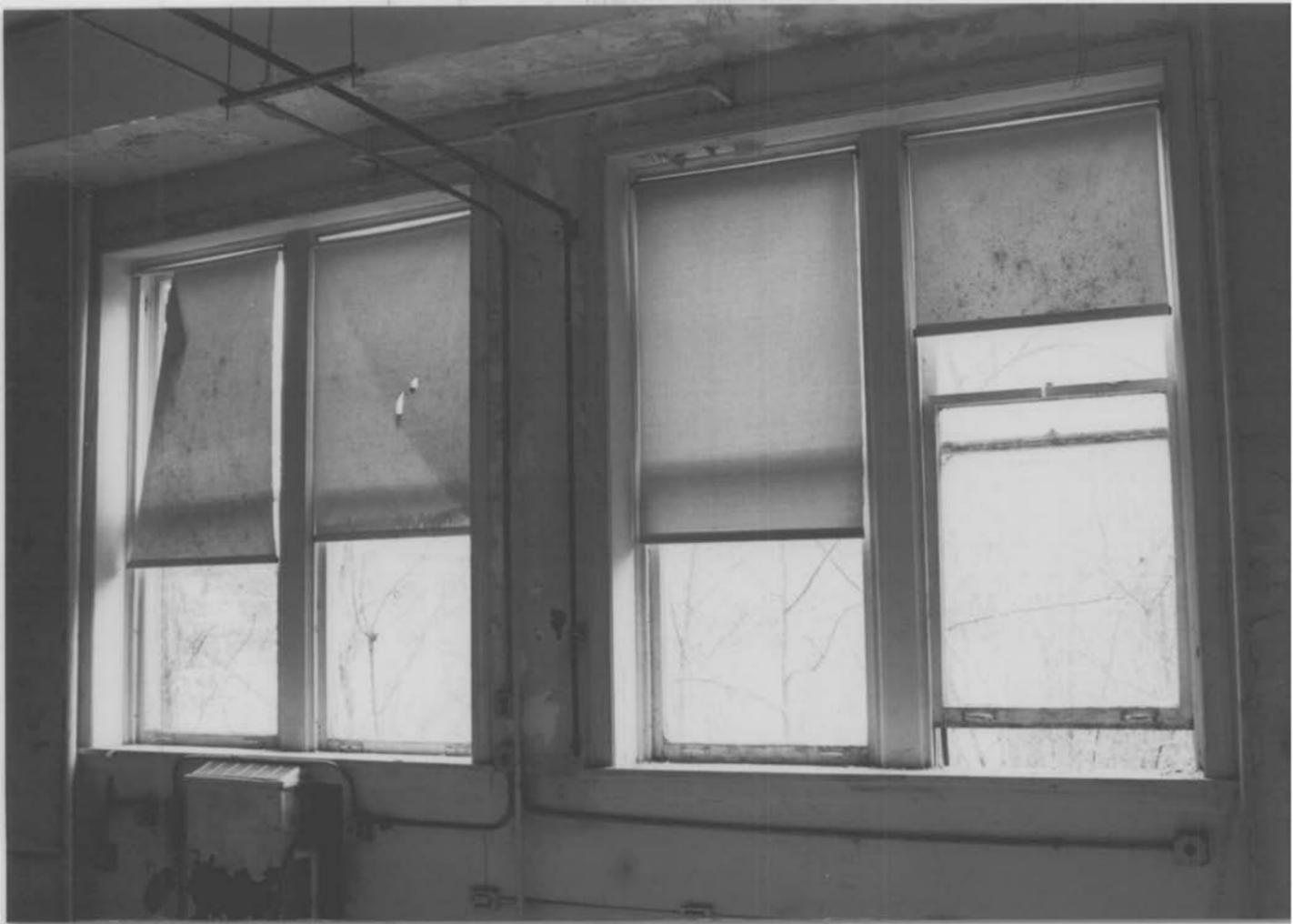
Prince Georges Co., MD

K. Culhane

4/2001

MD SHPO

Interior, ground floor classroom [orig. physics  
laboratory]



Pg. 68: 85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K. CULHANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

GROUND FLOOR WINDOWS ONTO COURTYARD.

[Orig. Physics Laboratory]



PG 68 85  
De LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES Co, MD

4/2001  
K. CULHANE  
MD SHRO

2ND FLOOR LANDING, WEST END



PG-68-85  
DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES W., MD

K. CULLANE

4/2001

MD SITPO

PROPERTY OF THE STATE  
2005 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

PARLOR, MAIN FLOOR



16-68-85  
DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD.  
PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K. CULNANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

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2058611 NHHH 01 2008

CORNICE / MOLDING DETAIL, MAIN FLOOR  
PARLOR.



PG-68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CA, MD

K. AMANE  
4/2001

MD SHPO

MAIN STAIR VIEWED FROM MAIN PARLOR

18/32



PG-68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD

K. CULHANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

MAIN STAIR, VIEW FROM 3RD FLOOR TO  
MAIN (FIRST) FLOOR

19/32



PG-68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE

4900 LA SALLE RD

PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K. CULHANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

WESTERN BAY, 2ND FLOOR



RG-68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE

4900 LA SALLE RD

PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD

K. CUNANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR BAY, WEST WING







PG 68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD

K. CUNNINGHAM

4/2001

MD SHPO

OUR LADY OF LOURDES GROTTO, NW  
OF MAIN BLDG. OVERGROWN - VIEW OF  
PRINCIPAL "FACADE": VIEW TO W.

22/32



PG 68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE

4900 LA SALLE RD

PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD

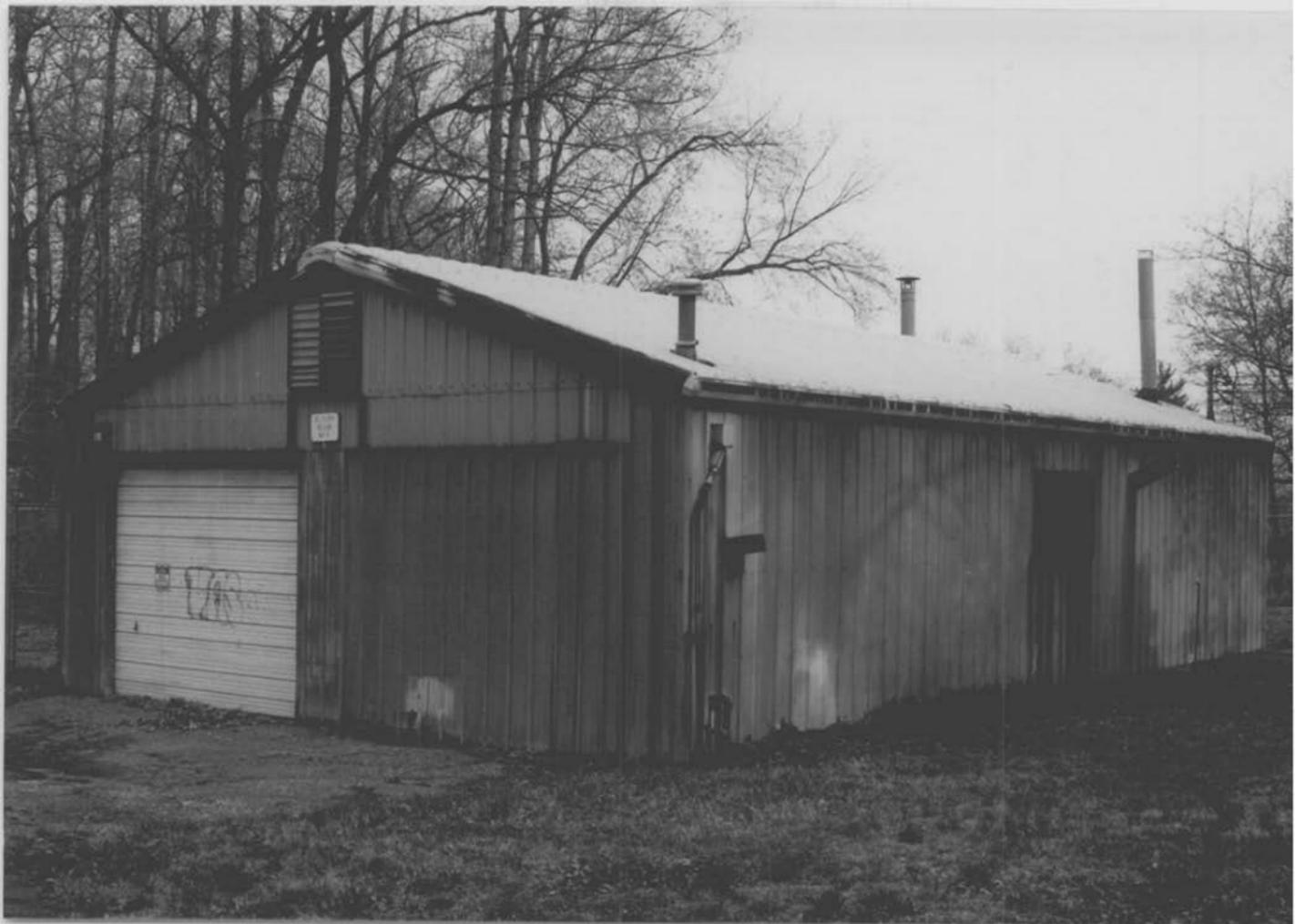
K. CULANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

†  
1942

DETAIL, REAR OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES  
GROTTO [NW OF MAIN BLOG]. VIEW TO E.



PG 68-85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD  
PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD

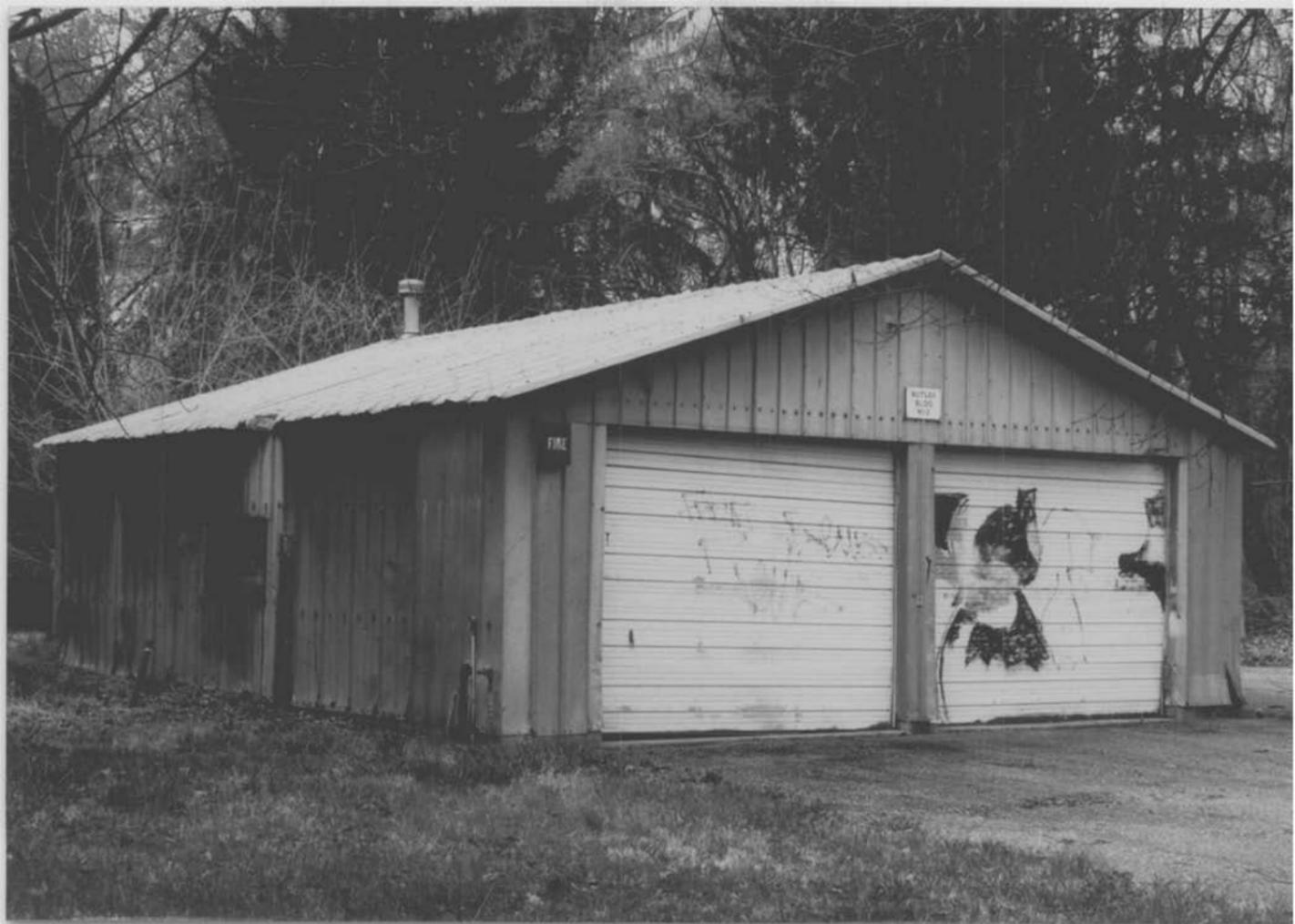
K. CULNANE

4/2001

MD SHPO

BUTLER BUILDING NO! VIEW TO NW.

25/32



PS-68 85

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE  
4900 LA SALLE RD.  
PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD

K ANNAPOLIS  
412001

Produced by the  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MD SHPO

BUTLER BUILDING NO. 2, VIEW TO SW



PC 88-85

DE LA SALLE College

4900 La Salle Rd

Prince ~~George~~ Georges County, MD

500

K Colhane

4/2001

MD SHPO

0260 0 NNN 0XND 0B

SOUTH FACADE

PARKING AREA

27/20



PG-6885

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE

4900 LA SALLE RD

4445

900

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD

K. CULHANE

4/2001

0260 0 NNN 0XNB 0B

MD ST/PO

FRONT LAWN

28/32



PG-68-85

De la Salle College  
4500 LaSalle Rd

4442

003

Prince Georges Co. MD

K. Culhane

4/2001

BA 0ANX0 NNN 0 0920

MD SHPO

REAR UTILITY

ARPA

29/32



PG-68-85

DeLa Salle College

4500 LASALLE RD

PRICE GEORGE CO. MD

K Colman

4/2001

BA 0ANX0 NNN+ 1 0920

MD SKPO

FRONT LAWN 2

001

4440

30/32



PG-68-85

De la Salle College  
4900 LaSalle Rd

4443

004

Prince Georges Co. MD

K. Culhane

4/2001

BA 0ANX0 NNN 0 0920

NO SHPO

FRONT LAWN

3

31/32



PG-64-85

De la Salle College

4500 LaSalle Rd

4441

002

Prince Georges Co MD

\* Culhouse

4/2001

BA 0ANX0 NNN 0 0920

RD 5KPO

FRONT LAWN 4

32/32