



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glover - Archbold Park

other names \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Reservations 351 and 450 (Foundry Branch Valley)

☐ not for publication

city or town Washington

☐ vicinity

state D.C. code DC county n/a code 001 zip 20007

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

David Maloney  
Signature of certifying office/Title

DAVID MALONEY ACTING SHPO  
Date

DC OFFICE OF PLANNING / HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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David Buchanan  
Signature of certifying officer/Title

3/15/05  
Date

DC Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Glover – Archbold Park

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ Private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☒ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☐ district  
☒ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
	2	sites
4		structures
		objects
4	2	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function of Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION and CULTURE: outdoor recreation

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION and CULTURE: outdoor recreation

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls Stone

roof N/A

other Earth

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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### DESCRIPTION

Glover-Archbold Park, comprised of 221.62 acres, stretches between Van Ness Street and Canal Road in northwest Washington, D.C. along the path of Foundry Branch. The park is approximately two-and-one-half miles long and no more than one-half a mile wide with moderately steep valley walls. Apart from the earthen trail that follows the course of the creek and its transverse connector trails that begin opposite some of the adjacent city streets, the park contains few cultural resources.

The high coastal plain in upper northwest Washington (above Georgetown) is called the Lafayette Plateau or Brandywine Terrace. It is a v-shaped erosional remnant that drains southwesterly into the Potomac River. Today, Wisconsin and Nebraska Avenues run along the eastern and western ridge, respectively. The ridges originally gave rise to the headwaters of several springs. The split between the ridges, occupied by a representative Piedmont Valley, is drained by Foundry Branch; the valley walls are generally forty to fifty feet high. The creek has dried up considerably since the mid-nineteenth century. Along the axis of the park, is a storm sewer drain that is partially exposed because of erosion. North of Reservoir Road, a delta has formed because of various storm water management issues. South of Reservoir Road, the valley floor widens, in part due to the lake that was created in the early-nineteenth century near the midpoint between Reservoir and Canal Roads. The lake formed because of the dam constructed to supply power for the Columbian Foundry (established in 1800), located near the river's shoreline. The lake no longer exists. A tunnel erected in three stages, reflecting concrete, brick, and rough stone construction, extends beneath Canal Road and connects to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park; it is the southern terminus of the park.

The geologic compilation of the Foundry Branch Valley is predominantly Mafic Igneous Rocks (tonalite with inclusions—metadiorite, gabbro, amphibolite, and undifferentiated rock). A small oblong area, located roughly between W Street and Davis Place, is comprised of Kensington Granite Gneiss of Cloos (highly foliated—coarse).<sup>1</sup>

The Glover-Archbold Park property is comprised of two reservations (351 and 450) that have a variety of sections identified by different letter suffixes. The official name for the majority of land associated with Reservation 351 is Glover Parkway and Children's Playground; the name was given by the donor, Charles Carroll Glover. The sections associated with Reservation 450 comprise the southern portion of the park (south of Whitehaven Parkway). The official name of this area is Archbold Parkway, because Anne Archbold donated half of this land to the District Commissioners. The reservations vary greatly in size, ranging from .19 acre to 58.39 acres (eight incorporate 8.61 acres or less).

The trail network (contributing structure) is comprised of compacted earth with the principal section following the (north-south) alignment of Foundry Branch. (A large sewer line, dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also

<sup>1</sup> USGS, *Geologic Map of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity*, 1958.

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runs along the principal axis beneath this trail. Erosion has exposed sections of the pipe.<sup>2</sup>) Transverse (east-west) paths intersect the longitudinal trail and start at the termini of Rodman, Porter, 43<sup>rd</sup>, Edmunds, Dexter, Davis, Beecher, 42<sup>nd</sup>, 44<sup>th</sup>, and P Streets, as well as Hoban Road. The trails are approximately four-feet wide and incorporate railroad ties at steep inclines. A few social trails have also been established over time. The primary trail in Glover-Archbold Park also intersects with a foot trail in Whitehaven Park (National Park Service), as well as the one in the NPS parkland that extends along Edmunds Street (between Foxhall Road and 44<sup>th</sup> Street). A few traces of old roads are also apparent at various locations throughout the park. Apart from the trails, no plans for additional recreational uses were ever implemented.

Sycamore, oak, and tulip poplars are the predominant types of trees in Glover-Archbold Park. A few of these have been standing for more than 100 years. As an urban forest, its trees and other types of vegetation are subject to problems relating to the dumping of refuse and air pollution. In 1958, the Audubon Naturalist Society collected data on ferns in Glover-Archbold Park. The society published its findings the following year, noting that twelve varieties of ferns were discovered scattered throughout the park.<sup>3</sup> Most of the varieties have disappeared since then. The invasive English ivy plant has been introduced to parts of the valley through the dumping of refuse.

During the migration season, warblers, thrushes, and other migratory birds alight in the park. Veeries breed in the park. Owls, woodpeckers, and wrens can also be found in it.<sup>4</sup>

There are only a few cultural resources in the park.<sup>5</sup> A deteriorated rough-cut granite spring house (contributing structure), dating from the early-twentieth century when Charles Carroll Glover owned the property, stands just south of Massachusetts Avenue near the alignment of Macomb Street. Although the spring house has lost its roof, the structure retains its integrity. A community garden (non-contributing site) has existed on the land at

<sup>2</sup> For article that mention the sewer see: Milton Viorst, "City Dweller May Still Escape to Solitude in Woodland of Glover-Archbold Park," *Washington Post* Nov. 18, 1958, p. A23; Willard Clopton, "Sewer Project Stirs up Lovers of Glover Park" *Washington Post* Oct. 11, 1963.

<sup>3</sup> Donnal, Mrs. Morrill B. "Ferns in Glover-Archbold Park," *Atlantic Naturalist* Vol. 14, Oct.-Dec. 1959, pp. 259-263. Also, see: Marilyn Houston, "The Audubon Naturalist Society," *The Georgetown* Jun. 30, 1960, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> [www.mdbirds.org/dcbirds/gacorridor.html](http://www.mdbirds.org/dcbirds/gacorridor.html). Also, see: Houston, p. 1 and Joan H. Criswell, "1959 Breeding Bird Population Studies," *Atlantic Naturalist* Jan.-Mar. 1960, pp. 40-43.

<sup>5</sup> A brochure entitled, "Shall Glover-Archbold Park be Destroyed?" published by the Potomac Valley Conservation and Recreation Council, n.d., indicates that two fireplaces existed on the east side of the park. One was located on the valley floor and situated to the northeast of the intersection of the primary north-south trail and the secondary east-west trail that aligned with Davis Place. The second fireplace was located close to ridge along 42<sup>nd</sup> Street, to the north side of the secondary east-west trail with its entrance at the midpoint between W and Beecher Streets. A copy of the brochure is located in the files on Glover-Archbold maintained by the Cultural Resource Manager at Rock Creek Park.

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the intersection of 42<sup>nd</sup> Street and New Mexico Avenue for many years.<sup>6</sup> A Native American quarry (non-contributing site) is located on the east valley wall near Beecher Street. Debris from prehistoric flint knapping is readily observable. These two sites do not contribute to the property because their dates fall outside the period of significance.

A dry-laid stone wall is located along the eastern property line of the Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead, at the western edge of the park just north of Reservoir Road; the wall appears to be on the former farmstead property. A very large stone culvert (contributing structure) built during the period of significance is located near the center of the parkland along the north side of Reservoir Road. Although the culvert's opening has been bricked up, the structure retains integrity and is associated with the history of development in northwest Washington. An elevated railroad track (contributing structure) erected by the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, for service between Georgetown and Cabin John, crosses the valley near the southern end of the park. The structure retains integrity and is associated with the history of development in northwest Washington; today, it is owned by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA).<sup>7</sup>

### Contributing Structures (4):

Network of Trails  
Spring House  
Stone Culvert at Reservoir Road  
Railroad Trestle Bridge

### NonContributing Sites (2):

Community Garden  
Native American Quarry

<sup>6</sup> It is interesting to note that in 1933, Charles Carroll Glover allowed land that he owned "on Tunlaw Road below Mt. Alto" to be planted with gardens by local men suffering from economic hardships due to the Depression. The plowing of the land was done by the District Government, and the Georgetown Garden Club financed the fertilizer, seeds, and tools and supervised the gardens. See D.C. Public Library, Georgetown Branch, Peabody Room, Georgetown Garden Club, Box 1, Vol. III, p. 218. The extant community garden located in Glover-Archbold Park may have appeared as a result of the inability to continue gardening at the earlier nearby site. For an article on this garden see, George Eagle, "City Folk Return to the Soil" *Washington Post* May 4, 1964, p. B1.

<sup>7</sup> The section of elevated track south of Georgetown University was dismantled in 1976.



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Name of Property

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☒ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property as yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

### Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development  
Conservation

### Period of Significance

1890 - 1943

### Significant Dates

1923

1924

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Charles Carroll Glover

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

N/A

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

### Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  
# \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

NPS, National Capital Region Headquarters

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### SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Glover-Archbold Park is an urban forest and an important component of the park system for the nation's capital. The park extends through most of the Foundry Branch Valley. In the nation's early years, the lower portion of the valley was used by the country's preeminent iron worker, Henry Foxall. In the mid-nineteenth century, the valley began to be subdivided for farmsteads and country houses. In 1890, Charles Carroll Glover started to acquire tracts of land at the northern end of the valley to form what would become his country estate, "Westover." In 1923, Anne Archbold purchased a large portion of the southern part of the valley for her permanent residence, "Hillandale." That same year, Glover donated 77.55 acres in the valley to the District Commissioners for a park and playground and the next year convinced Archbold to donate the adjacent portion of her property for a public parkway. The generally used name for these contiguous tracts of land is Glover-Archbold Park. In the early 1870s, Charles Carroll Glover (1846-1936) became a prominent banker and an important businessman in conjunction with the development of Washington, D.C., especially northwest. His commitment to the Nation's Capital and passion for nature and open space was critical to the amount of parkland that exists in Washington today. In addition to Glover-Archbold Park, his efforts were fundamental to the creation of Rock Creek Park (1890), (East and West) Potomac Park (1897), and Fort Dupont Park (1926, as expanded). Glover is also significant because of his associations with important institutions in the city, including Riggs Bank, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and Washington National Cathedral.<sup>8</sup> Glover-Archbold Park meets National Register Criterion A in the areas of "community planning and development" and "conservation" and Criterion B for its association with a significant person, Charles Carroll Glover. The period of significance begins in 1890—the year that Glover began acquiring land in Foundry Branch Valley—and ends in 1943—the last year his descendants donated land for the park. The period of significance includes the years when these parks were transferred from the District Commissioners to the National Capital Park Commission (established by Congress in 1924) and when additional smaller contiguous tracts of land were acquired under the legislative authority of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (established by Congress in 1926). The National Park Service assumed administrative responsibility for Glover-Archbold Park in 1933; it is managed by the staff associated with Rock Creek Park.

<sup>8</sup> Although the Massachusetts Avenue Bridge was renamed the Charles C. Glover Memorial, Glover-Archbold Park is the property best associated with Charles Carroll Glover, because of Glover's years of effort supporting the creation of parks in Washington, D.C. and his dedication of much of this parkland from his country estate, Westover. W.W. Corcoran and G.W. Riggs are the individuals best associated with Riggs Bank. Corcoran is also the person best associated with the Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee is the individual best associated with the Washington National Cathedral. In addition, Glover did not commission the two town houses he lived in on Lafayette and thereafter Farragut Squares, the latter of which no longer survives.

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### SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

#### *Henry Foxall (1758-1823)*

Development in the southern end of the Foundry Branch Valley began shortly after the establishment of the District of Columbia. The lower valley served the industrial requirements associated with Columbia Foundry, established in 1800 by Henry Foxall.

Henry Foxall was born in Monmouth Forge, Wales to iron worker Thomas Foxall and his wife Mary Hays. Shortly thereafter, the family returned to their hometown in the West Midlands, England. Like many of Britain's industrial working class, the Foxalls abided by the evangelical "Methodist" teachings of Anglican John Wesley. Henry followed his father into the iron industry and worked for Henry Cort, who had a principal role in England's industrial revolution due to his introduction of the puddling and rolling processes. In addition to the new technology, Foxall became proficient in the use of coke as the firing agent in the furnace.<sup>9</sup> Foxall left Cort's employment around 1788 and went to work for the Irish-owned Arigna Iron Works in Connaught. He introduced Ireland to the technical advancements in the industry and by 1790 Arigna employed more than 300 persons, with Foxall working as the superintendent. The company ultimately failed, however, because it was undercapitalized, its owners were too ambitious with regard to the types of product, and (water) transportation was problematic. Around 1791, Foxall also experienced a religious conversion which launched his life as an active Methodist. With growing Protestant versus Roman Catholic problems, Foxall decided to start over again in the New World.<sup>10</sup>

Henry Foxall arrived with his wife Ann and two children in New York City and settled in Philadelphia in 1795. Shortly thereafter, Foxall was employed by Robert Morris, the celebrated financier of the American Revolution, and the wealthiest man in the nation at the time. A partnership was formed between him and Robert Morris, Jr. to establish the Eagle Iron Works on the Schuylkill River. The foundry was quickly recognized for its superior quality of production and within two years received its first order from the federal government. Like in Ireland, Foxall introduced the processes of puddling and rolling to the iron industry in the young nation.

When the federal government moved to the District of Columbia, Foxall bought out his partner and sold the business to Samuel Richards of New Jersey.<sup>11</sup> In December 1799, Foxall relocated to Georgetown. He moved into a house in the waterfront on Frederick (34<sup>th</sup>) Street and immediately purchased three

<sup>9</sup> Previously, charcoal was used as the source of fuel which produced obnoxious smoke.

<sup>10</sup> Jane Donovan, "Henry Foxall and the Arigna Iron Works," *Methodist History*. July 2003, Vol. 41, No. 3: 179-191.

<sup>11</sup> Jane Donovan, in a paper presented to the Washington Historical Society (Nov. 2005) entitled "Henry Foxall: A Representative of Generational Change in Religion and Industry in the Early National Period," argued that by the time Foxall sold the business he was one of Robert Morris' creditors.

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adjacent tracts of land on the Potomac River, approximately one mile west of town at the mouth of Deep Branch (also known as Mill Branch). Foxall established Columbian Foundry on the land; later, he purchased a few additional parcels, such that the property ultimately incorporated more than sixty acres (extending northerly to present day Reservoir Road). The creek, subsequently, became Foundry Branch.

In its heyday, Columbian Foundry incorporated two stone buildings used to mold and cast iron, a brick smoke stack, two stone buildings for boring and finishing work, and one frame dwelling; all of these structures were situated along the riverfront. The dam, located approximately one-quarter mile upstream (slightly north of the midpoint between the river and Reservoir Road), created a lake approximately twenty-five-feet deep. A race extended up the hillside to the west; it connected to a trunk and another race that led to a large four-story, stone boring mill. Next to this structure were several buildings used as offices and dwellings for some of the employees, as well as the proving ground. When the canal was constructed (just north of the riverfront buildings), an iron conduit was inserted below the canal to allow the water race to connect to the foundry. At full capacity, it was estimated that the foundry produced 300 guns and 30 million shots per year.<sup>12</sup>

In 1815, Foxall sold the business to John Mason and then devoted his time and energy to the local community. He served as Mayor of Georgetown, 1819-1821, and continued his role as a Methodist leader associated with the Montgomery Street Meetinghouse.<sup>13</sup> Foxall was also the reason that the father of American Methodism, Francis Asbury, often came to the District of Columbia. Both men grew up in the West Midlands, England and their parents worshiped in the same congregation for twenty-five years.<sup>14</sup> After Foxall moved to Georgetown, Asbury made at least eleven visits before his death in 1816 to preach to the local community; the visits, moreover, lasted longer than his customary practice. On these occasions, Asbury stayed at Foxall's home.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>12</sup> This estimate was made in 1836, twenty-one years after Foxall retired. See Madison Davis, "The Old Cannon Foundry above Georgetown, D.C., and its first owner, Henry Foxall," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* V. 11 (1908), 32.

<sup>13</sup> The meetinghouse was located on 28<sup>th</sup> Street near M Street; ultimately, the corporation of Georgetown bought it for a school building. Because the Columbian Foundry was spared during the War of 1812, Foxall purchased land and erected a 40' x 50' church in 1815 at 14<sup>th</sup> and G Streets, N.W. Its name, Foundry Meetinghouse, was chosen to honor John Wesley's first church, located in an abandoned foundry in London; Foxall refused to memorialize himself. The building stood until 1864, when it was replaced by a church designed by Cluss and von Kammerhueber. (For a rendering of Foxall's building see, "Church was Thanks for Survival," *The Washington Post*, Potomac Section, Nov. 15, 1964.) Today, Foundry United Methodist Church, is located at 16<sup>th</sup> and P Streets, N.W.

<sup>14</sup> Foxall would have been nine when the twenty-two year old Asbury began his life as an itinerant Methodist preacher.

<sup>15</sup> Donovan, "Henry Foxall: A Representative of Generational Change." I would like to also thank Jane Donovan for pointing out another connection between the two men. During his March 1813 visit, Asbury also officiated at the marriage of Foxall's only daughter, Mary Ann to Samuel McKenney. Perhaps Foxall's most talented descendent was grandchild, Henrietta Foxall McKenney (1825-1887), who was born and died in Georgetown. At the age of fifteen, she painted *View of Mount Vernon* (1840) and the following year *Harpers Ferry* (1841). The latter may be the source for the Currier and Ives lithograph of the town. Other known, extant works by Henrietta include a harbor scene from 1845 and a couple of foreign scenes. She married Charles Hartwell Cragin.

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John Mason, of Analostan Island, operated the Columbian Foundry from 1815 until his death in 1849. Five years later, the Mason estate sold the property to Spencer Root who leased the foundry to Kirkland and Duvall for a brief period until they relocated their business to 29<sup>th</sup> Street in the Georgetown waterfront. Thereafter, the Columbian Foundry buildings began to function for various uses, including an ice company and a brewery, while the northern part of the property served as pleasure grounds for the local community.

A photograph taken by Mathew Brady on November 13, 1865 of the Georgetown waterfront documents the foundry.<sup>16</sup> The Brady photograph also depicts Henry Foxall's summer home, Spring Hill, a brick country house located on the knoll above the foundry.<sup>17</sup> The misspelling of Foxall's name (to Foxhall) appeared on maps beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. By the early-twentieth century, only the Foxhall spelling was used. Although the mill buildings located north of the canal were either no longer extant or in a state of ruin by 1907, the buildings along the riverfront remained in good condition at this time.

### *Westover (1890-1967)*

The 1879 Hopkins map, which depicts the region fifteen miles outside of Washington, reveals that the majority of the Foundry Branch Valley was in the possession of three parties. John McKinney (a descendant of Henry Foxall) owned the southern portion, Lazarus Wetzel held the middle of the valley (above present-day Reservoir Road), and P.L. Brooke possessed most of the northern end with his residence located along an unpaved road that meandered (east-west) between Loughboro Road and Rockville Road (Wisconsin Avenue).<sup>18</sup>

In 1890, Charles Carroll Glover began purchasing land west of Massachusetts Avenue Extended, south of Loughboro Road, and east of Tunlaw Road.<sup>19</sup> By 1894, he had acquired approximately eighty acres and named the property Westover. Clearly the location of the land influenced the choice of name, that is

<sup>16</sup> The photograph is reproduced in Mollie Somerville, "Henry Foxall: Distinguished Early American Foundryman," *The Iron Worker* Vol. 25, No. 1 (Winter 1960-61) p. 4. Good close-up photographs, ca. 1907, of the property can be seen in Davis, "The Old Cannon Foundry," pp. 16-70.

<sup>17</sup> In Brady's panoramic image, Spring Hill is located to the left of the Georgetown College Observatory. The foundations and ground-floor joists of Spring Hill were incorporated into the house at 4435 P Street, when it became one of the two hundred residences known as Foxhall Village constructed between 1925 and 1930 by developer Harry K. Boss.

<sup>18</sup> The unpaved road intersected with Loughboro Road just east of Foxhall Road and joined Rockville Road just south of Woodley Road. The road remained documented on Baist maps until 1907.

<sup>19</sup> For information on the parcels, see Historical Society of Washington, D.C., Charles Carroll Glover Papers, Container 2, Folder 38. The part of Massachusetts Avenue situated west of Rock Creek was known as Massachusetts Avenue Extended until an earthen causeway was erected in 1901 to carry the roadbed across the creek. The causeway was replaced by the existing bridge in 1940-1941. In 1899, Loughboro Road, on either side of Massachusetts Avenue Extended, was straightened and the following year it was graded and renamed Nebraska Avenue.

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to say, “west” of Rock Creek and “over” the crest of Mount Alban.<sup>20</sup> It is hard not to imagine, however, that based on his southern heritage, his attachment to the segment of high society associated with antebellum (southern) Washington, and his predilection toward the countryside, that Glover also chose his estate’s name to recall the famous Colonial plantation on the James River in Charles City County, Virginia.<sup>21</sup>

Near the northern end of Glover’s property, the 1894 Hopkins map depicts a wooden dwelling with an ell and a drive accessing Loughboro Road. The structure may have conveyed with the land. Thereafter, two wooden stables were erected nearby.

The construction of a new main residence situated near the center of the property began after 1894. A newspaper clipping with a perspective rendering, found in Glover’s personal scrapbook, states that the firm of Barry, Simpson and Andrews designed the large, wood clad residence with a wrap-around porch. The associated text noted that the residence was “a pure specimen of the colonial style of architecture.”<sup>22</sup> The house was accessed via a continuation of the drive from Loughboro Road that was created for the earlier dwelling. Some time later, the principal residence underwent a major renovation. The clapboards received stucco with quoins, the wrap-around porch was removed, and a central projection was added with a portico featuring giant Ionic columns. The altered front (north) elevation is shown in the photograph of Westover reproduced in James Goode’s *Capitol Losses*.<sup>23</sup> The renovation followed the trend of Colonial Revival architecture erected in the south, which favored buildings that recalled grand plantation houses.<sup>24</sup>

Over the years, Glover continued to purchase adjacent tracts of land such that by 1903 Westover incorporated more than 108 acres. The later land transactions included purchasing the residence and outbuildings erected in the middle of the nineteenth century by P.L. Brooke (along the unpaved road that

<sup>20</sup> Mount Alban is the second highest elevation in the city, after the high point at Fort Reno.

<sup>21</sup> The Colonial Westover, with its hallmark front entrance featuring a curved broken pediment and pineapple, was built in the early eighteenth century by the Byrd family, the preeminent landed gentry of Virginia. The nation’s centennial, and writers like William M. Thackeray and Thomas Nelson Page who published *The Virginians* (2 vols., 1857-1859) and *In Ole Virginia* (1887), respectively, were significant factors that influenced the rise in popularity of the Colonial Revival. See Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (NY: Abrams, Inc. Publishers, 2004) 6.

<sup>22</sup> Glover Papers, Scrapbook, p. 37. The article appears to be from the *Evening Star*, but it does not include the date. In contradiction, Boyd’s *Directory of Washington* lists the firm of Barry, Simpson and Andrews only in existence between 1890 and 1891. Thereafter, Barry and Simpson practiced together from 1892 to 1900; and Simpson worked on his own after 1901.

<sup>23</sup> James Goode, *Capitol Losses: A Cultural History of Washington’s Destroyed Buildings* (Washington: Smithsonian Books, 2003) 145. Goode noted the architect as unknown and the date as 1896. Dormers, a side porch, balustrades, and chimneys are identical to the rendering of the “colonial” residence depicted in the Glover scrapbook. Plans for alterations to the residence in 1899 and 1926 are located in the Waggaman Ray Collection (ADE Unit 223 and 224), Prints and Photographs Collection, Library of Congress.

<sup>24</sup> Wilson, 6 and 39.

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extended between Loughboro Road and Wisconsin Avenue) and known as Brooke Place. These buildings disappeared after 1919.<sup>25</sup>

Between 1907 and 1909, a circular drive was constructed off Massachusetts Avenue. Two of its stone gateposts remain today (demarcating the northern entrance of the drive) and can be found near the southeast corner of the American University parking lot located at the intersection of Nebraska and Massachusetts Avenues; the two piers are obscured by vegetation. The pre-1894 dwelling and nearby stables were demolished as part of the circular drive construction project.

In 1913, Glover gave approximately thirty acres of the southern portion of his estate to his son, Charles Carroll Glover, Jr., known as Carroll. The young man commissioned a large, brick, Tudor-style residence near the center of this land and moved into “Orchard Hill” with his bride Marion Everett (née Wise) Glover the following year.

As the years passed and the neighborhood around his downtown home commercialized, Charles Carroll Glover spent more and more time at Westover.<sup>26</sup> In 1929, he made it his permanent residence and died there in 1936. Thereafter, the Glover family rented Westover to the Irish Embassy.

In the late 1950s, the Glover family began selling large portions of the original estate. Carroll Glover sold the southern-most portion of Orchard Hill to developers who subsequently erected The Towers Apartments at the corner of Cathedral and New Mexico Avenues. In 1959, the family sold Westover to the National Presbyterian Church. The congregation purchased the estate for a new church, but because of increased property values and the desire to have a more level site, the building committee was advised by its architect, Edward Durrell Stone, to raze Westover and sell the land.<sup>27</sup> Developers purchased the property in 1967 to erect Foxhall Condominiums East and townhouses. After Carroll Glover died in 1976, his estate was sold and the Tudor-style residence was demolished the following year to accommodate additional apartment buildings.

<sup>25</sup> The early-twentieth-century stone spring house (see Section 7, Page 3) appears to be located in the vicinity of these historic buildings. The Baist maps, on the other hand, do not document a stone structure in this area.

<sup>26</sup> In 1879, one year after his marriage, Glover moved into 20 Jackson Place (present-day 734 Jackson Place) on Lafayette Square. He lived there until 1902, when he moved the family to 1703 K Street—part of Shepherd’s Row—on Farragut Square; this building was demolished in 1952.

<sup>27</sup> The National Presbyterian Church relocated to a nearby site on Nebraska Avenue.

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### *Suburban Development in the 1890s*

During the 1890s, a variety of suburban railway lines were chartered which spurred development throughout Washington County.<sup>28</sup> A July 29, 1892 congressional act authorized the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company. Its route extended from 36<sup>th</sup> and Prospect Streets in Georgetown to Cabin John, Maryland. From its starting point, the track ran toward the southern side of the Georgetown Reservoir, then through the Potomac Palisades along the path of present-day Sherrier Place, and after passing Chain Bridge it then veered northerly toward Glen Echo and Cabin John. The track reached the District-Maryland line on September 28, 1895.

On November 1, 1895, the West Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company was established. The following July, it merged with the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway, whose name was kept. The Washington and Great Falls Railway was critical to the development of the Palisades neighborhood (and the nearby communities in Maryland). From the beginning, the line was recognized for the scenic views it offered. An early advertisement noted that cars ran every ten minutes and that: "The Country intersected has appropriately been termed the American Rhine, and is of surpassing beauty and grandeur."<sup>29</sup> The line also was used to reach the International Athletic Park (the site of present-day Sibley Hospital), which featured a bicycle racetrack, and by the many Washingtonians who went to the Glen Echo Amusement Park in search of entertainment or relief from the summer heat in the city.

In August 1894, the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company persuaded Congress to authorize an extension from its existing western terminus, at Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, to a new one at 36<sup>th</sup> and M Streets, N.W. The company purchased the western portion of the block between M, Prospect, 35<sup>th</sup>, and 36<sup>th</sup> Streets from board member, Charles Carroll Glover. The company retained the prominent local architect Waddy B. Wood to build a three-story station that accommodated the site's steep change in grade (sixty-feet). The building was designed such that the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company would use the first level, projected Virginia lines would cross the Potomac River and enter the station at the second story, and the Metropolitan Railway Company would operate from the top story, which aligned with Prospect Street. Union Station opened in May 1897. Although the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway began at 36<sup>th</sup> and Prospect Streets (at the western end of Union Station), it initially did not use the same gauge track as the Metropolitan Railway Company. In 1902, track adjustments were made such that cars from both companies could run continuously between Cabin John and Lincoln Park on Capitol Hill.

<sup>28</sup> Originally, the District of Columbia encompassed three areas: Washington City—the area of the L'Enfant Plan (1791-1792), the City of Georgetown—founded in 1751 with a variety of annexations through 1814, and Washington County—the rest of the land.

<sup>29</sup> Le Roy O. King, Jr., *100 Years of Capital Traction*. (Washington?: Taylor Publishing Co., 1972) p. 51.



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### *Senate Park Commission*

When the Senate Park Commission studied Washington, D.C., it made recommendations for a park system for the entire city. In its report, the commission acknowledged that some of the recommendations were based on the perceived reasonableness of acquiring land for parks. The accompanying maps, dated November 1901, depicted the existing conditions as well as the proposed streets established by the Permanent System of Highways Act of 1893. Accordingly, the commission acknowledged the right-of-way for Arizona Avenue extending through the length of the Foundry Branch Valley.

The Senate Park Commission proposed that the southern portion of Foundry Branch Valley, between the Potomac River and New Cut (Reservoir) Road, be purchased for parkland. This wide swath of the valley was proposed to function as a portion of the link between the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway (and in turn the Mall) and the Potomac Palisades, thus establishing a bypass around the industrial and residential areas of Georgetown. The link, specifically, was designed to extend from the western-most bend in the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway—in the area of present-day Whitehaven Street north of Dumbarton Oaks Park—and follow a southwesterly path through the neighborhood of Burleith and the western limits of Georgetown College (now Georgetown University). The link then ran through the southern end of Foundry Branch Valley, to connect with the eastern end of the Potomac Palisades. The link also connected with a narrow slice of proposed parkland that ran easterly along the route of the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway as far as Georgetown College.

### *Assemblage of land for Glover-Archbold Park*

Most of the land in Glover-Archbold Park situated between Cathedral and Massachusetts Avenues was formerly part of Charles Carroll Glover's Westover estate. In December 1923, Glover gave 77.55 acres of land in the Foundry Branch Valley from his estate to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be used for park and playground purposes. The land flanked the right-of-way for Arizona Avenue, which followed the path of Foundry Branch, proposed as part of the Permanent System of Highways Act of 1893.<sup>30</sup> The Congressional Act P.L. 68-203, issued on June 6, 1924, authorized the commissioners to accept the gift of land that was to be known as "The Glover Parkway and Children's Playground." Glover had hoped that a playground would be erected on a part of the land. This legislation passed the same day as P.L. 68-202 which established the National Capital Park Commission. The District

<sup>30</sup> The Highway Act continued the L'Enfant Plan in Washington County and prevented the establishment of inconsistent subdivisions, such as Mount Pleasant (platted in 1865) and LeDroit Park (platted in 1873). The delineation of the proposed new roads first appeared on the 1894 Hopkins map. The government completed all the necessary survey work throughout the county by 1900. Accordingly, all of the proposed streets are delineated on the 1902 Senate Park Commission Plan (map D-287) and all Baist maps produced since 1903.

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Commissioners accepted Glover's gift on June 23 and transferred it to the National Capital Park Commission on November 17, 1924.

Despite the fact that Anne Archbold had only owned property in the Foundry Branch Valley since 1922—when she decided to move to Washington—and had just occupied her recently completed country house, Glover was able to convince her to donate part of her estate for a park. (His task was undoubtedly made easier because Archbold recognized the importance of public parkland; she had of late given approximately seventy acres in southern England to the Girl Guides.) On November 10, 1924, in memory of her father, Anne Archbold bequeathed two tracts of land totaling 28.12 acres to the United States for parkland to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army. The tracts located in Foundry Branch Valley, north of New Cut (Reservoir) Road and south of Glover's donation, flanked the creek and Arizona Avenue right-of-way. Charles C. Glover and Clarence O. Sherrill served as the witnesses for the deed of dedication. The following day, Lt. Col. Sherrill, Chief Engineer, U.S. Army, accepted the gift subject to congressional approval. On February 25, 1925 (P.L. 68-469), Congress authorized the Chief of Engineers to accept the donation for the District of Columbia's park system. The land was named Archbold Parkway.

Other smaller contiguous tracts of land were added to Glover-Archbold Park by means of the 1926 National Capital Park and Planning Commission Act and the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930. In 1931, Carroll Glover and the trustees of Riggs National Bank sold the National Capital Park and Planning Commission 10.74 acres of land to become additions to Glover-Archbold Park.<sup>31</sup> Between the years 1931 and 1943, various members of the Glover family sold or dedicated to the commission another 17.25 acres of land for the park.<sup>32</sup> Additional parkland was also acquired through transfers of the right-of-ways for 38<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup>, and 44<sup>th</sup> Streets. (Thus, the nomination's period of significance ends at 1943.) In 1969, after a long contentious battle including much public opposition and a court-ordered injunction, the 100-foot right-of-way for Arizona Avenue, totaling approximately twenty-eight acres which bifurcated the park, was incorporated as parkland.

### *National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Congressional legislation for creating parkland*

The National Capital Park Commission (NCPC) was established in 1924 to provide for the development of parks in the District, Virginia, and Maryland. The commission was authorized to buy land for parks and to reinforce the principles set forth by L'Enfant and reinforced by the Senate Park Commission. The legislation provided for a \$1,100,000 budget to be approved annually. The theory behind the low budget was that the NCPC would compensate by actively seeking wealthy citizens to donate parkland

<sup>31</sup> Carroll Glover had followed in his father's footsteps and became a director of Riggs Bank.

<sup>32</sup> See National Park Service, National Capital Region, Land Records, numbers: GO0413, GO0452, GO0458, LO0030, LO0454, LTO0542, LTO1031, LTO1278.



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for public use. The seventy-seven acres donated by Charles Carroll Glover was used to illustrate the concept.<sup>33</sup> From the beginning, nevertheless, commissioners complained about insufficient funding.

In 1926, the commission's function was enlarged to ensure coordinated planning in the region and it was given a new name: National Capital Park and Planning Commission (NCPPC). Thus as open space began to vanish in the District, the commission sought to coordinate comprehensive planning between the Nation's Capital and the surrounding environs in Virginia and Maryland. During the early years, the commission stressed the creation of parkways to and through the city and the establishment of neighborhood parks in an effort to strengthen community.<sup>34</sup>

The enlightened Representative Louis Cramton (R-MI), head of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, sought to rectify NCPPC's chronic funding problem. In 1929, Cramton argued, "artificial beauties such as monuments, boulevards, and pretentious buildings, if...not built this year...can be built next year or twenty years from now.... [But parkland] if not now preserved...cannot be restored later."<sup>35</sup> The Capper Cramton Act of 1930 appropriated a windfall of money for NCPPC and enabled the commission to be effective; it authorized \$16,000,000 for parkland in the District alone.

### *Landscape Plans for Glover-Archbold Park*

In 1929, the NCPPC developed a plan for Glover-Archbold Park designed by landscape architect Conrad L. Wirth, who had joined the commission the previous year.<sup>36</sup> Wirth graduated from Massachusetts Agricultural College (later University of Massachusetts) in 1923. He worked as a landscape architect and planner in San Francisco and New Orleans before starting what became a highly successful government career, which culminated with his becoming Director of the National Park Service (1951-1964). Wirth's design incorporated a system of surfaced (cinder) bridle and foot paths that wound through the length of the park. The design also called for a playground located between Cathedral and New Mexico Avenues, an amphitheater built into the valley wall on the south side of New Mexico Avenue just before it merged with Tunlaw Road, and a picnic grove on the valley floor in between Whitehaven Parkway and Reservoir Road. Although he was the son of Theodore Wirth, a horticulturalist and park planner known as the father of the Minneapolis park system, it is important to recognize that Conrad Wirth was greatly influenced by landscape architect Frank Waugh, who taught him at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Waugh lectured and wrote about native landscapes and

<sup>33</sup> National Capital Planning Commission and Frederick Gutheim, *Worthy of the Nation: The History of Planning for the National Capital* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1977), p. 170.

<sup>34</sup> NCPC and Gutheim, p. 192 ff.

<sup>35</sup> NCPC and Gutheim, p. 205.

<sup>36</sup> See National Capital Region, Land Resource Program: Map 836-80046.

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wilderness and also advocated for outdoor theaters.<sup>37</sup> Although some trail work was completed in accordance with Wirth's design, the entire plan, like many from this period, was not executed because NCPPC was severely hampered by low funding.

In 1947 (after the land became administered by the National Park Service), National Capital Parks produced a plan for Glover-Archbold Park.<sup>38</sup> It incorporated a simplified trail system and elements of active recreation, including tennis, volleyball, croquet, and basketball courts where Wirth's amphitheatre had been. Football and softball fields were proposed for an area south of the courts and a parking lot was planned for an area near the children's playground proposed for south of Reservoir Road. Although portions of the existing network of trails correspond to this plan, none of the other elements were ever implemented.

### *Charles Carroll Glover (1846-1936)*

Charles Carroll Glover was born on his maternal grandfather's farm in Macon County, North Carolina. His paternal grandfather (his namesake) was from Carroll County, Maryland.<sup>39</sup> Charles Carroll Glover (1780-1827) studied law and then moved to the District of Columbia in 1799, where he clerked for the federal circuit court, became a Justice of the Peace, and was active in civic affairs. He was also a good friend of Peter Charles L'Enfant.

The elder Glover owned a few properties throughout the city and resided at 421 10<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W. with his English wife, Jane Cocking Glover (ca. 1789-1876). Their son, Richard Leonidas Glover (1819-1850), relocated to North Carolina to survey its boundary with Georgia for the U.S. Land Office. He married Caroline Piercy (1827-1887) and moved to her family's farmstead, but died unexpectedly a few years later. Shortly thereafter, Jane Cocking Glover pressed her daughter-in-law to allow the young Charles to be reared in Washington. After repeated requests, Charles Carroll Glover, at the age of nine, left rural Georgia to live with his grandmother on 10<sup>th</sup> Street. Later, he moved to 516 9<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W. to reside with his childless aunt and uncle, Mary Jane and Abraham Shriver. Charles attended Rittenhouse Academy on Indiana Avenue, N.W.

In 1862, at the age of sixteen, Charles began work at Franck Taylor's Book and Stationery Store in the 500 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Prominent members of the city's literary and political circles

<sup>37</sup> For example see: Frank A. Waugh, *Outdoor Theaters: The Design, Construction and Use of Open Air Auditoriums*. (Boston: Richard Badger, 1917); Frank A. Waugh, *Country Planning: An Outline of Principles and Methods* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1924); Frank A. Waugh, *Notes on Outdoor Theaters, Landscape Architecture* (1928) vol. 18 no. 4: 31-34.

<sup>38</sup> See National Park Service, National Capital Region Map # 836/80085. The plan does not incorporate the name of the designer. N.B. This plan falls outside of the nomination's period of significance.

<sup>39</sup> The surname is pronounced 'gluh-ver'. See John Kelly, "AN-sur Man: Sound and Sense of Place," *The Washington Post* Oct. 3, 2005, pg. C10.

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frequented the bookstore.<sup>40</sup> Thus, for three years, Charles learned business skills while working in the midst of the city's intelligentsia. In 1865, his uncle, a bookkeeper with Riggs & Company, helped him get a job as a teller at the bank. He received promotions during the following years and George Washington Riggs (1813-1881) made him a partner at the age of twenty-seven. In 1896, the bank adopted a national charter and Charles Carroll Glover became its first president; he held the position for twenty-five years.

As historian Daniel Boorstin has noted, the American businessman emerged in the mid-nineteenth century. Unlike the European banker or merchant, the American businessman represented the unique combination of community maker and community leader. His primary commodity was land and his secondary commodity was transportation. Not to boost one's city reflected a lack of community spirit and a lack of business sense. The businessman sought to attract people with easier, cheaper, and more pleasant means of living for his city.<sup>41</sup> Charles Carroll Glover personified the American nineteenth-century businessman.

Beginning in the 1870s, Glover became active in various companies associated with the development of Washington City and Washington County. For example, he served as the Treasurer of the Washington Gaslight Company, he was a Director of the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, and a Vice President of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company. While owning only thirty shares of the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company (incorporated since 1859), he inadvertently learned of New York investors interested in purchasing the company. Glover immediately contacted various key Washingtonians who purchased enough shares, in addition to those bought by Riggs & Company, to keep the railway controlled locally. When George W. Riggs died in 1881, Glover took his seat on the railway company's board. At this time, Glover also became the dominant force at Riggs Bank (long before he became its first president when the institution accepted a national charter). In addition, Glover served as the Chairman of the Washington Stock Exchange from 1883 to 1890.

Glover helped found the Washington Board of Trade, which quickly became the city's most politically powerful civic organization. The Washington Board of Trade was established in November 1889, in part because civic-minded businessmen in Washington realized they needed organized advocacy regarding local issues before Congress. The organization also sought to diminish the antagonistic relationship that existed between the various sections of the city that often resulted in failed legislation. The by-laws explained the mission as follows, "The advancement of material interests in the national

<sup>40</sup> Taylor's store was located next door to the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue and 6<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W., one of the two preferred hotels for southern congressmen during the antebellum era. Stephen Douglas, John C. Calhoun, Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gen. Sam Houston resided at the hotel and Henry Clay died there. The National Hotel was the location of President Lincoln's first public dinner. See Kathryn A. Jacob, *Capital Elites: High Society in Washington, D.C., after the Civil War* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1995) 39.

<sup>41</sup> Ruth Boorstin, ed. *The Daniel J. Boorstin Reader* (New York: The Modern Library, 1995) 110.

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capital...[giving] special attention to the promotion of public improvements.”<sup>42</sup> Considerable promotion about the initial meeting and the function of the Board of Trade was printed in the *Evening Star*—whose publisher, Crosby Noyes, was a founding member—helped the membership roll increase to 255 by March 1890. There were approximately twenty standing committees. Glover was elected to the initial Board of Directors and served on two committees: Parks and Reservations, and Universities—with purview over all schools, libraries, and art galleries.<sup>43</sup> Although his term on the Board of Directors ran for two more years, Glover resigned from his role on the Parks and Reservations committee in 1896. This undoubtedly had to do with the additional work and commitments related to the fact that Riggs & Co. had accepted a national banking charter that year and his country home, Westover, was under construction at this time. Glover, nevertheless, supported Washington’s parks, educational institutions, and the Corcoran Gallery of Art for the rest of his life.

### *Charles Carroll Glover’s Contributions to Parks in the Nation’s Capital*

Charles Carroll Glover’s predilection for nature may have come from spending the early years of his childhood on a farm. Yet, even after moving to Washington at the age of nine, he grew up in the city when most of it was undeveloped. At this time, the northern city limit was Boundary Street (Florida Avenue) and Washington County, beyond, was comprised of agricultural and related enterprises and a few country homes on large estates. As an adult, Glover was intimately aware of the development pressures that confronted Washington. The mid-nineteenth-century technological developments of the railway, the quick rise in popularity of the bicycle during the 1880s, and the introduction of the automobile at the beginning of the twentieth century undoubtedly heightened his perception that the countryside was undergoing irreversible changes. As one of Washington’s preeminent local businessmen, Glover devoted much energy to preserving open space and establishing parks. His dedication to Washington’s parks was so great that when contemporary political cartoonist Clifford K. Berryman illustrated him in a book of caricatures, he drew Glover wearing a dark suit and a white Stetson hat standing in front of the U.S. Capitol and the Washington Monument. In the foreground, an inset panel with a landscape included two meandering roads marked by signs labeled “Rock Creek Park.” Glover stood with his feet apart and hands in pockets, and a roll of drawings tucked under his arm labeled “Plans for Beautifying Washington.”<sup>44</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Elfenbein, Jessica, Howard Gillette, Jr. and William Becker, *Civics, Commerce, and Community: The History of the Greater Washington Board of Trade* (Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1989) 1.

<sup>43</sup> Glover’s interests may have been guided by those of his mentor William Wilson Corcoran, one of Washington’s first philanthropists and the founder of Corcoran and Riggs.

<sup>44</sup> Clifford K. Berryman, *Cartoons and Caricatures* (Washington, D.C.: H.B. Thompson, n.d.). A copy of this book can be found in the Washingtoniana Division, District of Columbia Public Library. Berryman worked for the *Washington Post* between 1891 and 1907 and for the *Evening Star* from 1907 to 1949.

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Throughout most of the nineteenth century, the Washington City Canal and the Potomac Flats created a noxious environment. These unhealthy conditions, in such close proximity to the White House, ultimately led the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to appoint Major Nathaniel Michler to investigate Washington County for land that would serve for a new executive mansion and a public park. In 1867, Michler recommended the creation of a large public park in the upper Rock Creek Valley. Starting in 1884, the Senate repeatedly passed some form of legislation regarding Rock Creek Park, but the House consistently failed to act on the legislation.

Despite the various official efforts, the designation of Rock Creek Park was largely the result of local businessmen (with altruistic and financial interests), especially Charles Carroll Glover.<sup>45</sup> During the 51<sup>st</sup> Congress (1889-1890), Senator John Sherman (R-OH) and Representative John Hemphill (D-SC) finally succeeded in pushing the bill through their respective houses. After it passed, Hemphill, as Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, wrote Glover the following letter:

October 1, 1890

My dear Mr. Glover:

The bill to establish the Rock Creek Park, which passed Congress only after the most strenuous efforts, has been approved by the President and is now a law. As it was at your request that this bill was introduced, setting aside this beautiful section of country as a park for all time, I desire to congratulate you on the final approval of the measure; and to say that without your earnest, intelligent and untiring efforts during the entire contest it would in my judgement have failed to become a law.

Your valuable work in behalf of this great pleasure ground at the National Capital ought to be known and long remembered by the many thousands who shall hereafter enjoy it.

With Sincere respect,

Most truly Yours,

John J. Hemphill<sup>46</sup>

In addition to the years of effort leading to the establishment of Rock Creek Park, the 1880s included the dredging campaign that solved the problems associated with the Potomac Flats. In 1872, the Congressionally-appointed Potomac River Commission conceived of the idea of reclaiming the Potomac

<sup>45</sup> "Won for the People: How Rock Creek Park was Gained for the People," *Evening Star*, Oct. 4, 1890.

<sup>46</sup> A copy of the letter is located in the Washington Board of Trade Papers (Special Collections, Gelman Library, George Washington University), Record Group I, Box 1.



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Flats.<sup>47</sup> The recommendation was made on the basis that it would allow for better navigation; it had nothing to do with creating parkland. Despite the economic benefits, action did not occur for another decade. The flats began to be reclaimed in 1882. After much lobbying on the part of Glover and the Washington Board of Trade (fighting powerful railroad interests), legislation passed in 1897 that enabled all of the acreage to be preserved as parkland. Glover's role in this battle was well-recognized, and thus on the day President Grover Cleveland signed the bill, a member of Cleveland's staff sent a personal note to Glover informing him of the action.<sup>48</sup>

In 1904, Glover donated land to the District Commissioners "to facilitate the extension of Rock Creek Park and the Zoo to the northern line of Massachusetts Avenue Extended."<sup>49</sup> This land eventually became part of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, established in 1913 by Congress to connect the Mall and Potomac Park to the Zoo and Rock Creek Park.<sup>50</sup>

As mentioned earlier, Glover donated over seventy-seven acres within the Foundry Branch Valley to the city as the Charles C. Glover Park and Playground in 1923. It is the only park in Washington associated by name with this important park advocate (and the land comprised a portion of his country home). The name of the park also reflected his belief in the Playground Movement. During the Progressive Era, urban social reformers across the country sought to "transfer control of children's play from the children and their families to the state."<sup>51</sup> Reformers associated with the Playground Movement urged municipalities to build playgrounds on public land in order to manage urban youngsters. Because reformers believed supervised play altered a child's personality, this effort had broad cultural and political implications. Proponents held that organized play would enhance young persons' abilities to handle urban stresses during adulthood, lessen ethnic conflicts, and change opinions about gender roles. These advocates also sought to mitigate the widespread "a-social individualism" that arose from unregulated capitalism. The success of the movement was reflected in the creation of the Playground Association of America. Its organizational congress was held in 1906 and was followed by a well-publicized inaugural event on the White House lawn with accolades given by Strenuous Life champion President Theodore Roosevelt.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>47</sup> "Improvements of the Harbors of Washington and Georgetown," 42<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (Dec. 17, 1872) S. Misc. Doc. 15. Also see Alan Lessoff, *The Nation and Its City: Politics, "Corruption," and Progress in Washington, D.C. 1861-1902* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994) 94.

<sup>48</sup> Glover Papers, Scrapbook, p. 112.

<sup>49</sup> Glover Papers, Scrapbook, p. 114.

<sup>50</sup> *Report of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission: 1916* (H. Doc. 1114, 64<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., 1916) p. 8.

<sup>51</sup> Dominick Cavallo, *Muscles and Morals: Organized Playgrounds and Urban Reform, 1880-1920* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981) xi.

<sup>52</sup> The playground movement eventually got folded into the public school mission, which was the goal of the playground advocates.

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In 1927, Glover donated 31.26 acres next to Fort Dupont in the southeast quadrant of the city to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (NCPPC).<sup>53</sup> The land was located south of the existing Fort Dupont and thus extended the park to the northern edge of Massachusetts Avenue, S.E. At its next monthly meeting, the commission thanked Glover for the gift. In his opening remarks, commission member Frederic A. Delano noted:

There is no doubt but that Mr. Glover is responsible for Rock Creek Park. That was such a big achievement that some of the people thought we would never have to have any parks afterwards.... When Mr. Glover later offered sections of Rock Creek Park between the Park and 16<sup>th</sup> Street, there was not vision enough in the men in Congress to accept the generous offer. Mr. Glover offered the generous proposal to turn over this property at cost. During more recent times he has given us Foundry Run Parkway and he has been of the greatest service in connection with the Potomac Parkway... Now comes this bequest of thirty or more acres adjacent to Fort Dupont property, which makes it possible for us to round out what will be second in size and importance as one of the parks of Washington.<sup>54</sup>

At the meeting, Glover was invited to speak to the commission about the past. He eagerly accepted the invitation and began his remarks by mentioning a current concern of his about the area around Fort Dupont. He noted that within the following five years, i.e., by 1932, all of the land within the District would be subdivided. He encouraged the commissioners to consider the ramifications. He urged them to contemplate a parkway with a road that would extend between Fort Dupont and Chevy Chase (comprising a portion of the contemplated Fort Circle Drive) and encouraged them to purchase any land that could function accordingly. He also urged them to purchase all of the land between Fort Dupont (as enlarged) and the District line and also purchase land along the southern side of Massachusetts Avenue (SE), using condemnation legislation if necessary.<sup>55</sup> Following his own advice, Glover donated another 10.44 acres for Fort Dupont Park in April of 1927.<sup>56</sup>

Glover's advocacy for a Fort Dupont-Chevy Chase parkway was ultimately more successful than his later efforts to establish a parkway between Georgetown and Tenleytown.<sup>57</sup> Acquisition of land along the fort-to-fort drive was in part made possible because C. Carroll Glover, Jr. and (his employer) Riggs

<sup>53</sup> National Park Service, National Capital Region, Land Record Inventory, Record No. GO0113.

<sup>54</sup> "Stenographic Report of Mr. Charles C. Glover's Statement before the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Feb. 19, 1927," p. 1. (A copy of this report is located at the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.) A few months later, President Coolidge appointed Delano as chairman of the commission; Delano served as chairman until 1942.

<sup>55</sup> See "Stenographic Report of Mr. Charles C. Glover," pp. 2, 5.

<sup>56</sup> National Park Service, National Capital Region, Land Record Inventory, Record No. GO0119.

<sup>57</sup> Robert V. Fleming, "Charles Carroll Glover—Leading Citizen of Washington," *Cathedral Age* Summer 1931, p. 23. Fleming does not clarify if this parkway was envisioned with or without a drive.

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National Bank sold various tracts of land along the path to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.<sup>58</sup>

### *Corcoran Gallery of Art*

Charles Carroll Glover followed the advice of his mentor, William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), and became involved with the Corcoran Gallery of Art in the 1870s.<sup>59</sup> He was elected a trustee in 1887.<sup>60</sup> Shortly thereafter, the gallery needed to expand, but it was not able to convince an adjacent property owner to sell. Subsequently, Glover was instrumental in finding and acquiring a nearby site on 17<sup>th</sup> Street in 1891.<sup>61</sup> In 1894, he was elected Treasurer of the gallery. In 1903, he became the Vice-President and three years later was elected President. He served in this capacity for the next twenty-seven years.

Glover's friendship with Senator William A. Clark (1839-1925) began because Glover was willing to cash the millionaire's check for \$60,000 on the spot, even though the Senator did not have an account at Riggs. Ultimately, the friendship enabled the Corcoran Gallery of Art to acquire Clark's extensive collection of nineteenth-century paintings, rugs, tapestries, bronzes, and majolica. Clark had made his fortune in copper mining, banking, and railroad interests, and served one term in the U.S. Senate as a democrat from Montana. During his term (1901-1907), Clark was also erecting the costliest mansion ever built along "Millionaire's Row" in Manhattan. He commissioned the edifice, in part to accommodate his growing art collection. After Clark cashed his \$60,000 check at Riggs Bank, he began a friendship with Glover and became acquainted with the Corcoran Gallery of Art. In 1902, Clark loaned one of his paintings (Edwin Austin Abbey's *Trial of Queen Katharine*) to the gallery, perhaps because his New York mansion was under construction and thus he lacked his own display space. Although Clark was not a major collector of American artists, he advocated their support and in 1907 sponsored the Corcoran's first annual American Oil Painting Contest with Glover's encouragement.<sup>62</sup> Later Glover persuaded him to increase the prize money to \$5,000, and eventually to establish a \$100,000 endowment for the event. In 1914, Clark became a member of the Board of Trustees.<sup>63</sup>

<sup>58</sup> See National Park Service, National Capital Region, Land Record Inventory, Record Nos. GO0413 and GO0458.

<sup>59</sup> Nearly complete after three years of construction, the gallery was seized by the federal government in 1861 for a warehouse. In 1869, the government returned the building to Corcoran. The gallery was incorporated the next year and opened to the public in 1874.

<sup>60</sup> Glover Papers, Container 1, Folder 17.

<sup>61</sup> Construction for the new building, designed by Ernest Flag, began in 1894. The new gallery opened in 1897.

<sup>62</sup> Glover Papers, Container 1, Folder 20, Autobiographical Sketch, p. 13.

<sup>63</sup> Although Clark rarely could attend the meetings because of more pressing business matters, he remained in frequent contact with Frederick McGuire, Director of the Gallery, and Glover, the Chairman of the Board.

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The relationship between Glover and Clark ultimately ensured that if the Metropolitan Museum of Art did not accept Clark's art collection, then it would be offered to the Corcoran.<sup>64</sup> When Clark's estate lawyers contacted Glover about the gift, Glover recognized the problematic terms of the will. In his typically fearless fashion, he proceeded to convince Mrs. William A. Clark and her daughters to donate funds for a new wing that would house the collection. Thus, the Corcoran was able to accept the gift; construction of the new wing, designed by Charles Platt, began immediately. In the December 11, 1927 issue of the *Sunday Star*, Glover wrote a full-page article to announce the opening of the new wing and its collection.<sup>65</sup>

### *Washington National Cathedral*

The notion of a national church in Washington dates from the L'Enfant Plan. Its intended site at 8<sup>th</sup> and F Streets, N.W. was occupied by the Patent Office building (now the National Portrait Gallery and National Museum of American Art) in 1837. Talk about a national church arose periodically over the following decades, but action did not begin to occur until the spring of 1891, as a result of a Miss Mary E. Mann's offer of land valued at \$80,000 to serve as an endowment for a national cathedral. Subsequently Rev. George William Douglas and Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim, who represented the two most important Episcopal churches in the city, St. John's, Lafayette Square and Epiphany, 1317 G Street, N.W., respectively, discussed the idea with Bishop William Paret (Episcopal Diocese of Maryland) and began to look for a site around Dupont Circle.<sup>66</sup>

In an effort to assist the project, Charles Carroll Glover called a meeting at his home on Lafayette Square on December 9, 1891. Bishop Paret led the meeting that was attended by Reverends Douglas, McKim, Townsend, and Elliot, as well as twenty-two local businessmen, including George Truesdell, Edward J. Stellwagen, Henry Davis, Senator Francis Newlands, and General John A. Kasson.<sup>67</sup> The following year was spent devising a charter and looking for a site. During this time, Senator Newlands offered fourteen acres of land, owned by his Chevy Chase Land Company, at the southwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and Klinge (Ford) Road.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>64</sup> The Metropolitan declined the gift because Clark's will stipulated that the collection had to be kept together and on permanent display; the terms and the museum's limited space contributed to the decision to forgo the offer.

<sup>65</sup> Charles Carroll Glover, "Clark Collection and New Building Interest Whole Art World," *Sunday Star*, Magazine Section, pt. 5, pg. 1.

<sup>66</sup> The Diocese of Washington was not created until May 1895. For a discussion of the search for a site see Richard G. Hewlett, "The Creation of the Diocese of Washington and Washington National Cathedral," *Anglican and Episcopal History*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (Sept. 2002), pp. 360-367.

<sup>67</sup> While Paret was serving as the rector at Epiphany, he officiated at Glover's marriage ceremony. McKim was Glover's current rector.

<sup>68</sup> This Cathedral site is depicted on the 1894 Baist map. Although free, the site was not ideal as it incorporated a steep slope and did not include much frontage along Connecticut Avenue.

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On January 6, 1893, a charter was granted by an Act of Congress incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia, “to establish and maintain within the District of Columbia a cathedral and institutions of learning for the promotion of religion and education and charity.” The bill was substantially aided through Congress by George F. Edmunds, who had served as a Republican Senator from Vermont between 1866 and 1891. Edmunds became one of its twenty-eight incorporators representing seven states plus the District of Columbia. In terms of numbers, real estate-oriented businessmen from the District dominated the group that included Charles C. Glover, Edward J. Stellwagen, George Truesdell, and Alexander Britton. The non-local men were selected for their ability to raise funds; they included Levi P. Morton, William C. Whitney, George Childs, Marshall Field, George W. Custis Lee, and William Wirt Henry.

A board of trustees, called the Cathedral Chapter, was established in 1894. Several incorporators were elected to the chapter, including Charles Carroll Glover and George Truesdell, a civil engineer and suburban developer. Over the course of the following year, Glover and Truesdell tried to negotiate the purchase of additional acreage next to Newlands’ gift. Their efforts were unsuccessful and meanwhile the Cathedral Foundation’s finances became problematic, causing things to remain in an indeterminate state throughout 1895. The following spring, the Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee (1843–1908) was consecrated bishop of the newly created Diocese of Washington. The fact that the cathedral was not built on the Connecticut Avenue site reflected the preference of Bishop Satterlee as well as Phoebe Hearst.

Phoebe (née Apperson) Hearst (1842-1919) had been working as a schoolteacher in Missouri when George Hearst persuaded her to marry him and move to California. In time, Hearst made his first of several million dollars from the silver vein that produced the Nevada Comstock Lode. He used his money to garner political power and won a term as an U.S. Senator from California. Consequently, the couple moved to Washington in 1886. Phoebe quickly became one of the city’s preeminent hostesses, but her passion remained education; she established the city’s first kindergarten.<sup>69</sup> Her predisposition toward education made Rev. Douglas’s effort to solicit money from her, in order to uphold the educational component of the Cathedral Foundation’s legislation, a relatively easy task. In 1893, she pledged \$175,000 for a girls’ school.<sup>70</sup> Although the Cathedral Foundation struggled to organize itself in its initial years and Hearst did not like the Connecticut Avenue site, she remained committed to her offer. After the arrival of Bishop Satterlee, she had a sympathetic ally.

The Bishop wanted to erect the cathedral on Mount Alban, despite its isolation from developed Washington. (It is important to recognize that the earthen causeway that carried Massachusetts Avenue

<sup>69</sup> Phoebe Hearst was also one of the founding members of the Parent Teacher Association. Alice McLellan Birney founded the PTA in 1897 and was its first president; she lived in Chevy Chase, MD.

<sup>70</sup> The value of \$175,000 in 1893 is equivalent to \$3,660,806 in 2004. This calculation, and all those subsequent, was derived from [www.eh.net](http://www.eh.net) using the consumer price index.

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over Rock Creek was not built until 1901.) Satterlee's preference for the Mount Alban site was wholeheartedly supported by Glover, who had stopped promoting this area a few years earlier, when he was accused by members of the search committee of favoring it because of his nearby real estate investments.<sup>71</sup> After a concerted fundraising campaign, the Cathedral Foundation purchased its first tract of land (thirty acres) on Mount Alban from Amzi and Julia Barber on September 7, 1898.<sup>72</sup> The National Cathedral School for Girls, erected at the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Woodley Road, opened its doors in October 1900.

Over the years, Charles Carroll Glover provided unfailing support to the Cathedral Foundation. Lacking a space of its own, Glover offered the meeting room at Riggs Bank to the Cathedral Chapter, which held most of its monthly meetings there throughout the early years. Glover also served on its financial committee for years. He was instrumental in having Harriet Lane Johnston create codicils to her will in 1899 and 1903 that bequeathed a total of \$300,000 for a boys (St. Albans) school on the close; its corner stone was laid in 1905.<sup>73</sup> In 1907, Glover ensured that the Cathedral Foundation was able to purchase a large, adjacent tract of land on Mt. Alban (to the east) when its owner, Senator Newlands, tried to sell it to another party.<sup>74</sup>

Glover also supported the cathedral financially. Between 1893 and 1930, he contributed \$143,887.70 to the Cathedral Foundation.<sup>75</sup> This figure included \$75,000 (given between 1926 and 1930) to erect one of the four piers at the crossing, designed to support the central tower. In tribute, the base of the northeast pier (nave level) was inscribed as follows:<sup>76</sup>

<sup>71</sup> See Glover Papers, Container 2, Folder 46.

<sup>72</sup> The tract sold for \$245,000, which is the equivalent to \$5,535,138 in 2004 dollars. The Barbers had recently acquired the land from the third generation of Nourse family ownership. In 1813, the English-born Joseph Nourse had purchased approximately thirty acres at the top of Mount Alban and moved there from (what would later become) Dumbarton House in Georgetown. After he died and the estate had been purchased by Baltimore investors, his granddaughter Caroline and her husband, Commodore Bladen Dulany, USN, bought back the property around 1850. They deeded the land to their daughter Rosa. She had married Thomas Chew and resided in Virginia. The Chews sold the property ca. 1890.

<sup>73</sup> Harriet Lane Johnston (1830-1903) was the niece of James Buchanon. She served as official hostess of the President's House when he was President (1857-1861). Thereafter, she married Baltimore businessman Henry Elliot Johnston. They had two sons who died in their youth. Over time, Harriet Lane Johnston established an important art collection and took on a great interest in pediatrics.

<sup>74</sup> See Washington National Cathedral, Chapter Minutes, Dec. 29, 1905.

<sup>75</sup> Washington National Cathedral Archives, Record Group 112, Box 3, Folder 8.

<sup>76</sup> The other piers were paid for by William Cabell Rives (Chapter Member), James and Alice Parmelee (Chapter Member and Benefactor), and Elizabeth Richmond Stevens in tribute to Henry Vaughan (the cathedral's second architect). Because of limited finances as a result of the Depression and the Second World War, the tower was not completed until 1963.

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THIS PIER STANDS  
TO THE GLORY OF GOD  
AND IN MEMORY OF  
CHARLES CARROLL GLOVER  
1846-1936  
BANKER, PHILANTHROPIST  
CHARTER MEMBER  
OF THE FOUNDATION

IN HIS HOME  
WAS HELD THE FIRST MEETING  
TO FORMULATE PLANS  
FOR THE ERECTION OF  
THIS CATHEDRAL CHURCH  
DECEMBER 8, 1891

Glover also persuaded his friends to invest in the institution. For example, he urged William H. Taft to purchase \$47,000 worth of Cathedral notes.<sup>77</sup>

Glover remained actively involved in the Cathedral Chapter until the summer of 1934, when his failing health forced him to resign. The Chapter was the last board on which he served. In November 1934, Charles Carroll Glover was elected the first Honorary Member of the Chapter.

In the 1950s, the Founder's Bay, located on the southern side of the nave, near the center, was erected as a memorial to Charles Carroll Glover and his wife, Annie Cunningham Glover. Funding for the bay and its stained glass windows were donated by their children, C. Carroll Glover, Jr. and Elizabeth Van Swinderen. The windows were created by artists Rowan and Irene LeCompte and installed in 1966.

The title of the windows, "Man's Search for God," incorporated Old and New Testament stories with references to the founding of Washington National Cathedral. In the eastern-most lancet, Jeremiah is depicted with an evergreen—a symbol of everlasting life—above the Washington skyline dominated by the U.S. Capitol. The twin lancet represents Saint Paul preaching on Mars Hill in Athens. The quatrefoil above features an image of the Peace Cross, erected on Mount Alban in 1898 to commemorate the establishment of the cathedral. The left lancet of the western pair depicts Jacob building an altar with symbolic stones represented by examples of man's life and labor in the New World, for example, a wigwam, a ship, a colonial meeting house, and a mill. Its right twin features a depiction of the Glover's Victorian rowhouse on Lafayette Square, in which a meeting was held on December 8, 1891 to discuss the establishment of a national cathedral in Washington. Other imagery recalling the meeting includes the depiction of a group of men, and a charter inscribed with the date January 6, 1893 and the initials "B.H.," for President Benjamin Harrison who signed the legislation.

<sup>77</sup> Taft held the notes for several years. See Glover Papers, Container 1, Folder 18.

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The two biggest beneficiaries of Glover's will, apart from family, were the Washington National Cathedral and the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Both institutions received gifts of \$25,000, which speak of his dedication to and interest in these important Washington institutions.<sup>78</sup>

### *Additional Contributions to Washington by Charles Carroll Glover*

Like William W. Corcoran who founded the Louise Home, Glover was critical to the success of the Children's Country Home.<sup>79</sup> In the summer of 1883, a group of women, most of whom were members of St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette Square, were concerned about children's health during Washington's oppressive and contagion-prone summers. The women organized themselves, asked Rev. William A. Leonard to serve as their president, and rented a small wooden house on Pierce Mill Road (present day Tilden Street) west of Connecticut Avenue. The house served as the Children's Country Home, a place for young children to convalesce during the summer months (because the structure did not have means for heating).

The Children's Country Home was an immediate success. In 1885, the women initiated a building fund campaign in order to enlarge the structure. They asked Charles Carroll Glover to serve as their treasurer. Glover was a logical choice, because he was a banker, an Episcopalian (a communicant at Epiphany), lived on Lafayette Square, and in the past had actively pursued efforts to rid the city of the pestilent conditions around the Mall. Glover agreed to take on the responsibility and enthusiastically promoted the cause. In February of 1886, Glover's second child, Janet Percy Glover, succumbed to infection and died at the age of four. Around 1888, Glover purchased 6.96 wooded acres located at the northwest corner of Broad Branch and Grant Roads (just west of Rock Creek Park) and donated the parcel to the Children's Country Home in memory of his daughter.<sup>80</sup> By 1903, this land became the site of the new Children's Country Home. The institution remained at this location until a new hospital was built at 1731 Bunker Hill Road, N.E. in 1929. After various expansions, the Children's Country Home became known as The Hospital for Sick Children in 1968 and continues its mission today.

In 1890, Glover assisted Methodist minister John Fletcher Hurst with the acquisition of ninety-one acres, some of which he owned, for a nonsectarian national university to be located just north of Westover. In

<sup>78</sup> The value of \$25,000 in 1936 is worth \$340,247 in 2004 dollars.

<sup>79</sup> Corcoran was Washington's greatest nineteenth-century philanthropist. He erected the Louise Home, 1871-razed 1949, which fronted Massachusetts Avenue and occupied the block between 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Streets, N.W. It served as a residence for genteel southern women who had lost their money because of the Civil War. It was named in memory of Corcoran's beloved wife and only daughter. Corcoran's significantly younger wife had died after five years of marriage and his daughter died at the age of twenty-nine.

<sup>80</sup> [www.hfscite.org](http://www.hfscite.org)



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1891, the American University was incorporated and Glover was elected to its Board of Trustees.<sup>81</sup> A newspaper clipping in Glover's scrapbook noted that in 1898, he gave the university one and a half acres of land along Loughboro Road. (The article also noted that Glover donated to the city some of the land for the future Nebraska Avenue, because he wanted to ensure that the ridge was reserved for public use as an avenue.<sup>82</sup>) Glover remained on the university's Board of Trustees until 1923. When the chancellor regretfully accepted his resignation, he wrote a letter thanking Glover for his years of commitment and especially for facilitating the purchase of 1901 F Street, N.W. around 1917 for additional administrative space to help with the war effort.<sup>83</sup>

In 1893, the District began building a "high service" water system in which water was pumped from the Dalecarlia Reservoir to the Fort Reno Reservoir (the highest point in the city) and then eastward as far as the Brookland neighborhood. Glover secured the purchase of Fort Reno for the District and persuaded a few friends to donate the money to purchase the property.<sup>84</sup> Glover's personal contribution of half the cost of the land alleviated concerns that this was yet another municipal project that favored the developers of northwest.<sup>85</sup>

In 1900, Glover became an incorporator in the first congressional charter establishing the American National Red Cross. When the organization was reincorporated five years later, he again was an incorporator and was appointed chairman of the finance committee; he held this position for more than thirty years. In 1933, Robert V. Fleming, President of Riggs Bank, wrote an article about Charles Carroll Glover in which he called him the "leading citizen of Washington." He noted that Glover had been the guiding hand in the site selection for the headquarters of the Red Cross, the Pan American Union, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, all located along 17<sup>th</sup> Street across from President's Park South.<sup>86</sup>

In the midst of the 1907 financial crisis, Glover went before Congress to present an economic relief plan that included a set of financial reforms. His plan became the central part of the Aldrich Vreeland Act that passed the following year. The legislation established a national monetary commission and provided for the issuance of emergency currency. The law became the basis for the Federal Reserve Act

<sup>81</sup> Glover Papers, Container 1, Folder 17. It is important to recognize that the establishment of American University and the earlier Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation reflect the anti-Roman Catholic sentiment of the Americanism movement that was popular at the end of the century. The protestant institutions were a direct response to the opening of the Catholic University of America in 1889. American Roman Catholic bishops had decided upon establishing a university in late 1884; the institution was incorporated in 1887.

<sup>82</sup> Glover Papers, Scrapbook, p. 102-103.

<sup>83</sup> Glover Papers, Container 1, Folder 18. The downtown graduate school opened on F Street in 1920.

<sup>84</sup> Glover Papers, Scrapbook, p. 83.

<sup>85</sup> Lessoff, p. 240.

<sup>86</sup> Fleming, p. 23. Fleming became president of Riggs Bank in 1925, following the sudden death of Milton Ailes who had assumed the presidency from Glover in 1921.

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of 1913, which established a central bank (twelve Federal Reserve Banks located throughout the country) that supplied the nation a safer, more elastic, and more stable currency.

Charles Carroll Glover's business acumen, personal interests, and character gained him politically powerful friends throughout late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century Washington. In 1916, these men came to his defense when members of the Treasury Department filed *U.S. vs. Charles C. Glover, William J. Flather, Henry H. Flather* in criminal court.<sup>87</sup> Former presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft, as well as Senator Francis Newlands were among those that testified as character witnesses. Roosevelt called Glover an intimate friend for the previous twenty years. He noted that Glover was a frequent guest at the White House and that his children played regularly at Westover. Roosevelt stated, "I knew Mr. Glover very well socially, and especially in connection with philanthropical work. I did not have much political talk with him at any time, because I did not know what his political relations were."<sup>88</sup> After a couple comical remarks that evoked laughter in the courtroom, Roosevelt described Glover's character:

His general reputation was that he was more eminent than almost any other citizen of Washington as being interested in matters for the improvement and the betterment of Washington.... Because of that reputation I consulted him frequently and at length in connection with the Rock Creek Park, in connection with the reclamation of the marshes of Potomac Park, in connection with the establishment of small parks in the District...he was the man most disinterestedly anxious to do all that he could for the benefit of the District, and with the best mental training to enable him effectively to translate that desire into action.<sup>89</sup>

Glover had even longer personal ties to Taft. The former president's father had been a classmate of George W. Riggs at Yale and this friendship was resumed when Alphonse Taft moved to Washington to serve in President Grant's cabinet. Thus, in 1890, when William Taft arrived in Washington as the Solicitor General, he opened a bank account at Riggs and became acquainted with its head. Taft called Glover a friend for twenty-six years, and mentioned to the court that their sons had been classmates at Yale.

<sup>87</sup> The Flather brothers were employees at Riggs Bank. This criminal suit countered the earlier civil suit that Riggs Bank had filed against John S. Williams (Comptroller of the Currency of the United States), William G. McAdoo (Secretary of the Treasury), and John Burke (Treasurer of the United States). In *U.S. vs. Charles C. Glover, William J. Flather, Henry H. Flather*, the plaintiffs claimed that Glover and the Flathers swore false affidavits that Riggs National Bank had never purchased or sold stocks through Lewis Johnson & Company.

<sup>88</sup> *U.S. vs. Charles C. Glover, William J. Flather, Henry H. Flather*, p. 1094.

<sup>89</sup> *U.S. vs. Charles C. Glover, William J. Flather, Henry H. Flather*, p. 1097.

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### *Francis Griffith Newlands (1848-1917)*

Having a basic appreciation of Charles Carroll Glover's entwined relationship with Francis Griffith Newlands is critical to understanding development in upper northwest Washington. The two men's lives and interests crossed paths with each other on a regular basis: they owned several adjacent parcels of land in upper Northwest Washington; they both served on some of the same boards; and they ultimately had a familial connection.<sup>90</sup>

In 1863, when Francis Griffith Newlands was fifteen years old, his father took a job with the federal government and the family moved to Washington. While Newlands was attending college at Yale, his father died, which necessitated the youth's return to Washington. After attending law school at night at Columbia College, Newlands passed the bar and headed to San Francisco in 1869. His law practice brought him in contact with William Sharon, a "forty-niner" who was known as the "King of the Comstock." Through Sharon, Newlands became familiar with the legal operations of the Bank of California and land development in Nevada and California (and ultimately the District of Columbia). In 1874, their relationship was solidified when Newlands married Sharon's daughter Clara; the following year Sharon became a Senator from Nevada. Upon Sharon's death, in 1885, Newlands became a trustee of the estate.

In December 1887, Newlands returned to Washington and decided to divest the Sharon estate of its Dupont Circle land holdings in favor of development in Montgomery County, Maryland. Biographer Albert Atwood noted that Newlands consulted with Glover before beginning his project and that Glover recommended he use the services of Edward J. Stellwagen, who worked for the real estate firm Thomas J. Fisher and Company.<sup>91</sup> Between 1888 and 1890, Newlands used strawmen to acquire all of the land that would become Connecticut Avenue Extended, from Calvert Street to two miles past the District line. In the spring of 1890, Newlands was forced to go public with his transactions and the Chevy Chase Land Company was incorporated. Glover's knowledge of Newlands' intentions seems likely, because after 1887 Glover purchased a large tract of land just south of the District line and west of what would become Connecticut Avenue Extended. Because the Chevy Chase Land Company never acquired this parcel, it reflects an informed investment (based on shrewd or compatible interests) on the part of Glover.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>90</sup> It is noteworthy that Newlands, based on his testimony in D.C. Superior Court, did not have a bank account at Riggs & Company. See *U.S. vs. Charles C. Glover, William J. Flather, Henry H. Flather*, p. 1111.

<sup>91</sup> Albert Atwood, *Francis G. Newlands: A Builder of the Nation* (Washington?: The Newlands Company, 1969) 31.

<sup>92</sup> The 55-acre parcel was located between what became Connecticut Avenue Extended, Belt Road—which intersected Chevy Circle at that time, Military Road, and 41<sup>st</sup> Street, N.W. A small triangular wedge abutting the circle was eventually sold to the Chevy Chase Land Company. See Elizabeth Lampl and Kimberly Williams. *Chevy Chase: A Home Suburb for the Nation's Capital*. (Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust Press, 1998) p. 161.

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In September 1890, after years of lobbying by Glover, Congress established Rock Creek Park. The park ensured a convenient amenity, prohibited “inappropriate” development, and offered financial benefits to the newly-created Chevy Chase Land Company. In 1893, Newlands was elected to Congress and served for the next twenty-four years. Indicative of Newlands’ appreciation of Glover’s passion for parkland, Newlands’ niece noted years later, “Uncle Frank if not in the Senate was riding in the [Rock Creek] Park.”<sup>93</sup> Both Newlands and Glover were devoted equestrians and members of the Dumblane Club, established in 1885 to promote fox hunting in upper northwest Washington. When the club started to experience financial difficulties, Glover and Newlands led the movement to organize another club with expanded functions to include families and social events. Both men helped found the Chevy Chase Club in 1892 and were elected to its first Board of Governors.

In 1895, the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company (incorporated in 1859) merged with Rock Creek Railway (incorporated in 1888) to form the Capital Traction Company. Glover sat on the board of the former, and Newlands’ Chevy Chase Land Company owned the latter. Both companies had operated along important residential/commercial corridors within northwest Washington. Both Glover and Newlands were also members of the Washington Board of Trade and served on its standing committee for Universities. In addition, Glover’s participation on the Parks and Reservations Committee (1890–1896) and Newlands’ participation on the Streets and Avenues Committee (1897–1898) would have kept them interested in each other’s committee work.

In due course, the two men were connected by marriage. Newlands married for a second time in 1888 to Edith McAllister. Her niece, Marion Everett Wise, came to live with him and Edith at the age of thirteen after Marion’s parents died. Marion developed a close relationship with Francis and lived with her aunt and uncle until she married C. Carroll Glover, Jr. in 1916.

Newlands’s and Glover’s career paths enabled both men to gain expertise in banking and land development. They also acquired a penchant for suburban development and ultimately decided to focus their attention on northwest Washington. Yet, both men held the more uncommon approach to real estate investment—they upheld long-range views and valued planning and beauty as critical to the development of Washington.

<sup>93</sup> Atwood, p. 47.

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### *Anne Mills Archbold (1873-1968)*

Like Glover and Newlands, Anne Archbold appreciated nature and open space. Archbold was the daughter of John D. Archbold, who served as vice-president under John D. Rockefeller at Standard Oil Trust and assumed control of the monopoly in 1896.<sup>94</sup> John D. Archbold was brilliant, impetuous, aggressive, and disliked prominence. Inheriting her father's preference for avoiding the spotlight, Anne Archbold was an adventurous and independent woman, who used her wealth to benefit the public in a wide variety of ways.

Anne spent part of her childhood in Italy, where she became enamored with Italian Renaissance art. In 1905, she married Armar Dayrolles Saunderson (1872-1952) from County Cavan, Ireland.<sup>95</sup> The couple lived at Foxlease Park near Lyndhurst, England.<sup>96</sup> They were considered nonconformists because of their honeymoon in British East Africa on safari. They had four children: Lydia, Armar, John, and Moira. After seventeen years, Anne and Armar divorced and she donated the approximately seventy-acre Foxlease estate to the Girl Guides Association, the forerunner to the Girl Scouts in America.<sup>97</sup>

Returning to the United States, Anne decided to make Washington her permanent home.<sup>98</sup> In January 1922, she began accumulating what would eventually total nearly seventy acres of rolling land located northwest of Georgetown College.<sup>99</sup> Apart from Robert and Mildred Bliss, who had recently purchased the twenty-two-acre Blount Estate (which they renamed Dumbarton Oaks) at R and 31<sup>st</sup> Streets, N.W., Archbold's decision to live above Georgetown was out of step with the current residential trend of Washington society.<sup>100</sup> The residence, which Archbold named Hillandale, was designed to satisfy her penchant for Italian villas.<sup>101</sup> Her desire to have a home reflecting the Italian villa-style, when Colonial

<sup>94</sup> John Dustin Archbold (1848-1916) was born in Leesburg, Ohio. After petroleum was discovered near Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859, Archbold headed east and began working in the oil industry at the age of sixteen. In 1875, he organized the Acme Oil Company. It merged with the Standard Oil Trust in 1882 and Archbold became the vice-president under John D. Rockefeller. In 1896, Rockefeller retired, but Archbold convinced him to not make the decision public, and thus Archbold was not the center of attention during the anti-trust years. In 1911, Standard Oil Trust was dissolved and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was formed with Archbold as its president.

<sup>95</sup> Anne followed the wave of turn-of-the-century American women with exceptional wealth who married Englishmen to gain, in part, the status of a title. Although Saunderson was Irish, his ancestors were Scottish Protestants.

<sup>96</sup> The estate had an eighteenth-century stucco residence with three-stories and a Doric portico.

<sup>97</sup> [www.trefoilnet.net/books/datelinebook/pagea.doc](http://www.trefoilnet.net/books/datelinebook/pagea.doc)

<sup>98</sup> Her decision may have been influenced by the fact that her son John attended Sidwell Friends at the time.

<sup>99</sup> The initial land transaction (January 17, 1922) and the building permits were obtained under the name Anne A. Saunderson, prior to the official divorce. Thereafter, she resumed her maiden name and changed the surname of her children to the same. Archbold purchased a second parcel of land on June 28, 1923. She made her eleventh and final land transaction on January 28, 1927.

<sup>100</sup> Duncan and Marjorie Philips purchased 16.8 acres along Ridge (Foxhall) Road north of New Cut (Reservoir) Road for their country home, Dunmarlin, in 1929.

<sup>101</sup> In addition to the Italian preferences that she developed in her youth, Anne was partial to the Archbold family summer home in Bar Harbor that reflected the Italian villa style.

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and Georgian architecture reigned supreme, also reflects Archbold's independent streak. The selection of Josephine Wright Chapman, a well-known woman architect from New York City, to design the house was characteristic of her feminist leanings.<sup>102</sup> Chapman used Guy Lowell's *Smaller Italian Villas and Farmhouses* (1916) as a source of inspiration for the house.<sup>103</sup>

Having spent the summer of 1922 in Bar Harbor, Maine, the family and servants arrived in Washington during the fall and lived in a tent set up next to the construction site. The following spring, the family moved into the servants quarters until the main house was completed that fall.<sup>104</sup>

In November 1924, just as her family was moving into the main house, Anne Archbold donated 28.12 acres of the estate to the District's park system in memory of her father. The gift was given following the encouragement of Charles Carroll Glover, who had recently given a portion of his estate in the Foundry Branch Valley to the District Commissioners. The land donation also reflects the National Capital Park Commission's primary means of acquiring land (from the wealthy private sector). After the donation, approximately thirty-nine acres remained attached to the Hillandale estate. In addition, Archbold had retained a one-acre, triangular-shape parcel of land with two nineteenth-century wooden structures located at the western edge of the original estate. In 1947, she deeded this property, which became known as the Wetzell-Archbold Cabin, to her daughter Moira.<sup>105</sup>

Anne Archbold's interests were varied. She was drawn to the natural world and was an active sportswoman (hunting and fishing) throughout her life.<sup>106</sup> In 1924, she installed the first occupational therapy and psychiatric equipment at Gallinger Hospital (later D.C. General) and financed the program until the hospital took it over. She also funded the hospital's first visiting nurse service. Archbold's parties at Hillandale were famous for their eclecticism; the key to receiving an invitation was being an interesting person, for example, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, Gertrude Stein, Malvina Hoffman, and Noel Coward were among the notables in attendance. Archbold was the first Western woman to enter Tibet.

<sup>102</sup> Another example of Archbold's support of women was her role as an early champion of the birth control pill, which she defended even though she was long past her child-bearing years.

<sup>103</sup> See Archbold family historian Austin Moore's unpublished manuscript, "History of Hillandale," page 2. A copy can be found at the National Capital Region Headquarters, National Park Service. Having walked through the property before the house was divided into two units in 1998, it seemed to me that Chapman also used Frank Lloyd Wright's "pinwheel" residential plans as a source of inspiration.

<sup>104</sup> In 1995, Hillandale was listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C.

<sup>105</sup> In 1937, the structure was recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey, DC-130. In 1991, it was listed on the National Register of Places under Criterion C as the Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead. After her divorce, Moira resumed her maiden name and lived there until her death in 1988.

<sup>106</sup> See newspaper clipping, "Woman Shot Lion and an Elephant: Mrs. A.D. Saunderson Brings Trophies of the Chase on Visit to her Father," in Papers of Robert Woods Bliss and Mildred Barnes Bliss, Series I, Personal Correspondence, Box 6, Folder "Archbold, Anne." The article states that she gave two cubs to the Bronx Zoo. At the age of eight-four, Archbold caught a sixty-four pound fish and thus won the Bahamas Winter Fishing Tournament.

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While building a winter house in Nassau, Bahamas in 1937, she met and became friends with Dr. David Fairchild. It was his long-time interest in the Moluccas (the Indonesian archipelago under Dutch rule also known as the Spice Islands) that inspired Archbold to finance the Fairchild Tropical Botanical Garden's first official collecting expedition.<sup>107</sup> After not being able to locate an appropriate boat for the trip, Archbold commissioned Thomas Kilkenney, a friend of her son John, to build a ship during the winter of 1938-1939. It was Kilkenney's idea to build a fourteenth-century Chinese junk, powered by two diesel engines. It was her idea to paint it in the Classical Chinese-style and name it *Chêng Ho*, after the famous fifteenth-century Chinese admiral-explorer.<sup>108</sup> In addition to funding the project, Archbold accompanied Dr. Fairchild and his wife Marian on the expedition. They set sail from Hong Kong on January 8, 1940. They had been exploring the Moluccas Islands for six months when Japanese aggression in Southeast Asia forced a premature end to the expedition. Despite the abbreviated trip, more than 500 different kinds of plants were collected and brought back for propagation and distribution through the Fairchild Tropical Botanical Garden. The fearless Archbold then offered Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum access to her boat for another expedition. In November 1940, Archbold accompanied Otto Degener from the arboretum, Tucker Abbot from Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, and Professor John Coulter from the University of Hawaii on an expedition through Melanesia. The trip ended in Honolulu and in May 1941 she sold the Chinese junk to the U.S. Navy for one-dollar and auctioned off most of the cargo to raise money for the United China Relief Fund. The junk was stationed at Pearl Harbor throughout the Second World War.<sup>109</sup>

After Archbold returned to Washington, she frequently visited and helped entertain convalescing soldiers at St. Elizabeth's and Gallinger Hospital. Eventually, her years of support at Gallinger Hospital resulted in the 1953 dedication of the new nurses' residence as Anne Archbold Hall.

<sup>107</sup> The Fairchild Tropical Botanical Garden was established in 1938 by Robert H. Montgomery (1872-1953) and named in honor of his friend and mentor (for his vocation) Dr. David Fairchild (1869-1954). The 38-acre botanical garden was established in Dade County, Florida; the only place in the continental U.S. where tropical plants could grow outdoors all year round. Montgomery was an accountant, lawyer, and successful businessman with a passion for plant collection. Fairchild had spent the previous four decades at the U.S. Department of Agriculture introducing tens of thousands of plants, which he considered of potential use to the country. The more successful plants he imported and cultivated include: mangoes, soybeans, dates, nectarines, pistachios, alfalfa, horseradish, types of bamboo, and flowering cherries. He initially planted the flowering cherries at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland; their success enabled him to convince the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds to plant them around the Tidal Basin. The Japanese Government donated flowering cherry trees to the city in 1909, after it had learned of Fairchild's and other prominent Washingtonian's efforts to purchase the trees.

<sup>108</sup> The junk was 106' long, 24' wide, and drew 12' of water. With the engines running, it traveled at 8 knots. Fairchild discussed the entire expedition in David Fairchild, *Garden Islands of the Great East: Collecting Seeds from the Philippines and Netherlands in the Junk "Chêng Ho"* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943). For photographs of the junk see pages 72A-72B.

<sup>109</sup> After the war, the junk went to the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

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### *Contested Planning: Arizona Avenue and the Three Sisters Bridge*

Near the end of her life, Anne Archbold was instrumental in ensuring that Glover-Archbold Park remained as parkland without a vehicular road running through it. Had the protracted battle over preserving the open space not been won, then the face of Washington would have been drastically altered.

As part of the Permanent System of Highways Act of 1893 a 100-foot right-of-way had been proposed from Canal Road to north of Massachusetts Avenue Extended following the path of the creek in Foundry Branch Valley.<sup>110</sup> Named Arizona Avenue, the thoroughfare was depicted on Baist maps beginning in 1894 and it also appeared on the maps that accompanied the Senate Park Commission's plan for a park system for the District of Columbia. In 1932, the District Commissioners agreed, in writing, to transfer the right-of-way for Arizona Avenue to the National Park Service, following the appropriate congressional legislation. A street closing bill was approved December 15, 1932.<sup>111</sup> The District Commissioners, however, never followed through with the transfer of land.

In 1948, the District began to discuss intentions to build a road along the Arizona Avenue right-of-way. Interestingly, the proposals always showed more than the prescribed 100-foot width. Congress also introduced H.R. 4849 for a freeway through the park that year. The road project was conceived in conjunction with the Three Sisters Bridge, which possessed an history older than that of the avenue. The Three Sisters Bridge was initially proposed in 1857 by the Army Corps of Engineers. The bridge would have spanned the Potomac River and gone over the "three sisters," three large rocks near the center of the river near the mouth of Foundry Branch, which gave the structure its name.

In 1954, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission hired a well-respected urban planner from St. Louis, Harland Bartholomew. One of his principal responsibilities was to design an interstate highway system in accordance with President Eisenhower's mandate to bolster national defense and facilitate easier long-distance travel by establishing a national highway system. In 1956, Bartholomew issued a master plan for the Washington Metropolitan Area that proposed three circular roadways. One would run in an oval-shape around the city center, approximately one-half-mile from the White House. The second would reflect a four-mile radius from the White House, and the third would follow a ten-mile radius.<sup>112</sup> The plan also called for construction of an eight-lane Three Sisters Bridge, which would carry a branch of Interstate-66 from Spout Run in Arlington County to Canal Road in Washington, just

<sup>110</sup> Although the State of Arizona was not admitted to the Union until 1912, the Territory of Arizona was separated from New Mexico in 1863. In the 1880s, the territory was bustling with miners seeking to strike fortunes from gold, silver, or copper. The name Arizona probably comes from the Pima Indian word "arizonac" which translates as "small springs" or "few springs."

<sup>111</sup> Public Law 307-72<sup>nd</sup> Cong. (47- Stat. 747).

<sup>112</sup> Only the third ring, the Capital Beltway, was ultimately built.



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west of Georgetown University. The Washington end of the bridge also incorporated interchanges with the proposed Potomac Freeway (eight-lanes running southerly along the Georgetown waterfront to the inner loop) and the planned Palisades Parkway (four-lanes running northerly along the canal to the outer loop). The same year, Congress passed the Federal Highway Act and promised to supply 90 cents of every dollar spent on highway construction. As Washington's middle class tax base moved to the suburbs throughout the 1950s, the 90-10 formula became extremely appealing to local highway planners and downtown businesses. The common understanding, however, held that people—regardless of where they lived—would continue to shop and work downtown, because they had always done so and thus the roads were critical. The Washington Board of Trade, *Evening Star*, and *Washington Post* showered the 1956 plan with high praise.

The next year, the truck route of Route 240 (or another four-lane highway) was proposed to run through Glover-Archbold Park; the highway also incorporated clover-leaf entrances at Massachusetts and New Mexico Avenues and Whitehaven Parkway. In 1959, the D.C. Highway Department presented the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) with preliminary schematic designs for the Three Sisters Bridge. The commission gave conceptual approval, but cautioned against detracting from the beauty of the nearby Key Bridge or the Potomac gorge at this point. In early 1960, Anne Archbold, C. Carroll Glover, Jr., the District Audubon Society, and the Committee of 100 on the Federal City filed a suit against the District Commissioners to try to prevent the project.<sup>113</sup> A few months later, the Washington Board of Trade's Transportation Committee, chaired by Gen. James A. Mollison, issued a letter stating, "The Board of Trade...strongly recommends the construction of the Three Sisters Bridge."<sup>114</sup>

Archbold, Glover, residents of Foxhall Village, and many other Washingtonians actively fought the proposals for the Three Sisters Bridge and a highway through Glover-Archbold Park over the next couple years. In 1961, Archbold and Glover filed an injunction against the District Commissioners and at the hearing testified that the bridge and the connecting roadways were violations of the public trust.<sup>115</sup> At the end of that year, a petition with over one thousand signatures from residents that lived around Foxhall Road was presented to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. In January 1962, Udall stated he would "throw the full weight of the department" behind the park advocates and added, "We've sacrificed enough of our parklands to highways already."<sup>116</sup> In March 1962, Senate majority leader Michael Mansfield (D-MT), who lived immediately next to the park at 4500 Dexter Street, introduced a bill to transfer the right-of-way to the National Park Service. Secretary Udall wrote a letter urging

<sup>113</sup> "Court Upholds Suit by Park Road Foes," *Washington Star* Jan. 28, 1960.

<sup>114</sup> Washington Board of Trade Papers, Record Group VII, Box 115, Folder 1960.

<sup>115</sup> It is interesting to note that on May 25, 1962, C. Carroll Glover, Jr. wrote a letter to Secretary of the Interior Conrad Wirth to establish a \$5,000 trust fund in memory of his father to be administered by the National Park Trust Fund Board. The fund was for an annual prize to be known as the C.C. Glover Award to be presented to an individual or organization actively supporting the programs and activities of the NPS in the metropolitan region or elsewhere in the country. A copy of the letter is located in the files on Glover-Archbold Park maintained by the Cultural Resource manager at Rock Creek Park.

<sup>116</sup> Roberta Hornig, "Glover-Archbold Road is Opposed by Udall," *The Evening Star* Jan. 25, 1962.

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senators to pass the measure and the American Automobile Association testified against the bill stating that “the highway would enhance rather than destroy the recreation area.”<sup>117</sup> The House subcommittee held its hearing on the matter a few months later, during which Director of the National Park Service Conrad Wirth testified against the highway and District Engineer Commissioner Frederick Clarke argued in favor of the roadway. The bill, ultimately, failed in large part due to Representative Joel Broyhill (R-VA), a proponent of the Three Sister’s Bridge.<sup>118</sup> After a series of design development meetings between the staff of the Commission of Fine Arts and the D.C. Department of Highways, the commission approved a plan for the Three Sisters Bridge in 1967. The design proposed the world’s largest pre-stressed concrete span, 750 feet, and included six lanes for traffic. The acrimonious fight continued for a time, but plans for the bridge were eventually dropped. Months after Anne Archbold died, the District government ceded the three-mile-long, 100-foot-wide right-of-way to the National Park Service.

<sup>117</sup> 87<sup>th</sup> Cong. S. 1457-6, Apr. 2-3, 1962. Also, see: “District Fights to Save Site for Parkway,” *The Evening Star* Mar. 27, 1962; Grace Bassett, “Road Ban OK Seen in Glover-Archbold,” *The Evening Star* Apr. 2, 1962; “AAA Backs Highway for Glover Park,” *The Evening Star* Apr. 3, 1962.

<sup>118</sup> 87<sup>th</sup> Cong. H. 1897-8, Jul. 23, 1962. Also, see Grace Bassett, “Rivals Debate Future of Glover-Archbold,” *The Evening Star* Jul. 23, 1962.

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approximately 221 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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☒ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eve L. Barsoum, Historian  
organization National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers date May 2006  
street & number 444 North Capitol Street, N.W. telephone 202.354.1822  
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name U.S. Government, administered by the National Park Service, National Capital Region, Rock Creek Park  
street & number 3545 Williamsburg Lane, N.W. telephone 202.895.6000  
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20008

**Paperwork Reduction Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glover – Archbold Park

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

Section 10 Page 2

### UTM References (continuation)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
18	319706	4311436	18	319126	4309863
18	319777	4311356	18	319047	4310286
18	319659	4310977	18	319155	4310661
18	319506	4309911	18	319455	4310878
18	319452	4309816	18	319651	4311356
18	319747	4309177	18	319522	4311600
18	319713	4309060	18	319615	4311590
18	319827	4308465	18	319566	4311783
18	319590	4308460	18	319710	4311788
18	319678	4308723	18	319751	4312073
18	319482	4309221	18	319622	4312102
18	319404	4309277			

### Verbal Boundary Description

The Glover-Archbold Park comprises approximately 221 acres in the Foundry Branch Valley located within the northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia. The boundary includes Reservations 351 (including 351 with suffixes A-K) and 450 (including 450 with suffixes A-B). The roadways and parallel sidewalks of Massachusetts, Cathedral, and New Mexico Avenues, and Reservoir Road crossover parkland but are not part of the park.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary of Glover-Archbold Park has been historically associated with the Foundry Branch Valley and was predominantly given to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by Charles Carroll Glover and Ann Archbold for park purposes. The land is contiguous, apart from the four city streets that traverse the land, all of which existed when the gifts were granted.