

WILSON ESTATE, THE LODGE  
9100 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda  
Montgomery County  
Maryland

HABS No. MD-1105-B

HABS  
MD  
16-BETH,  
2B

PHOTOGRAPHS  
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
Philadelphia Support Office  
U.S. Custom House  
200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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16-BETH,  
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Location: 9100 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Montgomery County, Maryland

USGS Kensington, Maryland Quadrangle

Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 18.317850.43190000

Present Owner: United States Government, Department of Health and Human Services

Present Occupant: Unoccupied

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Lodge was one of the principal buildings comprising the original Wilson estate. Following the donation of Tree Tops to NIH in 1942, the Lodge served as the primary residence for two generations of the Wilson family. Attributed to architect Edward Clarence Dean, it was constructed utilizing a portion of a pre-existing farmhouse on the site that dated from the nineteenth century. Its architectural detailing closely resembles Tree Tops, suggesting that it was designed as part of an ensemble. In the 1960s, the Lodge was expanded substantially with two additions to accommodate Luke W. Wilson, the son, and his family, after the death of his mother Helen in 1960. The house remained in the Wilson family until 1993, at which time it was sold to NIH. The Lodge is significant as one of the key buildings of the original estate designed by architect Clarence Dean, and also as the primary residence of the Wilson family — the donors responsible for the establishment of NIH in its suburban Bethesda campus.

**PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

**A. PHYSICAL HISTORY:**

1. **Dates of erection:** ca. 1923-1926 (alterations in early 1940s and 1960s).
2. **Architect:** The Lodge is attributed to Edward Clarence Dean, a native Washington, D.C. architect. Educated at Yale, Columbia and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, Dean also trained with architect John Russell Pope in New York. Dean practiced in New York, Washington, and Connecticut, and was known for designing many large country estates reminiscent of the English vernacular.
3. **Original and subsequent owners:** Carolyn Huff Cobb and Murray A. Cobb of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, sold the parcel of land known as the Britton Farm to Helen W. Wilson on November 8, 1923, as recorded in Montgomery County Deeds Liber 687, folio 478. Luke W. Wilson, and his wife, Ruth Ferguson Wilson, obtained the Lodge and its surrounding parcel through the will of Helen W. Wilson in 1960. NIH obtained the property through a series of transactions following the death of Ruth Wilson in 1989, with eventual ownership becoming final in 1993.
4. **Builder, contractor, suppliers:** None known.
5. **Original plans and construction:** None known.
6. **Alterations and additions:**
  - a. **1923-1926:** Several major changes have been made to the Lodge since its initial construction between 1923 and 1926. Its construction apparently incorporated an existing masonry farmhouse that had occupied the site since the nineteenth century. The first floor of the old farmhouse remains as a significant portion of the first floor of the Lodge. In an interview with Ruth Ferguson Wilson by Dorothy Pugh, Mrs. Ruth Wilson recalled that the Wilsons first lived in a farmhouse on the site that had been previously occupied by Flora Britton, who no longer farmed the land. Helen Wilson purchased the farmhouse and the surrounding land on November 8, 1923, from Carolyn Huff Cobb and her husband Murray A. Cobb of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The farmhouse is thought to have housed the Wilsons until the time that their principal residence "Tree Tops" was constructed in the summer of 1926. It is unknown whether the farmhouse, which eventually was transformed into the Lodge, was converted before the Wilsons took up residence after purchasing it in 1923, or following the construction of Tree Tops in 1926.
  - b. **1942:** Several alterations appear to have been made in 1942, when the Lodge was expanded to serve as the primary residence of Helen W. Wilson. The alterations conducted in the 1940s renovation may include the movement of the front entrance—from the east facade to the eastern portion of the north facade— when a small foyer and

bathroom were constructed. Other changes attributed to this period may include the redesign of a new, simpler main stairwell, to accommodate an electric lift in the center. The existing staircase is not attributed to architect Dean, the family's chief architect for the estate, who was known for decorative Craftsman-style staircases; instead it is a simply designed, carpenter-built utilitarian unit, probably installed for the ailing Mrs. Wilson.

c. **1960s:** When Luke W. Wilson, Helen and Luke I. Wilson's son, and his family moved into the Lodge in the early 1960s, a number of significant additions and alterations were made to the building. The most substantial were the addition of a frame sunroom on the ground-floor south side of the building, with twin sleeping porches on the second floor, and the large addition of a one-story family room and kitchen to the west that nearly doubled the square footage of the main floor. Additional changes may have been made to the north facade at this time, with a new door located at the rear of the foyer facing north, and the addition of a small exterior porch which adjoins the cold room or large refrigerator off the kitchen addition. This new arrangement on the north facade created easy access to the new kitchen and family room that had become the primary entertaining and gathering place of the house; its entrance directly onto the pantry area supporting the new kitchen may have facilitated entertaining for the second generation of Wilsons. Several small rooms may have been changed into mechanical rooms at this time to accommodate the needs of the larger dwelling. The attic also may have been adapted at this time to accommodate living space, including the finishing of walls, and the addition of a wooden pull-down stairwell enclosure.

Additional minor changes that appear to have been completed during this time include the addition of radiant heating in the living room ceiling, identical to that which was installed in the floor of the new kitchen/family room addition at the west end of the house. The living room ceiling was completed with a textured stucco finish, cork tile flooring was installed, and a cork tile wall covering placed on the west wall.

New landscaping features were also developed at this time, corresponding with the new kitchen and large outdoor patio space. These include several flagstone retaining walls in the graded lawn surrounding the patio, and a large Japanese-inspired garden, replete with a cascading series of ponds and sympathetic plantings, on the south side of the patio.

## B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

The "Lodge," as it was called by the Wilson family, was designed by Edward Clarence Dean sometime between 1923 and 1926; the design for the residence incorporated an earlier masonry farmhouse dating from the nineteenth century, that was included in the parcel of land Helen W. Wilson purchased from the Cobb family on November 8, 1923. Evidence of the earlier structure is apparent on both the exterior and interior of the Lodge, and was apparently designed to be visible; this was apparently typical of much of the work of architect Clarence Dean [see HABS No. MD-1105]. The house as designed by Dean included the first-floor masonry walls of a vernacular center-hall, four-room house and a three-story masonry chimney. One of the most

distinctive elements of the pre-existing structure that was retained during the adaptation were the window openings, which were masonry segmental arches with heavy stone keystones.

Luke I. and Helen W. Wilson may have lived in the farmhouse shortly after purchasing the property in 1923, waiting until their much larger residence, Tree Tops, was erected in 1926. It is not known if the farmhouse was converted into the Tudor Revival-style Lodge before the Wilsons occupied the building in 1923, or immediately following the construction of Tree Tops in 1926. Regardless, the Lodge was designed in sympathy with the natural, picturesque setting, and it was clearly intended as part of an architectural ensemble that encompassed Tree Tops, the Lodge, and the Flat. The north facade of the Lodge echoes closely the configuration of the north facade of Tree Tops; the building is articulated using the same materials and decorative details.

During the time that the Wilsons resided at Tree Tops, the Lodge was used as a guest quarters. It also served for a while as lodging for a group of young New Deal lawyers. According to the interview with Ruth Ferguson, the Lodge was rented in the 1930s to a group of "bright young male lawyers" who had come to Washington to work in the Roosevelt administration. In an interview by Dorothy Pugh, John Koehler, one of the lawyers renting the Lodge, fondly remembered that the group would host a party "nearly every Saturday night" at the Lodge.<sup>1</sup>

Following the donation of the Tree Tops to NIH in 1942, Helen W. Wilson moved to the Lodge, where she continued to live until her death in 1960. She remained actively interested in events at NIH; during World War II, she took special steps to provide entertainment for USO members stationed at NIH, using the Cabin, a small wood-frame residence that the Wilsons had moved from elsewhere on the property to serve as an additional guest cottage for the estate [see HABS No. MD-1105].

After the death of Helen Wilson in 1960, her son Luke W. Wilson and his family moved into the Lodge. Soon after they began living on the estate, they undertook several major additions, which resulted in the form of the house today. The additions, which included a sun room on the south and a large kitchen/family room on the west end of the house, made the house well suited for entertaining on a large scale; the kitchen/family room was equipped with commercial-sized appliances, including a walk-in meat locker. Luke W. Wilson died in 1985, and his wife, Ruth Ferguson Wilson, in 1989. Following several legal transactions, the Lodge was transferred to NIH in 1993, along with the other remaining buildings on the estate.

## **PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**

### **A. GENERAL STATEMENT**

1. **Architectural character:** The Lodge is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled house, of eccentric Tudor-influenced design. It is sited west of Tree Tops in a hollow of the landscape. Its

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<sup>1</sup>Dorothy Pugh recalling her conversation in early 1987 with John Koehler, renter in the Lodge during the 1930s, interview conducted by Tory L. Taylor, Robinson & Associates, Inc., June 12, 1991.

main portion is composed of the first story of an older existing structure on the site, probably dating from the nineteenth century. Constructed contemporaneously with the main house, it apparently served originally as a cottage for guests of the Wilsons. The north facade of the Lodge, with its double gable ends separated by a small, steeply pitched roof, closely resembles the north facade of Tree Tops, on a smaller scale. Renovations and additions which appear to have been constructed in the 1940s, include a new simply designed entranceway, stairwell, and ground-floor bathroom. Significant additions were made by the Wilson's son, Luke W. Wilson, when his family moved into the Lodge in the early 1960s; these included the addition of a frame wing on the south side containing a sun room on the ground floor and two narrow sleeping porches upstairs, and a one-story extension on the west side with brick walls and a shallow-gabled, timber-framed roof containing a large family room/kitchen. These were designed by an unknown architect in a contemporary style utilizing high-quality materials for the 1960s, inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright or Greene and Greene. A large flagstone patio and garden features (such as a cascading fish pond) were also apparently added during this period, located outside the family room.

2. **Condition of fabric:** The house is abandoned and has deteriorated substantially. Some of the windows are broken, other architectural elements are missing, such as the large doors to the kitchen/family room at the west side of the house. The landscaping surrounding the house has become very overgrown; evidence of ivy and other creeping vines can be found growing inside the house on both the first and second stories. On the interior, there is evidence of mildew and water damage.

## B. DESCRIPTION OF EXTERIOR

1. **Overall dimensions:** As altered, the main block of the Lodge is approximately 45' x 62'. The rectangular, pre-existing dwelling, which was originally three bays wide by three bays deep, measured approximately 32' x 36'. The Lodge as it stands today is comprised of two stories with a full attic. Rectangular in shape, the building originally had its primary entrance on the east side, but later had it moved to the north side.

2. **Foundations:** The main portion of the house features a masonry foundation, the core of which dates from a previous structure on the site. Additions to the house have been primarily laid upon a new second masonry foundation, with porches and new kitchen wing set atop poured concrete foundations.

3. **Walls:** The ground floor of the main portion of the house is of brick masonry construction, set in a Flemish bond, dating from a previously existing dwelling on the site. There is a shallow water table at approximately three feet. A series of several large additions have been constructed of masonry on the ground floor. The second story of the house was constructed of frame, with heavy grey stucco with deep texture covering the exterior walls and natural finished heavy wood trim simulating timber-frame construction.

4. **Structural systems, framing:** The Lodge is mainly constructed of supporting masonry construction on the ground floor, with the exception of the porch and family room additions,

which are a combination of masonry at the base and timber post and beam construction above. The family room addition is framed with a glulam or layered wood beam-and-post construction. The second floor of the Lodge is frame construction, with heavy stucco finish on the exterior.

5. **Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:** A large glass-enclosed sun porch with decorative lattice over the jalousie windows is located on the south facade, accessible through the main living room and pantry. Located above it are two narrow, twin sleeping porches, enclosed with glass louvered windows and decorative lattice. The area between the sleeping porches is flat roofed, with several square, fixed skylights providing light to the sunroom below. The west facade of the house features a large porch of natural finished wood that covers a patio leading to the family room addition; it has a double-pitched, shallow, gable-end roof supported by two large square posts. A small, square, uncovered wooden deck is located at the northern entrance.

6. **Chimneys:** A large interior brick chimney located in the northeast corner of the house that apparently dates from the previous dwelling on the site, as the masonry construction matches that of the first-floor walls, which probably date from the nineteenth century. It supports a fireplace on the first floor, with a slate surround. A second, broad, brick chimney was constructed on the south face of the 1960s kitchen wing. It is capped with a flat, covered top with broad openings extending well beyond the first-story roof. In the family room, the interior openings of the chimney feature a large raised hearth, with a grilling rack, large bread oven and two smaller Dutch ovens at the floor level, all with cast iron doors. A large piece of granite has been inserted into the masonry to serve as the mantle piece.

#### 7. **Openings:**

a. **Doorways and doors:** The original windows of the first masonry building on the site are characterized by segmental arches and heavy keystones. They have been cut to create doorway openings which now serve as interior passages through rooms. Recently, several doors have been removed and replaced with plywood, including those in the two-bay, four-door configuration leading from the kitchen to the patio on the west facade. From photographs, it appears that these doors were natural-finished, wood French doors with eight lights. Remaining exterior doors are characterized by eight-light configuration with wood panel below and brass hardware.

b. **Windows and shutters:** The window openings of the pre-existing dwelling that have been incorporated as windows in the Lodge on the first floor feature heavy masonry arches with stone keystones. The remaining windows on the first and second floor are characterized by metal casements, fixed single light with external wood lattice overlaid, or rectangular fixed windows equipped with louvered glass. A bay window, with casement windows and a clerestory topped with a decorative copper canopy, exists on the eastern facade. This may have originally been the location of the front door of the pre-existing dwelling. A bay window of similar description exists in the center of the second floor of the south facade, between the two sleeping porches. Rectangular panels of amber-colored glass are set in redwood frames of the west gable opening of the family room addition. The first-floor sunroom and the two second-floor sleeping porches are

surrounded on all sides by a series of vertical, rectangular, metal-framed, jalousie windows. Evidence of paneled shutters with a jigsaw tree motif that matched other estate buildings can be seen in ca. 1985 photographs; they are now missing.

#### 8. Roof:

- a. **Shape, covering:** The roof of the Lodge is a high-pitched cross gable. It is covered with slate shingles. The 1960s addition at the west end of the house is roofed with a copper, raised-standing-seam roof with double-pitched shallow gable.
- b. **Cornice, eaves:** Large, naturally finished, wood boards comprise the cornice and eaves, designed to simulate timber frame construction. The eaves have a slight overhang, and the gable bargeboards feature a slight flare at their ends and are marked by a projecting square peg. The roof is served with copper gutters, and downspouts with decorative catch boxes of copper at the gutter, attached to the house by decorative copper brackets of spiral design.
- c. **Dormers, cupolas, towers:** There are no dormers, cupolas, or towers on the Lodge.

### C. DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR

1. **Floor plans:** The floor plan of the original, pre-existing masonry building now incorporates the main living room, pantry, hall, foyer, and stairwell. It is a rectangular shape, being three bays wide by three bays deep. Added to this traditional nineteenth-century plan have been a series of rooms and additions to create the current ground-floor plan. It is composed of a partial center-hall floor plan, with the pantry and current entry hall on the northern elevation serving as the main corridor. A stairwell in the northern portion of the plan is accessible from a smaller hallway located off the main foyer. Other large rooms such as the family room, living room, and sun porch have numerous entryways and contribute to a circuitous traffic pattern.

The second floor is significantly smaller than the first floor, as it is located entirely within the footprint of the pre-existing dwelling. It features a center-hall layout, with four bedrooms radiating from an L-shaped hall. Two bedrooms on the south side provide access to the twin sleeping porches.

2. **Stairways:** A compact and simple stairway, composed of a square design with two landings, is located in the central northern portion of the house. It is characterized by painted simple dowel balusters, simple handrails, and square newel posts, with cork floor covering over wood treads. The center of the stairs has been fitted with an electric lift with metal mesh protective cage and cab. Access to the finished attic space is achieved via a frame pull-down stairway in the western hallway on the second floor.

3. **Flooring:** On the first floor, the original main room is composed of poured concrete overlaid with cork tile flooring. Flagstone is laid on poured concrete in the stair hall, north hall, and south sun porch addition. Linoleum covering has been utilized in the pantry. The kitchen and family-

room addition features large multicolored rectangular brick. The second floor features hardwood floors throughout, with the exception of linoleum in the bathrooms and sleeping porches. The attic floor is painted plywood panels.

4. **Wall and ceiling finish:** The exposed brick walls that were once part of the pre-existing dwelling on the site, painted white, comprise the walls of the main living room, pantry, hall, and sun porch. The west wall of the main living room is covered with cork squares. The stair well wall is plaster, as are walls comprising the reconfigured front entrance halls, covered with wallpaper. The family room and kitchen has exposed brick walls.

The first-floor ceilings have a variety of treatments, including heavily textured stucco in the main living room. The sun porch ceiling consists of alternating wood-coffered plaster, back-lighted florescent white plastic, and plexiglass skylights in a natural finished wood coffered layout. The ceilings in the remaining hallways, foyers, and stair well are plaster covered with wallpaper. The kitchen and family room addition features large redwood board paneling supported by composite beams, with four square wired-glass skylights in the northern slope, over the kitchen counters. The pantry features a ceiling of composite board. An additional skylight matching those in the kitchen appears in the northern foyer.

The second-floor walls are plaster, covered with wallpaper throughout the bedrooms and hallway. The sleeping porches each have ceilings of redwood board paneling. The second-floor ceilings are plaster covered in wallpaper in the bedrooms and in the hallway. The walls that serve as the ceiling in the half-story attic space are covered with composite board.

#### 5. **Openings:**

a. **Doorways and doors:** Several window openings in the pre-existing masonry structure were cut to create doorway openings that now serve as interior passages through rooms; they retain their segmental arch header and heavy stone keystone. Several doors on the ground floor have been removed, but those that remain can be characterized as solid wood paneled with brass hardware. The cold room (or large refrigerator) door, which provided access to the meat locker in the 1960s kitchen addition, is a metal, insulated, wood-covered door manufactured by the Jamison Company in Hagerstown, Maryland. Several louvered doors cover the pantry and closet doorways on the ground floor and second floor. Bedroom doors on the second floor are solid wood paneling of simple design.

b. **Windows:** The windows are framed on the interior in wood. The molding is not highly decorative, but simple in design. Sash windows operate using a sash weight and rope system, and casements operate with a brass rod and handle. Jalousie windows in the sun porch and sleeping rooms are framed in metal.

6. **Decorative features and trim:** There are no decorative features of note on the building's interior.

7. **Hardware:** The door handles and the casement window rod and handle hardware are all composed of brass.

8. **Mechanical Equipment:**

a. **Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:** The Lodge is heated by an oil-fired furnace with an in-line water pump providing hot water through a cast iron radiator system. Radiators are simple in design, and are typically located underneath windows. The family room and kitchen addition dating from the 1960s contains three zones of electrical radiant floor heating, controlled by thermostats with sensing elements in the floor. The main living room contains electrical radiant heating in the ceiling, with the thermostat and sensing element located in the ceiling. In addition, individually controlled electric baseboard heating is found in the sun porch addition on the south side of the house.

The Lodge contains no air-conditioning units or central apparatus. A large, whole house fan is equipped in the west gable end window, and several small bathroom and kitchen range exhaust fans exist.

b. **Lighting:** Lighting throughout the Lodge consists of typical residential-type fixtures, mostly incandescent and either pendant-mounted, surface-mounted or wall-mounted. Several fixtures are missing. The main rooms on the ground floor feature recessed spot lights, and the second-floor bedrooms all have central ceiling fixtures of panel glass. Skylights provide illumination in the sun porch addition to the south, in the northern portion of the kitchen addition on the west, and in the northern foyer.

c. **Plumbing:** The plumbing fixtures that remain throughout the Lodge are original white porcelain of simple design. The hot and cold water piping is mostly original and is galvanized steel. The cold water supply is obtained from a 5,000-gallon storage tank located underground but adjacent to Building 15K, Tree Tops.

9. **Original furnishings:** There are very few original furnishings left in the house. Some window-seat cushions remain in the 1960s kitchen/family room addition, as well as in the window seat in the living room. Upstairs, a number of fabric blinds are rolled up in closets. In the kitchen/family room, most of the maple-plywood cupboards and cabinets still remain. Some bathroom fixtures, sinks, toilets and bathtubs remain.

D. SITE

1. **General setting and orientation:** The Lodge is situated on an east-west axis, facing the former main house Tree Tops. It sits within a shallow gully. The site is generally dominated by numerous mature and large-circumference trees. The site itself is gently sloping, punctuated by areas of open grassy fields and heavily overgrown low shrub areas.

2. **Historic landscape design:** The grounds surrounding the Lodge are currently overgrown but provide evidence that numerous plants were once an integral part of the landscape. These include day lilies, ivy, boxwood, and other ground cover as well as maple, poplar, and dogwood trees.

The east facade, which faces the driveway and Tree Tops, features ornamental planting around the entrance with daylilies, ivy, boxwood hedges, and evergreens. There is a large Bradford pear tree located in a circular planting in the center of the driveway. Ivy and other creeping vines have overrun much of this area and are climbing walls of the house.

The landscaping adjacent to the south and west sides of the house reflects the lifestyle of the second generation of Wilsons and the changes that they made to the house. On the south side of the building is a flagstone terrace — encircled by a stone retaining wall with a blind mortar treatment — built into the hill. South of the kitchen wing is a Japanese style garden, which features a rustic stone cascading fountain and fish pond, sheltered by a large Japanese maple; adjacent to the property, along the south wall of the kitchen is a screen of black bamboo. The flagstone terrace continues around the building to the west facade and is edged with a variety of flowering shrubs and plants.

The western facade landscaping includes several smaller plants and a large grassed area punctuated with very large sycamore and oak trees. The large wood deck off the family room has a raised tree box encircling a large maple tree at the northeast corner.

### **PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

A. **Architectural drawings:** None have been found.

B. **Historic views:** None have been found.

C. **Interviews:**

Tom Cook, retired director of the NIH Buildings and Grounds Division, conducted by Tory L. Taylor, Robinson & Associates, Inc., August 1, 1991.

Ray Gauzza, historian conducting research, Montgomery County estates, conducted by Judith Robinson, Robinson & Associates, Inc., December 7, 1984.

Dorothy Pugh, author of a history of NIH, recalling her 1987 interview with Ruth Ferguson Wilson, conducted by Tory L. Taylor, Robinson & Associates, Inc., June 12, 1991.

Catherine Woodward Tyssowski, sister of Helen Woodward Wilson, conducted by Tory L. Taylor, Robinson & Associates, Inc., July 26, 1991.

Luke Woodward Wilson, son of Luke I. and Helen Woodward Wilson, conducted by  
Judith H. Robinson, Robinson & Associates, Inc., 1985.

Michael William Woodward Wilson, grandson of Luke I. and Helen Woodward Wilson,  
conducted by Tory L. Taylor, Robinson & Associates, Inc., August 7, 1991.

Bert Zuckerman, historian researching "the Campong," the David Fairchild residence in  
Miami designed by Edward Clarence Dean (now the Fairchild Research Center),  
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### c. Maps

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E. **Likely sources not yet investigated:** Additional information on the Wilson family's use of the estate will be synthesized and deposited at the Historical Office on the NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland. It will include information provided by Deborah Wilson, the daughter-in-law of Luke W. Wilson, in an oral interview conducted in late summer of 1997, and copies of historic photographs currently owned by the Wilson family.

A large collection of papers, files, and general corporate history surrounding the establishment and history of the Woodward and Lothrop department store chain was recently donated to the

Historical Society of Washington, D.C. It has not been fully indexed or organized by the society, and may contain additional photographs or references to the Wilsons and the Wilson estate.

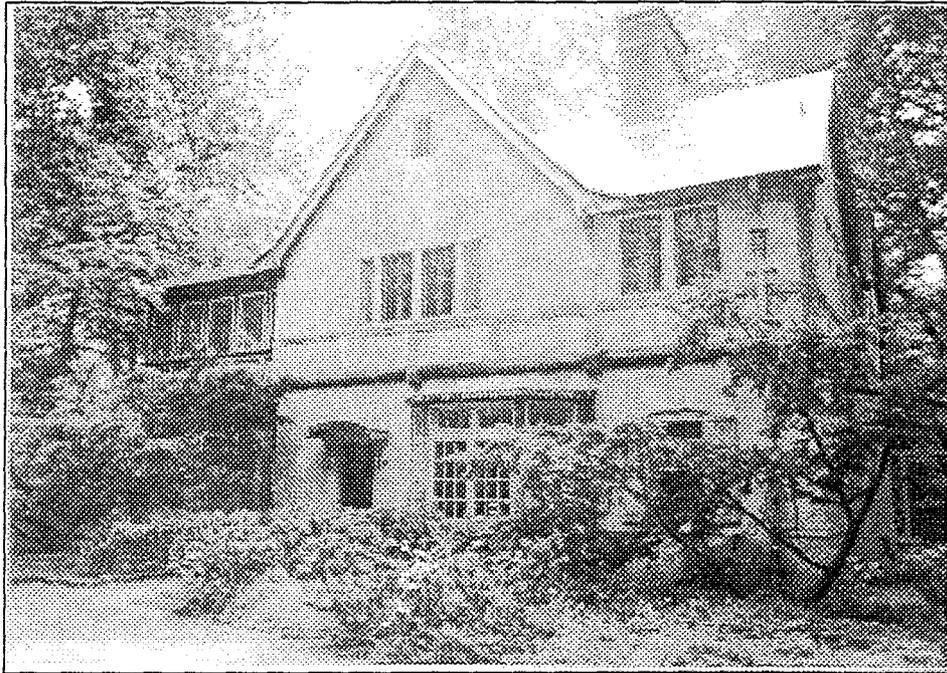
F. **Supplemental material:** None

#### **PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION**

The National Institutes of Health plans to construct an 850,000-square-foot addition to the Clinical Center, the first step in a renovation of the original building, which was built over 40 years ago. As part of the Clinical Center expansion, a number of buildings of the Wilson Estate (including the Lodge, the Cabin, the Flat, and the garage and shed) will be demolished. These buildings were found eligible in 1996 as part of a historic district encompassing the Wilson Estate. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f), the National Institutes of Health has consulted with the Maryland Historical Trust and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and have entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with those parties that requires completion of HABS documentation of the Wilson Estate before demolition. This documentation was conducted in May-June of 1997. Following the complete documentation of the estate, NIH intends to demolish several of the buildings associated with the site.

The photographs were taken by Walter A. Smalling, Jr.

Prepared By: Paul K. Williams, Heather P. Ewing  
Title: Architectural Historians  
and Judith H. Robinson  
Title: Principal  
Affiliation: Robinson & Associates, Inc.  
Date: July 1997



The Lodge, east façade, showing copper canopy over original entrance and jigsaw-tree-design shutters, 1991. Source: Preliminary Historical Assessment of the Wilson Estate, prepared for National Institutes of Health by Robinson & Associates, Inc., September 1991.