



MONTGOMERY COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
THE MARYLAND NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

September 4, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Clare Lise Kelly *CLK*
Research and Designation Coordinator
Historic Preservation Office

SUBJECT: Historic Resource Evaluation: M-NCPPC Park Resources – An Amendment to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the following resources for designation on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, and interim listing on the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*.

- Wheaton Youth Center (31/48), 11711 Georgia Avenue;
- Stubbs Barn (31/3-2), 2000 Shorefield Road, Wheaton Regional Park;
- Rock Creek Recreation Center (36/90), 7901 Meadowbrook Lane;
- Pinecrest Recreation Center (32/31), 301 St. Lawrence Drive;
- Ken-Gar—Palisades Recreation Center (31/49), 4140 Wexford Drive;
- Viers Mill Recreation Center (31/50), 4425 Garrett Park Road;
- Norbeck Rosenwald School (23/113-2), 4101 Muncaster Mill Road.

Staff finds the following resource has been too greatly altered to merit Master Plan designation:

- Stubbs House (31/3-1), 2000 Shorefield Road, Wheaton Regional Park;

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

The Park Resources Amendment considers eight properties owned or maintained by M-NCPPC Parks Department. These resources are being evaluated now because they have been nominated for historic designation. The Wheaton Youth Center has been nominated by Historic Preservation staff at the request of the Historic Preservation Commission. The resource is threatened with demolition by a county project to construct a new community center. The Stubbs House has been nominated by a citizen as a response to a plan for demolition by the Department of Parks. The remainder of the resources—the Stubbs Barn, and the five recreation centers—have been nominated by the Cultural Resources Stewardship Section of the Department of Parks.

None of these resources is currently listed on the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*, the inventory of historic sites published in 1979. Two resources were previously identified on the *Locational Atlas*, and were subsequently evaluated and removed from the Atlas: the Stubbs House, which was listed individually, and the Norbeck School, which was listed as part of the Norbeck Historic District. Further discussion about these previous evaluations follows below.

A research form for each resource, completed by the nominator, summarizes the architecture and history of each resource. These forms are available online at http://www.montgomeryplanning.org/historic/Park_Resources/ParkResourcesAmendment2013.shtm.

Historic preservation staff has prepared a Draft Amendment for the Historic Preservation Commission's consideration. This document reflects staff's recommendations:

http://www.montgomeryplanning.org/historic/Park_Resources/documents/ParkResourcesAmendment.pdf.

This is a proposed amendment to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* which, if ultimately approved and adopted, would extend full protection to the resources of the Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the County Code. The Staff Draft reflects staff's recommendations for designation of the proposed resources. Once the HPC has considered public testimony and public submissions, deliberated issues, and taken its vote, changes will be made to the Amendment to reflect the HPC's recommendations. These recommendations will be incorporated into a Public Hearing Draft Amendment, which will be transmitted to the Planning Board for its review. Final decisions on designations to the Master Plan are made by the County Council.

DISCUSSION

#31/48 Wheaton Youth Center (1963), 11711 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring

The Wheaton Youth Center (Wheaton Community Recreation Center), at 11711 Georgia Avenue, is the subject of a redevelopment plan by the Montgomery County government. The planned project proposes the removal of the recreation center and the adjacent Wheaton Library to be replaced by one central facility. The Wheaton Youth Center is owned by M-NCPPC and programmed by the County Recreation Department, while the library is owned by Montgomery County. After a major renovation and expansion in the 1980s, the library no longer retains architectural integrity. At the direction of the Historic Preservation Commission, historic preservation staff conducted research on the Wheaton Youth Center.

The HPC has received correspondence from County Executive Isiah Leggett who states that the Wheaton Community Recreation Center no longer meets the needs of residents due to the age of the facility. Yet it is worth considering that, rather than being simply obsolete or outdated, this mid-century resource is now of sufficient age to be considered historic. It is the obligation of the Historic Preservation Commission to consider the historic and architectural significance of resources in an effort to preserve and protect the county's architectural legacy. As the HPC well knows, it is possible with imagination to preserve a significant historic site, yet adapt the resource to meet today's needs.

Professors Isabelle Gournay and Mary Corbin Sies, of the University of Maryland, have written to the HPC to urge historic designation of the Wheaton Youth Center, finding that the resource is a "gem of Baby Boom Modernism at both the national and international level." Their assessment is well-founded, since Gournay and Corbin Sies have conducted a statewide survey of Modern Movement resources in Maryland, as well as an indepth study of the work of Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon, architects of the Wheaton Youth Center.

Staff finds that this resource is highly significant both architecturally and historically. The resource meets five of the preservation ordinance's nine criteria (see p.v of the Amendment for the complete list of criteria).

The Wheaton Youth Center is architecturally unique in the county. Designed by Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon, the Wheaton Youth Center won an award from the American Institute of Architect's Potomac Valley Chapter and was featured in the first edition of the AIA's *Guide to the Architecture of Washington DC* (1965). The iconic curved and vaulted roof is a design motif repeated throughout the complex and is emblematic of mid-century modernism. As professors Gournay and Corbin Sies state, the "design demonstrates a degree of skill and originality in the highest caliber."

The resource represents the work of Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon, a leading modernist architectural firm whose work has recently received recognition through numerous National Register listings in the county and in Washington DC. The principal architect was Arthur Keyes, known for his ability to create innovative yet economic designs to suit his clients' needs. The Wheaton Youth Center has increased significance since other custom projects designed by Arthur Keyes in Montgomery County have recently been lost, including the award-winning Harold Hirschberg House (1951), in Bethesda, and Arthur Keyes House (1960), a cantilevered retreat built along the Potomac.

The Wheaton Youth Center has historic significance for representing the youth culture of the post-war era. In 1956, the Commission embarked on a new initiative to build a series of youth centers to meet the needs of teenagers. From 1965 to 1970, the facility was a major local music venue, offering concerts ranging from indigenous teen bands to national recording artists, reaching a regional audience in the days before the large-scale concert venue. Musicians who played at the Wheaton Youth Center included Rod Stewart, Iggy Pop, Bob Seger, and Led Zeppelin.

The Wheaton Youth Center retains a high level of integrity inside and out. A renovation of the courtyard removed the historic board fence. Yet the entrance gateway, a character defining feature, remains in place. Storm drains placed near the entrance detract from the setting but not from its overall significance. An airlock foyer was built under the front porch in a compatible manner.

Staff recommends the Wheaton Youth Center for historic designation as it meets several criteria of the Historic Preservation Ordinance: 1(a) has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of Montgomery County; 1(d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the Wheaton area; 2(a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a youth center designed in a modernist style; 2(b) represents the work of architectural firm Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon, master designers of modernist architecture; and 2(c) possesses high artistic values, having won recognition for its distinctive architectural design.

The environmental setting recommended by staff is the entire property, being 2.3 acres, excluding the master planned right of way for Georgia Avenue.

#31/3-1 Stubbs House (c1850), 2000 Shorefield Road, Wheaton Regional Park

The Stubbs House is being nominated for historic designation by Larry Stubbs, a descendant of the family who built the house. The research was completed by consultant Susan Soderberg. This is one of two resources nominated in relation to the Stubbs Farm, located in Wheaton Regional Park, the other being the Stubbs Barn (see following section).

The Stubbs House was previously listed in the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*. It was evaluated in 1989, as part of the Kensington-Wheaton area Master Plan. The HPC, the Planning Board, and the County Council concurred that the resource did not merit designation. It was then removed from the Locational Atlas.¹ The Stubbs House has been abandoned for some years. The Department of Parks has no plans for the re-use of this structure.

Ms. Soderberg has conducted research on this property. She finds that the resource has historic merit for representing the first development of summer country retreats by federal government employees; because the owner and family had connections with and hosted prominent national political figures, and was involved in Irish-American politics of the early 19th century; and because the farm was a Confederate encampment site during General Jubal Early's raid on Washington July 11-12, 1864.

¹ *Approved and Adopted Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington-Wheaton*, M-NCPPC, May 1989, pp164-165.

The nomination states the Stubbs House is also significant as the only remaining house representing the farming community that surrounded Mitchell's Crossroads, predecessor to Wheaton; a visual landmark in the Wheaton Regional Park; and an example of a large country house with a blend of mid-19th century architectural styles. Original features include a cross gable roof and 6/6 wood windows.

Staff disagrees with the assessment of significance for this resource, finding that it has been too altered to merit designation. Though the house dates from c1850, significant changes to the resource have had a negative impact on its character. The structure was encased in brick siding between c1940 and 1959 and Gothic Revival bargeboard was removed. The original open front porch has essentially been replaced with a full-width one-story addition. The original porch was three-bays wide with a steeply pitched hipped roof. It was replaced by 1959 with a three-bay addition encased in brick and surmounted by a balcony with railing. The upper level window centered above the porch was replaced with door to access the porch roof which by then had a flattened pitch. After c1985, this front addition was expanded to the full five-bay width of the front façade. Numerous additions have been constructed on the rear and side elevations, including a double-wide trailer that has been connected to the house in the back.

Given the level of change that has occurred to the building, in addition to its previous removal from the Locational Atlas, staff does not recommend this resource for historic designation.

#31/3-2 Stubbs Barn (1843), 2000 Shorefield Road, Wheaton Regional Park

The Stubbs Barn was not mentioned in the 1975 survey form of the Stubbs House, which was the basis for its listing on the Locational Atlas (though a photograph was included in the survey file). This was not unusual for the time early in the preservation program, when focus was given to primary residences and farm outbuildings were often not researched or evaluated.

The Stubbs Barn has been nominated for designation by Cultural Resources Stewardship staff who completed research for the property. It has generally been the policy of the HPC to evaluate barns as part of the farm complex, including primary residence and other ancillary farm buildings.² In this case, the house has been greatly altered, while the barn has a high level of integrity. In addition, the house and the barn are located on separate parcels, while both are within the Wheaton Regional Park.

Staff recommends the barn for historic designation. It is a fine example of a bank barn constructed in 1843 which has been little altered. The construction date of the barn has been verified through dendrochronology. The Department of Parks plans to use the barn to enhance Brookside Gardens' mission through educational interpretation. The structure has recently been cleaned out of refuse and aged farm equipment.

Staff recommends the Stubbs Barn for historic designation as it meets the following criteria of the Preservation Ordinance: 1(a) has value as part of the agricultural heritage of the county, representing mid-19th century diversification of farming; 1(d) as the farm owned by the Stubbs family for over a century, exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the Wheaton area; 2(a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of an English-type bank barn.

The Department of Parks staff has requested an environmental setting that fits tightly about the barn. The practice of the HPC has been to designate the entire parcel as the environmental setting, in accordance with the Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A-2. The parcel on which the Stubbs Barn is located is P832, being 16.36 acres. This parcel is substantially smaller than the 165.5 acre farm on which the barn was originally built, yet it is large enough to convey the historic farm context of the barn. Staff recommends designating

²Amendments to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* that have included designation of farm complexes have included Darnestown-Travilah (1996), Damascus-Goshen (2009), and Upper Patuxent (2012).

parcel P832 as the environmental setting. Parks staff has expressed concern about other non-historic buildings that are located on the parcel. Language has been included in the Draft Amendment (p.9) to identify the 20th century house, also known as the Armstrong House, and ancillary park structures (shown on the map and aerial view, p.8) as non-contributing resource, which affords greater leniency in their review.

M-NCPPC RECREATION CENTERS

The Cultural Resources Stewardship Section of the Department of Parks has submitted nominations for five recreation centers which have been identified as representing each of five key time periods of the M-NCPPC park system.

#36/90 Rock Creek Recreation Center (c1940), 7901 Meadowbrook Lane, Chevy Chase

Representing the first era of park recreation buildings, from 1927-1940, the Rock Creek Recreation Center, currently known as Meadowbrook Recreation Building, is one of the earliest extant purpose-built recreation buildings in the county park system. The stone and timberframe structure is a fine example of parkitecture, a type of rustic park building pioneered by the National Park Service. Another historic resource of this type and time period was Kensington Cabin (1934), which was designated a historic site last year. Adjacent to Rock Creek Recreation Center is Meadowbrook Stables (1934), which is an existing a Master Plan historic site.

This resource also represents the work of Howard Cutler, an accomplished architect best known for his Classical Revival and Art Deco schools in the 1920s-1930s when he was principal school architect for Montgomery County. Cutler has been credited with the transformation of Montgomery County school architecture through his standards of professionalism and academic vision. Cutler-designed schools that are Master Plan designated historic sites include Colesville School (1929), Chevy Chase Elementary School (1930) and Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School (1935). Cutler designed the Rock Creek Recreation Center with his daughter Katherine Cutler [Ficken], who collaborated with him on other projects in this era.³

Staff recommends the Rock Creek Recreation Center for historic designation as it meets the following Ordinance criteria: 1(a) has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State or Nation; 1(d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities; 2(a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The recommended environmental setting is 44.76 acres, as shown on the environmental setting map, excluding the Master Planned Right of Way for Beach Drive. The Rock Creek Recreation Center is in active use as a recreation center. Proposed site changes associated with normal park operations may be done through staff-level review.

#32/31 Pinecrest Recreation Center (c1944-1946), 301 St. Lawrence Drive, Silver Spring

The Pinecrest Recreation Center, built during World War II, represents the second era of park recreation centers. Located in the Pinecrest Local Park, this resource is in active use as a recreation center. Given a house-like character, this facility was designed to fit compatibly with the surrounding residential community.

Though this resource has been altered with vinyl siding and replacement windows, this resource retains its original multi-gabled form, and configuration of windows. This World War II era purpose built recreation center retains its original form, structure, and detailing, including stone chimneys. Staff recommends the Pinecrest Recreation Center for historic designation as it meets the following criteria of the Historic

³Karin Alexis, Government Architecture in Montgomery County, First Half of the 20th Century," HPC, 1988, pp123-

Preservation Ordinance: 1(a) has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State or Nation; 1(d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities; 2(a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The recommended setting is the boundary of the five-acre park in which the resources is located, not including master planned rights of way. Proposed site changes associated with normal park operations may be done through staff-level review.

#31/49 Ken-Gar--Palisades Recreation Center (c1942-44; 1956), 4140 Wexford Drive, Kensington

As a World War II federal surplus building, this facility represents the third phase of park recreation buildings. The Ken-Gar--Palisades Recreation Center is composed of two "temps" or temporary buildings that had been used during the war at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, in White Oak. The Commission recently voted to designate the 1946 Naval Ordnance Lab as a historic site (33/25), as part of the White Oak Sector Plan. The two structures were assembled at the Ken-Gar – Palisades Park in 1956, to form one L-shaped structure. This resource retains a high level of integrity, with original vertical siding, and original horizontal-muntin windows. Located in the Ken-Gar – Palisades Local Park, the recreation center is in active use.

Staff recommends the Ken-Gar – Palisades Recreation Center for historic designation as it meets the following criteria of the Historic Preservation Ordinance: 1(a) has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State or Nation; 1(d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities; 2(a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The recommended setting is the boundary of the park, being 19.85 acres, which may include a portion of the master planned right of way for Beach Drive. Proposed site changes associated with normal park operations may be done through staff-level review.

#31/50 Viers Mill Recreation Center (1954), 4425 Garrett Park Road, Wheaton

This resource represents the fourth era of park recreation buildings, built during the suburbanization era of the 1950s. The modernist structure has a simple form with massive chimney, widely overhanging eave sheltering a patio, and narrow privacy windows placed high on the wall. The integrity of the resource has been diminished as an oversize gable-end chimney has been filled in with brick. Yet the resource retains its overall character and has not otherwise been substantially changed.

Staff recommends the Viers Mill Recreation Center for historic designation as it meets the following criteria of the Historic Preservation Ordinance: 1(a) has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State or Nation; 1(d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities; 2(a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The recommended setting is the boundary of the Veirs Mill Local Park⁴ that lies north of Garrett Park Road, which may include a portion of the master planned right of way. Proposed site changes associated with normal park operations may be done through staff-level review.

⁴The historic spelling of the resource is V-I-E-R-S Mill Recreation Center. At some point since the construction of this resource (and after 1964), the park and the recreation center have become known as V-E-I-R-S Mill. This is not consistent with the spelling of local placenames including the historic Viers Mill, or current Viers Mill Road, Viers Mill Baptist Church, or Viers Mill Elementary School.

#23/113-2, Norbeck Rosenwald School (1927), 4101 Muncaster Mill Road, Rockville

A key community building of the historic African American community known as Mount Pleasant, the Norbeck Rosenwald School was built in 1927 on the site of a previous 1872 school. This resource was previously listed on the Locational Atlas as a contributing resource in the Norbeck Historic District (Resource 23/113), a larger area that included black and white settlements. The Norbeck Historic District was evaluated in 1985 and removed from the Atlas. At that time, Mount Pleasant M E Church, next to the school, was designated a Master Plan site (23/113-1).

In 2002, the Maryland Historical Trust evaluated Norwood Rosenwald School as part of the Intercounty Connector study project and found the Norbeck School to be National Register eligible. Evaluators determined not only the 1927 school building to be historically significant, but also the site, for its historic association with the earlier 1872 school--one of the earliest black schools in the county.

Rosenwald Schools were designated National Treasures in 2011 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. From the National Trust website comes this history:

In 1912, Booker T. Washington approached philanthropist Julius Rosenwald about his concept to build rural schools desperately needed for African American children across the segregated south. That partnership sparked an initiative that eventually created more than 5300 schools, vocational shops and teacher's homes across 15 states in the South and Southwest from 1912-1932.

These schools now are 80-100 years old, and many suffer from abandonment, neglect, or lack of resources for continued use by the communities they once served. In 2002, the National Trust placed Rosenwald Schools on the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places list and created a special initiative to help raise awareness, find new uses, provide resources, and assist in the preservation and rehabilitation of the aging school buildings.

"Rosenwald Schools of Maryland" is a National Register multiple property documentation completed in 2010 by Susan Pearl. The study documents 15 Rosenwald Schools in Montgomery County, of which three are still standing. The Norbeck School has the highest integrity of remaining Rosenwald schools. The Sandy Spring school, on Brooke Road, has been converted into residence, while the Poolesville school, 19200 Jerusalem Road, was converted into a county maintenance facility and has low integrity. Historian Nina Clarke has reported that the Smithville School (MP site 33/24) was built with Rosenwald funds, but no documentation has been found to substantiate this.⁵

Based on this additional research and historic context, staff supports this nomination for the Norbeck Rosenwald School for historic designation as an individual site. The facility operated as a school until 1951. The building became a community center by 1964. In 2005, the school was transferred from the Board of Education to Montgomery County. By agreement, M-NCPPC manages the site.

Staff recommends the Norbeck Rosenwald School for historic designation, finding it meets the following criteria: 1(a) has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State or Nation; 1(d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities; 2(a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The recommended setting is the entire parcel, which is about half an acre.

⁵Rosenwald study available at <http://www.preservationmaryland.org/programs/rosenwald-schools/>. Nina H. Clarke & Lillian B. Brown, *History of Black Public Schools of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1872-1961*. Also see www.rosenwald.fisk.edu

Attachments:

- Correspondence received to date
- Research forms (MIHP Forms) for each resource
- M-NCPPC Park Resources Amendment

Documents available online at: www.montgomeryplanning.org/historic/parkresources/

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED TO DATE
9-3-2013



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20850

RECEIVED
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JUL 30 2013

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL
PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Isiah Leggett
County Executive

July 25, 2013

Mr. William Kirwan
Acting Chairman
Historic Preservation Commission
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dear Mr. Kirwan:

Thank you for your letter of concern regarding the historic significance of the Wheaton Youth Center (also known as the Wheaton Neighborhood Recreation Center). County staff has been in contact with Mr. Whipple and Historic Preservation staff to discuss the Youth Center. I understand that an evaluation of the historical significance of this site is already underway and the results are scheduled to be presented to the Historic Preservation Commission during its August 2013 meeting.

County staff who have been involved with renovations to the Wheaton Youth Center are also working with Historic Preservation staff to identify any alterations to the building and site. At this time the County has started the process of designing the proposed Wheaton Library/Community Recreation and Gilchrist Center facility. This project has been identified as important because it is necessary to provide the citizens of this area with an improved facility that will meet their needs.

Due to the ages of both the Wheaton Library and the small size of the Wheaton Neighborhood Community Center; these individual buildings no longer provide for those needs. The outcome of this study may heavily impact the County's ability to properly serve this community, but the County will wait for the Historic Preservation Commission to decide on the historic significance of the Wheaton Youth Center this August.

Sincerely,

Original signed by
Isiah Leggett
Isiah Leggett
County Executive

IL:ag

cc: Françoise Carrier, Planning Board Chair
Jan Wilson, Project Manager
Suresh Patel, Team Leader



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

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1 September 2013

Bill Kirwan,
Chair, Historic Preservation Commission,
Montgomery County Planning Commission
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Kirwan:

We heard from Clare Kelly that Montgomery County has plans to replace the iconic Wheaton Youth Center with a brand new facility. We would like to urge, instead, that Montgomery County seek landmark nomination and protection for this significant structure and explore how it might be adapted to meet the county's present needs.

In 2001, we were entrusted by the Maryland Historical Trust to conduct a state wide survey of Modern Movement resources. We spent a lot of time researching the work of Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon, the designers of Wheaton's Youth Center, who played a key role in introducing a user-friendly, site-specific brand of "Situating Modernism" to the Capital Region, an idiom which has withstood the test of time. We were instrumental in having their Carderock Springs community placed on the National Register of Historic Places. We have just started working with the City of Rockville to help protect another KLC-designed community, New Mark Commons. Clare Kelly refers to our research in her compelling nomination for the Youth Center.

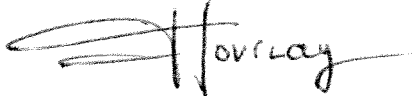
Wheaton's Youth Center is a gem of Baby Boom Modernism at both the national and international level. The way its torii gate motif addresses Georgia Avenue is unique and exceedingly gracious. Its design demonstrates a degree of skill and originality of the highest caliber. From a sociological standpoint the Youth Center, as clearly demonstrated by Clare Kelly, is also historically significant.

As you know, your alma mater, the University of Maryland's School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, is placing a premium on the preservation of Recent Past resources and on their adaptive reuse. We strongly urge that the Wheaton Youth Center be protected from demolition. Studies should be conducted to analyze how it can be restored and enlarged so that it can serve current needs while preserving its historic significance and physical integrity. Working towards

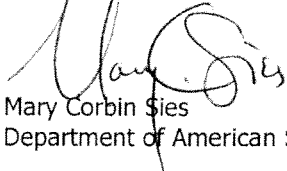
these goals would provide a fantastic opportunity for a design and/or historic preservation studio.

Please do not hesitate to contact us for additional feedback.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Isabelle Gournay". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

Isabelle Gournay
School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mary Corbin Sies". The signature is cursive and somewhat compact, with a large initial "M" and "C".

Mary Corbin Sies
Department of American Studies