Form 10-300 (July 1969)

S

Z

ш

Washington

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

i	PH	002	21	9	6	2
STATE:						

CODE

11

DATE

District of Columbia

ATIONAL	REGISTI	EROF	HISTORI	CPLACES
INVEN	ITORY _	NOMIN	JATION	FORM

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY DATE ENTRY NUMBER (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) MAR 1 6 1972 I. NAME COMMON: The Highlands AND/OR HISTORIC: Zartman House, Sidwell Friends School 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: 3825 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE COUNTY: CODE CODE 001 District of Columbia 11 District of Columbia 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY **ACCESSIBLE** OWNERSHIP STATUS (Check One) TO THE PUBLIC Yes: ☐ District Public Public Acquisition: x Building X Occupied K Restricted ☐ In Process ☐ Site 😠 Private ☐ Structure Unoccupied Unrestricted ☐ Both ☐ Being Considered Object Preservation work ☐ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Agricultural Government ☐ Park Comments Transportation ☐ Industrial Commercial Private Residence Other (Specify) ☐ Military K Educational Religious Museum Entertainment Scientific OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Sidwell Friends School STREET AND NUMBER: 3825 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Washington District of Columbia 11 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Recorder of Deeds STREET AND NUMBER: Sixth and D Streets, N.W. CODE Washington District of Columbia 11 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY Proposed District of Columbia Additions to the National Regis ENTRY ter of Historic Places Recommended by the Joint Committee on Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: March 7, 1968

A Federal State County | Local DATE OF SURVEY: March 7, 1968 State NUMBER DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: National Capital Planning Commission STREET AND NUMBER: USE 1325 G Street, N.W.

7,	DESCRIPTION							
					(Check One)			
CONDITION	Excellent	Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed		
	(Check One)				(Check One)			
	X Alte	red	Unaltered		Moved	🔀 Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Highlands, set back approximately 200' from Wisconsin Avenue on a slight rise, is approached by a semi-circular drive. Facing southwest, this late Georgian, yellow rubblestone country house has a central block 45' (3 bays across the front) by 35' deep with a gabled roof and one large stone and brick chimney at each gabled end. Two lower, modified-gambrel-roofed wings, 19' (one bay across the front) by 48' (3 bays deep) flank the central block and project beyond it in the front and rear so that the house is H-shaped in plan. Another low wing to the northwest of a corresponding rubblestone construction was erected by Admiral Grayson in 1935. Due to the sloping site, the main block stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories above grade in front and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the rear, while the two wings are one-story high in front and two in the rear.

The principal exterior changes to the house since its erection have occurred in the porches on the front and rear and in the raising of the gabled roof over the central block. According to early reports, a 2-story wooden porch with open top story originally sheltered both front and rear facades. Around 1840 the front porch was replaced by the present portico, and the ridge line of the roof was heightened and dormers added, making the third story of the house habitable. It was during this renovation that the 18"-thick stone chimneys, which also had to be raised because of the increased pitch of the of roof, were finished off in brick. In 1926 Admiral Grayson raised the pitch \circ f the roof over the central block again, retaining the dormers, and thus gained a full third story. At the same time, Grayson replaced the rear porch with a flagstone terrace, stabilized the deteriorating fabric with new materials, and remodeled the interior.

The main block of the front facade is now sheltered by the 1840 portico which consists of four, evenly-spaced, square red-brick columns rising through two stories to a wide wooden entablature. The pitched roof of the portico is continuous with that over the main block. A low gabled wall projecting out at each corner of the main block may be a vestige of the former 2-story porch. The front entrance in the center of the main block is a six-panelled wooden door, with four sidelights on each side, surmounted by a large elliptical fanlight and stone arch. Flanking the door on either side is a 6/6-light doublehung window with flat lintel and green louvered shutters. The second floor has three similar windows, while the two gable-ended wooden dormers in the attic have 8/8-light double-hung wooden sash windows. Each wing has a 6/6light double-hung, shuttered window on the principal facade.

On the rear facade, an open flagstone terrace projecting out from the first story of the central block has ornamental black cast-iron railings and curving stairs at each end leading down to the basement or garden level. the exception of two attic dormers, all of the windows on the rear facade have green panelled shutters which predate the 1926 renovation.

Prior to Dr. Grayson's extensive interior alterations in 1926, the central entrance door opened into a small square hall. On either side of the hall there was a small square room; the left room contained the stairway to the second floor. Two doors at the end of the hall led into double parlors at the back of the house. The side wings each contained three rooms. The cenred entrance door now opens into a long rectangular hall (12' x 34') with a uble turn staircase, which dates from 1926, to the left of the door.

(Continued on Form 10-300a)

S
Z
0
_
⊢
O
-
2
-
S
Z
_
ш
لئا
S

SIGNIFICANCE						
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)						
Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	. 🗌 18th Century .	20th Century .			
15th Century	17th Century	19th Century				
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) erected 1817-27						
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check	one or More as Appropria	te)	•			
Abor iginal .	☐ Education	□ Political	Urban Planning			
· Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	X Other (Specify)			
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	· losophy	National and			
Agriculture	☐ Invention '	Science .	Local History			
X Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture				
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-				
Commerce	Literature	itarian				
Communications	☐ Military	Theater				
Conservation	Music	Transportation				

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Joint Committee on Landmarks has designated the Highlands a Category II Landmark of importance which contributes significantly to the cultural heritage and visual beauty of the District of Columbia. Erected between 1817 and 1827 by Joseph Nourse, the first Register of the Treasury, the Highlands is one of Washington's few extant late Georgian country homes. family who owned and lived in the house for a century were prominent Washingtonians whose friends included Dolly Madison, Thomas Jefferson and other figures of national importance. In the 20th century, the Highlands was the residence of Admiral Grayson, President Wilson's personal physician, and later of Allen Dulles, Director of the CIA. It now serves as the administrative offices of the Sidwell Friends School.

Joseph Nourse emigrated from London in 1769, settled in Virginia, served in the Revolutionary Army and was appointed by President Washington to serve as Register of the Treasury in 1789. After having lived in Dumbarton House (Georgetown) from 1803-13, Nourse moved to the country where the Washington Cathedral now stands, naming the site Mount Alban. In 1817 he is reported to have bought 130 acres north of Uriah Forrest's Rosedale estate in Georgetown Heights (now Cleveland Park) for his son, Charles J. Nourse, as a wedding gift. Sometime between 1817 and 1827, Joseph Nourse built the Highlands-named after his daughter-in-law's family home in Buck's County, Pennsylyania.

According to tradition, Thomas Jefferson donated the boxwood springs from which a great garden flourished. The wistaria which surrounded the house is reputed to have been a gift of Dr. Caspar Wistar, who brought the sprigs from Japan. In the 1830's Anthony Morris, father of Mrs. Charles Nourse, settled at the Highlands after having served as U.S. Minister to Spain. Dolly Madison was a close friend of the Morris family and frequently visited the house. Charles J. Nourse lived in the house until his death in 1851, when the property passed to his children, Mary, Rosa, and James Nourse. In 1903, a newspaper account described the Highlands estate as a self-sufficient farm in the midst of the fashionable suburbs.

On January 21, 1913, 2 acres of the property were sold to Thomas Sidwell, Nourse family. On January 16, 1920, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, President principal of Sidwell Friends School, with twenty acres remaining with the ilson's personal physician, purchased the house and property, by then reduced to 19 acres. The house was extensively restored and the interior modified for the Graysons by Peabody, Wilson and Brown, architects, in 1926. After Asson's death in 1938, his widow leased the house to Count André de Limux Attache to the French Embassy, and later to John Hay Whitney. ne cold another 39,380 square feet to the Sidwell Friends School with eight (Continued on Form 10-300a)

Date

.....

FEB 8

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

TATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Y
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
MAD 1 6 1972	

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description - The Highlands

double parlor was converted by Grayson into one large room (18' \times 36'). The north wing contains Grayson's dining room, kitchen and powder room, while the south wing contains the library and guest room. The Grayson family living quarters on the second floor consisted of four bedrooms and two baths. The attic story has recently been converted to an apartment used as a residence by the Assistant Headmaster of Friends.

Notable interior details in the parlor include ornamental plasterwork and two identical black marble fireplaces at the north and south ends of the room. These are not original to the house. Two 6/6-light double-hung windows over low double doors flanked by full-length sidelights open onto the rear terrace and can be used as either doors or windows. The dining room has a fireplace with garlands and urns that was added in 1926, while the library has a simple dentilled fireplace surmounted by a large panel, which was moved slightly to the east in 1926. In the basement, the earliest section of the house, an old fireplace, rough stone walls and brick floor have been preserved of the original kitchen.

After the Sidwell Friends School purchased the Highlands in 1955, the house became the administration building for the school. Except for partitioning the dining room for offices and converting the third floor attic into a self-sufficient apartment, the school has made few physical changes to the house.

8. Significance - The Highlands

acres and the house remaining in her possession. Allen Dulles, Director of the CIA, leased the Highlands in 1954. On February 22, 1955, Sidwell Friends School purchased the house and the eight-acre tract for approximately \$750,000. At present, the Highlands, renamed Zartman House by the school, houses the administrative offices of Friends. Much of the land around the house is now used for playing fields.



