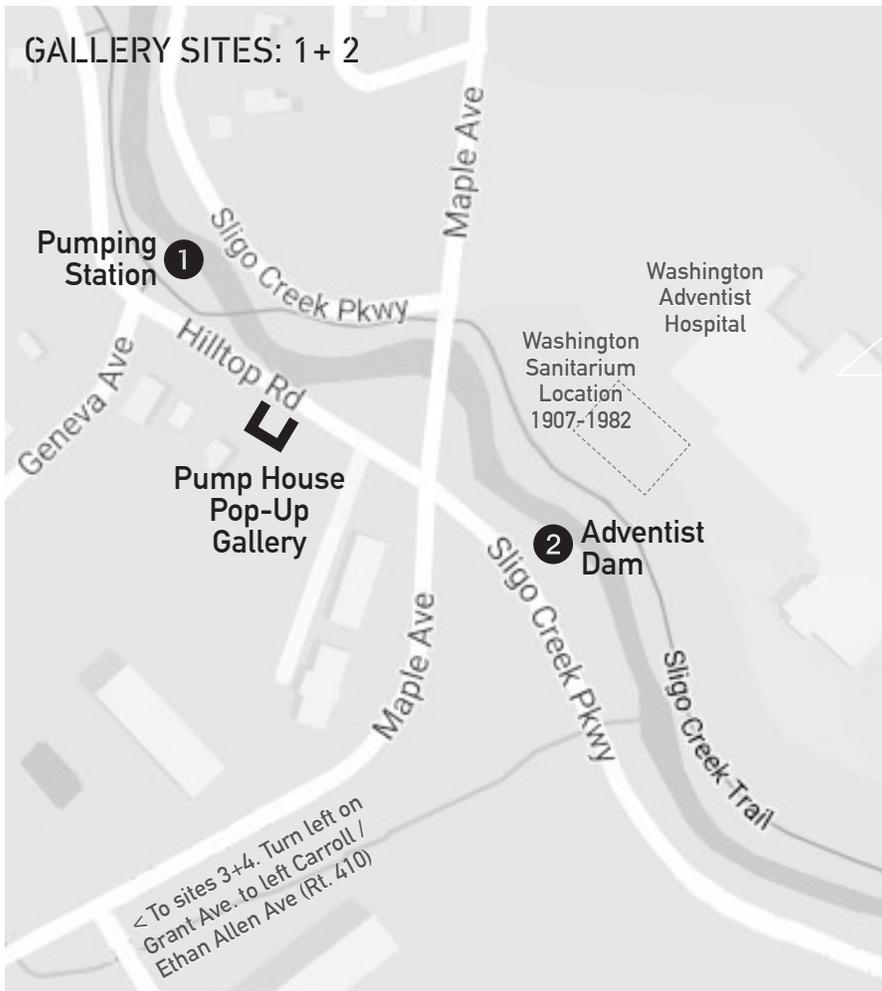


GALLERY SITES: 1 + 2



PUMP HOUSE POP-UP

SELF-GUIDED PHOTO TOUR

Take a walk back in time, and imagine life at the turn of the 20th century. Sepia-toned Van Dyke prints are waiting to be discovered in four key locations (two within walking distance of the gallery and two near Takoma Junction). These historic images are placed in the spots near where the photos were taken.

1 Pumping Station. The dam, filtration plant and pumping station remains are still visible. When Sligo Creek is low, the circular filtration building foundation can be seen in the water.

2 Adventist Dam. Lured by healing waters, Seventh-day Adventists built a sanitarium above Sligo Creek. They also flooded the creek to make a boating pond.

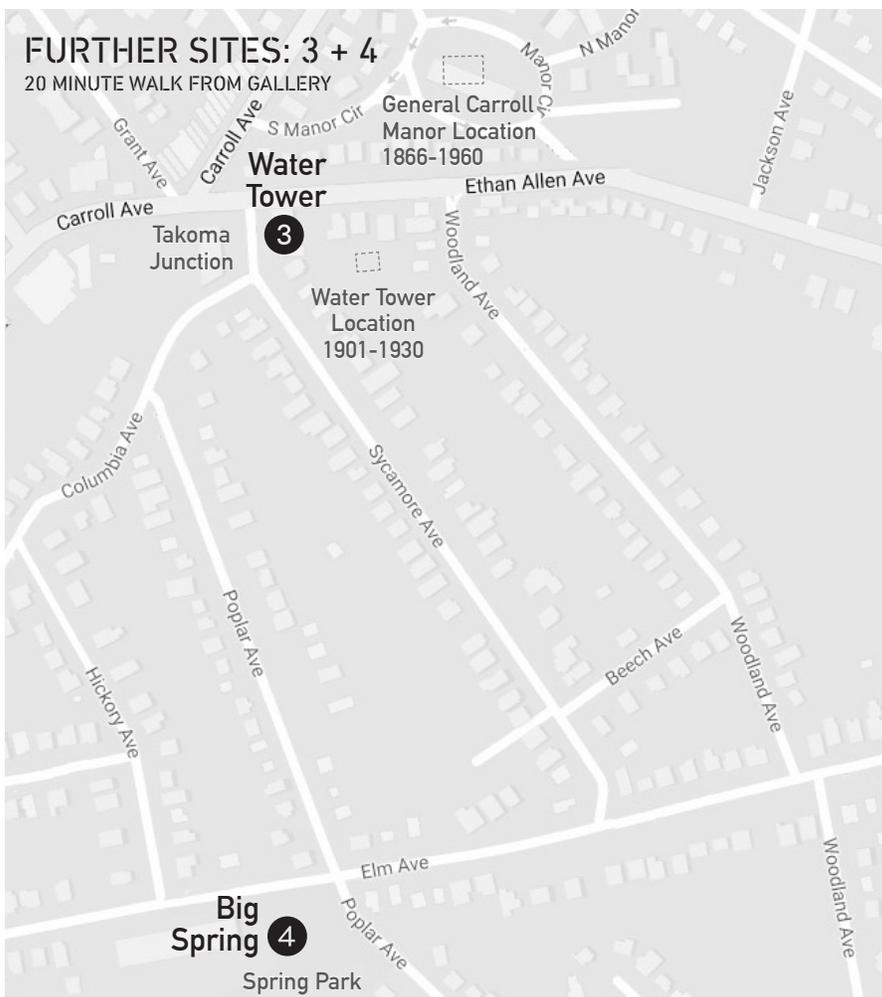
3 Water Tower. Built in 1901, a 140 foot, 50,000 gallon water tower loomed at the top of Takoma. The tower site is now in a residential back yard.

4 Big Spring. Still active at Spring Park, this spring once housed a brick structure that made it easier to gather cool water and also served as a bandstand in the summer.

The Van Dyke prints of historic photos—made at Pyramid Atlantic—have been placed at sites with permission from Montgomery Parks, M-NCPPC, the City of Takoma Park and a private home owner.

FURTHER SITES: 3 + 4

20 MINUTE WALK FROM GALLERY



Pump House Pop-Up was created by Pyramid Atlantic Art Center and made possible by City of Takoma Park Community Grants Program



PYRAMID ATLANTIC ART CENTER

pyramidatlanticartcenter.org
HYATTSVILLE, MD

PHOTO TOUR CAPTIONS

1 Pumping Station



◀ This unpublished photo from Historic Takoma shows several unidentified figures in front of the Pumping Station and Filtration Plant.

■ From 1900–1930, the collection of odd buildings pictured here stood on this site supplying fresh drinking water to a growing Takoma Park. Water from Sligo Creek was captured by the Pumping Station (back left) and sent to the Filtration Plant (back right) for purifying.

The Clear Well (round roof in front) stored the water until it was pumped to a 50,000 gallon tank water tower half a mile away on Ethan Allen Ave, near Takoma Junction.

■ Collecting water from Sligo Creek required the construction of a dam to gather water at the intake point. The figure walking across the dam toward the Clear Well (round roof) may well be George N. Day, the engineer who operated the pumps for the entire 20-year span.

3 Water Tower



◀ City officials test pumping hoses of the new water system in preparation for the grand opening on February 22, 1901. The Sligo Creek water had to be transported to 50,000-gallon storage tank; the stilts visible on the right are the base of the tower. The project took more than 18 months to complete at a cost of \$40,000 (paid for by a bond passed 86-13 by town residents).

■ A view east from the intersection of Carroll Avenue and Ethan Allen Avenues circa 1901, the tower stood 140 feet tall, just beyond the Sycamore intersection (near where you are standing). The stone wall at the left edge of the photo leads to Gen. Samuel Sprigg Carroll's manor house. And the trolley car helps date the picture, since the "Dinky Line" briefly ran between downtown Takoma and Wildwood summer resort on Sligo Creek between the years 1900 and 1906.

Photos courtesy of Historic Takoma and Ellen G. White Archives (Adventist archives)

2 Adventist Dam



◀ The boaters shown here are staff and patients from the Adventist Washington Sanitarium in the early

1920s. The couple in the front boat have been identified as Drs. Daniel and Laretta Kress. From 1915–1949, she was chief of the Maternity Hospital while he supervised the Sanitarium. The dam relics in present day Sligo are unsubstantiated as those built by the Adventists.

■ A four-story health resort known for its wide sun porches and dormer windows of colored glass, the Adventist Washington Sanitarium grandly crowned the ridge above Sligo Creek. The photo was taken at the same time as the boaters on the creek. The hospital opened in 1907 as part of the Seventh-day Adventist complex in Takoma Park that included the adjacent college at the north end of town and the publishing house plus world headquarters at Laurel and Carroll Avenues one mile south. The Sanitarium was demolished in 1982 after a 5-year effort by residents to save the structure.

4 Big Spring in Spring Park



◀ Take note of the "No Trespassing" on the Springhouse. For a brief period in 1898, a private company was given title to the spring. Protests ensued. The town council prevailed, showing that Takoma Park founder B.F. Gilbert had guaranteed free access to the

spring's water. The spring belonged to the public again, until the city declared it unfit to drink in 1947. Even capped, Big Spring continues to flow and has been restored as a wetland (no drinking allowed, however).

■ A postcard from the early 1900s shows the springhouse. Residents came daily to Elm and Poplar Avenues to take advantage of the cool, pure water freely available to all. The brick structure made it easier to gather water and served as a stage the bands that played on summer evenings.

■ B.F. Gilbert extolled the virtues of Takoma's pure spring water in his earlier advertisements. For a brief period in the 1880s it was even bottled and marketed in local Washington, D.C. stores, but it was too difficult to compete with commercial distributors. The bottles and labels were given up in favor of locals carrying home their own supply.