NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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 processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington

other names/site number United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home

2. Location

street & number 3700 North Capitol Street, N.W. not for publication ____
city or town Washington vicinity ____
state District of Columbia code DC county District of Columbia code 001
zip code 20011

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Joseph S. Wood – AFRH Federal Preservation Officer 10/17/07
Signature of certifying official Date

Armed Forces Retirement Home
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

DJ Maloney DAVID MALONEY DC SHPO 10-16-2007
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

DC Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service 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): _____

Patrick Andrus 12/5/2007
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
X public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
X district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing	
39	29	buildings
42	24	sites
43	39	structures
16	14	objects
140	106	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling
Domestic	Secondary Structure
Health Care	Hospital
Health Care	Medical Office
Recreation and Culture	Auditorium
Recreation and Culture	Monument/Marker
Recreation and Culture	Music Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Agricultural/Subsistence	Horticultural Facility
Agricultural/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuildings
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling
Domestic	Secondary Structure
Health Care	Hospital
Health Care	Medical Office
Recreation and Culture	Auditorium
Recreation and Culture	Sports Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival
Late Victorian: Renaissance Revival
Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Late Victorian: Second Empire
Late Victorian: Italianate
Late Victorian: Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian Romanesque
Late 19th/20th Century Revival: Classical Revival
Late 19th/20th Century Revival: Colonial Revival
Late 19th/20th Century Revival: Tudor Revival
Modern Movement: Moderne/Streamline Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; STONE: Granite; STUCCO
roof METAL: Tin; ASPHALT
walls BRICK; STONE: Granite, Marble; STUCCO; WOOD: Weatherboard
other

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

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)

__X__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

__X__ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

__X__ 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.

__X__ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military
Politics/Government
Social History
Health/Medicine
Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation
Agriculture
Archeology

Period of Significance 1842-1951

Significant Dates 1842
1851
1862

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Abraham Lincoln

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Degges, William H.
Cameron, Gilbert
Alexander, Barton Stone
Clark, Edward

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ previously listed in the National Register
_X_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
_X_ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
_X_ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: National Capital Region Property Disposal Division, GSA and National Trust for Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 272

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	0325697	4312306	3	18	0326014	4311413
2	18	0325928	4312066	4	18	0325918	4310952

_X_ 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 L. Trieschmann, C. Barton, and E. Eig/Architectural Historians
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date June 2007
street & number 1121 Fifth Street, N.W. telephone 202/393-1199
city or town Washington state DC 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 the SHPO or FPO.)
name Armed Forces Retirement Agency .

street & number 3700 North Capitol St, N.W. (PO Box 1303) telephone _____

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20011-8400

Paperwork Reduction Act 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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

Continued

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art
Religion	Religious Facility
Landscape	Natural Feature
Transportation	Road-Related (Vehicular)
Other: Administration	Business Office
Other: Security/Utility Maintenance	Correctional Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Recreation and Culture	Monument/Marker
Recreation and Culture	Music Facility
Recreation and Culture	Outdoor Recreation
Recreation and Culture	Work of Art
Religion	Religious Facility
Landscape	Natural Feature
Landscape	Street Furniture/Object
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related
Transportation	Road-Related (Vehicular)
Other: Administration	Business Office
Other: Security/Utility/ Maintenance	Public Works
Other: Security/Utility/ Maintenance	Energy Facility

Continued (alphabetically)

Architect/Builder	Baldwin & Pennington
	C.A. Schneider & Sons
	Entwistle & Barron
	Granger, Alfred H.
	Green, Bernard R.
	Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern
	Irwin Porter & Sons
	McAuley, Hugh N.
	McKimmie, George (Sr. and Jr.)
	Miller, Crosby P.
	Morgan, Richard
	Poindexter & Fleming
	Poindexter, William
	Porter & Lockie
	Smithmeyer, John L.
	Thompson, Launt
	Winfree, W.W.
	Wood, Donn & Deming
	Wright & McDermot

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Location

The 272-acre Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH-W or Home) is located approximately three miles north of the U.S. Capitol at 3700 North Capitol Street, N.W. in Washington, D.C. It is bounded by North Capitol Street on the east, Harwood Road to the northeast, Rock Creek Church Road on the northwest, Park Place to the west, and Irving Street on the south. The Eagle Gate at the intersection of Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street is presently the only entrance into the campus. This entry provides direct access to the northern portion of the campus known as Central Grounds, which includes the oldest built resources associated with the northern branch of the Military Asylum established in 1851 as well as the original 1842 farmhouse of George W. Riggs.

The property is located in the upper portion of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province, less than two miles from the Fall Line and the start of the Piedmont Province.[1] Elevations above sea level within the property range from 175 feet at the southern portion to approximately 325 feet above sea at its highest point. The property occupies the second-highest elevation in the District of Columbia. (Tenleytown's Fort Reno Park is the highest at 415 feet). A 1969 planning document prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers describes the Home's geological setting: "A high flat plateau is located within the northern apex of the triangular shaped portion of the property. Two main ridge lines run generally south from this plateau creating three major drainage valleys."[2]

Setting

The property is bounded by two nineteenth-century roads: Rock Creek Church Road to the west and Harewood Road to the northeast. In the 1950s, the District of Columbia extended Irving Street through property then within the boundaries of the Home, and its right-of-way became the new southern boundary. When the city extended North Capitol Street northward, its right-of-way became the eastern boundary. The Home is situated between the campus of The Catholic University of America to the east of North Capitol Street and the urban neighborhoods of Park View, Petworth, and Pleasant Plains (Howard University) to the west. The Washington Hospital Center and Veterans Affairs Medical Center border the property to the south. The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery and Rock Creek Church Yard and Cemetery/Saint Paul's Episcopal Church are located immediately north of the property.

Corn Rigs/Lincoln Cottage (Building 12)

Soon after purchasing the 197-acre estate of George Washington Riggs in 1851, the Military Asylum occupied the building today known as Lincoln Cottage (Building 12, see Figure 1). This two-and-a-half-story single-family dwelling was constructed as the home of Riggs circa 1842 to the designs of Washington carpenter and builder William H. Degges, and architect John Skirving. Corn Rigs, as the cottage was originally known, is illustrative of the Gothic Revival style, which was popular from about 1840 until 1890, with an asymmetrical floor plan, wood detailing, open gables adorned with sawn bargeboard and pinnacles, one-story porch with sawn detailing, canted bay window with hood molding, chimneys with diamond-shaped shafts, and chimneys with circular pots. The brick walls of the Gothic-inspired structure were clad in stucco prior to 1897.

The design for the house was based on drawings by accomplished Philadelphia architect John Skirving.[3] The specifications of materials and workmanship prepared by William Degges on July 23, 1842, for George Riggs were very detailed:

> The house to be two stories high, with basement 38 feet front, by 32 feet deep. Basement story 7 feet high in the clear, principal story 11 feet 6 inches high in clear. Second story 10 feet high in the clear, gable ends 10 feet high. All the walls to start from a footing four courses, falling back, each way, two inches each course to the proper thickness of the wall…Neat jack arches to all outside openings, and bricks on edge over all the lintels. All of the above brick work to be done in the best manner, of the best merchantable brick, - best Washington lime, and of the best sand that can be procured in the vicinity of the building…[4]

The specifications also documented John Skirving's involvement in the design of one of the most character-defining features of the house, the full-width porch on the south elevation, with the clause "Verandah on South side according to plan given by M John Skirving."[5]

Not long after its completion, Corn Rigs was enlarged by the addition of a one-and-a-half-story structure on the east side of the main block. The addition, finished in the Gothic Revival style with open gables trimmed in barge board, is believed to have been the design of John Skirving. Responsible for the design of the porch on the south elevation of Corn Rigs, Skirving was accomplished in the vocabulary of rural architecture in the fashion promoted by the works of A.J. Downing and is known to have provided the alteration plans and original designs for the homes of many prominent citizens including Congressman James Rollins and architect Thomas U. Walter.[6] Evidence of Skirving's connection with the addition

was found on a board attached to ceiling joists in the upper story in 2006 during renovation of the structure by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The dwelling, the only extant built resource associated with the property's ownership by Riggs, is currently undergoing preservation by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and will open to the public as a museum.

Landscape resources and archeological sites associated with or predating the Riggs period (1842-1851) include Lincoln Circle, Lincoln Cottage Grounds, Lincoln Cottage Archeological Site, Chapel Woods East and West, Enclosed Pasture, Meadow, Northeast Stand of Trees, Open Stand, Pasture Recreation Field, Quarter's Woods, South Recreation Field, Alfalfa Fields/Community Gardens, and Alfalfa Fields/Golf Course Driving Range. These resources were actively protected and enhanced by the Board of Commissioners of the Military Asylum and the successor Armed Forces Retire Home (AFRH).

Lincoln Circle is noted on maps as early as 1867 and would have an association with the initial landscape plan of the Military Asylum. It is possible that the circle was part of the landscape plan of Corn Rigs. Lincoln Cottage Grounds has been a manicured yard, dotted with large specimen trees that provide privacy and shade, since the design and construction of George W. Riggs' house in 1842. Most notable are the Ginkgos (Ginkgo biloba) southwest of the cottage. Chapel Woods East and West, both predating Corn Rigs, are deciduous wooded areas. The woods that surround the Rose Chapel (see Figure 19) east of Arnold Drive have been recorded in roughly the same outline around the knoll on all detailed maps of the property. The species of vegetation within the forest (mostly native with very little invasive alien vegetation) indicates that this forest stand has existed since well before the site was developed. Quarters' Woods and Open Stand are dense native forests that predate the Home. Providing a private setting for the officers' quarters, Quarters' Woods is enhanced with winding paths and roads that are consistent with the nineteenth-century picturesque landscape that characterizes the rest of the property under the ownership of the Military Asylum. Pershing Drive was carved through Open Stand, retaining woodland on either side of the road. The Enclosed Pasture, used as grazing land for the Home's dairy, is located at the juncture of property formerly owned by A.C. Whitney, William Corcoran, and George Riggs. First identified in an 1867 map, the Meadow is open sloping grassland that would have afforded views from Riggs' house all the way to the U.S. Capitol and the rest of downtown Washington, D.C. Today, that view is blocked by the Scott Building (Building 80, see Figure 20), but the Meadow continues to play an important role as open space within the site.

The Washington Branch of the Military Asylum, 1851-1858

Buildings constructed specifically for the Washington branch of the Military Asylum during the period between 1851 and 1858 include the Sherman Building (Building 14), Officer's Quarters One and Officer's Quarters Two (Buildings 1 and 2), and Carriage Houses 1A and 2A (Buildings 1A and 2A), with Barton S. Alexander serving as architect (see Figures 1 and 3). Presumably predating these buildings is Gilbert Cameron's Tool House (Building 2B). The Tool House is a one-story wood-frame structure with a gable roof (see Figure 4). The modest building is divided into two spaces, each with separate entries. The entry opening on the north elevation accesses the office space of carpenter and stonemason Gilbert Cameron. The entry opening on the east elevation leads to the larger storage space, where tools and materials were housed.

The largest and grandest building erected during this period was the original portion of the Sherman Building (Building 14, see Figures 1 and 2). While Alexander claimed authorship of the original design, it is clear that the 1849 Smithsonian Institution guided his vision. Cameron's 1852 contract stated:

> The character of the stone cutting will be in all respects similar to that of the Smithsonian Institution in this city - the face of the stone will be dressed in the same manner, the arises and corners the same, the window and door-sills and lintels and the splays of the jambs, the water-table, all plinths, columns and caps, brackets, corbels, battlements, arches, labels, mouldings, coping, chimneys and chimney caps, and in general all of the ornamental parts of the building will be of the dimensions shown on the drawings, or of such patterns as may be prescribed by the architect, and cut in a similar manner to the cutting on the corresponding parts of the Smithsonian Institution.[7]

Alterations and additions that have substantially impacted the Sherman Building's original Romanesque Revival style and massing have occurred since it was first completed and occupied in June 1857. The alterations begun in 1869 included the addition of an upper story to the center tower and a Second Empire-style mansard roof. By the conclusion of the alterations in 1872, the Sherman Annex (Building 15) was located on the north elevation of the building. The alterations and additions begun in 1887 eliminated the mansard roof and resulted in the Richardsonian Romanesque style collectively presented by the Sherman Building, Sherman Annex (Building 15), and Sherman North (Building 16). The resulting monumental design incorporates semi-circular arches, paired and triple windows with hooded molding and label stops, crenellated parapet walls, rounded corbelling, and towers with pinnacles (see Figures 1 and 2).

Officer's Quarters One and Two were completed in 1852 and 1854, respectively. As designed and originally constructed, the single-family dwellings were identical in form, style, and detailing. They stand two-and-a-half stories in height, covered by shallow-pitched cross-gabled roofs with square-butt slate shingles. The houses are constructed of smooth ashlar and ornamented with elements indicative of the Romanesque Revival style. These include the semi-circular single and paired window openings topped with projecting lintels, shallow stone parapets with buttresses, large paneled interior chimneys, and scrolled modillions placed to mimic corbelled decorations. The wrap-around porches are supported by narrow metal columns and detailed with a wrought-iron metal balustrade and ogee-molded boxed cornice with dentil molding. Each of the dwellings is augmented by a carriage house, which were rehabilitated to function as garages in the early part of the twentieth century. The wood-frame structures are one story in height with gable roofs finished with square-butt slate shingles, square louvered cupolas, overhanging eaves, and sawn bargeboard illustrative of the Gothic Revival style. The structures are clad in board-and-batten siding and have late-twentieth-century garage doors.

The United States Soldiers' Home, 1859-1972

A substantial number of buildings constructed at the Home date from the second half of the nineteenth century. Of these, nineteen buildings and twenty-seven structures and objects are extant, augmented by numerous landscape and circulation-related resources. The buildings include gatehouses, dormitories, single-family dwellings, a chapel, administration and office buildings, recreational halls, gazebos and bandstands, hospital, and secondary resources such as sheds and carriage houses.

The first of six gatehouses erected before 1972, Ivy Gate House (Building 90) was completed in 1860 to the designs of the architectural firm of Entwistle & Barron. This one-story building, clad in stucco, was designed in the Gothic Revival style with ornate wood detailing. The open gables and overhanging eaves of the multi-gabled roof are finished with sawn and nebuly bargeboard. A larger, one-and-a-half-story freestanding building (Building 90A) was added to the north after 1919, and these two structures were connected by a one-story hyphen (Building 90B) prior to 1944. With the creation of a new road between Seventh Street and the Home, the Park Road Gate House (Building 89) was built in 1869. The one-story building exhibits Italianate style elements such as a triple window on the south elevation, exceptionally shallow hipped-with-gable roof, overhanging ogee-molded boxed cornice with scrolled bracket and a molded architrave, and a squat interior brick chimney with panels, corbelling, and two circular pots. Subsequent alterations have extended the main block to the north, joining it with the once freestanding Buildings 89A and 89B.

In April 1873, the Governor of the Home authorized the construction of a "Gate Keeper's lodge, near the cemetery, of such style as shall be approved by the President of the Board." The first gate lodge to be constructed along the eastern boundary of the Home's site, the Cemetery Gate House (Building 21, see Figure 23) is a flamboyant example of the Gothic Revival style. Exhibiting such characteristics as a steeply pitched compound hipped roof with front-gabled dormers, intricate sawn woodwork with Gothic-inspired trusses, exposed rafter ends, and delicate iron cresting on the roof, the gate house is one of the finest examples of picturesque Gothic Revival architecture on the property. The one-and-a-half-story structure is constructed of granite with brick quoins and surrounds. The roof, capped by a hipped ventilator that reads like a cupola, is covered with square-butt and octagonal-shaped slate shingles. The gate house, completed in 1876, is believed to be the design of architect John L. Smithmeyer. In May 1877, the design and plans for a lodge at the "upper gate" was approved by the Board of Commissioners. The Eagle Gate House (Building 9, see Figure 5) was constructed adjacent to Eagle Gate, both dating from circa 1877. Executed in a Tudor Revival style, the modest high-style gate house stands one-and-a-half stories with a stucco finish that accentuates the half-timbering indicative of the style. The building is covered by a cross hipped roof with a jerkin head and exposed rafter ends.

Between 1870 and 1871, the imposing twin dwelling designed as Quarters 4 and 5 was constructed as Surgeons' Quarters. Similarly, Quarters 40 was completed as the Gardener's Quarters and later served as the home of the Secretary of the Treasurer. Both masonry structures were executed in the Second Empire style, which was popular in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, and are representative of a stylistic trend that occurred at the Home during the 1870s under the direction of architect Edward Clark. The highly ornate and symmetrical Quarters 4 and 5 has a one-story wrap-around porch with square posts ornamented by scrolled brackets, double-hung windows with wood lintels adorned with oval medallions, brick quoins, ogee-molded boxed cornice with modillions and bed molding, and a straight-sided mansard roof covered with octagonal-shaped slate tiles and pierced by segmentally arched dormers. In contrast, the modest-sized Quarters 40 stands one-and-a-half stories high with a brick ell. The sandstone-clad building has a straight-sided mansard roof, ogee-molded cornice, segmentally arched dormers and window openings, and a projecting entry bay. Quarters 4 and 5, rising two-and-a-half stories, is supported by carriage houses (Buildings 4A and 5A), which have been rehabilitated to serve as garages. The contemporaneous wood-frame buildings stand one story in height with gable roofs and ogee-molded boxed cornices with returns.

Rose Chapel (Building 42, see Figure 19) was also a product of the 1870s building campaign under Edward Clark. Constructed of Seneca sandstone from a Maryland quarry, Rose Chapel was the only purpose-built, freestanding religious structure to be built at the Home. Executed in a transitional interpretation of the Gothic

Revival style with strong influences from the Romanesque Revival, the chapel has an open nave plan with a projecting altar. The building has semi-circular-arched stained glass windows framed with sandstone surrounds, oculus vents, projecting front-gabled entry, and a steeply pitched front gable roof with a parapet. The sandstone bell tower, rising from the roof over the north elevation, has a gabled cap with bracketed buttresses and semi-circular-arched opening. Rose Chapel has remained in continuous religious use since its construction.

The Board of Commissioners' Office (Building 8), completed in 1871, is a one-story building modestly ornamented with a sandstone water table, square-edged brick surrounds with stone keystones and imposts, slate-clad hipped roof with ogee-molded cornice, modillions, and metal cresting. The central entry of the three-bay-wide building, which is clad in stucco, is indicated by an open gable with Gothic-designed king-post trusses. Now known as the Admissions Building, it is located to the southwest of Eagle Gate.

One of the last buildings constructed prior to the turn of the twentieth century was Stanley Hall (Building 20, see Figure 22) in 1895-1896. Builder W.W. Winfree constructed the two-story building in the Gothic Revival style to the designs of architect Bernard R. Green. Stanley Hall is built of blue and white Vermont marble with a multi-gabled slate roof. Its design called for minimal woodwork to ensure that it was fireproof. Stanley Hall replaced a basement room of the original Sheridan Building (now demolished) as the Home's recreation center and was originally used for performances, meetings, and concerts. In the 1960s, the hall was rehabilitated for use as a community hall and chapel.

The built structures and objects dating from before the turn of the twentieth century include such notable resources as two sundials, a single lamp post, hitching posts, sluices and culverts, bridges, commemorative war trophies, statues and monuments, gates and fencing, and the water tower. Additionally, the majority of the paved roads and paths that serve as the primary circulation system through the Home were completed prior to 1870. This includes portions of Arnold Drive, Eisenhower Drive, MacArthur Drive, Marshall Drive, Upper Hospital Road, Anderson Circle, and Lakes Circle.

The sundial to the south of the Scott Building (Building 80) was placed on the property circa 1860 and is believed to be the stone object ornamenting the landscape in front of the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) in the early 1860s.[8] A small, cast-iron sundial, dating from the 19970s, is located in the center of the paved walkway between the Sherman Building (Building 14) and the Scott Building (Building 80). A cast-iron lamp post, also from the 1870s, is located east of MacArthur Drive, just south of the Bandstand (Building 11). The lamp post was produced by the Welsbach Company and appears to have originally been a gas fixture. It is the only known lamp post at the Home dating from this period and is an important remnant of the system of lamp posts and other ornamental and practical objects that were once found throughout the property.

In 1868, the Board authorized the construction of a pond along one of the Home's unnamed streams in the western portion of the property. The final order and specifications were issued in 1869. The governor was to, "construct as large a pond as the circle of willows down to the cedars will admit, the earth thus removed to be spread upon the surface around in a suitable manner to facilitate drainage into the stream below." Minutes from November of 1868 state that the small lake would "supply ice...as well as beautify the grounds." This pond was named Lake Mary Barnes after the wife of governor and United States Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes (see Figure 11).

In addition to the pond, the governor was "to construct at the most suitable outlet of the pool, a stone dam, over which the water may fall into the stream below; and having at its bottom a sluice that can be opened and closed at pleasure." In August 1870, a second pond, known as Lake Nina or Lower Lake, was excavated and completed in conjunction with a large-scale road-building project. The Board ordered the Home's governor to make, "a second pond north of the proposed road and south of the first pond, but of the width and depth, the highest water level of which should not exceed the height of the crowns of the trees on the east bank." Upon completion of the second pond, the Board ordered that it should "have a dam and stone bridge combined." The resulting three-span arch bridge is constructed of rusticated granite with a lion's head keystone, stone voussoirs, and a brick barrel, spanning the stream that runs south from the artificial lakes. Lakes Circle was created to curve around Lakes Mary Barnes and Nina, merging with Pershing Drive to the east. The scenic drive appears on historic maps as early as 1873.

Beginning in the 1870s, the landscape was often ornamented with various war trophies and military ordnance. These include five sets of Civil War howitzers. The brass and bronze howitzers, cast in the 1840s through the 1860s, are cannons with a bore diameter greater than 30 mm and a maximum elevation of 60 degrees that fire projectiles in a curved trajectory. The howitzers have been placed in pairs around the property, flanking primary gateways and building entries, near Civil War encampment sites, and at the base of the statue honoring General Winfield Scott, a Virginian who remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War and who was instrumental in the establishment of the Military Asylum. Erected in 1873, the statue was executed by Launt Thompson (1833-1894), an Irish-born sculptor who immigrated to the United States in 1847. Thompson trained under E.D. Palmer in New York and established his own practice in 1857. This statue is one of Thompson's most notable works, as is his sculpture of General John Sedgwick at West Point (see Figure 7). The location of the statue, circumscribed by Scott Statue Circle, was intentionally selected to afford visitors unobstructed views of the United States Capitol and downtown Washington, D.C. (see Figure 8).

Processionals, parades, and public performances to honor and entertain the residents, as well as honorary guests, were often held at the Home. Built resources associated with this form of entertainment and recreation include a

gazebo, two bandstands, and a viewing stand. Dating from 1873, the wood-frame gazebo (Building 24), exhibiting flamboyant Victorian-era Gothic Revival-style sawn bargeboard and delicate iron cresting, is one-story high, capped by a flared pyramidal roof. Two Classical Revival-style bandstands (Buildings 11 and 49) were constructed around 1894. The raised bandstands feature cast-iron Corinthian columns, paneled plinths, and a monumental base created by turned balusters. The Viewing Stand (Building 50), also used as a storehouse, is banked into the landscape to the immediate west of the Hospital Complex. The lower story is constructed of coursed cut and uncut stone dressed with cut stone quoins, a water table, and belt course. It is pierced on the western elevation by a vehicular opening flanked by segmental-arched window openings with keystones and stone lintels. The wood-frame upper story, accessible from Lower Hospital Road, is now clad in weatherboard siding with corner boards and in-boards. Historic maps and images indicate the upper story, now enclosed to serve as a garage, was originally open with ornamental metal posts and railings. The metal posts, still extant on the interior of the structure, supported a shallow-pitched hipped roof topped by a cupola. The turn-of-the-twentieth-century building was rehabilitated in the 1930s for use as a garage for King Hall (Building 59).

With its perimeter more or less fully established, the Board gave the acting governor the authority to construct a fence and "suitable gate-way with posts and double gates, proper fastenings, etc." at the terminus of the new road (Park Road Gate) from Seventh Street in 1869.[9] Although the gates themselves have been replaced with stationary fencing, the square 1869 iron gate posts topped by finials are still extant. In May 1873, the Board ordered "a substantial handsome and durable fence" to be constructed along the eastern boundary of the Home after having unanimously resolved not to acquire additional land in this area.[10] Sherman Gate (now known as Cemetery Gate) was located west of Harewood Road adjacent to the Cemetery Gate House (Building 21, see Figure 23) circa 1873. The piers of the gate are iron, surmounted by urns and ornamented with raised stars. In 1876, the Board authorized the construction of a "permanent stone and iron fence" extending northeast from the property's southwestern corner at the intersection of Rock Creek Church Road and Park Place, along the Home's northwestern boundary to the intersection of Harewood and Rock Creek Church roads, and then southward along the property's eastern boundary to its intersection with what is now North Capitol Street. The fence originally contained nearly 3,000 perches of stone wall, 121 brick piers, 4,600 feet of stone coping, 127 stone caps for the piers (including six bluestone caps for lodge piers), and 96 feet of circular coping. An order that the stone wall and iron railing be painted - the brick and stone work painted a uniform tint, with the North River Stone caps and sills and the iron work painted black - is included in the Board of Commissioners meeting minutes from October 1877. The Eagle Gate (see Figure 5), begun in 1876 and completed in 1877, is located on the west side of Central Grounds and is the only functioning gate at the Home. The gate, the main entry into the Home today, consists of two substantial paneled brick piers, each surmounted by a bronze eagle painted gold. Construction of the Randolph Street Gate, the Home's original main entrance, was

first authorized in 1860, consistent with the construction date of the adjacent gate house (Building 90, see Figure 9). However, the present gate was not completed until 1876, with the masonry work by Richard Morgan and the iron work by C.A. Schneider & Sons.

After years of dealing with increasing demands for water at the Home, the Board authorized the construction of a water tower with a 50,000-gallon capacity iron tank. Executed in the Romanesque Revival style and taking the form of a medieval castle tower, the Water Tower (Building 13) complemented the Sherman Building (Buildings 14, see Figures 1 and 2) as expanded and reconfigured by Poindexter & Flemer from 1887 to 1890. The 1893 structure now stands as an intact late-nineteenth-century example of a high-style utilitarian structure of rusticated stone.

By the turn of the twentieth century, construction focused on hospital buildings, additional single-family dwellings and dormitories, administration and office buildings, security buildings, heating plant and substations, several mess halls, and secondary resources such as garages and restroom facilities. Twenty-one of these resources are extant, dating from between 1900 and 1940 when the impacts of World War II began to affect the Home. Construction of roads and paths, which was predominately concluded in the late nineteenth century, was limited to those providing direct access to new buildings in the Hospital Complex and service areas. Paved driveways were added to allow for direct access to several of the buildings, including Quarters 1 and 2 and Rose Chapel (see Figures 3 and 19). The limited number of structures and objects from this period include Neoclassical-styles urns, brass guns placed at the entry of the Sherman Building (Building 14), retaining walls of stone, paved channels to direct natural springs, and North Gate, which was cut through the existing fence when the Grant Building (Building 18, see Figure 22) was constructed in 1910.

The first hospital erected at the Home was completed in 1872 and named in honor of General Joseph K. Barnes, who was president of the Board of Commissioners. Barnes Hospital (demolished 1953) was designed by Edward Clark, and first enlarged in 1903 by the construction of architect Crosby P. Miller's Barnes Annex (Building 52, see Figure 13). The Colonial Revival-style Annex is a brick structure a two-story porch supported by Tuscan posts of brick and wood with cast-iron balustrades. It has a T-shaped plan created by the 1906 addition of the Forwood Building (Building 55, see Figures 13 and 14), an administrative office building supporting the hospital. Unprecedented at the time of its construction because of its large scale, the high-style Colonial Revival building is symmetrically fenestrated, has a full-height portico with Tuscan columns and rooftop balustrade, low-pitched hipped roof with heavy molded entablature, and steeple with conical bell tower of wood frame. The Forwood Building was augmented by the construction of an addition in 1907 that was specifically intended for use as an isolation ward for patients with infectious diseases. Known now as the Hostess House, Building 53 is a five-course American-bond brick structure executed in the Classical Revival

style of architecture. The main block of the two-story building, located on the southeast corner of the Forwood Building, is flanked by symmetrically fenestrated wings.

In 1920, the Hospital Complex was enlarged once again by the addition of the Mess Hall (Building 57) and connecting Mess Hall Corridor (Building 58, see Figure 14). The masonry structures are designed in the Colonial Revival style, with traditional stylistic elements. The Mess Hall is finished with Palladian windows, tympanums enclosed with wide ogee-molded cornices, oculus and multi-light double-hung windows, and a wood-frame cupola pierced with semi-circular openings. Constructed as part of architect Alfred H. Granger's 1919 Comprehensive Plan for the Home, the Mess Hall and Corridor serve as the eastern side of the Hospital Complex. The centerpiece of the unified setting was the LaGarde Building (1919, demolished 1992), which was located at the northern end of the complex. The original LaGarde Building was replaced in 1992 by a more modern facility (LaGarde Building, Building 56, see Figure 14), which presents a contemporary interpretation of the Colonial Revival style.

Residential construction included Quarters 3 and 6 in 1907 and Quarters 45 in 1909 to the designs of Crosby P. Miller, Quarters 41 in 1914, and King Hall in 1916. Officers' Quarters 3 and 6 are two-and-a-half-story single-family dwellings with a stucco finish. Symmetrically fenestrated, the Colonial Revival-style buildings have central entries framed by sidelights and fanlights, wrap-around porches with single and triple Tuscan columns, side-gable roofs of slate shingles with front-gabled dormers, and paired interior chimneys. One-story wood-frame garages (Buildings 3A and 6A) support the dwellings. The red brick Colonial Revival-style Quarters 45, the Engineer's Quarters, has a two-bay, full-width front porch supported by Tuscan columns, single and paired windows with splayed flat-arched lintels and keystones, an oculus window, front-gabled dormers, and front-gabled roof with ogee-molded boxed cornice and returns. Quarters 41, the last single-family residential building constructed at the Home, is a modest bungalow constructed to house the Secretary to the Quartermaster. The one-story stuccoed structure is covered by a flat-topped hipped roof and has a three-sided square bay, eyebrow dormer vents, and a full-width screened porch supported by square posts. King Hall (Building 59) was originally constructed as a residence for the nurses working in the adjacent Hospital Complex. Executed in the Colonial Revival style to the designs of architect Hugh N. McAuley, the building is symmetrically pierced with double-hung window openings, and ornamented by stone water table and belt course, ogee-molded cornice, and five-bay-wide one-story porch supported by Tuscan columns. Lower Hospital Road and Lower Service Road were created just after the turn of the twentieth century in anticipation of the expansion of the Hospital Complex.

The construction of buildings for use by the Board of Commissioners and staff of the Home was limited to the Administration Building (Building 10), completed in 1905. Designed by William Poindexter, the Administration Building is executed in

the smooth white limestone in the Renaissance Revival style of architecture. Elements indicative of the style on this building, such as the symmetrical facade accentuating the projecting entry bay, are devoid of the applied ornamentation often associated with this style in the late nineteenth century. The deeply recessed entry opening is framed by limestone columns with cushion capitals. Horizontality, a notable feature of this style, is emphasized by the scotia-molded water table, torus- and fillet-molded belt course, and low-pitched hipped roof with expansive overhanging eaves. The paired and triple window openings of metal sash are deeply recessed within the wall, lacking ornamental surrounds. Another identifiable feature of the style is the diminutive window openings of the second story.

The Grant Building (Building 18, see Figure 22) was constructed primarily to serve as the Home's second mess hall, and also provided dormitory space for residents. Exemplary of the Renaissance Revival style, the Grant Building has smooth ashlar walls that are symmetrically fenestrated. The imposing structure has a projecting center bay marked on the first story by an arcade-like entry of tapered Corinthian columns and semi-circular arches. Ornately carved medallions with eagles are located on the second story at the corners of the projecting center bay. Standing three stories in height, the building has a hip-with-deck roof largely hidden by the crenellated parapet, and torus-molded cornice adorned with brackets and dentil molding. It was designed by the notable firm of Baldwin & Pennington of Baltimore, Maryland.

Supporting mechanical buildings such as the Security Building (Building 22) and Heating Plant (Building 46, see Figure 18) reflect the continued growth of the Home and the increasing number of residents. Constructed specifically in 1906 for security and detention functions, which previously were located in the basement of the Sherman Building (Building 14), the Security Building was designed by the well-known Washington, D.C., firm of Wood, Donn & Denning in the Classical Revival style. Indicative of the style, the one-story building is constructed of brick with stone detailing that includes the wide molded water table, projecting sills, medallion framing, and paired Tuscan columns that frame the recessed entry.

The Heating Plant was constructed in 1907 to generate heat, light, and power and to process laundry for the Home. Designed by Captain John Stephens Sewell of the Army Corps of Engineers, the building is located along the eastern edge of the property, where many of the industrial and mechanical buildings were sited during two mid-twentieth-century master plan phases; thus, its location parallel to North Capitol Street established a precedent for later utilitarian buildings on the site. The machinery housed in the plant was obtained from the United States Naval Academy. The brick structure is executed in the Romanesque Revival style, with its parapeted gables, oculus windows, pedimented entry bay, and stone water table. It was altered in 1948 and again in 1951 to accommodate a dry cleaning plant. Similarly, the subterranean North Converter Room (Building 28), with a tunnel and stair, was constructed in 1910 as part of the infrastructure related to a new

power plant and heating systems. This brick structure may have been the underground/basement portion of a heating or power plant that has since been razed.

Construction at the Home after 1940 was largely focused on modernizing the resources and the overall plan of the campus, providing additional dormitories and recreational facilities for the residents, and improving the daily maintenance and operation of the property. Roads and paths, such as the northern portion of Arnold Drive and the southern portion of Eisenhower Drive were realigned with the construction of new buildings. Prior to 1958, Marshall Drive was extended eastward. Culverts and channels were constructed and nine-hole golf course and baseball field were created. Chain-link fencing was placed around the eastern and southern boundaries of the Home in locations where historic fencing did not already exist.

As part of the 1947 and 1953 master plans, the Pipes Building (Building 64) and Ignatia Hall (Building 65) were completed in 1954 with Irwin Porter and Sons serving as architects. The Pipes Building was one of the principal dormitories and medical facilities, while Ignatia Hall originally served as the nurses' quarters. The Scott Building (Building 80, see Figure 20) and the Sheridan Building (Building 17, see Figure 21) were built specifically as dormitories for residents in 1954 and 1960, respectively. Porter and Lockie served as the architects for the Scott Building, and the firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern was responsible for the design of the Sheridan Building. Despite the variation in construction dates and architects, these four masonry buildings all illustrate the stylistic interpretations of the Streamline Moderne, albeit in a minimalist fashion. The bomb-resistant buildings, which incorporate innovative building technology, traditional materials and engineering advances of the Modern Movement, have a more linear configuration than the buildings erected previously at the Home. The L-shaped plan of Ignatia Hall and E-shaped plan of the Sheridan Building allow natural light to reach each of the rooms.

The U.S. Soldiers' Home Golf and Tennis Club was formed on March 28, 1911, and during the club's first decade, the course remained improvised. By 1931, the Home's golf course had matured into a well-manicured nine-hole course. However, with the construction of the Scott Building in 1954, the northern portion of the golf course was abandoned and the course was reconfigured to its current design south of Marshall Drive (see Figures 10 and 15). Later renovations in 1956, 1968, and 1991 further developed the course's landscaping, added two water hazards, and reconfigured the course. The tree lines seen in the 1945 aerial photo have been removed, and newly introduced vegetation delineates the fairways. A one-story masonry shelter (Building 68) was constructed in 1964 and the wood-frame clubhouse (Building 67) was completed in 1974.

Utility and maintenance resources added to the Home between 1950 and 1972 include a Tunnel Exhaust Fan (Building 26), A/C Cooling Tower (Building 37), Flammable Storage (Building 76), Storage Contamination Building (Building 69, see Figure 18), Ground Maintenance Shop (Building 77), Shop Building (Buildings 72 and 73), Warehouse Shop (Building 74), Service Station, and numerous Substations (Buildings 7, 54, and 44), as well as the Main Substation (Building 71). These utilitarian brick buildings, typically located in the eastern section of the Home, are one to two stories in height with flat or gable roofs. Greenhouses (Buildings 78, 78A-78F, see Figure 17), designed by Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern, are located in the eastern part of the property, to the south of the large grouping of utility and maintenance resources. The seven glass-and-steel structures, with half-cylindrical framework, were constructed in 1958.

United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, 1972-2001 and Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington, 2001-present

Although the institution was evolving in the latter part of the twentieth century because of fiscal matters and increasing residency, the Home itself did not greatly change after the mid-1970s. New construction was limited to utility and maintenance resources such as tool sheds, garages, shelters, auto craft and storage shops, flammable storage, cooling towers, secondary culverts, and internal fencing. The southern portion of Arnold Drive was realigned about 1992 to accommodate the expansion of the Hospital Complex and to address drainage problems. This impacted the western portion of Lower Hospital Road, which formed Carney Road.

A major change to the Home during this period occurred in 1992, when the original LaGarde Building constructed in 1919 was razed. The new LaGarde Building (Building 56, see Figure 14) was constructed on the site of the original building. The five-story masonry building is clad in red brick with contrasting ornamentation suggestive of the Colonial Revival style. The rectangular structure is capped by a standing-seam metal hipped roof with intersecting gables and hips. The projecting seven-story central bay, on the south elevation facing the Hospital Complex courtyard, is covered by a hip-on-hip roof with an open tympanum pierced by a multi-light semi-circular-arched window that rises two stories. The slightly projecting bays covered by the projecting gable roofs have enclosed tympanums with lunette-shaped vents. A crescent-shaped pavilion with a flat roof and front-gable entry wraps around the first story of the building, connecting it with the extant portion of the northern Mess Hall Corridor (Building 58, see Figure 14). The modern hospital facility is the largest of the buildings associated with the Hospital Complex, which is now known as King Health Center (KHC).

The placement of commemorative war trophies and markers has continued with the addition of a M48 Patton Tank (Building 30) in 1989, an F-86 Saber Jet Airplane (Building 31) circa 1990, and the Propeller Sculpture in 1995. Numerous metal plaques and concrete plinth are located throughout the property. These late-

twentieth-century markers honor veterans who resided at the Home, such as Bryon K. Faggart and Howard Temple, and recount historical information about significant persons associated with the Home, including General Winfield Scott.

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[1] U.S. Army Engineering District, Baltimore Corps of Engineers, *Master Plan Basic Information Maps Analysis of Existing Facilities, United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.*, (Baltimore, Maryland: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, September 1969), 5; Armed Forces Retirement Home, *Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington Master Plan: Draft Environmental Impact Statement*, (Washington, D.C.: Armed Forces Retirement Home, May 2005), 3-1; EIS Report Available at the Armed Forces Retirement Home Development Project Web Site, www.afrhdevelopment.com/project_info/nepa.php.

[2] U.S. Army Engineering District, Baltimore Corps of Engineers, *Master Plan Basic Information Maps: Analysis of Existing Facilities, United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.*, 5.

[3] Business Papers 1836-1852, Papers of George W. Riggs Jr., Container no. 67, Collection of Riggs Family Papers 1763-1945, Library of Congress.

[4] "Specifications for Building by William Degges," 23 July 1842, Business Papers 1836-1852, Papers of George W. Riggs Jr., Container no. 67, Collection of Riggs Family Papers 1763-1945, Library of Congress.

[5] "Specifications for Building by William Degges," 23 July 1842, Business Papers 1836-1852, Papers of George W. Riggs Jr., Container no. 67, Collection of Riggs Family Papers 1763-1945, Library of Congress.

[6] Rotenstein, 21-23.

[7] House Committee of the Whole House, *Report of the Court of Claims Case of Gilbert Cameron vs. the United States*, 36th Cong., 2d sess., 1860, C.C. Rep. 270. Exhibit 1, copy of the contract for building the military asylum, 58, Exhibit 1: copy of the contract for building the military asylum.

[8] Photograph of the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12), circa 1862-1864, from the Special Resource Study: President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument, published by the National Park Service in 2003.

[9] MB 1, 8 July 1869, 253.

[10] MB 1, 10 May 1873, 390.

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

Buildings, structures, objects, and sites of substantial size and scale, and those specifically discussed in the nomination text for their importance in understanding the Home are counted individually. Structures, objects, and sites, both contributing and non-contributing, that are important to the historic context of the Home, but not individually significant have been grouped as "recurring" and thus counted as a single resource.

Administration Building
AFRH Building No: **10** Purpose/Wuzit: **Office Building** Architectural Style(s): **Renaissance Revival** Year Built: **1905**
Alterations: **Misc. renovations, 1983; Misc. renovations, 1984; Misc. renovations, 1985; F.A., Archway, 1986**
The Administration Building, executed in the smooth white limestone in the Renaissance Revival style, has a symmetrical facade accentuating the projecting entry bay. The deeply recessed entry opening, consisting of a wide wood and glass door with sidelights, is framed by limestone columns with cushion capitals supporting the building's metal nameplate. Horizontality is emphasized by the scotia-molded water table, torus-and fillet-molded belt course, and low-pitched hipped roof with expansive overhanging eaves. The paired and triple window openings of metal sash are deeply recessed within the wall, lacking ornamental surrounds. Another identifiable feature of the style is the diminutive window openings of the second story.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Admissions Building
AFRH Building No: **8** Purpose/Wuzit: **Admissions Building** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival** Year Built: **1871**
Alterations: **Roof- renovate building 1989; Interior renovations, 1991**
Executed in the Gothic Revival style, this modest building was originally constructed as the Board of Commissioners' Office at the Home. The rectangular structure, which has been clad in stucco, is ornamented with a sandstone water table, square-edged brick surrounds with stone keystones and imposts, slate-clad hipped roof with ogee-molded cornice, modillions, and metal cresting. The central entry of the three-bay-wide building is indicated by an open gable with Gothic-designed king-post trusses. Paired chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the center of the structure, which stands one story in height.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Air Conditioning Cooling Tower
AFRH Building No: **29** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1990 c**
This utilitarian structure is constructed of metal with louvered vents on the sides. It is sitting on a poured concrete pad banked into the landscape.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Air Conditioning Cooling Tower
AFRH Building No: **37** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **Streamline Moderne** Year Built: **1954 c**
The A/C Cooling Tower is located at the rear of the Scott Building (Building 80), along Arnold Drive. This banked masonry building was built as part of the expansion of the property's physical plant in the mid-twentieth century. The Cooling Tower is representative of the building efforts undertaken as part of the 1953 Master Plan. The modest masonry building illustrates the stylistic interpretations of the Streamline Moderne, albeit in a minimalist fashion.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Alfalfa Fields/Community Garden
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Community Gardens** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1851 pre**
The garden is located on land that has been continuously cultivated since at least the 1860s. This garden, tended by the Home's residents, is the only remaining horticultural/agricultural space at the Home. At some point, this small field (and area to the east now used as a driving range) was planted with alfalfa. This crop comprised a high amount of forage for the Home's dairy herd. After the Home no longer had to support its herd the field was reduced in size and its eastern portion was turned into a driving range. The western portion is used as community gardens.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Alfalfa Fields/Golf Course Driving Range
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Recreation Areas** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1851 pre** Alterations: **1952 c. change from agricultural field to driving range.**
Formerly part of an agricultural field (a portion to the west continues to be used agriculturally as a community garden), this long, narrow strip of land between Pershing Drive and the West Drain, west of the golf course, became a convenient location for a driving range once the land was no longer needed to provide forage for the Home's dairy herd. The change in use, vegetation, and general character occurred outside the Home's period of significance; therefore, this site has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Anderson Circle
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1867 pre**
Located directly north of the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12), Lincoln Circle appears on maps as early as 1867 and would have an association with the initial landscape plan of the Military Asylum. It is possible, although not supported by documentation yet discovered, that the circle existed prior to the ownership of the property by Military Asylum and was part of the landscape plan of Corn Rigs. Therefore, the circle could have existed during the tenure of President Lincoln.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Areas of Moderate Prehistoric Potential
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Archeological Sensitivity Zone** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **9,000 BC - European Contact**
Areas of moderate prehistoric potential exist throughout the Home, concentrating in the Central Ground, Garden Plot, Golf Course, Chapel Woods, Savannah I, and Lakes Character Areas. Some areas of moderate prehistoric potential exist in the northern portion of the 1947-1953 Character Area. The prehistoric potential for the Home dates from the Archaic Period (9000 BC - 1000 BC) and the Woodland Period (1200 BC- European Contact). These areas of prehistoric potential are not associated with the areas or periods of significance for the Home and area recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Arnold Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1867**
Alterations: **1873 to 1877; c. 1954; c. 1992**
This portion of Arnold Drive is the only surviving section of the historic road identified as Central Drive in maps as early as 1867. Historically, the road began south of the Main Building (Sherman Building, Building 14), ran south through the center of the campus, and terminated at Marshall Drive. By 1877, the road was extended to the south to terminate at Pershing Drive. The northern portion of Arnold Drive was realigned c. 1952 to accommodate the construction of the Scott Building (Building 80), and the southern portion (south of Marshall Drive) was realigned c. 1992 to accommodate the expansion of the Hospital Complex and to address drainage issues.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Arnold Drive, northern realignment
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1952 c.**
This portion of Arnold Drive was realigned c. 1952 to accommodate the construction of the Scott Building (Building 80). Historically, Arnold Road began south of the Main Building (Sherman Building, Building 14), ran south through the center of the campus, and terminated at Pershing Drive. This realigned portion of the road begins at MacArthur Drive to the west and extends east to join the original leg of the road, forming the northern border of the Savannah I Character Area. The northern realignment was the result of the 1953 master plan and is not part of the historic road configuration of the Home. Constructed outside the period of significance, this resource is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Arnold Drive, southern realignment
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1992 c.**
This portion of Arnold Drive was realigned to accommodate the expansion of the Hospital Complex and to address drainage problems c. 1992. Historically, Arnold Road began south of the Main Building (Sherman Building, Building 14), ran south through the center of the campus, and terminated at Pershing Drive. This portion of the road begins at the intersection with Pershing Drive and extends north to join with the original leg of the road at the intersection with Marshall Drive. The road historically was located to the east of Building 47; however, the realignment placed the road on the west of Building 47. The southern realignment is not part of the historic road configuration of the Home and was constructed outside the period of significance. Therefore, this resource is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Auto Craft Shop
AFRH Building No: **43** Purpose/Wuzit: **Workshop** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1986**
The Auto Craft Shop was built on the location of a nineteenth-century wagon shed and stables. It is a one-story building with a flat roof and numerous metal roll-up garage doors on the primary elevations. Single-leaf entry openings are on the side elevation. The red brick of the masonry structure is ornamented by lighter brick that creates a single-course water table and multi-course stringcourse just above the garage openings. This utilitarian building was constructed outside the period of significance and is, therefore, recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Bandstand
AFRH Building No: **49** Purpose/Wuzit: **Bandstand** Architectural Style(s): **Classical Revival** Year Built: **1894 c**
This bandstand, one of two such structures at the Home (see Building 11), was constructed to serve recreational and formal purposes. The locations of the two bandstands, one on the central grounds and one adjacent to the Hospital Complex, are suggestive of the central importance of these two areas to recreational and formal activities such as funerals, parades, dignitary visits, and public performances at the turn of the twentieth century. Classical Revival in design, the bandstand features cast-iron Corinthian columns set on paneled plinths and a monumental base created by turned balusters. The raised structure is covered by a flat roof of standing-seam metal with an ornate ogee-molded cornice and centrally placed finial.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Bandstand
AFRH Building No: **11** Purpose/Wuzit: **Bandstand** Architectural Style(s): **Classical Revival** Year Built: **1894 c** Alterations: **1903-1910, moved.**
This bandstand, one of two such structures at the Home (see Building 49), was constructed to serve recreational and formal purposes. The locations of the two bandstands, one on the older central grounds and one adjacent to the hospital, are suggestive of the central importance of these two areas to recreational and formal activities such as funerals, parades, dignitary visits, and public performances at the turn of the twentieth century. Classical Revival in design, the bandstand features cast-iron Corinthian columns set on paneled plinths and a monumental base created by turned balusters. The raised structure is covered by a flat roof of standing-seam metal with an ornate ogee-molded cornice and centrally placed finial. According to a map from 1903, this bandstand was originally located directly south of the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) where the Scott Building (Building 80) is now located. The bandstand was moved sometime between 1903 and 1910 to its current location southwest of the Lincoln Cottage.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Barnes Building
AFRH Building No: **52** Purpose/Wuzit: **Hospital Ward** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1903** Alterations: **Addition of cooking and messing facilities, 1906-1908; Hydrotherapy Ward, c. 1915; Modified garage, 1989**
This building was constructed to serve as an addition to the original Barnes Hospital (1872, demolished 1953) to the south, the first freestanding hospital on the site. Additional cooking and messing facilities were added between 1906 and 1908, and the west wing, originally a hydrotherapy ward, was added circa 1915. The current Colonial Revival-style Barnes Building is highly representative of early-twentieth-century hospital buildings. The brick structure has a T-shaped plan, connecting it with the Forwood Building (Building 55). It has single and paired 4/4 segmentally arched windows with heavily molded lintels, large triple windows, and semi-circular arched windows with blind lower sashes. The shallow pitched roof is edged by an ogee-molded boxed cornice with modillions. The two-story porch is supported by Tuscan posts of brick with cast-iron balustrade. The second-story porch has Tuscan posts of wood with a cast-iron balustrade.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Baseball Field
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Recreation Areas** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1950 post**
The baseball backstop, occupying the northeast corner of the meadow, was presumably installed in the 1950s or 1960s. There are no permanent bases or skinned infield. Flagging delineates the outfield and close-cut turf in the infield indicates seasonal usage.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Beech Grove
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tree Cluster** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1894 c**
Alterations: **2004 tree removed**
This colony of Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea') began as a single specimen tree shown as a mature tree on historic maps as early as 1894. The original tree was a popular place for residents and visitors to the Home, many of whom carved their names into its trunk. The resource was compromised with the removal of the original tree around 2004, leaving only remnants of its surrounding seedlings. The original tree had been maintained as the sole tree until the mid- to late twentieth century, and the surrounding tree cluster dates from outside the Home's period of significance. Since the surrounding tree cluster is all that remains, this site has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Brass Guns, Sherman Building Main Entrance
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Ordnance** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1901 pre (placed)**
This pair of brass guns with cannon balls is located on the steps of the Sherman Building (Building 14) and is visible in photographs of the Sherman Building as early as 1901.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Bridge, Coal Vault
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Bridge** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1887 c**
Alterations: **Southern terminus sealed**
This portion of the Home's grounds historically was home to the physical plant. Coal vaults were constructed here in 1873 and the Home's first main power plant was built in 1887. In the interval between the constructions of these two (now demolished) structures a road was constructed leading from Harewood Road into the main tract area. A bridge was constructed to carry this road over a ravine/gulley and its brick barrel was used as tunnel connecting the coal vaults with the power plant. The structure is pictured in an 1891 photograph and is visible from the same vantage point today. A portion of stone coping remains on its south side, but its southern terminus was sealed during the twentieth century.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Bridge, Concrete Deck Foot
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Bridge** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1960 c**
This concrete deck bridge spans the West Drain toward the northeast corner of the cultivated field area. It appears to relate to the paving and landscaping efforts of the 1950s and 1960s.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Bridge, Foot at Lakes
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Bridge** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1980 c**
This wooden structure spans the sluice at Lake Mary Barnes. It is a footbridge constructed of treated wood with square balusters and a rail. Constructed outside of the period of significance, this structure is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Bridge, Granite
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Bridge** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1871 c**
Alterations: **raised 1887; removal of abutments, rail and balustrade**
This three-span arch bridge is constructed of rusticated stone with a lion's head keystone, stone voussoirs, and a brick barrel, spanning the stream that runs south from the artificial lakes. The bridge's abutments, rail, and balustrade have been removed. In March 1887, the Board of Commissioners was ordered to estimate the cost of raising the stone bridge after the construction of the nearby McMillan Reservoir raised the water level of the ponds and stream.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Bridge, Iron and Sandstone
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Bridge** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1876**
In 1869, the Board ordered the governor to construct a bridge in conjunction with roads leading from the Whitney property to the west into the Home. According to the order, "the bridge over the stream to be of 'rustic' character, handsomely constructed and resting on stone abutments at least eight feet apart and sunk at least one foot below the hard bottom of the stream, the flooring of the bridge to be of thick plank or of timber hewed to make close joints with smooth upper surface." The bridge constructed as a result was replaced by the current bridge in 1876. It is a single-span stone arch constructed of coursed ashlar with stone voussoirs and a stone keystone. It features an eight-panel cast-iron balustrade ornamented with foliate bosses and stars and decorative webbing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Cannons, North Capitol Street Gate
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Ordnance** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1944 pre (placed)** Alterations: **Moved**
Before North Capitol Street was extended in the 1950s and the old Woods tract was given to The Catholic University of America in 2004, these unmarked cannons were located at the South East Gate Lodge on Fourth Street, N.E. They were placed at their current location at the east entrance to the Home's Service Area during the 1947-1953 Master Plan era.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Carney Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1992 c**
Carney Road is the western potion of Lower Hospital Road that was realigned c. 1992 to accommodate the realignment of Arnold Drive to the west during the expansion of the Hospital Complex. Lower Hospital Road is located to the south of the site of the former Barnes Hospital (demolished) and north of Ignatia Hall (Building 65) and encloses the eastern, western, and southern sides of the Home's cluster of historic hospital buildings. The western realignment connects the historic portion of the road to the realigned Arnold Drive. Constructed outside of the property's period of significance, this portion of Lower Hospital Road is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Carport, Garage
AFRH Building No: **51** Purpose/Wuzit: **Garage** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1970 c**
The open carport is a one-story structure of wood supported by round metal posts. It has a flat roof and the side elevations are slatted to allow for ventilation. Constructed outside the period of significance, this utilitarian structure does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home, nor does it reflect the architectural traditions expressed at the Home since its establishment. Therefore, the structure has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Cemetery Gate
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gate/ Security** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1873 c**
The Cemetery Gate, originally known as the Sherman Gate, is located west of Harewood Road adjacent to the Cemetery Gate House (Building 21). Because the Cemetery Gate House (Building 21) is known to have been built between 1873 and 1876, it is likely that the gate was installed at or prior to this date. The piers of the gate are iron, surmounted by urns and ornamented with raised stars. The construction and ornamentation on the gate piers are consistent with a 1870s date of erection. The chain-link metal fence and barbed wire on top of the metal fencing of the gate is modern. The gate is no longer used.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Central Channel
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Channel** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built **1914 pre**
The Central Channel runs from an area around the natural spring, south along the west side of Arnold Drive. Directly north of Building 48, the drain moves through a culvert under Arnold Drive to the east side of the road and eventually terminates in the southern end of the Home. On maps as late as 1903, an open stream runs the path of the present channel, but the path is identified as a "paved gutter" by 1914. In the 1955, the Board requested that all cobblestone gutters and drains be paved with concrete. Although the material of the channel has changed, this resource represents the efforts of the Board to control surface water at the Home, a major landscaping effort of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Central Cold Storage Shop
AFRH Building No: **74A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Warehouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1987**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. It is one story in height with a flat roof. The unadorned elevations are pierced by single-leaf entry openings. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Chapel Foundation Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Foundation Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1871 c**
Comprised of annuals, perennials and shrubs, the species used in the foundation beds of the Rose Chapel (Building 42) are likely not original. However, the architecture of the church indicates that similar foundation plantings have always served to complement the building, giving the building an attractive, manicured edge before the transition to the forest that surrounds it.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Chapel Woods East
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Open Stand Woodland** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1842 pre**
The wooded area east of the Rose Chapel (Building 42) occupies the space of the original forested area, but the understory of this portion of the stand was entirely removed at some point in the property's history. As it exists today, this open stand consists of tall canopy trees and low grasses, affording views through the tree trunks to the old steam plant to the east and the Hospital Complex to the south.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Chapel Woods West
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Deciduous Forest** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1842 pre**
A narrow strip of deciduous forest lines the west side of Arnold Drive, at one point protecting a small stream that flowed from a point just south of Scott Building (Building 80). That stream has since been piped underground, where it outlets into a concrete lined channel (Central Channel) that runs from just south of Marshall Drive through the golf course. The importance of protecting this stream with vegetative cover dates to a directive recorded in an entry of the Oct. 28, 1868 Military Asylum Board of Commissioners Minute Books: "The trees and shrubbery along the stream...should be as little disturbed as possible, and this little valley left in its natural condition." The woods that surround the Rose Chapel east of Arnold Drive have been documented in roughly the same outline around the knoll on all detailed maps of the property. The species of vegetation within the forest (mostly native with very little invasive alien vegetation) indicates that this forest stand has existed since well before the site was developed. The forest serves as a setting for the chapel and surrounding paths, defines the eastern boundary of the meadow and preserves one of the few remaining natural streambeds that run just west of Arnold Drive.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Civil War Howitzers (I), Lincoln Cottage Grounds
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Ordnance** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 c placed** Alterations: **Moved, post-1910**
This pair of brass howitzers is among the various war trophies and military ordnance displayed around the Home's grounds. These two howitzers are located in front (west) of the Bandstand (Building 11) and south of Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) and were cast in 1842 and 1847 by the foundry of N.P. Ames of Springfield, Massachusetts (as indicated in trunnion stamps).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Civil War Howitzers (II), Scott Statue
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Ordnance** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 c (placed)** Alterations: **Moved, post-1910**
This pair of brass howitzers is among the various war trophies and military ordnance displayed around the Home's grounds. These two howitzers are located near the Winfield Scott Statue. Both howitzers were manufactured by the Cyrus Alger & Co. foundry of Boston, Massachusetts, and are stamped "C.A. & Co. Boston" on their trunnions; one was cast in 1842 and the other in 1861.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Civil War Howitzers (III), Scott Building
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Ordnance** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 c (placed)** Alterations: **Moved, c. 1954**
This pair of howitzers flanks a stairway leading to the southern entrance of the Scott Building (Building 80). The bronze guns are mounted on concrete bases. The easternmost gun is a 1301 lb. boat howitzer and was cast in 1863 by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Massachusetts. The western gun was cast in 1855 at the U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. Both are marked "J.A.D." (John A. Dahlgren).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Civil War Howitzers (IV), Sheridan Building
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Ordnance** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 c (placed)** Alterations: **Moved, c 1960**
This pair of howitzers flanks the central entrance to the Sheridan Building (Building 17). The bronze guns are mounted on concrete bases. Both guns were cast by Miles Greenwood and are stamped "M. Greenwood. Cincinnati. O." The gun to the south was cast in 1862 and the gun to the north was cast in 1861.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Civil War Howitzers (V), Arnold Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Ordnance** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 c (placed)** Alterations: **Moved, post-1910**
This pair of brass howitzers is among the various war trophies and military ordnances displayed around the Home's grounds. These two howitzers straddle Arnold Road to the north of Marshall Drive. Both howitzers are dated from 1862, although they were not placed on the grounds until the 1870s. Markings on both howitzers identify M. Greenwood (Cincinnati, Ohio), as the foundry.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Commemorative Markers
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Commemorative Marker** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **late 20th century**
Numerous metal plaques and concrete plinth are located throughout the property. These markers honor veterans who resided at the Home, such as Bryon K. Faggart and Howard Temple, and recount historical information about significant persons associated with the Home, including General Winfield Scott.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Converter Manhole "C"
AFRH Building No: **27** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1960**
This masonry structure was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Culvert, Arnold Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Culvert** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1877 pre** Alterations: **inlets/outlets**
This stone (semi-coursed rubble) culvert has stone coping and a brick barrel. It carries Arnold Drive over the Central Channel, east of Building 48. The culvert was most likely built between 1867 and 1873 when Arnold Drive was extended south through the campus and over the stream that ran parallel to Arnold Drive prior to the construction of the channel. The culvert appears in historic maps as early as 1914.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Culvert, Marshall Drive East
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Culvert** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 pre**
This stone-masonry culvert is located at the east end of Marshall Drive between Pershing Drive and Arnold Drive. The culvert features irregularly laid stone masonry and a concrete intake drain of modern origins on the north side. An 1885 publication, "Views at the Soldiers' Home," from National Capital, Past and Present, by Hutchins and Moore, depicts this culvert with the gazebo over the spring in the distance. The stone culvert is an intact and significant element of the nineteenth century landscape at the Home.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Culvert, Marshall Drive West
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Culvert** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1878 c** Alterations: **Concrete inlet/outlets**
This stone (semi-coursed rubble) culvert with stone coping carries Marshall Drive over the West Drain, west of Arnold Drive. The culvert most likely dates from the construction of the West Drain in 1878.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Culverts, Pershing Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Culvert** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1950s**
Two concrete culverts are located on Pershing Drive, just east of the intersection with Arnold Drive. Although culverts or bridges are indicated on maps at these locations as early as 1903-1910, the appearance and construction of these structures indicate that they are the result of the paving and landscaping efforts of the 1950s. The Pershing Drive culverts are counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Culverts, Secondary
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Culvert** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **late 20th century**
These concrete culverts are located throughout the property, allowing water to easily travel under the walkways and roadways. Many of these structures have been altered by the reinforcement of concrete, or filled in with rubble and/or concrete. The secondary culverts are counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Deciduous Forest
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Perimeter Buffer** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1870 c**
First appearing in maps in 1873, these perimeter plantings were most likely part of the landscaping efforts that coincided with the construction of the lakes between 1868 and 1870. This dense wooded area has now become an overgrown mass of trees and shrubs that blocks views into the site from the corner of Park Place and Irving Street and encloses the stream that flows out from the lakes.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Drinking Fountain in Building 66
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Drinking Fountain** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1940 c**
This metal drinking fountain is located in Building 66 above a natural spring. The drinking fountain was produced by the American Foundry Manufacturing Company.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Drinking Fountain in Building 68
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Drinking Fountain** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1964 c**
This metal drinking fountain is located in Building 68. No longer functional, the drinking fountain is part of the system of amenities constructed on the site in the 1950s and 1960s.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Driveway, Quarters 1 and Quarters 2
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1903 pre**
Located between Quarters 1 (Building 1) and Quarters 2 (Building 2), the driveway provides access to garages (Building 1A and Building 2A). The drive appears on maps as early as 1903 and therefore is part of the landscape plan of the Home.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Driveway, Rose Chapel
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1903 pre**
The driveway along the west side of Rose Chapel (Building 42) appears on maps as early as 1903 and is an integral part of landscape plan encircling the chapel.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Eagle Gate
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gate/ Security** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1876 c**
The Eagle Gate is located on the west side of Central Grounds and is the only functioning gate at the Home. By the 1870s, the northwestern entrance of the Home was called the Scott Gate and was located slightly north of the present entrance. The construction of Eagle Gate was part of a large-scale fencing project that began in 1876. Although a map published in 1877 still identifies the northwest entrance as Scott Gate, north of the present Eagle Gate, Board of Commissioners meeting minutes and the Home's various building schedules indicate that the Eagle Gate was completed in 1877. Like the 1870s fence and later decorative iron features, this gate survived the efforts to salvage all metal from the Home's perimeter during World War II. The gate consists of two substantial paneled brick piers, each surmounted by a bronze eagle painted gold. The 1876 contract specifications called for painting the piers and eagles.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Eagle Gate Guard House
AFRH Building No: **25** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gatehouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1985**
Alterations: **Bullet-resistant glass, 1991**
This gate house was constructed in 1983 to accommodate changes in admissions and security procedures at the Home. The building adopts several characteristics of the older structures on the site, including the ventilation cupola, stucco finish, and wide projecting eaves. This utilitarian building was constructed outside the property's defined period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Eagle Gate House
AFRH Building No: **9** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gatehouse** Architectural Style(s): **Tudor Revival**
Year Built: **1877**
Executed in a Tudor Revival style, the modest gate house stands one-and-a-half stories in height with a stucco finish that accentuates the half-timbering indicative of the style. The high-style building is covered by a cross hipped roof with a jerkin head and exposed rafter ends. The single and paired window openings are framed by square-edged surrounds.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Eagle Gate Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Perimeter Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1873 c**
On either side of Eagle Gate, evergreen and deciduous vegetation is densely planted to provide some privacy screening for the buildings adjacent to the Home's main entrance and perimeter fence. To the north, Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba), White Pine (Pinus strobus), American Holly (Ilex opaca) and Crape Myrtles (Lagerstroemia indica) surround the back of the Administration Building, extending around to the front and side foundation plantings. South of the gate, a wall of Arborvitae (Thuja occidentails) shields the Eagle Gate House from Rock Creek Church Road. The dense mass of vegetation continues to the south as it transitions to a natural perimeter buffer that is part of the deciduous forest of the Quarters' Woods.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

East Perimeter Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Perimeter Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1958 c**
Evergreen and deciduous trees are scattered just inside the fence line on the eastern perimeter of the site to provide a visual and noise barrier from the traffic of North Capitol Street.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Eisenhower Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1867**
Alterations: **1867-1873**
This portion of Eisenhower Drive is all that remains of a historic road identified as East Drive in maps as early as 1867. Originally, the road began to the west of the Main Building (Sherman Building, Building 14) and terminated at Chapel Woods. By 1873, the road extended south between the Home and adjacent properties to the east, turned to the east through Emily Woods' property (acquired by the Home in 1876), and terminated at Harewood Gate. The southern portion of the road was realigned in the 1950s to accommodate the extension of North Capitol Street through the Home. Eisenhower Drive terminates just north of the Heating Plant (Building 46) at the intersection with Upper Hospital Drive.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Eisenhower Drive, southern realignment
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1952 post**
This portion of Eisenhower Drive was realigned in the 1950s to accommodate the extension of North Capitol Street through the Home. Historically, Eisenhower Drive began to the west of the Main Building (Sherman Building, Building 14), ran south between the Home and adjacent properties to the east, turned to the east through Emily Woods' property (acquired by the Home in 1876), and terminated at Harewood Gate. The realignment moved the southern portion of the road slightly to the west and straightened its path. The realigned road begins at the intersection with Pershing Drive and terminates at the intersection with Upper Hospital Road, joining the original leg of Eisenhower Drive just north of the Heating Plant (Building 46). The realignment of Eisenhower Drive was part of the 1953 master plan and does not reflect the historic road configuration of the Home. Constructed outside the period of significance, this resource is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Enclosed Pasture
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Grasslands** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1842 pre**
This former grazing land for the Home's dairy is located at the juncture of property purchased from Whitney (1869), Corcoran (1872) and Riggs (1851), representing three phases of land acquisition by the Home. The grassland is south of the remnants of the designed deciduous forest enclosing the lakes, west of the overgrown vegetation surrounding the lakes outfall, and east and north of the Home's boundary fence. An 1877 map shows that this pasture was also once bound by a road to the east. The space has been represented in maps as open space since at least 1867.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Entry Drive Trees
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Specimen Trees** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1876 c**
Most likely formalized with the circa 1876 installation of the Scott Gate (now Eagle Gate), the drive and drop-off loop in front of Lincoln Cottage contains many specimen trees intended as an impressive first impression when entering the site. Notable trees include American Holly (Ilex opaca), American Elm (Ulmus americana), and American Linden (Tilia americana).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

F-86 Saber Jet Airplane
AFRH Building No: **31** Purpose/Wuzit: **Airplane** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1990 c (placed)**
This F-86 Saber Jet Airplane was once actively used by the U.S. Air Force. It is located on a gravel-surfaced pad east of the Sheridan Building (Building 17). It was placed on the grounds in 1990, outside of the period of significance and is, therefore, recommended as non-contributing. The F-86 was one of the first U.S. jets to see combat. This airplane performed with distinction during the Korean War against the Soviet MiG 15. The F-86 prototype was first flown on October 1, 1947, and in 1949, by which time it had gained the name Saber, the new fighter began to enter service with the USAF. The F-86 saw considerable service in the Korean War where, despite marginally inferior performance to the much vaunted Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-15, they were able to gain superiority over these aircraft thanks to the superior training and experience of their pilots. Subsequently, in addition to serving with the air arms of NATO and British Commonwealth countries, the F-86 Saber was supplied to many other countries throughout the world. The F-86D Saber used one 7,500-lb. thrust afterburning General Electric J47GE-17B or -33 turbojet, with a maximum speed at sea level of 707 mph, a service ceiling of 54,600 feet, and a range of 835 miles. Airplane armament was twenty-four 2.75-inch air-to-air rocket projectiles.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Feed Shack
AFRH Building No: **93** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1980**
The prefabricated Feed Shack is representative of a number of utilitarian storage structures erected at the Home in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The shed is one story in height with a front-gabled roof.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Fence, Chain-Link
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Perimeter Fencing** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1951 c** Alterations: **ongoing**
Mid-twentieth-century metal chain-link fencing has been added to the southern and eastern boundaries of the property when Irving Street was created and land associated with the Home was sold in 1951, and when North Capitol Street was extended northerly beyond the Home in the late 1950s.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Fence, Iron
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Perimeter Fencing** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1899** Alterations: **1899; 1933 relocated**
This iron fence runs along the western edge of the Home's property from the intersection of Rock Creek Church Road and Park Place to the intersection of Irving Street and Park Place at the southwest corner of the campus. This fence, together with the earlier masonry and iron fence along the northwest and northeast property lines form an intact western boundary. Board of Commissioners meeting minutes indicate that a "wire fence" was constructed at this location in 1869, coinciding with the Home's purchase of Whitney's property to the west and the construction of the Park Road Gate House that same year. However, by the end of the century, the Home had acquired additional land to the south (Corcoran, 1872) and to the east (Woods, 1876), and a new fence was needed. The Home's Annual Report from 1899 states: "A substantial and ornamental wire fence has been erected on the eastern and western boundaries of the grounds and will be extended along the southern boundary, on Michigan Avenue, as soon as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have completed the grading of the avenue and the ground shall have become sufficiently solid thereafter to sustain the fence posts. The entire length of this wire fence will be 15,788 feet, *i.e.*, very nearly 3 miles." The western portion of the fence is what can be seen on the Home's grounds today. Although the southern portion of the fence was taken down when the Home sold its agricultural fields in the 1950s, the portion of the fence along the former eastern boundary of the Home, deaccessioned by the Home to the Catholic University of America in 2004, is still extant. To accommodate the construction of Park Place in 1933, a small section of land was transferred to the City of Washington, moving the Home's western boundary and fence slightly to the east. The fence features iron pickets with a serpentine shape at the top.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Fence, Iron and Masonry
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Perimeter Fencing** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1876**
In 1876 the Home's board authorized the construction of a "permanent stone and iron fence" extending from Cammack's property (the intersection of Rock Creek Church Road and Park Place), north along the Home's western boundary to the intersection of Harewood and Rock Creek Church roads and then south along the property's eastern boundary to the Robinson property line. Sections of the fence have been altered and removed since its construction; its most intact section is along the Home's northwestern and northern boundaries. The fence is such an integral part of the Home's landscape that it survived vigorous public efforts to get the Home to donate it for scrap during World War II. It also survived removal efforts in the 1950s.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Flagstaff
AFRH Building No: **23** Purpose/Wuzit: **Flagstaff** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1954 c**
Flagstaffs, such as those used at the Home, are integral elements to military and other governmental institutions. When the Military Asylum was established in 1851, the first identified construction effort was "a Flag Staff with a United States flag...position[ed] near the temporary Asylum." This flagstaff was wooden and was located in front of the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12). According to the Board's 1911 Annual Report, a 100-foot iron flagstaff replaced the badly decayed wooden flagstaff at a cost of $1,000. The present, more modern flagstaff was part of the construction efforts of the 1947-1953 Master Plan era and acts as the centerpiece to the designed quadrangle between the Sherman Building (Building 14) and the Scott Building (Building 80). Installed outside the Home's period of significance, this resource has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Flammable Storage
AFRH Building No: **75** Purpose/Wuzit: **Warehouse** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1958** Alterations: **Upgrade fuel tanks, 1991**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. The one-story brick-clad building has a flat roof, industrial window openings, single-leaf entry openings, and a garage door opening. It was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Flammable Storage
AFRH Building No: **38** Purpose/Wuzit: **Warehouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1987**
This brick structure was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. This one-story building is covered by a flat roof and has brick cladding. Interior access is gained through a double-leaf entry with flush metal doors. The utilitarian building was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Forwood Building
AFRH Building No: **55** Purpose/Wuzit: **Office Building (Hospital)** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1906** Alterations: **Remodeling, 1920; Increased electrical service, 1983; Misc. renovations, 1984; Misc. renovations, 1985; Elevator, Fire retardant doors, 1991**
The Forwood Building is executed in a high-style interpretation of the Colonial Revival. Unprecedented at the time of its construction at the Home because of its large scale, the building would become one of the primary resources creating the courtyard of the Hospital Complex. Stylistic elements of the building include the symmetrical elevations, full-height portico with Tuscan columns and rooftop balustrade, low-pitched hipped roof with heavy molded entablature, and steeple with conical bell tower of wood frame.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Forwood Building Grounds
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Foundation Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1906**
The vegetation around the oldest remaining hospital buildings effectively complements the architecture of these structures, suggesting that the character of these plantings has largely remained intact since their construction. The grandeur of the Forwood Building's facade is accentuated by a large, continuous mass of Glossy Leaf Abelia (Abelia x grandiflora), that spans the entire north side of the building and continues around the quadrangle to the front of the Mess Hall (Building 57). Along the Lower Hospital Loop Drive, Japanese Maples (Acer palmatum) are planted to screen views into utilitarian spaces of the hospital and provide some privacy to the first- and second-story rooms that face the drive. To the south, a lawn (since converted into temporary parking) extends south from the symmetry of the Barnes Building (Building 52) to be bounded by the Hospital Woods.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Fountain
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Fountain** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1992 c**
This concrete fountain, located in the courtyard between the LaGarde Building (Building 56) and Forwood (Building 55), is contemporaneous with the construction of the LaGarde Building in 1992.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Garage
AFRH Building No: **6A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Garage** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1907** Alterations: **Vinyl siding**
The building exhibits characteristics typical of vernacular construction of the period, including the front-gabled form, 2/2 double-hung wood-sash windows, and square-edged window surrounds. A roll-up garage door is located on the primary facade of the rectangular structure. It is among several extant garages constructed at the Home during the first half of the twentieth century, and is indicative of the growing reliance of the automobile at the home during the period. The metal-clad shed appears to be a mid-twentieth-century addition.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Garage
AFRH Building No: **90A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Garage** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1920**
Built circa 1920 as a garage for the adjacent Randolph Street Gate House (Building 90), this rectangular wood-frame building stands one story in height. It is set on concrete pad and clad with German siding and corner boards. The pyramidal roof, clad with asphalt shingles, has overhanging eaves with an ogee-molded boxed cornice. The primary elevation (east) has a paneled roll-up garage door with four fixed lights. A single-leaf entry opening is located on the south elevation. The structure is fenestrated with double-hung windows. The West Drain, which predates the garage, runs directly underneath the building.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Garage
AFRH Building No: **2A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Carriage House** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival** Year Built: **1854** Alterations: **moved; converted to garage**
This building may be one of several wood-frame structures likely constructed by builder Gilbert Cameron during construction of the original Asylum buildings. This building is identified in various Home building schedules as a garage but originally appears to have served as a carriage house. The one-story wood-frame structure is constructed of board-and-batten and covered by a gabled roof that is finished with square-butt slate shingles. A louvered ventilator is located off-center on the ridge of the roof. The overhanging eaves are finished with a sawn bargeboard indicative of the Gothic Revival style, specifically the mass-produced woodwork of the Carpenter Gothic. The rectangular building is fenestrated with double-hung windows with square-edged surrounds and two roll-up garage doors.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Garage
AFRH Building No: **1A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Carriage House** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival** Year Built: **1854** Alterations: **Moved; converted to garage**
This building may be one of several wood-frame structures likely constructed by builder Gilbert Cameron during construction of the original Asylum buildings. This building is identified in various Home building schedules as a garage but originally appears to have served as a carriage house. The one-story wood-frame structure is constructed of board-and-batten and covered by a gabled roof that is finished with square-butt slate shingles. A louvered ventilator is located off-center on the ridge of the roof. The overhanging eaves are finished with a sawn bargeboard indicative of the Gothic Revival style, specifically the mass-produced woodwork of the Carpenter Gothic. The rectangular building is fenestrated with double-hung windows with square-edged surrounds and roll-up garage doors. A three-sided square bay covered by a shed roof of standing-seam metal is pierced by two three-light casement windows. The gable end is finished by a semi-circular arched window with a foliated hood.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Garage
AFRH Building No: **89A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Garage** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1979**
This utilitarian building does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home; however it does represent the resident's reliance on the automobile, a mode of transportation that began to impact the landscape of the Home in the 1910s. It is a one-story structure of wood frame with vertical-board siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves on the side elevations. An off-center roll-up garage door pierces the east elevation. The door is constructed of wood with recessed panels and fixed lights. A single-leaf entry door of wood is located on the south elevation. Constructed outside the period of significance, the building has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Garage
AFRH Building No: **5A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Carriage House** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1871** Alterations: **Converted to Garage, c. 1920**
This rectangular wood-frame building is one of a pair of outbuildings (see Building 4A) constructed as carriage houses for the adjacent twin dwellings (Buildings 4 and 5). Slightly larger (length) than its companion to the north, this building is set on a concrete and brick foundation that is now parged. It has a front-gabled roof of asphalt shingles with an ogee-molded boxed cornice and returns, and a roll-up garage door. There is a single-leaf entry opening on the south elevation. Single 2/2 double-hung wood-sash windows pierce the north and south elevations. The interior is finished in beaded board paneling on the walls and ceiling. In the early part of the twentieth century, the building was converted into use as a garage.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Garage
AFRH Building No: **4A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Carriage House** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1871** Alterations: Converted to Garage, c. 1920
This rectangular wood-frame building is one of a pair of outbuildings (see Building 5A) constructed as carriage houses for the adjacent twin dwellings (Buildings 4 and 5). Constructed on a concrete and brick foundation that has been parged, the one-story structure has a front-gabled roof with an ogee-molded boxed cornice and returns. The north elevation is fenestrated with a roll-up garage door and a single-leaf entry opening. There is a pair of 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows in the south elevation. Clad with vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingled roof, portions of the original wood shingling on the roof are visible. Its interior is finished in beaded board paneling on the walls and ceiling. In the early twentieth century, the building was converted into use as a garage.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Garage
AFRH Building No: **3A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Garage** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1907**
Alterations: **Vinyl siding**
This building is consistent with civilian garages constructed in suburban areas around Washington, D.C. between 1905 and 1935. The one-story building exhibits architectural characteristics typical of vernacular construction of the period, including the front-gabled form, 2/2 double-hung wood-sash windows, and square-edged window surrounds. It is one of several extant garages constructed at the Home during the first half of the twentieth century, and is indicative of the growing reliance of the automobile at the home and in American households, in general.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Garage Shop
AFRH Building No: **76** Purpose/Wuzit: **Workshop** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1958** Alterations: **Holding area, 1984; Tailpipe extension - Sept, 1988; Garage doors, 1989**
This masonry building, clad in red brick, was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. The building is square in plan with a flat roof. It is pierced by paired industrial metal windows set on concrete sills. Single-leaf and garage door openings allow access into the building. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. It was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Gazebo
AFRH Building No: **24** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gazebo** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival** Year Built: **1873** Alterations: **Moved in 1982; Roof upgrade, 1983**
Originally located on the southwestern corner of Chapel Wood across the street from Hospital Grounds, this wood-frame gazebo was moved to its current location to the north of the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) and restored in 1982. The gazebo and other ornamental and recreational structures were an essential component of the picturesque landscape created by the Home's board during nineteenth century. The Gothic Revival-style gazebo, with sawn bargeboard and delicate iron cresting, is the only remaining example of several gazebos present in the Home's grounds during the late nineteenth century. The ornamental gazebo is one story high, capped by a flared pyramidal roof.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Golf Clubhouse
AFRH Building No: **67** Purpose/Wuzit: **Clubhouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1974** Alterations: **Patio, 1993**
This one-story wood-frame building, set on a concrete foundation, was built to serve as the golf course/country club in 1974. Clad in vertical boards, the building is covered by a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof has wide overhanging eaves. Constructed outside the period of significance, this utilitarian building does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home, nor does it reflect the architectural traditions expressed at the Home since its establishment. Therefore, the clubhouse has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Golf Course, New
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Recreation Areas** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1952 c** Alterations: **1956; 1968; 1991**
A nine-hole golf course was established on the grounds in 1900, which is supported by the inclusion of golf as a recreation activity in the 1900 Annual Report. The original course was most likely crude in form since play had to be regularly suspended on the course until the hay was cut on the fairways. The "U.S. Soldiers' Home Golf and Tennis Club" was formed on March 28, 1911, and during the club's first decade, the course remained improvised. In September 1922, the club was reorganized, most likely in response to a petition from the surrounding neighborhood to open the course for public play three days a week, a petition that the Secretary of War disapproved. By 1931, the Home's golf course had matured into a well-manicured nine-hole course. The previous golf courses have never been identified on maps of the Home, and their exact locations are unknown. However, they were most likely located on the open space in Savannah I and/or on the present location of the Scott Building (Building 80), next to the former tennis courts. Minutes of the Board of Commissioners from September 11, 1952, state that, "Three tees and greens in the northern part of the old golf course have been abandoned in connection with the building of the new dormitory and have been replaced by a like number in the open southern area of the reservation" (The 'new dormitory' refers to the Scott Building).

The southern half of the current golf course was associated with the agriculture activities of the Home until the dairy herd was sold in the early 1950s. An aerial photo from 1945 indicates that the old golf course had extended into the northern portion of the current golf course, with tree lines marking at least two holes. These holes correspond with the eventual layout of the modern golf course, which is first identified in a 1952 existing conditions map of the campus. Later renovations in 1956, 1968, and 1991 further developed the course's landscaping, added two water hazards, and reconfigured the course. Although the Home has historically used golf as a recreation activity for its members, the current location, configuration, vegetation, and topography of the golf course dates outside the period of significance. Therefore, the New Golf Course has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Golf Course Tree Clusters
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tree Cluster** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1950s** Alterations: **1968; 1991**
The meadow that predated the current golf course was open, with little vegetation higher than grasses. The clusters of trees that delineate the fairways of the golf course are newly introduced vegetation areas, different from any other vegetative form on site. Planted outside the Home's period of significance, these tree clusters are recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Golf Shelter
AFRH Building No: **68** Purpose/Wuzit: **Weather Shelter** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1964**
The golf shelter is a one-story masonry structure of red brick. It is capped by a pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles and a cornice adorned with nebuly. It has two single-leaf openings and window openings, all devoid of doors and sash. The structure is set on a concrete foundation. Constructed outside the period of significance, this utilitarian building does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home, nor does it reflect the architectural traditions expressed at the Home since its establishment. Therefore, the building has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Grant Building
AFRH Building No: **18** Purpose/Wuzit: **Mess Hall** Architectural Style(s): **Renaissance Revival** Year Built: **1910** Alterations: **1983; 1985; 1986; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1994**
The Grant Building, designed by the firm of Baldwin & Pennington, solidly marks the north end of the Home's campus, reflecting the early-twentieth-century expansion plans. The Renaissance Revival-style Grant Building has smooth ashlar walls that are symmetrically fenestrated. The imposing structure has a projecting center bay marked on the first story by an arcade-like entry of tapered Corinthian columns and semi-circular arches. Ornately carved medallions with eagles are located on the second story at the corners of the projecting center bay. Standing three stories in height, the building has a hip-with-deck roof largely hidden by the crenellated parapet, and torus-molded cornice adorned with brackets and dentil molding. Located on the north side of the building is a below-grade access drive. The drive is part of the circular roadway, contemporary with the Grant Building that provided service vehicles access to the rear (north) through the North Gate. The notable yellow brick paving is laid in a herringbone pattern. Flanked by stone retaining walls surmounted by modern metal rails, the road provides access to the basement of the Grant Building.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Grant Building Foundation Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Foundation Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1910 c**
Judging by the size and popular species of the era, Boxwood (Buxus sempervirens) and Southern Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) that surround the front entrance of the Grant Building (Building 18) are possibly the same plants that were installed shortly after the building's construction.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Grant Building Quadrangle Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Defined Open Space** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1912 c**
The quadrangle, enclosed by Grant Building (Building 18) on the north, Stanley Hall (Building 20) to the east, Sherman Building (Building 14) to the south and a parking lot to the west (site of the former Sheridan Building, now demolished), was constructed in conjunction with the Grant Building. The lawn is symmetrical, centered about a sidewalk that lines up with the front doors of the Grant Building. This north-south axis is further emphasized by a grid of trees, roughly mirrored on either side of the walkway. Although the current species of trees includes American Elm (Ulmus americana), Japanese Zelkova (Zelkova serrata) and Willow Oak (Quercus phellos), it is likely that all of the trees planted in this quadrangle were once American Elms that have since died as a result of Dutch Elm Disease.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Grant Circle
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1910 c.**
Alterations: **1953 c.**
Grant Circle was constructed in 1910 as part of the effort to create a formal quadrangle at the northern end of the campus. Historically, the road began at the North Gate and encircled the Grant Building (Building 18). The road then extended south along both the eastern and western edges of the open green space of the quadrangle to terminate at Lincoln Road, along the western edge of Stanley Hall (Building 20) and along the eastern edge of the former Sheridan Building (demolished). A portion of the road connecting the east and west sides of the circle just south of the Grant Building has been removed, and the southwestern leg of the road now terminates at the circle. Constructed during the period of significance, this resource is recommended as contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Greenhouse
AFRH Building No: **78B** Purpose/Wuzit: **Greenhouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958**
This pergola-like structure was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian structure was built outside the Home's period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Greenhouse
AFRH Building No: **78** Purpose/Wuzit: **Greenhouse** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1958** Alterations: **Doors upgraded, 1969**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. The E-shaped plan of the structure is created by glass and metal greenhouse wings that radiate from the masonry main block. The structure was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Greenhouse
AFRH Building No: **78C** Purpose/Wuzit: **Greenhouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958**
This glass and steel structure, with half-cylindrical framework, was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian structure was built outside the Home's period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Greenhouse
AFRH Building No: **78E** Purpose/Wuzit: **Greenhouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958**
This glass and steel structure, with a gable roof, was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian structure was built outside the Home's period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Greenhouse
AFRH Building No: **78F** Purpose/Wuzit: **Greenhouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958**
This glass and steel structure, with a gable roof, was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian structure was built outside the Home's period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Greenhouse
AFRH Building No: **78A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Greenhouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958**
This double-barrel roofed structure of glass and metal was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian structure was built outside the Home's period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Greenhouse Storage Shed
AFRH Building No: **78D** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1958**
This utilitarian wood-frame structure was constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, and represents the expansion of the Service Area located parallel to North Capitol Street.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Grounds Maintenance Shop
AFRH Building No: **77** Purpose/Wuzit: **Workshop** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1958** Alterations: **Chemical storage exhaust, 1988; Garage doors, 1989**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. The one-story brick-clad building has a flat roof and is pierced by paired industrial metal windows. The single-leaf entry doors are flush with a fixed light and are topped by a metal transom. Roll-up garage doors are paneled with fixed lights. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. It was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Heating Plant
AFRH Building No: **46** Purpose/Wuzit: **Heating Plant** Architectural Style(s): **Romanesque Revival** Year Built: **1907** Alterations: **General renovations, 1984**
This building was constructed to generate heat, light, and power and to process laundry for the expanding Home after the turn of the century. Designed by Captain John Stephens Sewell of the Army Corps of Engineers, the brick plant is executed in the Romanesque Revival style, with its parapeted gables, oculus windows, pedimented entry bay, and stone water table. The building exhibits several late-twentieth-century additions. It was altered in 1948 and again in 1951 to accommodate a dry cleaning plant. One Home official described this building as "the heart and pulse of the institution." The Heating Plant is the last remaining above-ground industrial element in the Home's expansive physical plant and infrastructure. Although isolated from its historical setting and subjected to inappropriate additions, it represents the Home's efforts to create a mainly self-contained community which included the development of its own critical infrastructure networks: energy and transportation.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Henry Wilson Monument
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Monument** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1878**
In February 1878, the Board received a request from an association of army enlisted men to erect, using contributed funds, "a monument to the memory" of the late U.S. vice president, Henry Wilson. Breaking with the Whigs over the slavery issue, Wilson helped organize (1848) the Free-Soil party, joined (1854) the Know-Nothing party, and finally became a member (1856) of the new Republican party, which firmly opposed slavery. From 1855 to 1873, Wilson was a member of the Senate, eventually emerging as an influential Radical Republican and advocating full political rights for blacks once the Civil War was over. Wilson served as Vice President from 1873 to 1875 (he died in office) under Ulysses S. Grant; he is buried in Natick, Massachusetts. The monument reads "Henry Wilson The Soldier's Friend."
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Hitching Posts
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Hitching Posts** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1871 c**
These two hitching posts are located in the sidewalk in front of Buildings 4 and 5. They appear to be contemporaneous with the adjacent buildings. Prior to the second decade of the twentieth century, much of the travel inside the Home was by horse, and these are the only known surviving objects related to equine travel in the Home's grounds. The Hitching Posts are counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Hospital Quadrangle
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Defined Open Space** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1920 c**
The construction of the former LaGarde Building (now demolished) to the north and the Mess Hall (Building 57) to the east enclosed the open space to the north of the Forwood Building (Building 55), which was formally landscaped with specimen trees and pathways. The area was renovated with the construction of the new LaGarde Building in 1992, but the formation of the quadrangle itself is still intact. Aside from the foundation plantings in front of Forwood Building and the Mess Hall Building, no historic fabric remains in the quadrangle.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Hospital Quadrangle Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Specimen Trees** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1992**
The quadrangle was renovated with the construction of the new LaGarde Building in 1992, and aside from the foundation plantings in front of Forwood and the Mess Hall Building, no historic fabric remains in the quadrangle.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Hospital Woods
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Open Stand Woodland** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1887 c**
The open stand of trees that covers the slope south of the Hospital Complex appears to be remnants of a designed woodland dating from between 1887 and 1894, after the construction of the original Barnes Hospital (demolished). Although the Boschke map from 1861 indicates that woodlands may have originally existed on the site, maps from 1867, 1873, 1877, and 1887 show the area without any significant tree growth. The surviving woods lack understory, creating an opportunity for a shaded picnic area used by hospital residents and guests staying at the Ignatia Guest House (Building 65). The open forest stand also affords framed views past the open pasture to the south to the dome atop the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, adjacent to The Catholic University of America Campus to the southeast. The woods also give the Hospital Complex a sense of seclusion from the rest of the site.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Isolation Ward (Hostess House)
AFRH Building No: **53** Purpose/Wuzit: **Hospital Ward** Architectural Style(s): **Classical Revival** Year Built: **1907**
Constructed as an isolation ward for patients with infectious diseases, this five-course American-bond brick building was executed in the Classical Revival style of architecture. Stylistic elements exhibited on the building include the semicircular arched openings, full-width porch set on a brick foundation pierced by semi-circular Roman arches and supported by Tuscan columns, stone water table, shallow-pitched hipped roof, and an ogee-molded cornice with modillions. The main block of the two-story building is flanked by symmetrically fenestrated wings. Connected to the south side of the Forwood Building's (Building 55) east wing by an elevated wood-frame corridor, the former Isolation Ward is a significant ancillary building in the Hospital Complex.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Ignatia Hall
AFRH Building No: **65** Purpose/Wuzit: **Dormitory** Architectural Style(s): **Streamline Moderne** Year Built: **1954** Alterations: **Convert guest house, Misc. renovations, 1983**
Ignatia Hall, representative of the building efforts undertaken as part of the 1953 Master Plan, is one of the several dormitories on the property, originally serving as the nurses' quarters. The modest masonry building illustrates the stylistic interpretations of the Streamline Moderne, albeit in a minimalist fashion. The bomb-resistant building, which incorporates innovative building technology, traditional materials and engineering advances of the Modern Movement, has a more linear configuration than the buildings erected on the property prior to 1953. The L-shaped plan allowed natural light to reach each of the rooms. Despite its stylistic and structural design, which is indicative of the mid-twentieth century, Ignatia Hall does not contribute to the historic context of the Home because it was constructed outside the period of significance. Therefore, it has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Internal Fencing
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Internal Fencing** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **late 20th century**
These metal and wooden fences enclose interior elements throughout the property. The fencing is counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

King Hall
AFRH Building No: **59** Purpose/Wuzit: **Dormitory** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1916** Alterations: **Office renovations, Apt renovations, 1983**
King Hall was originally constructed as a residence for the nurses working in the adjacent hospital. Executed in the Colonial Revival style, the building is a harmonious component in the Hospital Complex that experienced rapid expansion during the early twentieth century. The domestic building is symmetrically pierced with double-hung window openings, and ornamented by stone water table and belt course, ogee-molded cornice, and five-bay-wide one-story porch supported by Tuscan columns. King Hall is a significant and integral ancillary building to the Hospital Complex.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

King Health Center Sign
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Sign** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1992 c**
This sign is contemporaneous with the construction of the LaGarde Building (Building 56) in 1992. It is a composed of two brick piers with concrete and supports a sign reading "King Health Center."
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

LaGarde Building
AFRH Building No: **56** Purpose/Wuzit: **Veteran's medical hospital** Architectural Style(s): **Modern** Year Built: **1992**
The LaGarde Building is representative of the expansion of the Hospital Complex at the end of the twentieth century. It was constructed on the site of the original LaGarde Building, which was built circa 1919-1920 (Alfred Granger, architect) and razed in 1992 to make way for the more modern facility. A contemporary interpretation of the Colonial Revival style, the new hospital building was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Lake Mary Barnes
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Lake** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1869**
In 1869, the governor was authorized to construct large pond "in a suitable manner to facilitate drainage into the stream below." This pond was named Lake Mary Barnes after the wife of governor and United States Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes. By the early twentieth century the artificial pond was known as "Lake Mary." This water feature is one of the most significant landscape features in the Home's property. A marker placed at the site says the lakes have been renamed Temple Lakes in honor of long-time resident Howard Temple, USA, Ret.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lake Nina
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Lake** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870**
This pond was excavated and completed August 1870. This pond, along with the earlier Lake Mary Barnes, is one of the most significant historical landscape features in the Home's property. It is known as Lake Nina.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lake Nina Island 1
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Island/ Bird Residence** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 c**
This island, depicted in the 1877 map of the site, is the northern of two in the south lake. The island is encircled by a stone retaining wall, and features several small duck houses on the south side. The two islands are integral elements in the picturesque landscape executed at the Home during the 1870s. Picture books from the turn of the twentieth century illustrate the lake populated by waterfowl, and in 1903 the board of directors ordered the addition of swans to the habitat.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lake Nina Island 2
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Island/ Bird Residence** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 c**
Although this island, the south of two present in the south lake, is not depicted on the 1877 map, the presence of the encircling stone wall and its inclusion in later maps suggest that it was probably constructed shortly after the first island. The stone retaining wall features a sloped block on the southeast side for bird traffic. The two islands are integral elements in the picturesque landscape executed at the Home during the 1870s.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lakes Circle
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1869**
Lakes Circle is located in the southwest corner of the Home's property, curving around Lake Mary Barnes and the Lower Lake (both located in the Lakes Character Area) and merging with Pershing Drive to the east. The road crosses the Home's West Drain by an iron and masonry bridge and crosses the Lakes Outfall by masonry bridge. Lakes Circle appears in maps as early as 1873 and was a highlight of the scenic drive that many visitors to the Home took in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The orders to construct the southern portion of Lakes Circle coincide with the orders to construct the lower lake and are included in the Board of Commissioners Minutes from August 6, 1870: "The Board ordered that a carriage-road be staked out from the South Gate (now Park Road Gate), eastward for about 80 yards, then north across the branch leading from the pond to meet the road running parallel to Harewood in the brow of the hill; also to stake a line widening the course of the branch, and making a second pond, north of the proposed road, and South of the first pond."
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lakes Designed Woodland
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Designed Woodland** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 c**
Although first appearing in maps in 1873, these designed woodlands were most likely part of the landscaping efforts that coincided with the construction of the lakes between 1868 and 1870. At first glance, this stand of trees appears to be a natural, open stand similar to the hospital woods. Upon closer inspection, however, the abundance of introduced species is evidence that the trees around the Lakes area were part of a designed landscape. Notable species include Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum) and Yew (Taxus cuspidata).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lakes Outfall Drainage Ditch
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Channel** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1871 c**
The lower lake flows into a stream channel to the south. Although the perimeter vegetation has always been dense in this area of the campus, the raised water level created by the construction of the McMillan Reservoir has changed the nature of this vegetation. Despite the neglected and overgrown vegetation, the channel itself is still intact. The channel's upper end includes a wing wall extending south from the bridge.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lakes Water Tap
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Water Tap** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1890 c**
This cast-iron water tap is located between and to the east of the lakes, within the fenced area. The tap originally functioned as a drinking fountain, as indicated by the basin at the top. The drinking fountain likely dates to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lamp Post, Lincoln Cottage Grounds
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Lamp Post** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1870 c** Alterations: **Possible alteration from gas lamp to electric lamp.**
This cast iron lamp post is located east of MacArthur Drive, just south of the Bandstand (Building 11) on the Central Grounds. Based on the lighting fixture and globe, the lamp post appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century. It is the only known lamp post at the Home dating from this period and is an important remnant of the system of lamp posts and other ornamental and practical objects that were once found throughout the property. The lamp post was produced by the Welsbach Company and appears to have originally been a gas fixture.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lamp Posts
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Lamp Post** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1950s**
Light posts from the Master Plan era illuminate the campus of the Home. The typical light posts over the roadways consist of a wooden pole with metal light extension. Some of the lights for the walkways are copies of historic lamp posts, utilizing modern materials to guard against rust. The lamp posts have been counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Landscape-Related Objects, Secondary
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Landscape-Related Objects** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **late 20th century**
AFRH-W has many objects that support the landscaping efforts dating back to the late nineteenth century that are located throughout the property. The property is also ornamented with landscape furniture, much of which contributes to the picturesque character of the Home. Types of secondary landscape-related objects include benches, curbs, edgings, gutters, signs, lamp posts, and planters. The secondary landscape-related objects have been counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Lincoln Cottage
AFRH Building No: **12** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival** Year Built: **1842** Alterations: **Main Block enlarged soon after construction but prior to purchase by AFRH in 1851; Miscellaneous interior renovations, 1987; Study/Design 1992; Restoration/Renovation 2005-2006.**
This two-and-a-half-story building is illustrative of the Gothic Revival style, which was popular from about 1840 until 1890, with wood detailing, open gables adorned with sawn bargeboard and pinnacles, asymmetrical floor plan, one-story porch with sawn detailing, canted bay window with hood molding, chimneys with diamond-shaped shafts, and chimneys with circular pots. The brick walls of the Gothic-inspired structure were clad in stucco prior to 1897. The design was based on drawings by architect John Skirving and on a house owned by a "Mr. McClelland." Throughout its history, the building served as a barracks, hospital, and residence for the Home's band. It also served in the twentieth century as the initial housing for the institution's first female employees. In 1889, the cottage was renamed in honor of Brevet Major General Robert Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil War. The dwelling is currently undergoing preservation by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and will open to the public as a museum.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lincoln Cottage Grounds
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Specimen Trees** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1842 c**
The land immediately surrounding the Lincoln Cottage has been a manicured yard, dotted with large specimen trees that provide privacy and shade, since the design and construction of George W. Riggs' house (Lincoln Cottage, Building 12) in 1842. Most notable are the Ginkgos (Ginkgo biloba) southwest of the cottage. An 1861 postcard depicts a view from the cottage to downtown Washington, D.C. In this image, vegetation has been selectively cleared or consciously planted to direct one's vision toward the south. Today, these plantings of specimen trees serve to visually separate the Lincoln Cottage grounds from adjacent lawns and roadways.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lincoln Cottage, Archeological Site
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Archeological Sensitivity Zone** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1842 pre**
Historic maps indicate the existence of numerous buildings originally associated with George W. Riggs, Jr.'s estate, built near Rock Creek Road in 1842-1843. His estate included the family home and several outbuildings and cottages. This particular section of the Home's property may yet retain intact archeological remains dating to the prehistoric and historic periods. In 1862, Companies D and K of the 150th Pennsylvania regiment encamped at the Home, presumably around Lincoln Cottage. They were charged with the protection of their Commander in Chief. Because of their close proximity to the president, the soldiers were able to visit with the first family. Lincoln often heard the soldiers' legitimate needs and complaints first-hand and was better able, he believed, to assess the state of the military. From December 1863 until the end of the Civil War on April 9, 1865, a specially recruited unit from Ohio (Union Light Guard/7th Independent Company of Ohio Voluntary Cavalry) served as the official escort for the president and is believed to have encamped around Lincoln Cottage.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lincoln Cottage/Sherman Building Buffer
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Specimen Trees** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1860 c**
This cluster of trees and shrubs appears to have been part of an older configuration of paths and plantings meant to provide some buffer between the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) and Sherman Building (Building 14) while still allowing for pedestrian access between the two buildings. Notable vegetation here includes a large, mature Osage Orange (Maclura pomifera), Southern Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) and Common Boxwoods (Buxus sempervirens).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lincoln Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1877**
Alterations: **1877-1894**
Lincoln Drive, appearing in maps as early as 1867, traverses the Central Grounds, from the Sherman Gate at the east to the Eagle Gate at the west. The road was realigned and extended to go around Sherman North (Building 16) and to terminate at the present location of the Eagle Gate between 1894 and 1903. By 1910, a quadrangle had been designed to the north of the road between the Grant Building (Building 18) to the north and Sherman North (Building 16) the south, but the road has not changed paths since 1903.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Location of Carlise Cottage
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Archeological Sensitivity Zone** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1877 pre**
Historic maps indicate the existence of the Carlise (also referred to as Corlise and Corlisle) Cottage located in the area of the present King Health Center complex. The date of construction of the cottage is unknown, but it appears to have been demolished by 1877, along with the nearby associated buildings and structures. This particular section of the Home's property may yet retain intact archeological remains dating to the prehistoric and historic periods.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Location of Former Barnes Hospital
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Archeological Sensitivity Zone** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1873**
The Barnes Hospital was built in the nineteenth century directly south of the location of the former Carlise (also seen as Corlise and Corlisle) Cottage. This particular section of the Home's property may yet retain intact archeological remains dating to the prehistoric and historic periods.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Location of Post-1873 Cross Gable Frame Building
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Archeological Sensitivity Zone** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1873 post**
Historic maps indicate the existence of a cross-gable frame building northeast of the Hospital Complex that was demolished during the construction of the LaGarde Building between 1903 and 1914. The date of construction of this building is unknown, but appears in historic maps between 1873 and 1877. This particular section of the Home's property may yet retain intact archeological remains dating to the prehistoric and historic periods.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Location of pre-1870 building cluster
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Archeological Sensitivity Zone** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870 pre**
Historic maps indicate the existence of several pre-1870 buildings once located northeast of the Corlise (also known as Carlise and Corlisle) Cottage. These were agricultural buildings and structures most likely associated with the cottage. This particular section of the Home's property may yet retain intact archeological remains dating to the prehistoric and historic periods.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lower Hospital Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1952 c.**
Lower Hospital Drive intersects with Lower Hospital Road to the east, extends west along the south side of the Pipes Building (Building 64), turns to the north to intersect with Marshall Drive, and terminates at Eisenhower Drive to the north of the Heating Plant (Building 46). Lower Hospital Road was built as part of the 1953 master plan and is not part of the original road configuration of the Home. Constructed outside the property's period of significance, this resource is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Lower Hospital Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1903 pre**
Alterations: **c. 1992**
Located to the south of the location of the former Barnes Hospital (demolished) and north of Ignatia Hall (Building 65), Lower Hospital Road encloses the eastern, western, and southern sides of the Home's cluster of historic hospital buildings. As of 1903, the road encircled the Forwood Building (Building 55) and the former Barnes Hospital; however, the northern portion of this road was eliminated to accommodate the construction of the former LaGarde Building (demolished) and the Mess Hall (Building 57). The road's connection with Arnold Drive was realigned, most likely when Arnold Drive itself was realigned in the late twentieth century. The original eastern, southern, and western portions of the road have not changed location since at least 1903.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Lower Service Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1903 pre**
Lower Service Road, also known as Mad Bear Road, is located on the western edge of the Central Grounds, between the Upper Service Road and Marshall Drive. The road forms a circle behind Quarters 3-6 (Buildings 3-6) and appears on maps as early as 1903.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

M48 Patton Tank
AFRH Building No: **30** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tank** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1989 (placed)**
The M48 Patton Tank displayed at the Home was developed in the early 1950s for combat in Europe against Soviet tanks and had one of the most advanced fire control systems of the time. The relatively light 52-ton tank proved ideal in the swampy areas of Vietnam, but was not efficient because the computerized fire control was set up for long range battles rather than the close combat encountered during the Vietnam War. After the war, the M48 was taken out of active service and given to Army Reserve and National Guard units where the tank remained in service into the 1980s. Set on a concrete pad at the Home in 1989, the tank has no direct association with the areas of significance identified for the Home and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

MacArthur Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1867**
MacArthur Drive runs north-to-south along the eastern boundary of the Central Grounds Character Area. The road is similar to the property boundary between the Scrivener and Riggs tracts seen in an 1851 plat of the Home. The form of MacArthur Drive has been minimally altered from its appearance in maps as early as 1867, with the only major change being the elimination of circles in front of Quarters 1 and 2 (Buildings 1 and 2) by 1903. The winding path of the road reflects the picturesque design intended for many of the Home's roads. MacArthur Drive was used to lead parades in front of the officers' quarters.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

MacArthur Drive Street Trees
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tree-Lined Street/ Allee** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1873 c**
Shown in maps dating to the 1870s, this row of Willow Oaks (Quercus phellos) along the east side of MacArthur Drive enhances the residential character for the officers' quarters to the west while creating a boundary between the Quarters' Woods area and the Formal Meadow. The row of trees also guides one's eye down MacArthur Drive to the terminus at the Scott Statue Circle.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Main Substation
AFRH Building No: **71** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1959**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. It is a one-story structure clad in brick with a flat roof. The openings have metal industrial windows and flush metal doors. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. It was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Marshall Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1867**
The original portion of Marshall Drive, one of the oldest remaining roads on the campus, appears in maps as early as 1867. Board of Commissioners meeting minutes from 1867 include the order to construct the road from an existing path: The "Governor ordered to have opened and properly constructed a road, sufficiently wide for two vehicles to pass each other, from the entrance to and along the single track road at the right near the entrance, to a point at or near the first spring, thence by the best route and grade west of the barn to and across the road from the Home to the "Cottage" [Corlise Cottage, demolished], the road to be constructed with regard to the nature of the ground in its different parts." The historic road begins at Arnold Drive to the east, intersects with MacArthur Drive, and terminates at the Ivy Gate (Randolph Street Gate) to the west. The historic road's winding character reflects the topography of the site and has remained intact since its construction. The road forms the northern boundary of the new golf course and the southern boundary of the Savannah II and Central Grounds Character Areas.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Marshall Drive, eastern extension
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1958 pre** Alterations: **1965 pre**
The eastern extension of Marshall Drive was constructed between 1952 and 1958 to provide direct access from the north side of the Hospital Complex to the newly constructed service area on the east side of the property. According to maps, the road was connected to the existing portion of Marshall Drive to the west between 1958 and 1965. The eastern extension of Marshall Drive was built as a result of the 1953 master plan and is not part of the historic road configuration of the Home. Constructed outside the period of significance, this resource is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Meadow
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Grasslands** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1842 pre**
First identified in an 1867 map, this sloping grassland is an original feature of the property purchased by George W. Riggs in 1842. The large open space would have afforded views from Riggs' house (Lincoln Cottage, Building 12) all the way to the U.S. Capitol and the rest of Downtown Washington, D.C. Today, that view is blocked by the Scott Building (Building 80), but the meadow continues to play an important role as open space within the site.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Mechanical/Utility Equipment
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Utility-Related Objects** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1947 c** Alterations: **2006**
These resources are required for the daily function of the Home, including heating, cooling, water, and electricity. Many of the elements are belowground, requiring ventilators, shafts, grates, and metal doors to access. The Mechanical/Utility Equipment is counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Mess Hall
AFRH Building No: **57** Purpose/Wuzit: **Mess Hall (Hospital)** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1920** Alterations: **Est. cafeteria-style service 1983; Misc. renovations, 1984**
In accordance with his 1919 comprehensive plan, architect Alfred H. Granger designed this building in the Colonial Revival style, with traditional stylistic elements including Palladian windows, tympanums enclosed with wide ogee-molded cornices, oculus and multi-light double-hung windows, keystones, molded belt course and stone water table, and a wood-frame cupola pierced with semi-circular openings. The siting of the Mess Hall to the east of the old LaGarde Building (demolished) and the Forwood Building (Building 55) created a more unified and intimate setting for the Hospital Complex. The Mess Hall is part of the King Health Center (KHC).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Mess Hall Corridor
AFRH Building No: **58** Purpose/Wuzit: **Mess Hall (Hospital)** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1920** Alterations: **1983; 1984; 1985; 1987; 1988; Elevator, 1991; 1992; 1994**
This one-story brick hyphen was one of two constructed to link the Mess Hall (Building 57) with the Forwood (Building 55) and the old LaGarde Building (demolished 1992, replaced by the present LaGarde Building). With the construction of these corridors, architect Alfred H. Granger enclosed the Colonial Revival-style hospital campus along the east side, creating a more unified and intimate setting as part of his Comprehensive Plan for the Home. Only a portion of the north corridor survives, while the south corridor is fully intact. Building 58 is part of the King Health Center (KHC).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

North Capitol Street Gate
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gate/ Security** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958 c**
As part of the expansion of the service and mechanical buildings along the east edge of the site adjacent to North Capitol Street in the period following World War II, a new gate and gate house were constructed. The chain-link fence is flanked by massive brick structures topped with concrete coping. The structures are elliptical in plan with square posts at either end. Dating outside the period of significance, the gate does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home, nor does it reflect the architectural traditions expressed at the Home since its establishment.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

North Converter Room
AFRH Building No: **28** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1910**
This subterranean structure was constructed at a time when the Home was modernizing and expanding its physical plant, including the construction of infrastructure related to a new power plant and heating systems. The Home's history contains many building campaigns that coincide with expansions of the physical plant and other infrastructure, and this brick structure may have been the underground/basement portion of a building that has since been razed. A tunnel and stairway are located directly southeast of the building. This tunnel appears to have been part of the power plant structure that occupied the site by the early twentieth century. The tunnel now stops underneath the road, but originally provided access under the road to other service buildings in the vicinity. The tunnel is surmounted by metal rails of modern origin.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

North Gate
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gate/ Security** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1910 c**
The North Gate is contemporaneous with the construction of the Grant Building (Building 18) from 1910 to 1912. The gate appears to have been cut through the perimeter property wall specifically to provide vehicular access to the rear of the Grant Building. It features two square paneled brick piers with corbelling at the cap. The gate is significant for its relationship to the Grant Building and the increasingly campus-like nature of the Home during the early twentieth century.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Northeast Perimeter Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Perimeter Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1953 c**
The tree cluster to the east of Sheridan Building plaza serves as a backdrop for views looking east from Sheridan Building (Building 17), as well as a buffer between the plaza, parking lots to the north and south, and North Capitol Street to the east. The trees were planted as a result of the 1947 and 1953 Master Plan implementation and date outside of the period of significance. Therefore, this resource has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Northeast Stand of Trees
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Deciduous Forest** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1842 pre** Alterations: **1952-1958, east portion of stand destroyed after land was transferred for purpose of extending North Capitol Street along east side of campus; post 1975, north portion of stand lost to construction of Park Lot #8; 2005, trees lost to storm following Hurricane Katrina.**
Because the steeply graded topography would not permit the creation of a reasonable slope for additional pavement, this small triangle of trees is the only part of the western portion of the Chapel Woods that was not removed for the construction of North Capitol Street. These trees were separated from the rest of Chapel Woods by the construction of Eisenhower Drive in the 1950s, and many were lost during the construction of the Sheridan Building (Building 17) parking lot in the 1960s. The resource was further compromised when trees were lost to a severe storm in 2005. Due to the extensive loss of trees and change in character of the stand, this resource has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Old Chapel Circle
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1870**
Old Chapel Circle is located at the north end of the Chapel Woods Character Area and encircles Rose Chapel (Building 42). Old Chapel Circle is believed to have been constructed concurrently with Rose Chapel and appears on maps as early as 1873. Board of Commissioners meeting minutes indicate that construction on the road was nearing completion in May 1871.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Old Chapel Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1900 c**
Old Chapel Road runs north-to-south and is located in the Chapel Woods Character Area to the southeast of Rose Chapel (Building 42). The road appears on maps as a connection between Old Chapel Circle and Upper Hospital Road as early as 1903 and was most likely constructed to provide access to the stables (now demolished) that were built south of the Chapel in 1900.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Open Stand
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Open Stand Woodland** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1842 pre** Alterations: **1952 c**
This portion of the southwest corner of the campus was densely forested prior to the development of the Home. Pershing Drive was carved through this open stand, retaining woodland on either side of the road. The portion of forest east of Pershing Drive remained intact until the construction of the New Golf Course resulted in a loss of trees on the east side of the stand; however, a substantial portion of the woodland remains on both sides of the road.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Park Road Gate
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gate/ Security** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1869 c**
Board of Commissioners meeting minutes from July 1869 show the intent to build a "suitable gate-way with posts and double gates, proper fastenings, etc." This gate would mark the entrance created by a new road between Seventh Street and the Home, which was laid after the Board acquired the Whitney Property in 1869. Although the gates themselves have been replaced with stationary fencing, the 1869 iron gate posts are still extant. The square posts feature raised ornamentation in geometric patterns and are topped by finials. The gate posts are part of the intact nineteenth-century system of perimeter fences, gates, and gatehouses at the Home. The adjacent iron fence dates from 1899.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Pasture Recreation Field
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Recreation Areas** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1842 pre** Alterations: **1953**
The large pasture south of the Hospital Complex predates the development of the site and is the primary subject of the picturesque view from the Hospital Complex to the southeast. Originally an open grazing or hay field, the vegetation is still mown regularly. Instead of being grazed upon or cultivated, the field serves as a practice field for local sports teams.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Pershing Drive
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1873**
Alterations: **1903 pre**
Pershing Drive is the longest road on the Home's campus, running south from the Randolph Street Gate, curving to the east around the southwestern corner of the golf course, and extending east to the southeastern corner of the property. The full length of Pershing Drive appears on maps as early as 1873, but the eastern portion was not much more than a farm or secondary road until the early twentieth century (the eastern portion of the road was not drawn on the 1877 map of the Home as the map only included the primary roads). The southern leg of Pershing Drive originally served as the southern boundary of the Home before the Corcoran property was purchased in 1872.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Pershing Drive Channel
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Channel** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1950 c**
The Pershing Drive Channel runs north-to-south through the Golf Course on the east side of Pershing Drive, terminating at the stream delta to the northeast of Lake Mary Barnes. This channel appears as a walking path on a map from 1914, beginning at the far west end of the Marshall Drive retaining wall, running south through the present golf course, passing between the two lakes, and terminating at the Park Road Gate House (Building 89), essentially providing a path from the Ivy Gate to the Park Road Gate. The path does not appear to be converted into a drain until the 1950's (a 1958 map shows the path stopping in its current location north of Lake Mary).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Pershing Drive East Street Trees
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tree-Lined Street/ Allee** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1861 c**
This double row of Sycamores (Platanus occidentalis) appears on maps as far back as 1861, even though Pershing Drive is typically shown as little more than a rudimentary farm road. This tree-lined street originally served to divide the agricultural fields that lie to the north and south of what is now Pershing Drive. Today, Pershing Drive is the sole access route from the southern portion of the Home to the physical plant complex on the east side of the campus.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Pershing Drive South Street Trees
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tree-Lined Street/ Allee** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1873 pre**
The tree canopy that covers most of the lakes area extends east along Pershing Drive with a regular pattern of street trees providing a thick roof over the roadway. These trees appear in historic maps as far back as 1873, when the trees marked the division between an agricultural field to the south and a steep slope to the north. Meeting minutes from 1868 show the Board's intent to plant trees along the new road (Pershing Drive): "That in order to facilitate access to all parts of the Home grounds…the Governor of the Home is authorized and directed to cause new roads to be constructed, on the general place of encircling or passing through the entire grounds of the Home… This road to form a wide well constructed drive, with Elm or other suitable trees set out to ultimately form an avenue."
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Pershing Drive West Street Trees
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tree-Lined Street/ Allee** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1873 pre**
Originally shown as a hedgerow dividing agricultural fields, this double row of trees appears in maps as early as 1873. Meeting minutes from 1868 show the Board's intent to create a tree-lined street: "That in order to facilitate access to all parts of the Home grounds...the Governor of the Home is authorized and directed to cause new roads to be constructed, on the general place of encircling or passing through the entire grounds of the Home...This road to form a wide well constructed drive, with Elm or other suitable trees set out to ultimately form an avenue." The Pershing Drive West Street Trees include Japanese Zelkova (Zelkova serrata) and Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum), the former of which could not have been a species planted on the grounds in the 1860s or 1870s. However, the design and intent of the street trees has not changed since the late nineteenth century, despite any replantings that may have occurred. These trees now provide the eastern edge of the driving range, preventing stray golf balls from entering the golf course field of play.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Pipes Building
AFRH Building No: **64** Purpose/Wuzit: **Office Building (Hospital)** Architectural Style(s): **Streamline Moderne** Year Built: **1953** Alterations: **Misc. renovations, 1983; Misc. renovations, 1984; Nurses station renovations, Misc. renovations, 1986; Main canopy, Misc. renovations, 1987; auditorium renovations, Misc. renovations, 1989; Handicap ramp, Canopy theatre, 1990; Elevator, Auto doors - theatre, central air - MC-35, 1991**
The Pipes Building is one of the principal dormitories and medical facilities on the property. The projecting entry bays stand above the flanking wings, which were enlarged in 1960s by additions. Despite its stylistic and structural design, which is indicative of the mid-twentieth century, the Pipes Building does not contribute to the historic context of the Home because it was constructed outside the period of significance. Therefore, it is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Pipes Building Grounds
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Defined Open Space** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1954**
The entire eastern portion of the hospital complex is defined by the Pipes Building. The small foundation planting beds and deciduous trees in the immediately surrounding lawns do little to detract from the massive Postwar-era structure.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Pipes Circle
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1954 c**
Pipes Circle is located east of the Hospital Complex and south of Marshall Road, bordering a portion of the Pipes Building (Building 64). The road was a result of the 1947 and 1953 Master Plan implementation and was built outside of the period of significance. Therefore, it has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Pond/Water Hazard A
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Golf Course Water Hazards** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1956 c**
These ponds are artificial water features that were created as hazards for the 1950s alterations to the golf course. None of the previous golf courses at the Home had water hazards.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Pond/Water Hazard B
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Golf Course Water Hazards** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1956 c**
These ponds are artificial water features that were created as hazards for the 1950s alterations to the golf course. None of the previous golf courses at the Home had water hazards.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Propeller Sculpture
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Commemorative Marker** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1995**
This metal sculpture is an aircraft propeller. It is located in the triangle of land directly west of the Scott Building (Building 80). The inscription on the sculpture reads: "Propeller Refurbishment and Mounting Fixture Designed and Built by Personnel of the 89th Fabrication Flight, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, 20 November 1995." Installed on the grounds outside the period of significance, the sculpture has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Quarters 1
AFRH Building No: **1** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Romanesque Revival** Year Built: **1852**
Officer's Quarters One dates from the first phase of construction at the Home and was originally intended to be the home of the governor of the Military Asylum. However, when President Buchanan and his family first arrived at the Home on July 15, 1857, they spent the summer of that year in the newly completed Quarters One because it "was better appointed" than the former Riggs house. Quarters One is one of three buildings on the site designed by prominent military architect Barton S. Alexander. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling, covered by a shallow-pitched cross-gabled roof with square-butt slate shingles, is constructed of smooth ashlar. The structure is ornamented with elements indicative of the Romanesque Revival style, as illustrated by the semi-circular single and paired window openings topped with projecting lintels, shallow stone parapets with buttresses, large paneled interior chimneys, and scrolled modillions placed to mimic corbelled decorations. One wrap-around porch is supported by narrow metal columns and detailed with a wrought-iron metal balustrade and ogee-molded boxed cornice with dentil molding. A second wrap-around porch has been largely enclosed with screens and partially enclosed by double-hung and fixed windows.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 2
AFRH Building No: **2** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Romanesque Revival** Year Built: **1854** Alterations: **1990; General renovation, 1991; Roof replacement, 1992**
Officer's Quarters Two was constructed as the home of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Military Asylum during the first phase of construction at the Home. It was later used as the residences of the Deputy Governor. Quarters Two is one of three buildings on the site designed by prominent military architect Barton S. Alexander. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling, covered by a shallow-pitched cross-gabled roof with square-butt slate shingles, is constructed of smooth ashlar. The structure is ornamented with elements indicative of the Romanesque Revival style, as illustrated by the semi-circular single and paired window openings topped with projecting lintels, shallow stone parapets with buttresses, large paneled interior chimneys, and scrolled modillions placed to mimic corbelled decorations. The wrap-around porch is supported by narrow metal columns and detailed with a wrought-iron metal balustrade and ogee-molded boxed cornice with dentil molding. The porch is partially enclosed by triple double-hung windows.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 3
AFRH Building No: **3** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1907** Alterations: **General renovation, 1983; Porches, 1992**
Building 3 was one of two nearly identical houses constructed at the Home to the designs of Crosby P. Miller (see Building 6). With an emphasis on symmetry, the stuccoed building is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival as illustrated on residential construction. The single-family dwelling is three bays wide with a center entry framed by sidelights and a fanlight, wrap-around porch with single and triple Tuscan columns, side-gable roof of slate shingles with front-gabled dormers, and paired interior chimneys that have been parged.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 4
AFRH Building No: **4** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Second Empire**
Year Built: **1870**
This building was constructed to accommodate two residences, and continues to function as such to the present day (See Building 5). The brick structure has an I-shaped plan. Executed in the Second Empire style, the twin dwelling was designed by architect Edward Clark. The highly ornate symmetrical structure has a one-story wrap-around porch with square posts ornamented by scrolled brackets, double-hung windows with wood lintels adorned with oval medallions, brick quoins, ogee-molded boxed cornice with modillions and bed molding, and a straight-sided mansard roof covered with octagonal slate tiles and pierced by segmentally arched dormers.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 5
AFRH Building No: **5** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Second Empire**
Year Built: **1870**
This building was constructed to accommodate two residences, and continues to function as such to the present day (See Building 4). The brick structure has an I-shaped plan. Executed in the Second Empire style, the twin dwelling was designed by architect Edward Clark. The highly ornate symmetrical structure has a one-story wrap-around porch with square posts ornamented by scrolled brackets, double-hung windows with wood lintels adorned with oval medallions, brick quoins, ogee-molded boxed cornice with modillions and bed molding, and a straight-sided mansard roof covered with octagonal slate tiles and pierced by segmentally arched dormers.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 6
AFRH Building No: **6** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival**
Year Built: **1907**
Building 6 was one of two nearly identical houses constructed at the Home to the designs of Crosby P. Miller (see Building 3). With an emphasis on symmetry, the stuccoed building is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival as illustrated on residential construction. The single-family dwelling is three bays wide with a center entry framed by sidelights and a fanlight, wrap-around porch with single and triple Tuscan columns, side-gable roof of slate shingles with front-gabled dormers, and paired interior chimneys that have been parged.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 19
AFRH Building No: **19** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gatehouse** Architectural Style(s): **Romanesque Revival** Year Built: **1915**
The North Gate Lodge, constructed in 1915, was the last gate house built at the Home prior to the 1947/1953 Master Plan era. The modest gate house is substantially smaller in scale and less pretentious than the Gothic Revival-and Second Empire-style gate houses constructed during the tenure of architect Edward Clark in the late nineteenth century. The North Gate Lodge modestly mimics the Romanesque detailing of the Sherman Building (Building 14) and its additions (Buildings 15 and 16). The cut-stone structure is square in plan with a flat roof. The stylistic ornamentation is limited to the crenellated parapet.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 21
AFRH Building No: **21** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gatehouse** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival** Year Built: **1873**
Fully intact and exhibiting such characteristics as a steeply pitched compound hipped roof with front-gabled dormers, intricate sawn woodwork with Gothic-inspired trusses, exposed rafter ends, and delicate iron cresting on the roof, the one-and-a-half-story structure is constructed of granite with brick quoins and surrounds. The roof, capped by a hipped ventilator that reads like a cupola, is covered with square-butt and octagonal-shaped slate shingles. The one-bay-deep wing is clad in stucco and covered by a flat-on-gable roof. This wing is augmented by another one-story wing with a flat roof. Based on the construction materials and detailing, the wings appear to be original.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 40
AFRH Building No: **40** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Second Empire** Year Built: **1870** Alterations: **Carport, 1984**
Standing one-and-a-half stories in height with a brick ell, this building was constructed as quarters for the Home's chief gardener, George McKimmie. It faced the building known during the twentieth century as the Secretary to the Quartermaster's Quarters (Building 41) and its backyard had an unobstructed view towards the conservatories and greenhouses to the north (now demolished). The sandstone-clad building is executed in the Second Empire style with a straight-sided mansard roof, ogee-molded cornice, segmentally arched dormers and window openings, and a projecting entry bay. The centrally placed bay is capped by an enclosed segmentally arched gable and has narrow double-leaf doors with molded panels and fixed lights.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 41
AFRH Building No: **41** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Queen Anne Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1914** Alterations: **Change of occupancy, 1992**
Quarters 41 was the last single-family residential building constructed at the Home. Located adjacent to the Gothic Revival/Romanesque-style Rose Chapel (Building 42), the modest bungalow was constructed in 1914 to house the Secretary to the Quartermaster. The one-story dwelling, illustrating the transition of the highly influential Queen Anne style of the late nineteenth century to the Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth century, is covered by a flat-topped hipped roof with ogee-molded cornice and deck. The stuccoed structure has a three-sided square bay with narrow double-hung windows, eyebrow dormer vents, and an interior chimney with shoulders and a corbelled cap. The primary elevation is obscured by a full-width screened porch supported by square posts.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 45
AFRH Building No: **45** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Colonial Revival** Year Built: **1909** Alterations: **General renovation, 1986; Move in work, 1992**
The Engineer's Quarters is an intact example of a Colonial Revival-style, single-family dwelling. The house is one of a number of buildings on the site designed by Crosby P. Miller, the Home's construction officer at the turn of the twentieth century. The stylistic detailing on the brick structure includes the two-bay, full-width front porch supported by Tuscan columns, single and paired double-hung windows with splayed flat-arched lintels adorned with keystones, an oculus window with square-edged surrounds and keystones of stone, front-gabled dormers with an enclosed ogee-molded tympanum, and front-gabled roof with ogee-molded boxed cornice and returns.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 47
AFRH Building No: **47** Purpose/Wuzit: **Residence** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival**
Year Built: **1890**
Originally constructed as a residence for the hospital steward, this dwelling is illustrative of more vernacular interpretations of the Gothic Revival style at the Home. Smaller in scale than the original Officers' Quarters (Buildings 1 and 2), yet significantly larger than the Gardener's Quarters (Building 40), the house reflects the hierarchy of the various stations of employment at the Home. The two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling has a T-shaped plan covered by a side-gabled roof. The single and paired window openings are finished with rough-cut stone sills and segmental-arched stone lintels. The main entry, once sheltered by a one-story wood-frame porch, is set within a semi-circular arched opening and framed by sidelights and a transom. The open gable ends are finished with two courses of corbelled brick and pierced by oculus windows. The interior chimneys have corbelled caps.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 89
AFRH Building No: **89** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gatehouse** Architectural Style(s): **Italianate** Year Built: **1869 post** Alterations: **1900s; Roof, 1993**
The Park Road Gate House was built in 1869 to mark the entrance created a new road between Seventh Street and the Home, which was laid after the Board acquired the Whitney Property in 1869. Meeting minutes from July of that year include a request to construct "a suitable Porters Lodge at, and within the new entrance." The Park Road Gate House is the second-oldest surviving gate lodge on the Home's property. Although partially obscured by later additions, the one-story building exhibits Italianate stylistic elements such as a triple window on the south elevation, exceptionally shallow hipped-with-gable roof, overhanging ogee-molded boxed cornice with scrolled bracket and a molded architrave, and a squat interior brick chimney with panels, corbelling, and two circular pots. The window opening on the south elevation is frame by an enclosed gable with an ogee profile and adorned with foliated brackets, and projecting ogee-molded lintel caps. A one-story addition of wood frame was added to the east elevation, fully obscuring the original fenestration of the stuccoed building. Subsequent alterations have extended the main block to the north, joining it with the once freestanding Buildings 89A and 89B.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters 90
AFRH Building No: **90** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gatehouse** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival** Year Built: **1860** Alterations: **circa 1920; pre 1944**
The Ivy Gate Lodge, fronting Rock Creek Church Road at Marshall Drive, is the oldest surviving gatehouse at the Home. Based on historic maps, specifically the 1867 Michler map, it is believed that the southernmost section of the present structure is the original building. This one-story building, clad in stucco, was designed in the Gothic Revival style with ornate wood detailing. A larger, one-and-a-half-story freestanding building was added to the north after 1919, and these two structures were connected by a one-story hyphen by 1944 (this is supported by 1903, 1914, 1919, and 1944 maps of the Home). The open gables and overhanging eaves of the original one-story building's multi-gabled roof are finished with sawn and nebuly bargeboard. The half-story of the addition, which is marked by wall dormers, is clad with wide weatherboard. The building is pierced by single and paired double-hung windows and bands of casement windows. The openings are finished with projecting lintel caps and foliaged hoods. The integrity of the 1860 building has been compromised by the filling in of fenestration and the construction of a non-contributing addition (the northernmost addition, south of the garage [Building 90A], is first seen in the 1958 existing conditions map of the Home and is identified as 90B). A smaller structure is shown to the northwest of the 1860 building in maps from 1903 and 1914. This structure was either demolished or incorporated into Building 90B.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters' Foundation Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Foundation Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1857 c**
Comprised of annuals, perennials and small shrubs, the species used in these foundation plantings are likely not original; however, the style of houses and period in which they were built indicates similar plantings originally existed to provide a transition from the surrounding large forest stands to a more comfortable human scale around the houses. Portion of these plantings are included in the preservation designations for Quarters 1 and Quarters 2.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Quarters' Woods
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Deciduous Forest** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1842 pre**
This dense, native forest surrounding the officers' quarters predates the Home. The Quarters' Woods provides a private setting for the officers quarters (1870s). The paths and roads winding through the forest are consistent with the nineteenth-century 'picturesque landscape' that characterizes the rest of the property. West of Mad Bear Road, the forest is so dense with undergrowth that it is virtually impenetrable, completely blocking views from and to Rock Creek Church Road. East of Mad Bear Road, the forest resembles more of an open stand as it transitions to the designed open landscape immediately surrounding the officers' quarters. Dating of this deciduous forest is a result of knowledge of the development of Riggs' property (1842) and the Military Asylum (1851), supported by observations from site visits to the property, as well as historic maps dating as early as 1861. A portion of these woods are included in the preservation designations for Quarters 1 and Quarters 2.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Randolph Street Gate
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gate/ Security** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1876** Alterations: **1923**
Originally the Home's main entrance, a gate was first authorized here in 1860, consistent with the construction date of the adjacent gate house (Building 90). The present gate and gate piers were constructed as part of the 1876 fence and gate construction project. Masonry work was completed by Richard Morgan and the iron work was by C.A. Schneider & Sons. Like the 1870s fence and later decorative iron features, this gate survived the efforts to salvage all metal from the Home's perimeter during World War II.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Recreation-Related Objects, Other
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Recreational Objects** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **late 20th century**
Numerous recreation-related objects, such as bike stands, picnic tables, metal barbeque grills, and activity bars, are located throughout the property. This also includes bird baths, bird houses, dog houses, and dog kennels. These late-twentieth-century objects are counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Retaining Wall
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Retaining Wall** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1867 c**
This retaining wall is located on the northern border of the golf course. The Board's Annual Report of 1899 mentions the needed repairs for this wall: "The sustaining walls...on the road...from Ivy gate to the intersection with the direct road from Scott Building to Barnes Hospital, which were falling into decay from the disintegration of mortar form overgrowing and clinging vines, have been pointed up, their coping stones have been reset, and the vines removed."
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Retaining Walls, Secondary
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Retaining Wall** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1903 post**
Several secondary retaining walls can be found throughout the campus. One stone retaining wall is located immediately west of Pershing Drive, east of the lake sluice. Although badly repaired during the twentieth century and in generally poor condition, the retaining wall appears to be related to a pedestrian path shown on the 1903 (edited to 1910) map that ran from Arnold Drive, southwest of the Hospital Complex, west to the lakes. At the middle of this wall are a break and a stone wall running up towards the road. This is likely a set of steps that is now filled in and grown over. Although lacking in integrity, the stone wall was an important improvement on the site in the nineteenth century and illustrates the use of the grounds as a public park during the period. Stone retaining walls can also be found on the Central Grounds behind the Officers' Quarters and east of the Scott Building. The secondary retaining walls are counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Rose Chapel
AFRH Building No: **42** Purpose/Wuzit: **Chapel** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival/Romanesque Revival** Year Built: **1870** Alterations: **Study, 1987; Handicap ramp, 1993**
Constructed of Seneca sandstone from a Maryland quarry, Rose Chapel has an open nave plan with a projecting altar on the south elevation. Executed in a transitional interpretation of the Gothic Revival style with strong influences from the Romanesque Revival, the chapel has semi-circular arched stained glass windows framed with sandstone surrounds, oculus vents, projecting front-gabled entry on the west elevation, and a steeply pitched front gable roof with a parapet. The sandstone bell tower rises from the roof on the north elevation of the structure. It has a gabled cap with bracketed buttresses and semi-circular arched opening for the bell, which is no longer extant.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Scale Gate Guard House
AFRH Building No: **39** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gatehouse** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1964**
This metal structure was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. It is a one-story structure with a flat roof. The roof has exceptionally wide overhanging eaves to shelter the fixed glass windows that mark each of the four sides of the structure and provide shelter for the guards when addressing visitors to the gate. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, the gate house was dates outside the period of significance, and therefore has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Scott Building
AFRH Building No: **80** Purpose/Wuzit: **Dormitory** Architectural Style(s): **Streamline Moderne**
Year Built: **1954** Alterations: **Misc. renovations, 1983; Misc. renovations, 1984; Misc. renovations, 1986.**
The Scott Building, representative of the modernization and construction efforts undertaken as part of the 1953 Master Plan, is one of the principal dormitories on the property. The imposing masonry building illustrates the stylistic interpretations of the Streamline Moderne, albeit in a minimalist fashion. The large-scale, bomb-resistant building, which incorporates innovative building technology, traditional materials and engineering advances of the Modern Movement, has a more linear configuration than the buildings erected on the property prior to 1953. The projecting entry bay stands above the flanking wings, and fronts Scott Road to the immediate south of the Renaissance Revival-style Sherman Building (Building 14).
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Scott Building Foundation Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Foundation Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1954**
The beds of annuals, perennials, shrubs and small trees serve as an entry feature for Scott Building's main entrance (Building 80). The foundation plantings serve as a back drop to the benches and tables that line the building's entrance, a popular place for residents to sit during warmer months, mainly due to the shade provided by the building.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Scott Building Grounds
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Defined Open Space** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1954**
This terraced area to the south of the Scott Building serve as a passive recreation area for the residents of the Home, affording views of the meadow and baseball field to the south. Moveable chairs allow residents the choice of sitting in the sun, or under the shade of one of the large Willow Oaks (Quercus phellos) on the west side of the lawn. The design of the grounds dates outside the period of significance.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Scott Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1954 c**
Scott Road runs east-to-west in the Central Grounds Character Area and is located directly north of the Scott Building (Building 80). A previous Scott Road dates back to before 1877 but was completely removed during the 1947 and 1953 Master Plan. The current Scott Road resulted from the construction of the Scott Building and the Domiciliary Area expansion and was constructed outside of the period of significance.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Scott Statue
AFRH Building No: **60** Purpose/Wuzit: **Statue** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1873**
This statue of General Winfield Scott (1786-1866), considered the "father" of the Home, was erected in 1873. Scott was a hero of the War of 1812 and the war with Mexico, and served as the General in Chief of the Army from 1841 until the start of the Civil War. The statue of Scott was executed by Launt Thompson (1833-1894). The location of the statue was selected to afford visitors unobstructed views of the United States Capitol and downtown Washington, D.C. The statue is an excellent and intact example of American military sculpture of the late nineteenth century.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Scott Statue Circle
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1873**
Alterations: **1944 pre**
Scott Statue Circle is located between the Central Grounds and Savannah I Character Areas and wraps around the Scott Statue (Building 60), beginning and terminating with MacArthur Drive to the west. The road was constructed to provide access to the Scott Statue, as well as to the designed view shed toward the United States Capitol and downtown to the south. At its time of construction, a secondary road formed a smaller circle that circumscribed the base of Scott Statue, but by 1944, only the larger circle remained. Scott Statue Circle is believed to have been constructed concurrently with the placement of the Scott Statue in 1873 and appears in maps as early as 1877.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Scott Statue Grove
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tree Cluster** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1944 pre**
Plans from around the time of installation (1873) show the Scott Statue sited on a high point, encircled by a pathway, and surrounded by open space so that it is visible from throughout much of the Home's property. Sometime between 1919 and 1944, the pathway/road was removed and trees were planted to enclose the statue, to create a different viewing experience. A wall of American Hollies (Ilex opaca) blocks views of the statue from the north and west approaches, arousing curiosity about what lays beyond. Upon entering the grove, Deodor Cedars (Cedrus deadora) and Sweetbay Magnolia (Magnolia virginiana) enclose the space and reinforce the intended view to the U.S. Capitol, which Scott, himself, is staring at.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Secondary Pedestrian Circulation System
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Transportation-Related Structures** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **late 20th century**
The secondary circulation system includes such resources as brick paths, stone walkways, poured concrete sidewalks, metal railings, steps, stairs, gutter, curbs, and drains. These elements first appear as part of the establishment of the Military Asylum, and have continued to be changed and constructed as needed. The Secondary Pedestrian Circulation System has been counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Secondary Vehicular Circulation System
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **late 20th century**
Many driveways, access roads, and parking lots dating from the late-20th-century support vehicular traffic throughout the campus. These have been counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Security- and Maintenance-Related Objects
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Security- and Maintenance-Related Objects** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **late 20th century**
These resources include bollard, fire hydrants, ash trays, and trash cans. These objects are typically moveable, and aid in the proper care and maintenance of the property. These have been counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Security Building
AFRH Building No: **22** Purpose/Wuzit: **Jail** Architectural Style(s): **Classical Revival**
Year Built: **1906**
The Security Building was constructed specifically for security and detention functions, which previously were located in the basement of the Sherman Building (Building 14). During the nineteenth century, the Home had prison/detention quarters at or near the existing security building. Inmates who violated the Home's regulations were subject to confinement in the institution's detention facilities. Designed by the well-known Washington, D.C., firm of Wood, Donn & Denning, the Security Building is executed in the Classical Revival style. Indicative of the style, the building is constructed of brick with stone detailing that includes the wide molded water table, projecting sills, medallion framing, and paired Tuscan columns that frame the recessed entry. The wide entablature includes the molded stone architrave, simple frieze, ogee-molded cornice, and stepped parapet with stone coping. The one-story building, covered by a flat roof, has a slightly raised foundation pierced by triple windows.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Service Area Hedgerow
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Hedgerow** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1958 c**
Clusters of evergreens were planted to screen views from the Savannah II Character Area into the 1950s service area to the east. These trees were planted as a result of the 1947 and 1953 Master Plan implementation and date outside of the period of significance. Therefore, this resource has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Service Path
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1965 pre**
This service path was built to accommodate access to the driving range between 1958 and 1965. The path begins at the intersection with Pershing Drive and extends south, forming the border between the Garden Plot Character Area and the Golf Course Character Area.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Service Station
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Gas Station** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1958 c**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. It was built outside the period of significance and is, therefore, recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Shelter
AFRH Building No: **88** Purpose/Wuzit: **Weather Shelter** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1982**
The open shelter is comprised of brick piers supporting a shallow-pitched gable roof covered asphalt shingles and set on a concrete pad.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Shelter
AFRH Building No: **85** Purpose/Wuzit: **Weather Shelter** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1969**
The one-story metal structure is constructed of vertical metal sheets that are crimped and metal screens. It is topped by a very shallow gabled roof with overhanging eaves and set on round metal posts.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Sheridan Building
AFRH Building No: **17** Purpose/Wuzit: **Dormitory** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement**
Year Built: **1960**
The Sheridan Building, representative of the building efforts undertaken as part of the 1953 Master Plan, is one of the principal dormitories on the property. The imposing masonry building illustrates the stylistic interpretations of the Modern Movement, which incorporated innovative building technology, traditional materials, and engineering advances. The E-shaped plan of the bomb-resistant structure, consisting of four wings projecting from a primary corridor, allowed natural light to reach each of the rooms. Further, the design incorporated balconies that wrapped around the interior of the wings and enabled residents to easily access the fresh air. The E-shaped plan was patterned after office buildings constructed in the Washington metropolitan area by the federal government in the first half of the twentieth century. Despite its plan and design, the Sheridan Building does not contribute to the historic context of the Home because it was constructed outside the period of significance. Therefore, the Sheridan Building is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Sheridan Building Foundation Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Foundation Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1960 c**
The beds of annuals, perennials, shrubs, and small trees serve as an entry feature for Sheridan Building's (Building 17) main entrance. This area is similar in configuration to the main entrance of Scott Building (Building 80). Dating outside the period of significance of the Home, this resource is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Sheridan Building Plaza
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Defined Open Space** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1960 c**
The symmetrical plaza to the east of Sheridan Building (Building 17) is a direct response to the symmetry in the architecture of the Sheridan Building. Bounded on the east by tree clusters, the semicircular lawn is bisected by a concrete walk and planter.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Sheridan Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1960 c**
Sheridan Road is located to the east of the Sheridan Building (Building 17) and runs north-to-south. A previous Sheridan Road was located to the west of the present road but was destroyed during the implementation of the 1947 and 1953 master plans and the construction of the new Sheridan Building. This road was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Sherman Building
AFRH Building No: **14** Purpose/Wuzit: **Dormitory** Architectural Style(s): **Romanesque Revival** Year Built: **1852** Alterations: **Addition of upper story to the tower, a Second Empire-style mansard roof, and Sherman Annex (Building 15) on the north elevation, 1869-1872; Alterations, including the elimination of the mansard roof, resulted in the Richardsonian Romanesque style collectively presented by the Sherman Building, Sherman Annex (Building 15), and Sherman North (Building 16), 1887-1889.**
The Sherman Building was constructed as the first hospital, dormitory, and administrative building of the Military Asylum and represents the first phase of construction at the Home. Executed by master builder and stonemason Gilbert Cameron of New York, the building was designed to recapitulate architectural details found in the Smithsonian Institution. The alterations begun in 1869 included the addition of an upper story to the tower and a Second Empire-style mansard roof. By the conclusion of the alterations in 1872, the Sherman Annex (Building 15) was located on the north elevation. The alterations and additions begun in 1887 eliminated the mansard roof and resulted in the Richardsonian Romanesque style collectively presented by the Sherman Building, Sherman Annex (Building 15), and Sherman North (Building 16). The building incorporates semi-circular arches, paired and triple windows with hooded molding and label stops, crenellated parapet walls, rounded corbelling, and towers with pinnacles.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Sherman Building Annex
AFRH Building No: **15** Purpose/Wuzit: **Dormitory** Architectural Style(s): **Richardsonian Romanesque** Year Built: **1869** Alterations: **Alterations resulted in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and the addition of Sherman North (Building 16) to the north, 1887-1889.**
Previously known as the Scott Annex, this three-story cut-stone addition to the Scott Building (now the Sherman Building, Building 14) was constructed in 1872 to the designs of Edward Clark. Clark integrated the design with the Scott Building, which was altered by the addition of an upper story with a mansard roof reflecting the popular Second Empire style. With the construction of Sherman North (Building 16) in 1887, the Scott Building and the Scott Annex were renovated by architects Poindexter & Flemer to aesthetically unify the three structures. The resulting monumental design expresses the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which was practiced by Henry H. Richardson in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The building incorporates semi-circular arches, paired and triple windows with hooded molding and label stops, crenellated parapet walls, rounded corbelling, and towers with pinnacles.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Sherman Building North
AFRH Building No: **16** Purpose/Wuzit: **Office Building** Architectural Style(s): **Richardsonian Romanesque** Year Built: **1887**
The three-story cut-stone wing was constructed in 1887 as the second and final addition to the Sherman Building (Building 14). When the building was erected, the existing Sherman Building and Sherman Annex (Building 15) were renovated by architects Poindexter & Flemer to aesthetically unify the three structures. The resulting monumental design expresses the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which was practiced by Henry H. Richardson in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The building incorporates semi-circular arches, paired and triple windows with hooded molding and label stops, crenellated parapet walls, rounded corbelling, and towers with pinnacles.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Sherman Building-Scott Building Connection
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Designed Open Space** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1857 c** Alterations: **c. 1954, ground plane changed during construction of Scott Building (Building 80); Scott Road and formalization of defined quadrangle.**
The area in front of Sherman (Building 14) was landscaped at the time of the building's construction between 1852 and 1857. This area is depicted in historic maps as a formalized garden with winding paths leading down to the southern portions of the campus. These open grounds were altered with the construction of the Scott Building (Building 80) in 1954. As part of this 1954 construction effort, the quadrangle was formalized to provide a visual link between the front doors of Sherman and Scott Buildings, and evenly spaced street trees were placed along Scott Road. Designed plantings were added along the paved paths between the two buildings. As a result of the 1953 Master Plan, the configuration of the ground plane was altered significantly around the Sherman Building; therefore, these plantings and the lawn itself have been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Shop Building
AFRH Building No: **72** Purpose/Wuzit: **Workshop** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1960** Alterations: **Established electric shop, 1984; Ventilated paint shop, 1968; Flammable storage shop, 1989; Storage and electric shop, 1992**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. The one-story structure is clad in brick and has a flat roof. Paired metal industrial windows sit on concrete sills. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. It was built outside the period of significance and is, therefore, recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Shop Building
AFRH Building No: **73** Purpose/Wuzit: **Workshop** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1958** Alterations: **Establish Design Branch, 1984; Establish HVAC shop, New Equipment, 1985; Locksmith room, 1968; Welding exhaust, 1988; Sheet metal exhaust, 1989; Renovate office, 1991**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. The one-story structure is clad in brick and has a flat roof. Paired metal industrial windows sit on concrete sills. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. It was built outside the period of significance and is, therefore, recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Sluice
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Dam/ Sluice** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1869 c**
The stone sluice that served as an outlet and dam for Lake Mary Barnes is paved in concrete with slate coping.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

South Perimeter Plantings
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Perimeter Plantings** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1968 c**
When Irving Street was constructed, vegetation along the south perimeter of the property was either planted or allowed to grow as a vegetative buffer between the Home and Irving Street.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

South Recreation Field
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Recreation Areas** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1842 pre** Alterations: **1953-1958, south portion of pasture included as part of land transfer for the construction of the VA hospital, topography changed during Irving Street Construction and due to fill/grade operation to fix drainage problems on campus.**
Once part of much larger agricultural lands within the old Corcoran Estate to the south, these fields were reduced dramatically in size during the 1950s and 1960s efforts to build the VA Hospital, Washington Hospital Center, and Irving Street. In 1961, soil excavated from the VA Hospital site was transferred to this part of the Home through an agreement with the contractor for the construction project. The soil was filled and graded in order to "remove drainage problems...and improve the appearance of the grounds" at no expense to the Home. This operation dramatically changed the topography of the southern edge of the Home, which was previously a low-lying area. The area is now used as a practice field for local sports teams. Because of the dramatic changes to the site's size, topography, use, and overall character that occurred outside the Home's period of significance, the resource has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

South Remnant Field
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Vegetated Field** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **1968 c**
Similar to the recreation fields to the east and portions of the golf course south of Pershing Drive, this field was once part of much larger agricultural lands within the former Corcoran Estate to the south. These fields were cut off to the south around 1968 to make way for the construction of Irving Street. Due to significant changes in the field's character dating outside the period of significance of the Home, this resource is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Spatial Organization
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Spatial Organization** Architectural Style(s): **N/A**
Year Built: **N/A** Alterations: **1953; 1958-1960**
To take advantage of the property's view sheds and topographic features, the spatial organization of the campus' built resources and sites has retained a similar configuration throughout the property's period of significance. Historic maps show that the Military Asylum's arrangement of improved and unimproved land is consistent with layout of the clusters of farm buildings and residences that predates the establishment of the institution. The various planning phases, building campaigns, and landscape design efforts at the Home during the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries built upon the principles of this early layout.

The spatial organization of the Home's campus can be divided into three subcategories, breaking down AFRH-W along the same general lines as the Character Areas. Building Clusters, including the Central Grounds and the Hospital Complex, are areas where structures have always dominated the immediately surrounding landscape and share a relationship both by physical orientation and

general use. Tree Canopy Areas, such as those surrounding the lakes, are defined by dense tree growth that creates a barrier between the ground and the sky. Built resources may exist within these shaded areas, but the land remains primarily wooded. Open Spaces, such as the garden plot and golf course, form the largest component of the Home's spatial organization and are defined by the lack of large clusters of development or vegetative growth. The term "open" does not preclude the existence of hydrologic features, individual built resources, or sparse plantings within these areas. The only exceptions to these land patterns are the Scott Building (Building 80) and the southeastern service area, both part of the implementation of the 1953 Master Plan. Although part of a modern-day building cluster, the Scott Building is located on land that had historically been kept open specifically to preserve the views of the U.S. Capitol from the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) and Sherman Building (Building 14), as well as the visual connection between the domiciliary area and the hospital complex. Similarly, the campus' current southeastern corner remained unimproved from the Home's establishment until the development of the 1950s service area. These developments have dramatically changed aspects of the Home's spatial organization.

Although the northeastern portion of the Home has also seen a high level of change as a result of the 1953 Master Plan – including the demolition of the original Sheridan Building, the King Dormitory, and the original service area and the subsequent construction of the new Sheridan Building (Building 17) – this land had historically been part of the northern building cluster. Therefore, the construction of non-historic buildings on this land has not changed the overall spatial organization of the campus. Furthermore, continuing landscaping efforts of the Home have often changed various aspects of vegetation and topography, compromising the integrity of some individual landscape resources; however, the general character of these open spaces and tree canopies has been preserved by keeping built resources within two roughly defined clusters of development. Changes in land use have also compromised the integrity of individual resources, such as the conversion of the northern portion of the historic agricultural fields to the present-day golf course; however, the open character of this land has not changed since the property was purchased by the Home in 1851.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Specimen Trees in Hospital Lawn
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Specimen Trees** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1894 c** Alterations: **2006**
Historic maps show that specimen trees appeared around the hospital around 1894. In maps proceeding 1894, the plateau on which the Hospital Complex is located was grassland lacking any identifiable tree coverage. Part of the 'picturesque landscape' popular during the period of significance, specimen trees serve to interrupt the ground plane, providing intermittent focal points and shade. While the configuration of buildings within the Hospital Complex has changed, the surrounding character of specimen trees in lawns has not.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Specimen Trees in Lawn
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Specimen Trees** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1871**
Part of the 'picturesque landscape' popular during the Period of Significance (1842-1951), specimen trees serve to interrupt the ground plane, providing intermittent focal points and shade. Minutes from the November 4, 1871 Governors' meeting state, "The board are of the opinion that a greater proportion of deciduous trees of brilliant foliage in the Fall should be maintained in future plantings, and that indigenous trees, as many as possible, should be procured from the woods of the Home grounds or vicinity."
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Sports-Related Objects
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Recreational Objects** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **late 20th century**
The golf course-related objects, found in the Golf Course and the 1947/1953 Impact Character Areas, includes golf ball waters, mirrors, yard markers, golf club cleaner, and golf hole with flag. These items are replaced as necessary to ensure the golf course is properly maintained. They have been counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Spring, Natural
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Spring** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **N/A**
A natural spring has been noted in this location as early as 1877, although it presumably predates the ownership of the property by George Riggs in 1842. The spring runs north to south at the approximate center of the property. Now capped by a non-contributing circa 1960 octagonal brick shelter (Building 66) with drinking fountain, access to the spring in this location dates to the nineteenth century as recorded by an image of a nineteenth-century wood-frame gazebo, present in the 1885 "Views at the Soldiers' Home," Hutchins and Moore's, National Capital, Past and Present.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Stanley Hall
AFRH Building No: **20** Purpose/Wuzit: **Recreational Hall** Architectural Style(s): **Gothic Revival** Year Built: **1895** Alterations: **Carpet, 1983; Elevator, 1984; Balcony modifications, 1986; Stained glass windows, 1990; Renovation, 1994**
Stanley Hall is built of Vermont marble (blue marble for the basement and white marble for the other walls) with a multi-gabled slate roof.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Storage Contamination Building
AFRH Building No: **69** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1944 c**
This storage contamination building is a one-story brick structure with a gable roof. Adjacent to the structure is a large brick incinerator stack. The building is pierced by single window and entry openings and has a shed roof sheltering the two flush metal doors on the east elevation. The structure first appears in the 1952 existing conditions map of the Home, and a 1994 building schedule of the Home dates the structure to 1950.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Storage Shed
AFRH Building No: **89B** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1903 pre**
The original function of this building is unknown, although the physical features indicate it was originally freestanding and subsequently linked to the adjacent Park Road Gate House (Building 89) on the south elevation by an addition in the early to mid-twentieth century. The one-story structure is three bays wide with a flat roof ornately finished with an ogee-molded boxed cornice with wide frieze and narrow bed molding. The central entry is framed by elongated 2/2 windows with square-edged surrounds and projecting lintel caps. In 1979, a one-story garage (Building 89A) was added to the north elevation of the building.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Stormwater Management Field
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Vegetated Field** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1992 c**
The installation of a detention pond at the southwest corner of Savannah II divided the original agricultural field into two separate spaces (stormwater management area as part of the 1947/1953 Impact Area and Savannah II). The stormwater management area is not usable as a recreation field, and therefore, takes on an entirely different character from the Savannah II Character Area. The installation of the detention pond dates outside the period of significance of the Home. Therefore, this resource is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Stormwater Management Pond
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Stormwater Management Pond** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1992 c**
Presumably built to handle runoff created by the LaGarde Building (Building 56) and hardscape plaza, the area has always been low-lying and probably a natural collector of stormwater during heavy rains. A stream going through the Chapel Woods once ran south, along Arnold Drive, through the area of the current pond. However, that stream was channelized and routed just west of the stormwater management basin prior to 1914.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Substation
AFRH Building No: **54** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958 c**
This one-story masonry structure was built as part of the expansion of the property's physical plant in during the Master Plan era. Clad in brick, the building has a flat roof and is pierced by single metal industrial windows with brick sills and has flush metal doors, both single- and double-leaf. This utilitarian building does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home and is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Substation
AFRH Building No: **7** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958 c**
This one-story masonry structure was built as part of the expansion of the property's physical plant during the Master Plan era. The brick-clad building has a flat roof and metal louvered vents. It has flush metal entry doors. Constructed outside the Home's period of significance, this utilitarian building does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home. Therefore, this resource has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Substation
AFRH Building No: **44** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1958 c**
This one-story masonry structure was built as part of the expansion of the property's physical plant in during the Master Plan era. Clad in brick, the building has a flat roof and flush metal entry door. Rectangular louvered vents of metal pierce the side elevations. This utilitarian building does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home and is recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Sundial, Scott Building
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Sundial** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1860 c**
A sundial similar in form and appearance is seen in a c.1862-1864 photograph of the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) from the Special Resource Study: President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument, published by the National Park Service in 2003. The sundial has been moved from its original location on the Central Grounds and is now located on the patio behind the Scott Building (Building 80). Evidence that the sundial was once set into the ground is found in the markings on the stone base. Although it has been moved from its original location, the stone sundial is an important surviving ornamental landscape element from the early years of the Home, including the period of Lincoln's residency.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Sundial, Sherman Building
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Sundial** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1870 c**
This small, cast-iron sundial is located in the center of the paved walkway between the Sherman Building (Building 14) and the Scott Building (Building 80). The sundial is a rare and intact survival of a decorative object from the late nineteenth century and the early periods of construction of the Home.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Support Directorate Building
AFRH Building No: **70** Purpose/Wuzit: **Office Building** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1961** Alterations: **Office partitions, 1985; Study, Renovate procurement office, 1986; Upgrade computer room, 1987**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. The building is clad in brick with a flat roof. The square window openings have metal fixed and awning sash. The double-leaf entry is deeply recessed. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. It was built outside the Home's period of significance and is, therefore, recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Temporary Structures
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **late 20th century**
These temporary structures include sheds, shelters, trailers, and the bus and weather shelters. The built structures are typically constructed of wood or concrete, as is the case with the salt shelter, and covered by a gabled or flat roof with asphalt shingle cladding. The prefabricated structures, such as the sheds and trailers, are predominately constructed of metal, although pressed-wood sheds were noted. These structures do not have permanent foundations, and are commonly set directly on a concrete pad or the ground. The temporary structures are counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-contributing**

Toilet Building
AFRH Building No: **48** Purpose/Wuzit: **Restroom** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1934**
Although a structure identified as a Pump House is shown in the location of Building 48 on maps as early as 1903, an inventory of the Home's structures from 1994 dates this building to 1934. The footprint from a 1944 maps is the same as the footprint from the 1903 map, but the exterior of the structure more closely resembles a construction form the 1930s. The one-story masonry structure is covered in stucco and has a flat roof. The walls are pierced by rectangular window openings and single-leaf and double-leaf entry with flush metal doors.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Toilet Building
AFRH Building No: **84** Purpose/Wuzit: **Restroom** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1964**
This wood-frame structure was one of several utilitarian buildings constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase to update the facilities of the golf course, which was established circa 1922. The one-story building has a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice. It is clad in weatherboard siding and pierced by a single-leaf entry opening and rectangular window openings with wood sills. The building was erected outside the Home's period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Toilet Building
AFRH Building No: **61** Purpose/Wuzit: **Restroom** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1976**
This one-story structure is constructed of wood frame clad in vertical-board siding. It has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The screened entries to the men's and women's restrooms are found on opposite sides of the building. Constructed outside the period of significance, this utilitarian building does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home, nor does it reflect the architectural traditions expressed at the Home since its establishment. Therefore, the building has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Tool House
AFRH Building No: **2B** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1852** Alterations: **Moved; vinyl siding; new roof**
This modest one-story structure, covered by a gable roof now covered in asphalt shingles, was the twelve by eighteen-foot wood-frame tool house and office used by builder Gilbert Cameron during his tenure at the Home. Originally located near the main building, the Board of Governors order the structure moved, perhaps to its current location, in 1858. There is no evidence, written or physical, to support its relocation. Containing two rooms, the building is clad in German siding with corner boards and is set on a solid brick foundation. It is fenestrated with six-light square casement windows and single-leaf doors. Despite its vernacular nature, the tool house is a significant resource at the Home and documents the initial construction phase of the Military Asylum.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Tool Shed
AFRH Building No: **87** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1975**
This utilitarian structure was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing. It is one story in height with a front-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The frame of the structure is exposed, with metal wire or mess securing the items stored within the shed.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Tool Shed
AFRH Building No: **82** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1991**
This utilitarian structure was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing. It is one story in height with a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The frame of the structure is exposed, with metal wire or mess securing the items stored within the shed.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Tool Shed
AFRH Building No: **83** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1971**
This utilitarian structure was constructed outside the period of significance and, therefore, has been recommended as non-contributing. It is one story in height with a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The frame of the structure is exposed, with metal wire or mess securing the items stored within the shed.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Topography
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Topography** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **N/A**
Alterations: **1940; 1961**
In 1842, George W. Riggs chose this location that afforded views of the city; the property was the second highest point in the District of Columbia. The Home took advantage of the high points throughout the site, developing the ridges and plateaus. Smaller structures were placed on the forested ridges, while the large-scale dormitories and hospital buildings make use of the large, flat plateaus that sit uphill of open fields, affording expansive views out. The steep slopes that define the ridges and plateaus facilitate many of the dramatic views from various locations at the Home, and also foster a sense of perceived isolation from one's surroundings. Although nearly all of the natural streambeds on the site have been diverted into channels, deltas can still be seen where streams used to outlet into the low-lying areas on the site, which in turn, have been converted into manmade ponds or allowed to remain in a natural, forested state. One of the most notable topographic features of the Home is the hill that leads up to the Winfield Scott Statue (Building 60). Similar to the wall created by the American Hollies planted along the approach to statue from the north and west, the steep slope up to statue blocks views of the statue until one is upon the grove. Conversely, the statue's location on top of this slope affords the dramatic views to downtown Washington, D.C. The lakes outfall, one of the lowest points on the Home's campus, is also an important topographic feature of the Home. Once the outfall of a natural stream into the Lakes Area, this low lying area dried up when the stream was filled in for the golf course construction. The topography and remnants of the old outfall structure still exist on site, but not in relation to any extant hydrology. The topography of the campus was changed in 1940 when a hill on the current golf course was regraded for the construction of an underground reservoir. The topography of the land between Pershing Drive and the current southern boundary of the Home was also altered in 1961 with the transfer of excavated soil from the VA Hospital construction site. The filling and grading operation fixed drainage problems of this low-lying area. Topography is counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Tree Clusters, Evergreens
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Tree Cluster** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1873 c**
First appearing in maps in 1873, these groupings of evergreens serve as focal points within the expansive grassland, even in winter. Historically, they served as intermediate points of reference for vistas from the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12), looking through the meadow to the U.S. Capitol.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Tunnel Exhaust Fan
AFRH Building No: **26** Purpose/Wuzit: **Substation** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1952 post**
Set on a raised metal platform with metal rails and steps, the metal exhaust fan is a square structure with louvered vents.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Upper Hospital Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1867**
Alterations: **1992 c.**
Upper Hospital Road forms the eastern boundary of the Chapel Woods Character Area, intersecting with Marshall Drive and terminating at Marshall Drive to the south. First appearing in maps as early as 1867, Upper Hospital Road is one of the Home's earliest identified roads. The road originally extended to meet Arnold Drive to the south, but a small southwestern portion of the road was eliminated to accommodate the construction of the LaGarde Building (Building 56) in 1992. Historically this road was referred to as Bessie Drive.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Upper Service Road
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Road** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1903 pre**
Upper Service Road is located on the western edge of the Central Grounds, between Lincoln Drive and Lower Service Road. The road runs behind Quarters 1-2 (Buildings 1-2) and appears on maps as early as 1877.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Urns
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Urns** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1900 pre**
Alterations: **Relocated**
These urns historically lined the residential roads, marking each of the dwellings. The urns are distinguished by their ornamentation, each reflecting the neoclassical styles popular in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Some of the urns have been placed on twentieth-century plinths. Despite having been relocated throughout the campus of the Home, the urns continue to serve as an ornamental feature and represent the landscaping efforts at the Home in the late-nineteenth century.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Vending Shed
AFRH Building No: **86** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1984**
The one-story shed is constructed of wood frame clad in vertical-board siding. It is covered by a side-gabled roof with a boxed cornice. The roof is supported on the primary elevation by round metal posts, allowing the building to have a U-shaped form. Constructed outside the period of significance, this utilitarian structure does not reflect the areas of significance defined for the Home, nor does it reflect the architectural traditions expressed at the Home since its establishment. Therefore, it has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

View Sheds
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Vistas and View Sheds** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **N/A** Alterations: **1873; 1954 c**
Scenic views, both architectural and natural, are a central element of the Home's picturesque landscape. The landscape at the Home as designed in the 1860s and 1870s featured numerous natural views from hilltops and knolls. Of particular significance to the site are views to the U.S. Capitol. The intent to protect the view shed to the U.S. Capitol was recorded in the Minutes of the Board of Commissioners in the 1870s; however, the construction of Scott Building (Building 80) in 1954 has partially obscured this view from the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) and Sherman Building (Building 14). Views towards the Capitol and city are still intact from the vicinity of the Scott Statue (Building 60), a view shed framed by designed landscape features from 1873. View sheds from streets and paths that wind through the campus are also important design features. A view from Pershing Drive to the Hospital Complex was obscured in 1954 when Ignatia Hall (Building 65) was constructed. However, a view from the hospital complex hill to the meadow below is still intact. View sheds are counted as a single resource.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Viewing Stand
AFRH Building No: **50** Purpose/Wuzit: **Storage/ Shed** Architectural Style(s): **No Style** Year Built: **1900 c** Alterations: **1930s enclosure of the rooftop viewing stand**
Historic maps indicate that this building was initially used as a viewing stand and storehouse but was subsequently altered to serve as a garage/carport. The upper story, now enclosed as a garage, was originally open, with ornamental metal posts and railings. The metal posts that are still extant on the interior of the structure supported a roof, presumably a hipped roof with a pitch similar to the present roof (a c. 1900 photograph documents the original roof was a shallow-pitched hipped roof topped by a cupola). Each of the openings, as well as those on the side elevations of the coursed cut and uncut stone lower story, is adorned with brick surrounds. The wood-frame upper story, accessible from Lower Hospital Road, is clad in weatherboard siding with corner boards and in-boards. The east elevation has two wide vehicular openings framed by square-edged wood surrounds. The remaining elevations have two six-light windows with square-edged wood surrounds. The very shallow-pitched hipped roof, covered with standing-seam metal, is edged by exposed rafter ends. The building was rehabilitated in the 1930s for use as a garage for King Hall. The former storehouse and viewing stand is a rare surviving support structure to the Hospital Complex dating from the turn of the twentieth century.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Warehouse Shop
AFRH Building No: **74** Purpose/Wuzit: **Warehouse** Architectural Style(s): **Modern Movement** Year Built: **1958** Alterations: **Door curtains, 1983; Contracting office, 1984; New office, 1986; Contracting office, 1987**
This masonry building was constructed as part of the expansion of the industrial and mechanical buildings and structures in the Service Area along the eastern edge of the property parallel to North Capitol Street. Clad in brick, the one-story building has a flat roof. The paired industrial windows have metal sash and concrete sills. The entry openings are both single- and double-leaf, holding flush metal doors. Constructed during the 1953 Master Plan phase, this utilitarian building illustrates the architecture of the Modern Movement, and lacks applied stylistic detailing. It was built outside the Home's period of significance and is, therefore, recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

Water Tower
AFRH Building No: **13** Purpose/Wuzit: **Water Tower** Architectural Style(s): **Romanesque Revival** Year Built: **1893** Alterations: **1942**
Construction of a 50,000-gallon capacity iron tank coincided with the connection of the Home to the District of Columbia's water system. The Water Tower stands as an intact late-nineteenth-century example of a high-style utilitarian structure of rusticated stone executed in the Romanesque Revival style. By the outbreak of World War II, the Home was fully connected to the District of Columbia's water and sewage infrastructure. The water tank had been abandoned for several years, when in 1942 parts of it were donated as scrap metal for munitions.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

Weather Shelter
AFRH Building No: **66** Purpose/Wuzit: **Weather Shelter** Architectural Style(s): **No Style**
Year Built: **1960 c**
This is a one-story brick shelter with an octagonal form. It covers a drinking fountain that is located over a natural spring. This shelter was constructed outside the Home's period of significance and has been recommended as non-contributing.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Non-Contributing**

West Drain and Irrigation Channel
AFRH Building No: **N/A** Purpose/Wuzit: **Channel** Architectural Style(s): **N/A** Year Built: **1878**
Alterations: **1955**
The drain/channel runs along the western portion of the Home property, spanning three Character Areas (Central Grounds, Garden Plot, and Lakes) and terminating in Lake Mary Barnes. Prior to 1891, the primary source of water for the Lakes was a stream that entered the site at the intersection of Park Place and Rock Creek Church Road, and then turned south toward the Lakes. In 1878, the Board approved General Potter's request to construct a stone drain at the northern end of this stream in order to take care of excess surface water. This drain started behind the Officers' Quarters and continued south along the western side of the grounds. This drain was also used as an irrigation channel for the agricultural activities in the surrounding fields. A map from 1903 shows that the masonry drain empties into a natural stream at the point where the present drain changes from masonry to concrete (midway through the Garden Plot). By 1914, the entire path is identified as a paved drain. In 1955, the lower section of the drain was lined with concrete. The West Drain is one of three drains/gutters/channels running north-to-south through the Home.
Recommended NR HD Status: **Contributing**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Founded in 1851, Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington (Home or AFRH-W) is the sole remaining nationally-based institution for retired and disabled enlisted veterans of the United States military. The Home was administered until 2001 by a Board of Commissioners composed of U.S. Army officers whose membership was mandated by Congress. As a result, numerous military officers who played key roles in the military history of the country, including such luminaries as General Winfield Scott, General William T. Sherman, General Philip Sheridan, and Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, have been associated with the operation of the Home. Established as a "military asylum[s] for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the Army of the United States," it is funded using an endowment collected in lieu of pillaging by General Winfield Scott during his occupation of Mexico City in 1847. In 1851, the Board of Commissioners purchased the 255-acre country estate of prominent Washington banker George Washington Riggs to serve as the Washington branch of the Military Asylum. Sited outside the city's formal limits with panoramic views of the United States Capitol, the centerpiece of the property was an early Gothic Revival-style cottage known as Corn Rigs built by William Degges, most likely in collaboration with Philadelphia architect John Skirving who is known to be responsible for later alterations and additions and was a close colleague of the acclaimed architect Thomas U. Walter. This early example of the Gothic Revival was sited amidst existing agricultural buildings, pastures, natural woodlands, and newly introduced picturesque landscape features designed in the manner promoted by the influential aesthete Andrew Jackson Downing. Construction activities by the Military Asylum began in 1852 with the conversion and enlargement of the Riggs dwelling and the placement of a flagstaff, signaling the establishment of a military installation in Washington. By 1857, the first three masonry buildings, designed by Lieutenant Barton Stone Alexander in a Romanesque Revival style, were completed.

The Home played a significant role in American political history particularly because of its association with President Abraham Lincoln. One of the four sitting United States presidents and their respective Secretaries of War known to have summered at the Home, Lincoln served during one of the most turbulent periods in American history. The Civil War (1861-1865) broke out during his presidency and the issue of slavery and its abolition dominated American society in the first half of the nineteenth century. During the "heated season" of 1862 while residing at the Home, Lincoln further developed his emancipation policy and worked on the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, launching the end of legalized slavery in the United States. Although the Home was not the site of direct military action, the Union Army used its grounds as a Civil War signal post. As the second highest point in the District of Columbia, the Home afforded President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity to view random skirmishes that occurred nearby while residing there.

The majority of the built resources at the Home were constructed during five intensive building campaigns: 1852-1857, 1868-1881, 1887-1895, 1905-1910, and 1914-1920. Many of the principal buildings and structures are outstanding representations of their respective architectural styles and reflect dominant aesthetic vocabularies of public and private design. In 1868, following an initial expansion, the Board of Commissioners initiated a major landscaping program designed to beautify and unify the property's landscape setting and, thereby, enhance its picturesque character. From 1868 through 1883, the Board greatly expanded the land area of the Home, until it extended over more than 500 acres. This expansion was coupled with the construction of new roads, landscape features, gatehouses, garden structures, and buildings, including the expansion of its administrative and dormitory facilities, officers' quarters, a library, a chapel, and an innovative hospital that drew attention to the medical advances of Surgeon General of the Army and Board president General Joseph K. Barnes. The agricultural activities of the Home played a continuing role in its history. Although the original goal of self-sufficiency was never achieved, the agricultural activities were a key component of the Home's character from its beginnings through 1951. Agricultural enterprises, dating to the Riggs' era, were expanded from one to three farms in the 1870s and by the twentieth century, the Board of Commissioners operated the Home as a model urban agri-business. Known as a site of agricultural experimentation, the dairy farm was a nationally significant resource between 1907 and 1951 for its tuberculosis-free herd (which received the first USDA certificate awarded for such) and its use as an experimental facility to test breeding techniques and feed storage. The Board of Commissioners discontinued the dairy and farming activities in 1951 when it transferred several large parcels of land from the southern portion of the property to other federal agencies for the construction of two major hospital facilities.

The Home is significant under the areas of Military, Politics/Government, Social History, Health/Medicine, Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Agriculture, and Archeology. The two continuous periods of significance are (1) 1842 to 1851, when George Washington Riggs owned, improved, and occupied the farmland, and (2) 1851, when the Washington branch of the Military Asylum was established, to 1951 when the Board of Commissioners liquidated its remaining agricultural assets and disposed of the southern portion of the property. There are 250 resources at the Home, including buildings, structures, objects, and sites. One hundred forty-four resources contribute to the areas and period of significance, while 106 resources are non-contributing. Therefore, the Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district under Criteria A, B, C, and D.

On November 7, 1973, in recognition of the Home's outstanding national significance, the federal government designated a portion of the property as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). This designation is documented with the concomitant listing of the small area in the National Register of Historic Places. It is listed as "United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home" and also can be found as the "United States Soldier's Home." The designation focuses on the historical development during the initial years as illustrated through the earliest buildings at the Home, but does address landscape issues and the rest of the property. The NHL recognizes four buildings at the Home. These buildings, which are the first buildings occupied and/or built by AFRH, are Lincoln Cottage (Building 12, see Figure 1), Main Building (Building 14 only - the oldest portion of the three-part Sherman Building, which is the southern portion completed in 1857 to the design of Lieutenant Barton S. Alexander, see Figures 1 and 2), Officer's Quarters One (Building 1, see Figure 3), and Officer's Quarters Two (Building 2, see Figure 3).

Areas of Significance:

The nine areas of significance identified for their association with Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) and the Washington branch of the Military Asylum (AFRH-W or Home) are:

Military: Originally known as the Military Asylum, AFRH has operated throughout its history as a retirement home for aged and disabled veterans of America's armed forces. The Board of Commissioners and the Home's administration were composed of U.S. Army officers whose membership was mandated by Congress. Thus, noteworthy military officers, including General Winfield Scott, General William T. Sherman, General Philip Sheridan, and Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, have been associated with the operation of the Home as members of Board of Commissioners. Although the Home was not the site of direct military action, the Union Army used its grounds as a Civil War signal post. As the second highest point in the District of Columbia, the Home afforded President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity to view random skirmishes that occurred nearby while residing there. In 1862, Companies D and K of the 150th Pennsylvania regiment encamped at the Home, charged with the protection of their Commander in Chief. Lincoln often heard the soldiers' legitimate needs and complaints first-hand and was better able, he believed, to assess the state of the military.[11] There is extensive historical documentation that shows Abraham Lincoln resided at the Home during a time when he formulated many of his wartime decisions and is known to have consulted with generals, cabinet members, and legislators on military strategy while at the Home during the "heated seasons" of 1862 to 1864.

Politics/Government: The Home played a significant role in American political history particularly because of its association with President Abraham Lincoln. One of the four sitting United States presidents and their respective Secretaries of War known to have summered at the Home, Lincoln served during one of the most turbulent periods in American history. The Civil War (1861-1865) broke out during his presidency and the issue of slavery and its abolition dominated American society in the first half of the nineteenth century. The Home played a pivotal role in this period as the site where Lincoln further developed his emancipation policy and worked on the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, launching the end of legalized slavery in the United States.[12]

Social History: As the nation's first residential facility for aged and disabled soldiers from the regular Army (and the second national military home following the Navy), AFRH has played a significant leadership role in the development of geriatric services, providing care and security to the residents of the Home. Further, the idea for asylum or homes for soldiers in need, soon blossomed around the United States with the organization of the National Soldiers Homes that cared for volunteer soldiers as well as those enlisted in the regular Army. Soon state- or city-sponsored facilities were established nationwide.

Health/Medicine: The institution began its existence in 1851 as a care facility for invalid and disabled veterans of the regular Army. At its outset, AFRH provided housing, meals, and medical care to qualified veterans at the Home. Its mission and scope expanded in 1872 with the construction of separate hospital facilities. The Barnes Hospital was a model of advanced medical technologies and services. As the hospital expanded into a complex, it continued to demonstrate important improvements in the field of medicine.

Architecture: The Home exhibits a tradition of high-quality design executed by master architects, beginning with an 1842 Gothic Revival-style residence (Lincoln Cottage, Building 12, see Figure 1) and continuing through the building campaigns of the first quarter of the twentieth century. The building stock constructed by the Board of Commissioners represents nearly a century of collaboration among some of the nation's leading master architects and builders. The first buildings - the Main Building (Sherman Building, Building 14) and Quarters One and Two (Buildings 1 and 2) designed by Army Corps of Engineer Lieutenant Barton S. Alexander, and wood-frame buildings erected by the original contractor - mark the initial stage of significant architectural development by the government institution. Primarily constructed in five major building campaigns, 1852-1857, 1868-1881, 1887-1895, 1905-1910, and 1914-1920, each was executed using the dominant aesthetic vocabularies of public and private architecture of the period. The principal buildings are outstanding high-style representations of their respective architectural styles. The Cemetery Gate House (Building 21, see Figure 23), an

exceptional presentation of a Gothic Revival-style cottage, was constructed in 1873 with John L. Smithmeyer serving as architect. Sherman North (Building 16) was completed in 1887 to the designs of Poindexter and Flemer and is an excellent interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style. William Poindexter's Administration Building (Building 10) of 1905 is an early example of the Renaissance Revival style. The imposing Colonial Revival-style Forwood Building (Building 55, see Figure 14) constructed in 1906 is the twentieth-century centerpiece of the hospital complex. The Mess Hall (Building 57) illustrates the Colonial Revival style as promoted by Alfred Granger. The buildings constructed at the Home represent the work of both locally and nationally prominent architects, such as Smithmeyer and Poindexter, Edward Clark, and the local firm of Wood, Donn and Deming. The period from 1851 through 1951 also reflects conscientious planning in the location and execution of major architectural commissions that created a campus-like feeling and maintained the therapeutic and pastoral qualities of the built and natural landscape. Despite the existence of resources that departed from these guiding principles during the second half of the twentieth century, the significant characteristics and key historical elements exhibited in the Home's architecture remain largely intact.

Landscape Architecture: The land encompassing George Washington Riggs' property and its vicinity was a rural setting in the hills above the city of Washington when the Board of Commissioners purchased it in 1851 as the Washington branch of the newly established U.S. Military Asylum. The Riggs period (1842-1851) captures the picturesque aesthetic promoted by the notable American horticulturalist and landscape gardener Andrew Jackson Downing. Derived from theories introduced by English landscape gardener John Claudius Loudon, Downing's principles have influenced generations of American architects and landscape architects and are visible in the designed landscape of the northernmost reaches of the Home. Following the Civil War through the 1880s, George McKimmie, an accomplished landscape designer, worked with the Board of Commissioners (primarily the president of the Board, Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, with support from the Home's governors General Thomas G. Pitcher and General Joseph H. Potter) to create a landscape for the campus that expressed the design principles of the great public parks of the late nineteenth century. Probably influenced by the success of Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted and their 1858 Greensward Plan for the design of Central Park, the Board of Commissioners devised a landscape design that incorporated many of the features that would become dominant elements in the aesthetics of nineteenth-century America. As evidence of the success of the design, the key buildings, structures, and the grounds of the Home were the backdrop for artistic endeavors, notably as photographic subjects. Evidence of this is the publication of no fewer than four picture books between 1891 and 1931.[13] In addition, public reference to the beauty and use of the landscape were consistently recorded during the Home's period of significance (1842-1951). In the

late nineteenth century, the prominence of the Home's expansive designed landscape within the District of Columbia and its increasing use by the public as a park led to the inclusion of the Home in the 1902 Plan for the Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia at the insistence of the Senate. As a manifestation of the City Beautiful Movement in Washington, the authors of the plan envisioned the Home as part of a greenway around the city that connected existing and planned green spaces and waterways. Despite the later sale and transfer of substantial parcels from the southern and eastern portions, the remaining 272-acre property retains many significant characteristics and key historical elements of the original landscape design implemented from 1868 through the 1880s. The Home remains a significant and intact designed landscape that, together with the built resources, continues to illustrate the nineteenth-century landscape principles upon which its design was based.

Entertainment/Recreation: From 1868 to 1883, the Board of Commissioners focused on transforming the grounds from an agricultural landscape into a park that would be available for use by the public, as well as the residents. These changes afforded District residents many opportunities to use the property, particularly for equine-related activities. Key elements of the landscape were designed to serve recreational and cultural purposes including the lakes, bandstands, view stands, and curvilinear drives intended for equipage sightseeing (see Figure 11). Many of the developments undertaken by the Board of Commissioners in the late 1880s and into the twentieth century were geared toward providing recreational activities to the residents to reduce suicides, alcohol abuse, depression, and other ills associated with aging, illness, and idleness. The modest library collection was expanded within a new building, billiards and bagatelle facilities were provided, theatrical and choral performances and social clubs were introduced, fishing and hunting were permitted, paved pedestrian paths were added, and a golf course and tennis courts were laid out, all for use by the residents of the Home.

Agriculture: Many of the Home's relict fields were devoted to raising feed for the cattle and other livestock. Although the original goal of self-sufficiency was never fully achieved, the agricultural activities were a key component of the Home's character during its first century. The farm was a nationally significant resource between 1907 and 1951 for its tuberculosis-free herd and its use as an experimental facility to test breeding techniques and feed storage. The AFRH received the first United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) certificate awarded for its tuberculosis-free dairy herd at the Home. Some of the open pastures and garden plots related to the agricultural activities are extant.

Archeology: Historic maps indicate sites of demolished buildings and structures that have the potential to contain historic archeological resources.[14]

Additionally, although the Home was not the site of skirmishes during the Civil War, several companies were encamped on the grounds between 1861 and 1865.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Establishment of the U.S. Military Asylum

In November 1827, Secretary of War James Barbour reported to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that he believed the time had arrived for the United States to establish an "army asylum." He proposed founding an institution comparable to ones in Europe with funding from a "small monthly deduction from the pay of the officers and privates."[15] The proposal and subsequent entreaties failed to gain congressional approval. The effort to establish an asylum resumed in the 1840s with then-Captain Robert Anderson's "Plan to Provide for Old Soldiers."[16] In February 1840, Anderson (1805-1871) wrote:

> ...Let the soldier know that a home is prepared for him, where he will be kindly welcomed and well taken care of, and he will be more active and zealous in the discharge of his duties; more willing to incur fatigue and danger, than can now be the case, when he knows that the greater the sufferings he endures, the sooner is his constitution destroyed, and he, by discharge, deprived of the means of obtaining his daily bread.[17]

Anderson's lobbying intensified in the aftermath of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) and he was joined by Major General Winfield Scott (1786-1866), who in 1849, proposed in a letter to Congress to "venture once more, respectfully to invite attention to a retreat or asylum for the worn-out or decayed rank and file of the army".[18] Scott and Anderson's lobbying paid off in January 1851 when Senator Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) of Mississippi introduced a bill to establish the institution, complemented by a report documenting the nation's need for such an asylum.[19] On March 3, 1851, Congress approved Davis's bill, "An Act to Found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of Invalid and Disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States."[20] In addition to creating the new institution and signifying that it might operate in more than one site, the organic act established the criteria for membership into the new Asylum and set its governance with the establishment of a Board of Commissioners for the asylum as a whole, and a governor, deputy governor, and secretary-treasurer for each site. The Military Asylum was open to:

> ...every soldier of the army of the United States who shall have served, or may serve, honestly and faithfully twenty years in the same, and every soldier, and every discharged soldier, whether regular or

volunteer, who shall have suffered by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the service and in the line of his duty, rendering him incapable of further military service, if such disability has not been occasioned by his own misconduct. *Provided*, That no deserter, mutineer, or habitual drunkard, shall be received without such evidence of subsequent service, good conduct and reformation of character as the commissioners shall deem sufficient to authorize his admission.[21]

The Act specified that the Board of Commissioners be composed of the "general-in-chief commanding the army, the generals commanding the eastern and the western geographical military divisions, the quartermaster general, the commissary-general of subsistence, the paymaster-general, the surgeon-general, and the adjutant-general."[22] Appropriations for the establishment of the asylum, amounting to $118,791.19, were largely derived from monies in the United States Treasury "levied by the commanding general of the army of the United States [Winfield Scott] in Mexico, during the war with that republic," in lieu of pillage to that city.[23] To supplement Scott's contribution, Congress established a revenue stream based on a twenty-five cent deduction drawn from "the pay of every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private of regiments of volunteers, or other corps or regiments" and from forfeitures of funds by deserters and others.[24] The law also contained provisions for selecting a "site or sites for the asylum."[25]

The newly designated Board of Commissioners, led by General Scott, selected sites for the establishment of the northern, southern, and western branches of the asylum. The Board established the first branch in New Orleans, Louisiana, in April 1851; the southern branch in East Pascagoula, Mississippi, in May 1851, the northern branch in District of Columbia in November 1851; and the western branch in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in May 1852. The New Orleans Branch was closed in April 1852; East Pascagoula was closed in 1855 although the land was not sold until 1907, and Harrodsburg closed in October 1858 and the land sold in 1887.

The Board evaluated more than sixty properties within five miles of the nation's capital as a possible site for the northern branch. Leading contenders in the selection process included George Washington's Mount Vernon, and two tracts of land north of the federal city: the farm owned by John A. Smith (east of Seventh Street) and the land of Lieutenant Colonel L. Thomas (Georgetown Heights).[26] Failing to reach a consensus on more favored properties, the Board entered into negotiations with George W. Riggs. Upon reaching an agreement with the banker, the Board voted on November 4, 1851, to buy the 197-acre Riggs property; the vote was contingent upon Riggs securing the title to the 58-acre parcel directly to the west owned by Charles Scrivener. The agreement resulted in the acquisition the following month of 255 acres at approximately $225 per acre.[27]

"Corn Rigs": George W. Riggs Farm, 1842-1851

In 1842, at the age of 29, George Washington Riggs (1813-1881) purchased the working farm that was to become the site of the Washington branch of the Military Asylum outside the boundaries of the federal city in Washington County, as a home for his young family. Riggs, founder of Riggs Bank, the foundation of Washington banking, was the son of a wealthy Georgetown dry goods merchant. While in his early twenties, Riggs joined banker William W. Corcoran in Corcoran & Riggs, a nascent banking operation. Riggs retired to private life in 1848 after his firm's great success as bankers to the United States during the Mexican-American War. Following Corcoran's retirement in 1854, Riggs re-entered the business world, establishing Riggs & Company.

George Riggs named the 197-acre estate "Corn Rigs," with a newly constructed cottage (Lincoln Cottage, Building 12, see Figure 1) as the focal point.[28] The land Riggs purchased was described in the June 1842 auction announcement as lying "on a commanding height overlooking the city of Washington...it is distinguished by its beauty of site [and] has been enriched by high cultivation and contains thriving orchards of well selected fruit."[29]

Riggs' plans for his new possession are clear as, on July 23, two days before settlement, Washington carpenter and builder William H. Degges submitted detailed specifications for a new house to his client. The July 1842 specifications were based, in part, on drawings by accomplished Philadelphia architect John Skirving and on a house owned by a "Mr. McClelland."[30] Skirving was an accomplished designer who specialized in building heating and ventilation. He worked with such prominent architects as Thomas U. Walter, William Strickland, and Robert Mills on various public and private projects in Philadelphia and the District of Columbia during the first half of the nineteenth century. His work included plans to transform the District of Columbia jail into an insane asylum (1842-1843), drawings for brackets and burners in the United States Capitol rotunda (1851-1852), work on the Treasury Building (1851), measurement of the White House for the installation of lighting fixtures, ventilation work for the United States Senate chamber, and the design of a house for outgoing President John Tyler.

Degges, the builder, also had a broad portfolio of public and private clients in the District of Columbia. Mid-nineteenth-century Washington city directories identify Degges as a carpenter but documents filed in various congressional proceedings indicate Degges also was known as a master builder who worked in partnerships with other District of Columbia craftsmen.[31] Trained as a bricklayer, Degges' accomplishments include work on the U.S. Treasury and Washington Aqueduct, and the invention of three patented improvements for boats: a wood propeller, rudder, and "an improvement in ship building," and brick-making machines.[32] Degges

maintained a carpenter's shop in the northwest quadrant of the city on Pennsylvania Avenue, on property he leased from prominent Washingtonian Benjamin Ogle Tayloe.[33]

Documentation and physical evidence supports that Corn Rigs was originally designed in the Gothic Revival style, an architectural expression that was short lived but highly influential on a limited segment of society. The style lent itself well not only to buildings but also to landscape design by incorporating unexpected vistas, winding paths, and greenery in a natural setting. Architects Alexander Jackson Davis (1803-1892) and Gervase Wheeler (c. 1815-1870), and landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) were chief promoters of the style's use, especially for residential buildings that they termed "rural cottages."

Corn Rigs presented elements that are consistent with the principles put forward by Davis in the first architectural publication produced in the United States with colored illustrations, *Rural Residences* (1837) and Downing immensely popular 1841 *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to North America; with a View to the Improvement of County Residences.*[34] Riggs' new cottage reflected an early expression of these picturesque design philosophies in its form, massing, style, and landscape design. Downing said all those factors "must be considered conjointly."[35] He stated "the Rural Gothic, the lines of which point upwards, in the pyramidal gables, tall clusters of chimneys, finials, and the several other portions of its varied outline, harmonizes easily with the tall trees, the tapering masses of foliage, or the surrounding hills; and while it is seldom or never misplaced in spirited rural scenery, it gives character and picturesque expression to many landscapes entirely devoid of that quality."[36]

George Riggs found solace at his rural retreat, explaining that he was devoted "to my family and my little farm."[37] In 1850, he wrote to a friend that he was "living quietly in the country, out of business entirely, excepting the charge of the books of the old firm of Corcoran & Riggs."[38] Yet, a year and a half later, Riggs announced that:

> This last winter, I sold my country place to the Government for a site for a military asylum. I did it at the earnest request and advice of my father & brother...both of whom are desirous to have me remove to New York or the vicinity.[39]

Numerous books recounting President Abraham Lincoln's short residency in the former Riggs Cottage suggest the death of the daughter of George Riggs at the farm in 1849 may have also contributed to his disposal of the property in 1851.[40]

The Washington Branch of the Military Asylum, 1851-1858

The U.S. Army moved quickly to transform the property into the Washington branch of the Military Asylum. In the spring of 1852, the bids to construct new buildings on the former Riggs farm were received and the Board ordered the Asylum's first governor, General Ichabod M. Crane, to begin preparing the property "to accommodate the inmates of the Asylum."[41] In its orders, the Board directed "that a Flag Staff, with a United States flag be prepared for a position near the temporary Asylum."[42] This act marked the first construction effort at the new property and its ceremonial establishment as part of the United States Army. The army initially used the former Riggs Cottage as both an administrative and dormitory facility, moving the first three inmates to the newly acquired property.[43] The new mixed use of the former single-family residence and the needs of the army resulted in the expansion of the Riggs house to the west. Although not outlined in detail within the minutes of the Board of Commissioners, great care was taken to conceal the alteration. By the summer of 1852, the Military Asylum was home to 46 veterans, who occupied the Riggs house as well as surrounding temporary cottages and tents.

In its efforts to select a qualified contractor to construct the new asylum buildings, the Board evaluated seventeen proposals. The Board awarded New York builder Gilbert Cameron (c. 1812-1866) the contract to construct three buildings, executing the agreement on July 12, 1852. According to the terms of Cameron's contract, "[T]he construction of said buildings and of their appurtenances shall be in every respect in accordance with the plans, specifications, and directions of Lieutenant B.S. Alexander, of the corps of engineers, the architect."[44] Cameron was to receive $135,000 for his effort.

Barton S. Alexander (1819-1878) designed Officer's Quarters One and Two (Buildings 1 and 2), used as the residences of the governor and the secretary-treasurer of the Board (later for the deputy governor), and the original portion of the Sherman Building (Building 14, see Figures 1 and 2), then called the "Barracks." Alexander graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1842 and entered the engineering corps. He distinguished himself in designing fortifications and other structures. Among the notable projects he supervised or collaborated on were the Smithsonian Institution (1849), the Minot's Ledge Lighthouse (1847-1850, Scituate, Massachusetts), and buildings at the United States Military Academy at West Point (South Barracks and Cadet Mess Hall, 1850).[45] Gilbert Cameron was a Scottish stonemason who worked on the Smithsonian Institution in 1849 with Alexander.

Between 1851, when the federal government bought the combined Riggs and Scrivener tracts, and the outbreak of the Civil War (1861-1865), the institution's boundaries remained relatively unchanged. In 1853, the Asylum bought three acres

from Benjamin Ogle Tayloe and two years later another three acres from James Stone. "These purchases were made," General Joseph K. Barnes, who was president of the Board of Commissioners, told Congress in 1881, "to control the west boundary line unbroken, along the highway."[46] Fencing was typically constructed along a boundary once it was set and no further acquisitions expected.

The two Officers Quarters were completed in October 1854, with some interior work finished during the summer of 1855. Construction of the main building continued into 1855, with Alexander altering his original plans to include the addition of another story to the main building's central tower.[47] Before construction was completed, the Corps of Engineers reassigned Alexander to take control of the construction of the Minot's Ledge Lighthouse in Massachusetts, and he left Washington in June 1855; Joel Downer, an architect who served as assistant to Alexander, assumed day-to-day control as the Asylum's superintendent of construction.

In December 1855, the Board of Commissioners terminated its contract with Gilbert Cameron because it believed the work had fallen behind schedule. Cameron claimed breach of contract and sought compensation for lost tools, materials, extra work, among other items. The details of the lawsuit - testimony, construction schedules, contracts, account records - were published in full by the House of Representatives after the Court of Claims ruled in 1860 that Cameron, "up to the time of his dismissal, did on his part, in all respects substantially perform the contract, and that his dismissal was a breach thereof on the part of the United States."[48] The court record provides an unparalleled narrative regarding the Asylum's design by master architect Alexander and discussion of the routine work towards completing construction of the institution's first three buildings. It is clear from the various depositions that Cameron and the other workers and contractors built a small work camp with houses and an office to support them as they built the Asylum. Another mention of Cameron's work buildings outside of the court proceedings is found in the Board of Governor's minutes from November 1858: "That the small house known as the Tool House of Mr. Gilbert Cameron, at the Asylum, be removed to some other location on the ground as may be found best and there preserved."[49] Cameron's office survives; in fact, his "tool shed" continues to be known by that name (Building 2B, see Figure 4).

According to General Joseph K. Barnes, whose post as army surgeon general from August 1864 through June 1882 included responsibilities as a Board Commissioner of the Home, "The custom of inviting the President out to the Home was originated in President Buchanan's time, and it has since become almost obligatory to invite each President to occupy the house during the summer, on account of the precedent which had been established."[50] The first invitations were issued by General Winfield Scott to President James Buchanan (1791-1868, in office 1857-1861) and

his first Secretary of War, John B. Floyd (1801-1863). The President and his family initially arrived on July 15, 1857, spending the summer of that year in the newly completed Quarters One because it "was better appointed" than the former Riggs Cottage.[51] Secretary Floyd resided in the Carlisle Cottage, formerly the deputy governor's quarters.

The President was invited back by the secretary of the Board, who "in the name of the Board, express[ed] their unanimous desire that he should consider the vacant House and grounds at the Home, occupied by him last summer, at his disposal, whenever he shall see fit to reoccupy them."[52] This invitation, dated May 30, 1859, along with an *Evening Star* article from July 1857 suggests President Buchanan spent at least two summers at the Military Asylum.[53] The Secretary of War was also annually invited to summer at the Home.
President Buchanan was the first of four sitting presidents who retreated to the hills above Washington to escape the city's summer miasmas, the nineteenth-century vernacular term used for malaria. The *Evening Star*, which announced Buchanan's relocation to the Home in 1857, "...sincerely hoped that no one w[ould] intrude business upon him at his retreat. The place he has selected is well calculated from his temporary occupancy and that of his family and will insure him and them against the effects of the malaria which always renders the Executive Mansion so much to be dreaded as a residence in summer and early in the fall."[54] *The National Era* echoed Buchanan's move as a means "to save himself and family from the effects of the malaria, always felt in the region of the Presidential mansion in the summer and early fall."[55] The President recounted to his niece Harriet Lane that he "slept much better at the Asylum than at the White House."[56]

The United States Soldiers' Home, 1859-1972

In 1859, Congress amended the Asylum's 1851 organic act after unsuccessful efforts by some congressional critics to relocate the Home outside of the District of Columbia or abolish the institution completely. In April 1858, the Senate initiated an investigation of the Asylum in response to complaints from inmates. The Senate relied on evidence presented by "old soldiers" who recounted a severe system of administration. While no "great abuses on the part of the Superintendent" were described, a select committee was created "to inquire into the manner in which this institution has been conducted, and into the condition and treatment of its inmates."[57] With Senator Jefferson Davis's support, Congress took a different turn, changing the institution's governance, reducing the Board of Commissioners to three members, lowering the monthly deduction from soldiers' pay to 12½ cents per month, extending benefits to include volunteers and regular soldiers who had served in the War of 1812 (1812-1815), requiring all members to surrender their pensions while residing at the Asylum, and placing the members

under the stipulations of the Article of War. The new law also changed the name of the institution to the "United States Soldiers' Home."[58]

In the mid-nineteenth century, farming was critical to the Home's operations. Robert Anderson, in his initial proposal for a military asylum, conceived it to be a working farm. This agricultural vision made the Riggs property an attractive match. "The use of the lands for agricultural purposes, the sale (if near a good market) of surplus vegetables, &c., the raising of cattle, hogs, poultry, &c., will render the purchase of commissary stores nearly or entirely unnecessary."[59] Although it never achieved self-sufficiency, the Home did maintain three viable agricultural and horticultural sectors. In November 1858, then-Major Thomas L. Alexander, who was acting governor, requested the Board's approval to improve the grounds.[60] The Board authorized Alexander "to proceed to improve the grounds at the Asylum in conformity with the plat by him submitted to the Committee; the order included his verbal suggestion to employ the inmates on that work at the present prescribed rates of twenty cents per day" and ordered "that fruit trees, at an expense not exceeding two hundred dollars, properly and carefully selected, be procured and set out in the orchards & grounds of the Asylum."[61] The pear trees, planted as an orchard in the northern reaches of the property near the Riggs farmhouse, served the dual purpose of providing fresh fruits to the residents and enhancing the landscape.

Although records show that the Board employed a civilian farmer by 1862, few records chronicle his contributions to the Home's economy and grounds. The 1862 report to Congress on the Home's conditions included a brief statement about the farm and gardens: "A farmer and some work hands are employed to till the grounds," explained Adjutant General William S. Hammond and Surgeon General J.P. Taylor to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. "[A]nd in this way ample provender is provided for the necessary horses and cows, and an abundance of vegetables for the inmates."[62] The gardener that year was a 47-year-old Irish immigrant named John McNally who was given a "house rent free and the privilege of keeping one cow - without fuel from the farm or any other allowance whatever."[63] Yet, the April 1861 minutes of the Board document its desire to have a designed landscape. It ordered that the "Deputy Governor of the Home be authorized to employ a competent Landscape Gardener to arrange and lay out the grounds, plant and transplant such trees and shrubbery therein as may be found desirable."[64] However, a professional gardener was not hired until after the Civil War.

Although the first building campaign ended in 1857 with the completion of the main building (Sherman Building, Building 14, see Figures 1 and 2), small-scale construction and site-improvement activities continued. In his 1858 "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures," treasurer Benjamin King reported on the completion of heating and water carriage infrastructure and on the construction of "an iron

railing around the piazzas and area walls of main building," privies and wells, and on "building coal vaults."[65] Additionally, a new gate, lodge, and guardhouse at the Home's main entrance were added. Authorized in May 1859, the new construction was completed in 1860.[66] The structures, now recognized as Ivy Gate Lodge (Building 90, Randolph Street Gate House, see Figure 9), were designed in the Gothic Revival style and constructed by local carpenters Entwistle and Barron.

Because no formal governor had been named following the 1858 departure of Colonel Mathew M. Payne, Deputy Governor Thomas L. Alexander was the acting chief. During this period, "there was a total of about two hundred retired military personnel either admitted or already in residence at the institution."[67] In *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home*, Matthew Pinsker reports that over 65 percent of the wartime residents at the Home were born outside the United States. Fully one-third of the residents were Irish immigrants, with one out of every six members of German descent. "The average age at the time of admittance was only forty-one years. At least 10 percent of the residents living in the Soldiers' Home during the Civil War era were still under thirty."[68] The members were given virtually no organized form of recreation, often resulting in the residents leaving the property in search of activity. Alexander asked the Board of Commissioners to undertake various changes aimed at improving morale, "including the installation of a small bowling alley and a smoking lounge." The Board did not approve the requests, but did begin several newspaper subscriptions and authorized the purchase of books.[69]

Possibly at the suggestion of outgoing President Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865, in office 1861-1865) and his family used the Soldiers' Home as a seasonal retreat. The Lincoln family first viewed the Home in 1861 shortly after the sixteenth president's inauguration on March 4, 1861. Mary Lincoln described the Home as "a very beautiful place," predicting "we will ride into the city every day, & can be as secluded as we please."[70] However, the first major engagement of the Civil War at Manassas on July 21, 1861 resulted in a devastating Union setback, forcing the President to remain at the White House. The family was motivated by the death of twelve-year-old Willie Lincoln in February 1862 and the continued onslaught of visitors, particularly office seekers, to the White House, to retreat to the Home in the summer of 1862. The Lincolns were in residence from June 13 until early November. The following year, they stayed four-and-a-half months. In 1864, the family's retreat to the Home extended from early June until sometime after mid-October.[71]

Mary Lincoln described the Home in a letter to her friend, Fanny Eames, on July 23, 1862, "We are truly delighted, with this retreat …the drives & walks around here are delightful, & each day brings its visitors. Then too, our boy Robert is with us…"[72] Doris Kearns Goodwin, in *Team of Rivals: the Political Genius of*

Abraham Lincoln, tells how one "visitor in the summer of 1862 claimed he had seen nothing in the capital more charming than 'this quiet and beautiful retreat,' from which 'we look down upon the city and see the whole at a glance' - the Capitol dome, 'huge, grand, gloomy, ragged and unfinished, like the war now waging for its preservation,' the Potomac River, 'stretching away plainly visible for twelve miles, Alexandria, Arlington, Georgetown, and the long line of forts that bristle along the hills.'"[73]

Lincoln's secretaries noted his reduced workload while at the Home. During his first summer, the President traveled without any escort, but by the autumn of 1862, members of a New York cavalry unit (Company A of the 11th New York) began to accompany Lincoln on his daily trips. From December 1863 until the end of the Civil War on April 9, 1865, a specially recruited unit from Ohio (Union Light Guard/7th Independent Company of Ohio Voluntary Cavalry) served as the official escort for the President. Upon its arrival in Washington in May 1862, Company A formed part of an encampment at Meridian Hill, to the west of the Home. Within months, about half of the company relocated to the Home, "on the slope near the national cemetery," which was established following the First Battle of Manassas in July 1861.[74] The cottage where Lincoln and his family were residing in the summer of 1862 was being guarded by two companies from a Pennsylvania regiment (Companies D and K of the 150th Pennsylvania).[75] The posting of the infantry was a direct result of the Union's loss at the Second Battle of Manassas on August 28-30 and the Confederates' march into Maryland. Although Lincoln believed the security measures were not necessary, the immediate proximity of the Union soldiers allowed the President to gather real data through conversations with the men, taking note of their first-hand knowledge of the military conflict.

The Home proved to be a quiet reprieve from the activities of the White House and afforded Lincoln the opportunity to focus uninterrupted on state matters. He is known to have held important meetings while residing at the Home, conferring privately with military leaders, members of Congress and his Cabinet, foreign diplomats, and trusted advisors and friends such as Frederick Douglass, Noah Brooks, and Orville Browning. The President was also known to speak privately with political opponents, who would not normally have been invited to the White House. Lincoln often worked late into the night refining speeches and doctrines, and directed the political route for his second presidential campaign of 1864 from the summer retreat. Popular histories and Lincoln biographers note that the President further developed his emancipation policy and worked on the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation while at the Home in the summer of 1862.[76] This was the final draft memorialized on September 22, 1862, and distributed the following day to the public.

The Home's location in the hills above Washington - the site is the second-highest elevation in the District of Columbia - made the property a key defensive point during the Civil War.[77] The tower of the main asylum building (Sherman Building, Building 14, see Figures 1 and 2), completed in 1857, afforded views and thus communication with all of the forts north of the Potomac River, and allowed President Lincoln to personally watch critical events unfolding. One such occasion was a "random skirmish between the tail ends of the Union and Confederate lines" maneuvering toward what was to be a major battle at Antietam (September 17, 1862). Matthew Pinsker reports Private Willard Cutter's observations on September 14:

> Private Cutter was on guard duty at the cottage on Sunday night. He wrote to his brother that he heard cannon fire at daybreak - a sound that also woke up the president, who soon appeared at the doorway, asking the surprised sentry where he could find "Captain D." [Charles M. Derickson]. Cutter saluted and watched as Lincoln walked over to the principal Soldiers' Home building and ascended the tower, apparently hoping to catch a glimpse of the action. The president soon returned, however, disappointed, commenting that this skirmish was not yet the "general engagement" they all anticipated.[78]

The Home was a primary objective during the July 1864 advance on the city of Washington by Confederate general Jubal A. Early's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. The Confederate troops moved south from Frederick towards the nation's capital, only temporarily impeded on July 9 by a Union line composed of state militia volunteers and partially disabled veterans under General Lew Wallace. The resulting Battle of Monocacy (July 9, 1864), a Confederate victory, allowed the Union military leadership sufficient time to reinforce the defenses of Washington. Yet, Early's clear target was the weakest link in the ring of defenses - Fort Stevens on the Seventh Street Turnpike (now Georgia Avenue). Once inside the city the troops planned on advancing onward to the Home to kidnap the President. Fearful of such attempts, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton insisted that the Lincolns return immediately (July 10, 1864) to the White House, where they could be better protected.

With the first family now protected, activities at the Home could be focused on the defense of the city of Washington. Lieutenant P.H. Niles of the United States Army Signal Corps was ordered by Captain W.B. Roe, Chief Signal Officer, "to establish a post atop the main hall of the Soldiers' Home just across from the presidential cottage."[79] J. Willard Brown, in The Signal Corps, U.S.A. in the War of the Rebellion, explains that "this station proved to be of much importance, as communication could be held through it direct from the provost-marshal's building in the city to any of the forts in the department."[80] Pinsker recounts General Jubal Early's conclusion that the weather and the signal station at the Home had

prevented his advance. Early wrote "We could not move to the right or left without its being discovered from a signal station on the top of the Soldiers' Home."[81] The continuous relay of furiously waving flags forced the Army of Northern Virginia to head back towards the Shenandoah Valley in western Virginia on July 12 and saved Washington from capture.

The events of the Civil War brought increased pressure on the Board of Commissioners to expand the capacity of the Home, which could then accommodate 250 men. The surgeon and adjutant generals in May 1862 signaled a growing need to enlarge the facilities, "as the army has been largely increased and the casualties of war will cause many discharges of soldiers who can claim the benefits of the asylum."[82] However, the devastating activities of the war, which would continue for another three years, stalled the Board's plans of internal improvements and expansion at the Home.
In 1866, just after the Civil War, Major Nathaniel Michler of the Corps of Engineers prepared a detailed map of the Home as part of an effort to survey possible locations for a new presidential mansion.[83] Although the Home was not selected as the site for a relocated "Presidential Mansion and Park," the map provides a significant opportunity to view the property just prior to the development of its landscape. As the country initiated an era of reconstruction by resuming activities stopped by the war, the post-Civil War Board of Commissioners entered a new era with a program of internal improvements designed to transform the rolling topography, streams, and woodlands into a picturesque park. The Board's decision to create a designed landscape was contemporaneous with the idea of public parks, a concept that began with Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux' Central Park in Manhattan. It is unclear from the available evidence what specific influence Olmsted and Vaux' well-known work might have had on developments at the Home; however, landscape refinement undertaken at the Home beginning in 1868 conform to the newly espoused aesthetic and social principles associated with landscapes of the period.

In 1866, the three-member Board, comprising the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Surgeon General, and the Adjutant General, finally acted on the 1861 call to hire a "competent landscape gardener." In August of that year, George A. McKimmie was hired as a "florist and gardener." In the 1850s, McKimmie (1823-1899) worked as a gardener in the "town garden" of Baltimore industrialist Thomas Winans. A popular Baltimore figure, McKimmie was described as an "intelligent gardener" in an 1857 article published in the *Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste*. At some point in his career, possibly before being hired by the Board of Commissioners, McKimmie worked on the neighboring estate of Harewood belonging to William W. Corcoran.[84]

In September 1867, with a landscape gardener on board, the Commissioners ordered McKimmie "remove unsightly trees," and then in November the Board increased his annual allowance to $1,200.[85] These actions signify the beginning of the Board's ambitious efforts to beautify the grounds in keeping with the growing interest in designed landscapes. Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, as president of the three-member Board, directed development of the design. At a time when the position of governor was held by six different men over a period of six years, records show that General Barnes took responsibility for the Home's operation. General Thomas G. Pitcher and Joseph H. Potter as governors of the Home from 1871 to 1877 and 1877 to 1881, respectively, greatly aided Barnes in the implementation of a major program to transform the character of the Home from a pastoral setting to a designed landscape open to the public.

In the spring of 1868, a major road construction project began as well as construction of a second gatehouse, near today's Eagle Gate.[86] This construction program established the infrastructure needed to open the Home to the public. The order providing public access to the grounds was given October 28, 1868:

> Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home. - That in order to facilitate access to all parts of the Home grounds for farming purposes as well as to open the grounds to the public, the Governor of the Home is authorized and directed to cause new roads to be constructed of like character and material to those made during the last year, and on the general plan of encircling or passing through the entire grounds of the Home; such roads to be located as nearly coincident with the course represented by the tape lines placed on the Map of the grounds in the Soldiers' Home Library, as may be found to be practicable, verying therefrom, in the progress of the work and under the approval of the Board of Commissioners, as may be found to be advisable in order to meet the requirements of farm culture, economy of construction and the formation of desirable drives for public access and use.[87]

The October 1868 order called for the construction of 2.75 miles of new roads. It also contained specific instructions to protect the pastoral character of the property:

> Special care will be taken to preserve and utilize all the water of the streams on the Home grounds, protecting the small streams by leaving standing all trees, bushes, etc., growing near them; by planting along their borders Ozier or other willows; by creating small ponds or set-backs by means of dams at suitable points. The trees and wild shrubbery along the stream from 23 to 24 [feet] on towards, should be as little disturbed as possible, and this little valley left in its natural

> condition, with the addition of making as much of the small stream of water as possible. If to be crossed by the road, dams and rustic bridges may be constructed at such points.[88]

These improvements were accomplished by a sometimes-uneasy partnership between the Home's gardener, McKimmie, and chief farmer at the time, Gustavus W. Ward. Ward explained how he was involved in the creation of a park:

> The Home Lands ha[d] not been farmed properly for the last ten or twelve years. I received orders from General Potter, when he was governor of the Home, to convert the place into a park as quick as possible. At the time the ground was very poor, being an old worn out Maryland farm, and I had to take that and convert it into a park. Consequently, it was a very expensive job. A great many men were employed. It was put into grass. They opened a great many roads, and wanted the place beautified.[89]

Improvements to an unnamed stream dissecting the property were among the "attractions" planned in the southwestern portion of the grounds. In 1868, the Board authorized the construction of a pond along one of the Home's unnamed streams in the western portion of the property. The final order and specifications were issued in July 1869, following the purchase of the Whitney property. The governor was to, "construct as large a pond as the circle of willows down to the cedars will admit, the earth thus removed to be spread upon the surface around in a suitable manner to facilitate drainage into the stream below."[90] This pond was named Lake Mary Barnes in honor of Surgeon General Barnes's wife, Mary Fauntleroy Barnes.[91] By the early twentieth century, the artificial pond was known as "Lake Mary."

During this period of change, the Board also turned its attention to expanding the facilities for the residents. In 1869, the Board authorized the construction of additions to the main building (Sherman Building, Building 14, see Figures 1 and 2) and ordered that Edward Clark be retained as the supervising architect. Clark, who served as Architect of the Capitol during the period when he was consulting with the Board, designed a number of buildings that reinforced the picturesque quality by introducing a number of Gothic Revival- and Second Empire-style buildings to the landscape. He added the Sherman Annex (Building 15); the Secretary to the Treasurer's Quarters (Building 40); Rose Chapel (Building 42, see Figure 19); Officer's Quarters 4 and 5 (Buildings 4 and 5, see Figure 6); Board of Commissioners Building (Building 8 [Members Services and Admissions Building]); and, Barnes Hospital (demolished). Clark's tenure also coincided with construction of a majority of the gate lodges, including the Park Road Gate Lodge (Building 89 [Whitney Avenue Gate Lodge]), Cemetery Gate Lodge designed by John Smithmeyer (Building 21 [Northeast Gate Lodge] [Sherman Gate Lodge], see Figure 23) and the Main Gate Lodge, which Clark is believed to have designed (Building 9 [Eagle Gate

Lodge], see Figure 5). It is also likely that Clark was responsible for the "rustic summer house" that the Board approved in April 1872 to be placed near the new Rose Chapel (Building 42). Other romantic features that date to this period are the greenhouse (see Figure 14) and conservatories, rambling brick walks, decorative gazebos, and rustic benches designed to allow for an increased enjoyment of the pastoral scenery.

In 1871, the Board commissioned the creation and authorized the placement of a full-sized model of a "portrait statue" to honor the Military Asylum's first benefactor, Lieutenant General Winfield B. Scott. For a fee of $18,000, the Board directed sculptor Launt Thompson to execute the figure in bronze derived from captured cannons, melted down for the commissioned work. Thompson completed the 10-foot-high statue and the base, and the final work was approved and placed in 1873.[92]

By the 1870s, as a result of the landscape and infrastructure improvements, the Home was being called "the most fashionable resort."[93] A first-hand description was published in *The New York Times* in June that year:

> It is situated on the highest ground in the District, near enough to the city to enjoy its advantages, and overlooks Washington and the Potomac River, commanding a fine view of Arlington and other heights in Virginia, the most extensive obtained from any point excepting the dome of the Capitol. The grounds are beautifully wooded, partly by Nature and partly by the taste and ingenuity of the landscape gardener who made the original plan for their arrangement. They are laid out in pleasant drives over well-graveled roads, shaded avenues, with now and then a small fish pond, and every other possible attraction for either the sentimental or the practical visitor. To the latter, the vegetable garden and fine fields of grain are objects of unfailing admiration.[94]

The romantic imagery of the grounds was complemented by equally romantic descriptions of the Home's resident members. The veterans "have a most contented, happy appearance as if they had at last reached the soldier's paradise on earth - that place where all his wants are provided for without labor or trouble."[95]

The most significant real estate acquisition the Board made during this period was the purchase in 1872 of the neighboring 190 acres to the south that comprised William W. Corcoran's "Harewood" estate. This acquisition, criticized at the time by some in Congress and the U.S. Army as extravagant, was an investment to maintain control of its visual amenities. The formal objective in purchasing Harewood was to prevent the construction of a cemetery on the property. In his 1881 testimony before the Senate, General Barnes recounted the events leading up

to the December 1872 purchase. He makes it clear in his testimony that having the Home surrounded by cemeteries - National Cemetery and the Rock Creek Parish Cemetery to the north and the proposed cemetery at Harewood to the south - was not a desirable environment in which to place infirm and elderly veterans. Harewood, described in 1870 as a neat, well-cultivated farm, was purchased by Corcoran in 1851, just when the Military Asylum obtained Corn Rigs from George Riggs. Landscaped in a manner that was consistent with the Home's aesthetic, Harewood was considered to "add greatly to the beauty and interest" of the Home.[96]

At the time of the purchase the Harewood property was reported in the *Harper's Weekly*:

> The comfort and happiness of the veteran soldiers connected with the Soldiers' Home situated in the outskirts of Washington are to be increased by the purchase and addition of grounds in direct proximity to the Home. These grounds comprised the country-seat of Mr. Corcoran, and are already beautifully laid out and when added to the park already attached to the Home will be a source of great delight not only to the soldier wards of the government, but to the public generally.[97]

As part of the improvement program, the Board also expanded its landholdings by purchasing additional tracts adjacent to its southeastern boundary. The Board's last substantial land acquisition occurred in 1876 when it bought 38 acres from Mrs. Emily Woods, thereby expanding the property to its maximum acreage with 514.78 acres. This purchase, too, was a strategic move by the institution to control its eastern perimeter. General Barnes explained in 1881:

> Through its extent north and south this purchase would give the Home control of the boundary on the east to the highway. It would end the complaints lodged against the Home for creating a nuisance upon the place by the surface drainage which naturally flowed from the buildings to that side of the grounds, and it would afford a place for carrying on the farming operations upon appropriate ground instead of in the middle of the park and under the windows of the hospital where the old farm buildings stood.[98]

The extended debates over the completion of what was to have been the new bowling alley drew attention to the overall spending necessary to create such architectural and landscape amenities that the property now offered. Concern over these costs and the added burden of offering the public access, albeit limited, to the grounds emerged first in a set of rules for visitors to the Home. These rules included not walking on the grass, keeping horses on appropriate paths, and forbidding "pic nics" [*sic*] and public assembly. There was a real cost to the

upkeep of the grounds and the extra cost of handling numerous visitors and the repair and maintenance caused by their regular presence became a point of contention. Soon criticism of the expenditures led to a rift between the Board and the governor. In September 1879, in a complete reversal of more than ten years of attention to the beautification of the grounds and new buildings, the Board ordered the suspension of all work on the drives and grounds and directed that no further expenses were to be incurred.[99]

By 1880, the Home had nearly a dozen miles of roads and drives. The earliest roads were not surfaced or were gravel-surfaced.[100] In an experiment to improve the quality of the Home's roads while also reducing maintenance costs, the Board approved in 1876 the use of "asphaltum" to surface "a part of the road on the north front of the new hospital which passes over the coal-vaults."[101] The "asphaltum" approval coincided with a widespread experiment by the Army Engineering Corps testing of the material in Washington, D.C., streets.

In its various improvement and construction projects, the Board had little legislative or other oversight. Its funding stream of soldiers' pay originated in the War Department's coffers and the Board held exclusive control over actual expenditures. Between the end of the Civil War in 1865 and the end of the 1870s, the Board authorized the expense of tremendous financial and inmate resources in its various improvement projects. Financial woes caused by the failure of the Department of the Treasury to release more than $1,000,000 in overdue funds were followed by an 1880 Supreme Court ruling. The *United States v. Charles Bowen* ruling affirmed an earlier decision by the U.S. Court of Claims that disabled soldiers who contributed to the support of the Home during their active careers in the army did not have to surrender their pensions while residing there. Only those soldiers who had not contributed were liable to surrender their pensions. The decision resulted in great difficulty for the Board, as it lost future pension contributions and it was responsible for reimbursing all qualifying soldiers who had surrendered their pensions since a revision in the law dating to 1873.[102]

On April 1, 1880, a Senate resolution called for the appointment of a three-member committee to investigate the Home. According to *The Evening Star*, Senator Carpenter sought "to ascertain the receipts and expenditure; how the money is used; and, in fact, everything connected with the management of the home."[103] However, the Senator acknowledged that no charges had been filed against the Soldiers' Home administration. A month later, *The Washington Post* reported the members believed that their contributions were being misappropriated.[104] Their dissatisfaction stemmed from the contrast between the extravagance of the Home's physical plant and the dismal services provided to the members. The reporter claimed that the members' troubles dated back to 1868 when the Board of

Commissioners "conceived the idea of enlarging the grounds so as to form a large ornamental park." Buying the 190-acre Harewood estate only added to the problem.

On March 3, 1883, after more than two years of Congressional investigation into the activities of the Soldiers' Home, Congress passed legislation modifying the administrative policies in an effort to correct past wrongs. The new act dictated a more formal oversight than had been the practice, including: the requirement of an annual report to the Secretary of War for submission to Congress; annual inspection of the Home by the Inspector General; the Secretary of War's authorization for expenditures over $5,000; specific bidding requirements for supplies and services; members' retention of pensions; continuation of the Outdoor Relief program that allowed some members to live outside the Home; issuance of free uniforms to members; financial controls including the establishment of a Trust Fund to be invested at 3% interest; increase in the number of members of the Board of Commissioners to include the Home's governor and the general-in-chief of the army as its president; and funding for the Treasury to clear up the accounting problems that had caused a more than twenty-two year delay in a substantial portion of the funding.

New regulations supplementing the legislation were adopted by the Board on March 24, 1885 bringing the turmoil of the investigation to a close and helping to re-establish a harmonious environment. With the new law in place, General-in-Chief of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891) became the new president of the Board, replacing General Charles H. Crane, who had filled General Barnes' position upon his retirement the year before.

A pressing, if not the primary, issue at the time was the resolution of appropriate expenditures relating to use of the property as a park open to the public. On April 26, 1883, General Sherman held a special meeting of the Commissioners to discuss the preparation of a statement clarifying the Board's position on this issue. At the Commissioners' regular meeting, held on May 19, 1883, the Board "authorized and instructed" the Home's governor to disseminate "rules concerning the grounds pertaining to the Soldiers' Home near the City of Washington." The first statement strongly confirmed that the grounds were owned by the soldiers, paid for by the soldiers, and "Yet, the public has come to regard it as a free park." The Board stated that it was "bound by law and by honor" to care for the soldiers, but acknowledged being "desirous of keeping up the park."[105]

Like Buchanan and Lincoln, President Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893, in office 1877-1881) accepted the invitation of the Board of Commissioners to summer at the Home. In April 1881, the Board extended a request to President James A. Garfield (1831-1881, in office March to September 1881) to visit the Home. On July 2, just four months after taking the oath of office, Garfield was shot by a disappointed

office seeker while walking through the Sixth Street Station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in Washington, and therefore was unable to spend his only summer in office at the Home. Chester A. Arthur (1829-1886, in office 1881 to 1885), who assumed the presidency upon the death of Garfield, moved his family to the Home in the fall of 1882, while the White House was being renovated. In the summer of 1883, President Arthur honored his plan to take up summer residence at the newly re-decorated "President's Cottage."[106] His presence was said to attract visitors, although tales of numerous "carriages, dog-carts and every description of vehicle on the Soldiers' Home road every pleasant evening" recounted the continued attractiveness of its "very beautiful and necessarily popular" drives with or without the President in residence.[107]

In November 1883, General Philip Sheridan (1831-1888), the new general-in-chief of the army, took over the presidency of the Board. Among his actions was the initiation of the annual report to the Secretary of War on a regular basis, a feat that previous Boards had been unable to make a standard procedure. In the 1883 report, the Board put forth a recommendation that the United States purchase for $15,000 the fifteen acres of its land on the northeastern corner of the grounds that had served as a national cemetery since designated as such by President Abraham Lincoln in July 1862.[108] The Board hoped to spend the proceeds on an expansion of the dining room to accommodate the growing population, which had reached 741 members. The federal government did not technically purchase the cemetery, but appropriated $15,000 as compensation "for the perpetual occupancy and use of this ground by the United States" as the site of the National Cemetery. The cemetery was originally intended for residents of the Home, but because of the Civil War, the Board of Commissioners sanctioned its use for both volunteer and regular army soldiers and it became the temporary and final resting place for many of the dead from military hospitals, as well as the fatalities resulting from the Battle of Manassas in July 1862.

The Congressionally mandated formal inspection of the Home in 1884 resulted in both good and bad commentary. Oliver Longan, secretary to the Board (a civilian employee of the Office of the Adjutant General Office, War Department) drew national attention to the condition of the Home in an article published in the June 1884 edition of *The Chautauquan*. A description of the Home, detailing the arrangement of roads, gates, improvements, and overall beauty of the grounds was contrasted with the lack of "occupation" provided for the members. An official statement by General D.B. Sackett claimed that the "the old soldiers of the army have a great aversion to, and it might be called *dread of* the Home."[109] Despite "fine barracks and bedding, an excellent kitchen and larder, comfortable clothing, and a model hospital of its kind...beautiful grounds and vast current resources," the soldiers suffered for the "known lack of all occupation or recreation."[110] However, in contrast to the previous Board, which, according to Sturgis, had "no

serious degree" of interest in providing for the "general happiness of all," the new Board responded to the inspection report.[111] Although unmoved by Governor Sturgis' request that alcohol be sold to the residents, his other suggestions were met with favor.[112] An amusement room was opened, and billiard tables, pool tables, and bagatelle tables were purchased. A wide variety of groups were invited to perform for the members. One significant move was the 1886 re-organization of the band, eliminated in 1881, with a leader and eighteen members.

In late 1886, the Board prepared its annual report stating that the Home's population had reached its highest level to date, 894 regular and 52 temporary "inmates." Reduced income, presumed to be caused by delays in the Treasury's analysis of the overdue accounts, plagued the Board of Commissioners, and the report stated that $528,764 was owed to the Soldiers' Home from the "punishment fund" alone. A new committee organization tackled problems with more specificity than in the past, resulting in direct recommendations. Space was at a premium, which resulted in the recommendation of the construction of an extension of the main buildings and the reassignment of the "cottage formerly occupied by the President as a Summer residence" as a permanent home for members. Most significantly, the Board called for Congress to "relieve the Home of the care and maintenance of the public park and 10 miles of drives surrounding the buildings."[113] The following year's report stated that the population has risen to "991 inmates" but there was no mention of the previous suggestion that Congress take over the costs of caring for the park and drives.[114] The 1888 annual report informed the Secretary of War that new admissions reached the highest level to date, exceeding the Home's capacity; however the Home's finances "were improving very slowly."[115]

Perhaps this optimism was part of the Board's decision in January 1889 to name the buildings to honor various military officers who had played a role in its history. Only once before, in 1872, had a building been given an honorary name when the Board named the new hospital for General Joseph K. Barnes in recognition of his role in creating the facility. The 1889 annual report stated that "The mansion which was upon the grounds when purchased and which has heretofore been reserved as a summer residence for the President of the United States was named 'Anderson Building' for the late Brigadier [Brevet Major] General Robert Anderson … in recognition of his work for the establishment of the Home."[116] The other buildings given formal names were the main building (Building 14), which became the Scott Building for the late Lieutenant General Winfield Scott; the northernmost addition (Building 15) to the main building, which was connected by an annex, was named independently as the Sherman Building for General William T. Sherman, who was president of the re-organized Board of Commissioners in 1883. The new building west of the library (now the site of the Grant Building, Building 18, see Figure 22) became the Sheridan Building in memory of the late General Philip H. Sheridan;

and, the building to the east of the Scott Building (Building 14) was named King for the late Captain Benjamin King, first secretary-treasurer of the Board of Commissioners.[117]

Pressures resulting from increased visitation at the Home were felt with the extension of city streets and streetcar line. In 1891, the District of Columbia extended North Capitol and First streets northerly from the city center to the Home, prompting a public call for a new entrance on the south to allow for easy visitor access.[118] The Board responded by opening a temporary gate and approving the construction of new gateway, adjacent fence, gate, and gatekeeper's lodge at First Street. The decision was hailed as "the entrance will be a great convenience to the citizens generally, giving a direct approach from the greater portion of the city."[119] In 1895, motivated by recent subdivisions of large parcels of land near the Home into residential building lots, the District of Columbia's transit system (operated by private entities chartered by Congress) began serving the area around the Home.[120] Chartered in 1888, the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company originally served the area in the New York Avenue corridor. Subsequently, its service was extended along Boundary Avenue (renamed Florida Avenue in 1890) and finally north to the Home. The extension north along Seventh Street was one of the city's "most successful tramways."[121] Faced with increased pedestrians visiting the grounds, the Board was prompted to make improvements to its own circulation system: "The walks have been considerably extended in recent years," noted the officers who completed the facility's 1895 inspection. "And since the street cars have reached the confines of the Home there will doubtless be a greater number of pedestrians than formerly."[122]

Sewerage and a clean water supply were constant problems throughout the early history of the Soldiers' Home. By the close of the nineteenth century, it had constructed an extensive network of terracotta and iron pipes, along with cisterns, cesspools, and catch basins, to manage its water issues. The Board diverted streams dissecting the property, and placed them underground or in channels to better control the flow of water. Springs, especially in the low-lying southern portion of the property, were transformed into ponds and lakes, two of which - Lake Mary Barnes and Lake Nina - were substantial enough to have been given formal names. In 1885, the Home lost 0.603 of an acre in the southern portion of the grounds when the United States condemned the land for use as a reservoir. The government compensated the Board with $1,000. In the early 1890s, the Board undertook several projects in an effort to supply additional amounts of fresh water for its increasing population. "The great need for more water still presses," wrote Orlando B. Willcox, the Home's governor, in his 1891 report.[123] Boring for new wells failed and in 1892 orders were given to discontinue the prospecting efforts in favor of "other means... to obtain for the Home the much-needed water supply."[124] The solution came in 1893 when the Board of Commissioners

entered into negotiations with the District of Columbia to be connected to the city's water supply. The Board of Commissioners secured the rights to 25,000 gallons of water each day and began constructing the necessary infrastructure. A six-inch water main connected the Home to the city's system at Whitney Avenue and Seventh Street. In 1893, the Board authorized "a water tower carrying an iron tank of about 50,000 gallons capacity be erected on the high ground immediately west of the Scott building."[125] A network of six-inch water mains connected the new tower to the hospital, fire plugs, and other buildings.[126]

In 1890, as the Soldiers' Home regained its fiscal strength, evidence of recent expenditures on fences, roads, sidewalks, trees, shrubbery, and new buildings was seen. The first new construction since the late 1870s was the King Building, a dormitory begun in 1884. Although Captain George Davis is credited with the design, he served as architect and superintendent over the construction of a design prepared by "a Mr. Henderson, an architect and builder in Washington."[127] Demolished in 1958, the King Building was sited to the immediate east of the main building (Sherman Building, Building 14) and featured cast-iron porches and ornament capped by a mansard roof. The main building, which was enlarged between 1869 and 1872 by the construction of Edward Clark's Scott Annex (now Sherman Annex, Building 15), was altered substantially in 1887-1889 by the north addition (Sherman North, Building 16 [originally Scott Building], see Figures 1 and 2). In response to the appearance of Poindexter and Flemer's north addition, the Board proceeded to renovate the main building and the Scott Annex, thus presenting a unified architectural statement among the three structures. The Hospital Steward's House, to the immediate west of the hospital, was a small but needed addition in 1890. In 1895, work began on the blue and white Vermont marble Stanley Hall (Building 20, see Figure 22) designed by Claude J. Allen of the Office of the Quartermaster General, with Barnard Green, supervising. The building served as both a chapel and an amusement hall for many years.

Visitors praised the "wonderful improvements in the architecture of the buildings."[128] "The Sherman and Scott Buildings and long wing that connects them together form a very imposing pile and make a home for the old soldiers' to be proud" where "…from almost anywhere on the broad undulating plateau that lies north of the city the imposing new tower is visible and it forms an imposing addition to the landscape."[129] The square tower, 124 feet in height (eighty feet higher than the previous tower), gave a new profile to the landscape. Additionally, as "site-seers" were allowed to climb to the belfry, the public could enjoy an unencumbered and sweeping view of the District of Columbia:

> The view from the top of this new tower is as fine as is to be had anywhere hereabouts. From there one's eye can sweep over the whole historic ten mile square, and many miles of the Potomac too. Alexandria

is easily seen, and on a clear day the distant mountains can be faintly discerned."[130]

From March 1883 onward into the next century, the public's enjoyment of the Home returned to a level similar to its hey-day in the 1870s. It was open to the public seven days a week, with only occasional closings required by weather or road conditions. Its ever-increasing use led to a change in the Board's policing efforts. The first reference to a police force dates to 1877; in 1881, a "chief" of police and two watchmen were employed. By 1889, there was an additional watchman; by 1892, a mounted policeman was on staff; and by 1898, mounted District police supplemented the Board's force on Saturdays and Sundays.[131] But the instances of littering, vandalism, "malicious trespass," "serious depredations," and injuries and deaths resulting from "swiftly moving vehicles" did not result in the curtailment of the public's access...or delight.[132] Although President Benjamin Harrison (1833-1901, in office 1889-1893) did not stay at the Home, he visited in 1889, drawing attention when he and his wife "enjoyed a drive in their 'mail cart' through the grounds..."[133] Riding horses or driving horse-drawn carriages along the more than ten miles of roads was a common leisure occupation for the citizens of the District. "Pic-nicking," especially on the southern grounds of the former Harewood estate, was also a source of pleasure. Under special circumstances, parties and weddings could be held on the lawns.[134] The Board's 1894 annual report summed up the progress of the past decade: "The grounds now consist of 502 acres, beautifully laid out in walks and drives, interspersed with lawn and woodland so attractive that it has become the favorite park for driving to the residents of the city."[135]

By the turn of the twentieth century, the Soldiers' Home had matured into a nationally recognized institution, valued by District residents and tourists alike. The popular press recognized the importance of the Soldiers' Home and published many celebratory articles about its history, mission, and its setting. "The Soldiers' Home Park is to Washington what Central Park is to New York and Druid Hill to Baltimore," wrote Mary Hall Stevens in an 1899 issue of the *Christian Advocate*.[136] The Board also touted the institution's expansive park and the benevolence of allowing public access. "Practically this place is a park," wrote the Board in its 1897 annual report.[137] As the nineteenth century came to a close, the balance between the care and maintenance of a park and that of the soldiers was more resolved. The abuse of alcohol and its concomitant problems still haunted the Soldiers' Home despite the incorporation of occupational and recreational activities into its daily operations.[138] A small golf course and tennis courts were created, and theater and Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) events were regularly scheduled. The passage of time had allowed the feelings associated with the Civil War to pass from pain to honor, as the annual

national celebration of Memorial Day (originally known as Dedication Day) became a major event at the Home.

In March 1901, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, in response to the American Institute of Architects' efforts to draw attention to the need for improving the overall design of Washington, resolved to initiate an ambitious study aimed at "developing and improving the entire park system of the District of Columbia."[139] Over the course of the year, the work of the Park Commission, as the sub-committee was known, expanded considerably from its original charge to include assisting with the location of new public buildings, memorials, and monuments, designing a new park system, and most importantly, devising a plan "to restore and develop the original designs of President Washington and L'Enfant…"[140] The report was completed in January 1902 and published by the Senate that year. Officially titled *The Improvement of the Park System*, it is often referred to as the McMillan Plan or the Plan of 1902. It recognized that, while since 1898 the District's park system was under the control of chief engineers of the United States Army, "individual portions of the system are under separate control," and therefore, "greater concentration of authority, and the constant employment of professional advice" was required.[141] The connection of the Home with other outlying parks, which was among the original issues in need of addressing, was proposed in the chapter titled, "The Section East of Rock Creek." The Commission recommended the establishment of just such a connection:

> …it is of utmost importance to secure an agreeable park-like connection between Rock Creek Park and Soldiers' Home as bringing into organic relation two of the largest and most beautiful places of recreation within reach of the principal residence district of the city, and considered in relation to the proposed new holdings such a connection would form one of the links binding the eastern and the western parks into a comprehensive system.[142]

The device that the Commission proposed to make the "park-like connection" between Rock Creek Park and the Home was "a magnificent boulevard 4,000 feet in length, terminated on the west by the new hospital buildings and on the east by the Soldiers' Home itself."[143] This new avenue, running between Thirteenth Street and today's North Capitol Street, was to be accomplished by widening Savannah Street (now Varnum Street).

Another proposal to connect the Home into the park system involved the open land around and including the newly constructed reservoir adjacent to Howard Park (originally Howard University property and now part of the McMillan Reservoir), south of the Home's boundaries along Michigan Avenue. Located just to the Home's southwestern corner, the reservoir was perceived by the Commission to form "an

element" in the landscape despite not being actually connected to it. The resolution of this situation was to ensure the visual connection and hence make the reservoir "an important supplement to the park system."[144] To achieve this connection between Howard Park and the reservoir required only, according to the Commission, the purchase of a 320 square foot parcel of land.[145] The Commission also recommended the improvement of the entrance to Howard Park, which, it wrote, would result in both an improved condition for the park and reservoir, as well as the creation of a "most desirable southwestern approach" to the Home.[146]

In response to the original call to address the "increasing use of the Soldiers' Home for park purposes," the Commission discussed the role of the Home as a park open to the public.[147] While acknowledging that the Home was not a formal "public" park within the defined District parks system, and therefore not under the control of the chief engineers of the army, the Commission took the opportunity to make recommendations for its improvement, primarily addressing the internal road configuration.[148] The Commission went on to commend the Home's aesthetic "policy" that maintained building clusters or groupings, as well as "simple" landscaping.[149]

Although the Park Commission's proposals for the Home did not come to pass, interest in expanding the Home's role as a public focal point continued. When the nation experienced a revival in interest in President Abraham Lincoln leading up to the 1909 centennial of his birth, Congress was spurred to honor him. In 1911, they passed a law creating "a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln."[150] The Commission, in concert with architects and the United States Commission of Fine Arts, evaluated sites throughout the District of Columbia and its vicinity. New York architect John Russell Pope was hired to prepare drawings illustrating a proposed memorial at the Home.[151] "The Soldiers' Home Grounds site possesses the grand qualities of isolation, of elevation, of unlimited area of beautifully treed parking, and of control of all surroundings affecting it," Pope wrote in the 1912 Lincoln Commission report. "It is not too remotely situated and is easy of access. It is, in the author's opinion, a location in the biggest, finest sense for a great memorial, and the finest in Washington for that purpose."[152] Although Pope's design for the memorial at the Home received wide acclaim, including from members of the Commission, it was passed over in favor of Henry Bacon's Potomac Park site design.[153]

Interestingly, the commemoration of Lincoln was relatively new when the centennial of his birth was acknowledged. Prior to the turn of the twentieth century, Abraham Lincoln's sojourns at the Home rarely were singled out from the stays by the other nineteenth-century presidents who used the Home as a seasonal retreat. The Board's 1901 annual report included discussions proposing demolition of the former Riggs Cottage to facilitate an enlargement of the main building. Board member Inspector

General J.C. Breckenridge reacted against this scheme, underscoring the building's history, architecture, and use by the institution. He also wrote, after summing up the building's resume:

> It was the summer home of the martyr President Lincoln during the stirring times of the civil war, and for this reason alone should be carefully preserved and revered by all, though other Presidents of the United States, like Buchanan, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur were wont to spend a portion of their summers there.[154]

Although these efforts to enhance the Home were abandoned, the Board of Commissioners retained its commitment to the Home's integrity, adding needed buildings, without diminishing its historic character. Key changes at the Home during the first two decades of the twentieth century included large-scale construction projects to improve the institution's infrastructure, medical facilities, and housing space. The aging 1872 Barnes Hospital received an addition (Forwood Building, Building 55, see Figure 14), and a new mess building (Grant Building, Building 18, see Figure 22) and new administration building (Building 10) were built. One of the most ambitious construction projects of the period included the addition of a long-anticipated laundry and central power plant (Building 46, see Figure 18). The 1907 power plant provided the power and hot water necessary and it became the Home's leading source of hot water to the southern portion of the property, including the hospital complex.[155] The new plant's construction also included an expansion of the Home's vast subterranean network of utility conduits. The May 1906 request for proposals published in the *Washington Post* described the construction of the "boiler plant, generating machinery, main switchboard, steam laundry equipment, refrigeration plant, and power house piping; also for tunnels and conduits for hotwater [*sic*] distribution from central station," as well as conduits for electricity distribution, steam, and refrigeration.[156] The new power plant occupied a portion of the property historically devoted to light industry. It originally supplemented an earlier plant constructed in the 1880s and demolished in the twentieth century.

The succession of architectural styles in the Home's building stock is evident in the transition from popular Victorian-era styles (*e.g.*, the Gothic Revival and Italianate) to familiar revivals recapturing America's colonial past. The Administration Building (Building 10) designed in 1905 by William Poindexter in a Renaissance Revival style and the Grant Building (Building 18, see Figure 22), built in 1910-1912 to the Beaux Arts-style design of Baldwin and Pennington, are two notable examples to the ongoing use of classical styles in the central grounds of the Home. The Georgian-derived Colonial Revival formed many of the buildings constructed after the turn of the twentieth century. Notable examples include the Forwood Building in 1906 (Building 55, see Figure 14), Army Corps of Engineers Captain John Stephens Sewall's Central Heating Plant and Laundry (Building 46, see

Figure 18), Wood, Donn and Deming's Security Building (Building 22), Officer's Quarters 3 and 4 (Buildings 3 and 6) by Crosby P. Miller in 1907, the 1908 Barnes Building (Building 52, see Figure 13) also by Crosby P. Miller, and King Hall (Building 59), built in 1916 to the design of Hugh McAuley.

The Home continued to function as a working farm well into the twentieth century. The 1909 annual report identified 121.3 acres under cultivation: 72.5 as farm, 23.8 as a vegetable garden, and 25 for ensilage.[157] The dairy, concentrated in the northern portion of the former Harewood estate, took on new significance during the first half of the twentieth century. The 1893 slaughter of the entire dairy herd because of an outbreak of tuberculosis created many hardships and significantly increased operating expenses. In 1907, the Home's chief veterinarian, J.P Turner, traveled to New York State where he purchased a herd of purebred Holstein dairy cows. The herd brought national fame to the farming effort when between 1907 and 1951 its tuberculosis-free condition received the first United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) certificate awarded for such. During this period, the Board used the Home's agricultural resources as an experimental facility testing various animal husbandry techniques such as breeding and feed storage. The farm was also the site of agricultural fairs and competitions open to the public.

The dairy herd was the star of the internal economy of the Soldiers' Home and a big attraction drawing visitors to the grounds for recreational and educational purposes. Local schools availed themselves of the dairy's educational opportunities while federal agencies worked with veterinarians at the Home to develop experimental breeding as well as housing (barns) and grain storage (silos). Fields were cultivated to provide ensilage and the southern farming area's architecture was transformed from generalized agricultural outbuildings (barns and stables) to ones specifically designed and built for dairy cattle. A 1937 *Washington Post* article described the facility as a "model farm" and its juxtaposition - along with approximately 100 other farms within five miles of the Capitol - against the capital's modern urban fabric.[158]

In 1919, the Board requested that Construction Officer architect Alfred Granger (1867-1939), who served in that capacity from 1919 until 1921, develop a "Comprehensive Plan for the Co-Ordination of Present Buildings and Future Development of the U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C." The plan was to be developed around six points:

1. A simple adequate road system giving direct access to the city as well as close communication between the various building groups;
2. A covered communication between Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, and Stanley Halls;

3. An addition to the present hospital group which should provide an administration building, a mess hall for the entire hospital group and wards providing for 500 additional patients;
4. A new dormitory group capable of indefinite enlargement with a mess hall and kitchen to feed at a minimum 1,000 men;
5. A chapel with a seating capacity of 1,000 adaptable to both Protestant and Catholic forms of worship; and
6. An appropriate main entrance to the grounds.[159]

Granger addressed all of the points and offered various recommendations along with his drawings. He also discussed the issue of appropriate construction styles for the new buildings and how they might relate to the existing building stock. He paid particular attention to creating a harmonious setting while ensuring that the new buildings were distinct from the earlier ones.[160]

Granger underscored the public use of the grounds while addressing the need for an improved transportation system. Working within the confines of existing building clusters, variable topography, and an established roads system designed for equine, not automobile traffic, Granger recommended retaining much of the existing roads "for pleasure driving" while also offering suggestions for improvements to remove dangerous segments.

Granger's plan was largely unimplemented. The Board of Commissioners chose not to adopt his scheme to construct a large chapel in the Home's core, and did not execute his plans for an "oval drive" and other amenities. However, his design for the LaGarde Building (built 1919, demolished 1992), the Hospital Mess Hall and Auditorium (Building 57, constructed 1920), and substantial alterations to the 1906 Forwood Building (Building 55, see Figure 14) became significant elements of the Home.

In addition to the introduction of new buildings and new aesthetics, the Board experimented with ways to occupy residents of the Home. Around 1900, the Board reserved a small area, possibly using a portion of the agricultural field close to the northern edge of the current course, for golfing. During its earliest years, it remained a seasonal facility. In 1911, the Board authorized the creation of a golf club comprised of residents of the Home and it was allowed "to use as a course a small area then very unsightly from weeds and high grass. The objective was to afford opportunity for physical exercise which, in those days, was much more difficult than now to obtain elsewhere."[161] On March 28, 1911, the residents formed the "U.S. Soldiers' Home Golf and Tennis Club." For the club's first decade, it played on an improvised course and used tennis courts built south of the main barracks (the site now occupied by the Scott Building). In September, 1922, the club was reorganized. The course in 1922 was "so small that the links

'Criss-cross' in a way that would be dangerous with any but a very limited number of players. As it is, disagreeable accidents have happened."[162] The 1922 documents also describe the difficulties administrators had allocating space for recreation while simultaneously operating a large farm. By 1931, the Home's golf course had matured into a well-manicured nine-hole course.

During the 1920s, the Board accepted more residents and experienced increased pressures on its finances and infrastructure. In 1921, the Board embarked on a series of studies to determine if the costs of maintaining roads for public use were too prohibitive. They decided in 1922 to continue to keep the gates and roads open to the public for recreational purposes.[163] During this period, the Board also fielded various requests by community groups to build recreational fields (*e.g.*, a baseball diamond) and for access to the golf course. Each request was studied and denied by the Board.[164] The early-twentieth-century requests by the public and by governmental entities for the use of space within the grounds intensified and continued to mount through the middle of the century. As the caretakers of more than 500 acres of prime urban land, the Commissioners repeatedly had to weigh the options to relinquish land in exchange for cash to supplement its coffers.

By the time of World War II (1941-1945), the Board was fighting legislators who wanted land associated with the Home for various federal building projects. Proposals included the construction of temporary office buildings to support the war effort. Congress, in a 1942 supplemental military appropriations act, authorized the construction of temporary office buildings on the grounds under a ten-year lease to be executed by the Board of Commissioners.[165] The bill's passage was followed up by letters from the Commissioner of Public Buildings requesting access to the property to conduct a survey to facilitate moving forward with the project. At the end of December 1942, General Frederick W. Coleman, governor of the Home, wrote to the Commissioner of Public Buildings that the Board declined the request.

During the war, the Board did allow troops to camp in its southern portion and took steps to protect its grounds against air raids by implementing blackout procedures. The anticipation of the impact of World War II on the Home's operations added to its existing pressures. Less than two months before the United States entered the war, the Board recognized that its existing facilities were inadequate to serve the growing number of veterans in need of and entitled to the use of its facilities.[16]

The Board appointed a subcommittee to study the matter of improvements. The subcommittee recommended in January 1942 a program estimated to cost $3,443,520. Its top three priorities (of twenty-seven) were "Substitution of alternating current in lieu of direct current" ($500,000); "Hot water heating and steam supply lines" ($300,000); and, "additional barrack building" ($750,000).[167] Following a

study of the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to determine the potential for implementing the Board's improvement goals, planning for the postwar period began and in February 1944 the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee ordered the Board of Commissioners "to be ready to start such work as soon as the war is over" both to improve the Home's facilities and to reduce postwar unemployment.[168] The Board and the Secretary of War subsequently approved moving forward with the preparation of a master plan in accordance with the Corps' recommendations.

The Corps retained the Washington architectural and engineering firm of Porter and Lockie to undertake the survey of existing conditions and prepare the master plan. The charge was to create a master plan that would transform the Home from its nineteenth-century landscape into a modern apartment complex. In March 1946, Howard K. Loughery, governor of the Home, prepared a memorandum updating the Board of Commissioners on postwar planning. "The Board is aware that many months ago a survey and preliminary plans were drawn up outlining a proposed post-war building and rehabilitation program," Loughery wrote. "Through the courtesy of the Chief of Engineers and personnel from his office, this program has now taken definite shape with which I am in general agreement."[169] The following month a detailed cost estimate for the program was prepared outlining five major projects: Utilities (conversion to AC power and infrastructure, sewerage, heating distribution), Service Facilities (Laundry Building expansion, incinerator), Quarters (new dormitories for members and farm workers), Hospital (500 beds), and Roadways, Walks and Landscape Adjustment. The total projected cost was nearly eleven million dollars ($10,806,800).[170]

In 1947, the master plan was released and media reports suggested that the "Soldiers' Home will look like a giant modern apartment development."[171] Porter and Lockie's renderings were widely published in the popular and military press. The architects of the master plan presented an aesthetic approach to the campus at direct odds with the philosophy that governed its development for so long. The majority of existing buildings, identified in the 1944 report as failing, were to be replaced with a massive program of high-rise construction sited in a half circle that focused on the original main building. The plan called for the elimination of the circulation system, the natural landscape, and the historic appearance of the property.

Although several small-scale projects were completed, the major building campaign envisioned in the 1947 plan did not materialize. Several factors played a part in deferring large-scale construction projects at the Home. The same year that the Porter and Lockie plan was released, Congress passed sweeping legislation reorganizing civilian and military agencies. The law, known as the National Security Act of 1947, transferred the Army Air Force to the newly created United States Air Force. Additionally, the act eliminated the War Department and combined

the Air Force, Army, and Navy into a new omnibus Department of Defense with three branches of military.[172] After the bill was enacted on July 26, 1947, the new Secretary of Defense authorized the admission of Air Force personnel into the Soldiers' Home and intense negotiations began between the newly created Air Force and the Army departments regarding governance, membership, and other related issues.[173] Together, these changes caused the Home's modernization plans to be temporarily put on hold.

Soon, it was obvious that the years immediately following World War II were ushering in tremendous change to the federal government and to Washington. The master planning process appears to have been caught up in much of the tumult. In 1948, the Hospital Branch of the Budget Bureau, an independent executive agency, conducted a study and issued a report titled, "Report on the Long-Term Role of the United States Soldiers' Home in the Federal Domiciliary Program." Among the conclusions in the sweeping report was the recommendation that the Board be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration (VA) and "If a decision is made to continue the Home under its present auspices the program of the officers of the Board for building 850 additional accommodations should be approved."[174] The disposition of the 1948 Bureau report is unclear from the records reviewed thus far; however, it is clear that by 1950 the Board was planning for major new construction. A report prepared in March detailed an ambitious $35 million program, including new barracks, hospital facilities, utilities buildings, and service buildings. A key aspect of the plan was a partnership between the Board of Commissioners for the Soldiers' Home and the VA to co-own a new hospital facility.[175]

As the Board moved forward to realize its long awaited improvements at the Home, the District was also planning an ambitious project to extend North Capitol and Irving streets and to construct a new hospital center. The timing of the two proposed construction projects was convenient, and a connection was quickly made between the District's need for land and the need for a major funding source for the full implementation of the Board's 1947 master plan. On April 4, 1950, the United States Army announced a joint decision by the Army, the newly organized General Services Administration (GSA), the VA, and the Bureau of the Budget to partition the southern portion of the property. The Board agreed to transfer 148 acres of land to the GSA in exchange for a commitment of over $30 million to fund the construction projects deferred from the 1947 master plan.[176]

According to the April 4 announcement, the VA would receive 83 acres of land, 44 acres of which were to be used for the new veterans' hospital and 39 acres of which were to be used for other VA activities. Another 47 acres would be used for the long-awaited Washington Medical Center, which would consolidate the services of the Emergency, Episcopal, and Garfield hospitals. The federal government would

use the remaining 18 acres of the 148-acre land transfer for the District's extensions of First Street, N.W., and North Capitol Street.[177] All road extensions would provide access to the new medical facilities, while delineating the new land partitions. North Capitol Street would separate the veteran's hospital from the other VA activities and First Street would divide the new medical center from the veteran's hospital.[178] Irving Street, running east to west, divided the new construction from the Home.

The District of Columbia's plans sounded the death knell for the widely-acclaimed dairy at the Soldiers' Home. Lacking room to sustain the dairy herd (as well as moving on to a new era of attitude about the Home's pastoral character), in March 1951, the Board auctioned off all of its agricultural and dairy assets. Among the items sold was the herd of 150 Holstein cows along with "All Dairy, Poultry and Farm Equipment."[179] The Board sold 152 animals for $77,000 on March 19, 1951; it sold its farming equipment the next day.[180] The dairy site, once the site of William W. Corcoran's Harewood, was turned over to the Washington Hospital Center, which soon began to construct its new facility. The dairy herd's sale effectively ended the Board's charter mission to supplement its residents' diet and reduce costs by producing milk, growing vegetables and raising livestock and poultry for meat.

Bursting at the seams and operating with obsolete infrastructure while managing a growing number of aging buildings deemed to be fire hazards, the Board entered the 1950s fully intent on completing its long-planned new buildings. In the interval between the completion of the 1947 master plan, the approval to update it, and the appropriation of construction funds, the United States was fully entrenched in the Cold War (1941-1991) and conflict in North Korea (1950-1953) had erupted.

Again, the Board of Commissioners brought in the Corps to oversee planning and construction activities. Following plans prepared by Porter and Lockie, the Home's central grounds became denser with the construction of the blocky eight-story Scott Building (Building 80, see Figure 20) at the site long held as open space with the most valued views of Washington and the U.S. Capitol.

The mid-1950s construction campaign reduced the Home's historic building stock, transforming the remaining agricultural fields into a golf course. The impressive Lord and Burnham conservatories and palm house (built in 1900) were demolished and much of the landscape was altered by the expansion of various utility infrastructures. In 1953, the Corps and the Board of Commissioners unveiled a new master plan, prepared by S.E. Sanders - C.H. Turrell and Associates. This plan built upon the 1947 master plan, but accounted for the loss of land to the south and east. The revised plan included such nuclear-age elements as building clusters as well as plans for new bomb-resistant high-rise buildings. Although in some ways

it was not as aggressive in its approach as the earlier scheme, the Board embraced the idea of razing almost all of the Home's buildings. Concessions to the threat of nuclear war are clear in the debates held in 1950 regarding the construction of the new hospital (Pipes Building, Building 64), Ignatia House (Building 65), and Scott Building.

Major construction carried out according to the 1953 master plan was undertaken largely according to the designs of the engineering and architectural firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern of Roanoke, Virginia. The firm is responsible for the Sheridan Building (Building 17, see Figure 21), completed in 1960, and the Service Area running parallel to North Capitol Street, constructed primarily during the late 1950s, replacing earlier support- and infrastructure-related buildings and structures. Much like the rest of the nation, the Cold War and modernization were dominant themes in the postwar improvement projects. Hardscape (*e.g.*, parking lots) replaced grass and historic building sites and the Home assimilated more into the District of Columbia's urban fabric. With its urban farm sold and formal garden operations eliminated, the path from rustic retreat to urban military installation was on its way to completion.[181]

The large-scale construction associated with the 1947 and 1953 master plans represents a radical departure from the architectural and landscape principles guiding the Board of Commissioners throughout its first century of existence. Like the 1947 master plan, the massive building campaign depicted in the 1953 master plan was not fully realized; however, the impact of the comprehensive planning effort guided development for several decades thereafter.

The inception of the North Capitol Street extension, in concert with the internal improvements undertaken in accordance with its master plan, spurred the Board to close its grounds to public vehicular traffic. As late as the 1940s, the members and administrators of the Home continued to tout the property's scenic assets and availability to District motorists. In a 1942 attempt to fend off sale of the property to provide land for a proposed housing project, three "aged veterans from the Soldiers' Home" delivered to a Kentucky legislator a petition to save the Home. In the petition, the residents described the Home's physical assets, which included open gates, use as a playground (including winter sledding), Easter egg rolling with greater crowds than the White House, and "over 11 miles of surfaced roads … open for traffic."[182] Yet, as a response to the continued increase of vehicular incidents in the 1940s and 1950s, the first closures of the Home's gates to vehicular traffic began in 1953, as the *Washington Post* reported that December: "In a few days, hundreds of motorists will find themselves barred from using the Soldiers' Home roads as a pleasant interlude."[183] Two years later, the *Washington Post* reported, "Historic gates at Soldiers' Home that once swung open for President Lincoln have clanged shut - permanently."[184] The article quoted a

Soldiers' Home representative who said he "doubted if the gates ever would be used again."

The post-war era also signaled a change in the all-male nature of the institution, as women began to have an impact on the day to day maintenance of the Home. The issue of hiring female nurses was first raised in the 1901 annual report: "The question of trained female nurses to supplant the twelve members who are now employed in that capacity may deserve attention."[185] Louis A. LaGarde, surgeon at the Home from 1898 to 1903, described the process by which women - trained nurses and Catholic nuns - came to work at the Home in January 1903:

> In a letter to the governor of the Home, dated December 12, 1902, I suggested to the Board of Commissioners a change from the male system of nursing which had prevailed since the opening of the hospital and which was most unsatisfactory. In looking about for a system of women nurses the Board of Commissioners selected a proposition submitted by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. We have now 7 sisters and 6 female nurses. The latter are pupil nurses of eighteen months' experience.[186]

It took half a century for women to become members (and residents) of the Home. Regina Jones, a 47-year-old Women's Army Corps (WAC) veteran, became the first woman member when she entered the Home on September 2, 1955. She and the other women who entered the Home were first housed in Lincoln Cottage (Building 12, see Figure 1).[187]

As veterans of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War (1964-1973) began to age, the number of residents at the Home increased steadily throughout the third quarter of the twentieth century. As the population reached 2,600 by the height of the war in Vietnam, portions of its landholdings were in jeopardy through planning efforts for the city. In March 1967, the Board of Commissioners was informed that the National Capital Planning Commission's (NCPC) "The Proposed Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital 1968-1985," included a proposal "to convert a large segment of the property of the Soldiers' Home to public use, primarily as a location for two schools and a recreation park."[188] After reviewing the plan, the Board determined that none of the land was to be released for any purpose, a decision primarily based on two specific points:

> The Board noted that in the past, the Home had voluntarily relinquished some 179 acres for community use, much without reimbursement, and that forecast increases in membership primarily resulting form the Korean and Viet Nam conflicts would mean that all of the remaining acreage would be required to meet the mission of the Home.[189]

The Board's decision was reinforced by the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, who stated that the two parcels in question were held in trust and "may be disposed of only if such a disposal is held to be in the best interests of and for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home."[190] The dispute known as the "NCPC land grab" soon became a congressional matter after a line item for the revision of the 1953 Master Plan was included in an appropriations bill in October of 1967.[191] Congress responded by stating that no land should be taken from the Soldiers' Home pending the completion of the master plan revision.[192]

Efforts to obtain land occupied by the Soldiers' Home reemerged one year later in a draft of "The First Annual Development Action Program for Overall Economic Development and Community Renewal," a document prepared by the Office of Community Renewal and the Mayor's Economic Development Committee in April 1969. According to the minutes of the Board, this subsequent public document contained the following reference to the Home: "If large tracts of Federal Land such as the Arboretum, Soldiers' Home, Park Service areas, etc. are made available, substantial economic and social benefits would result."[193] The previous "land grab" dispute from 1967 had prompted the Board to initiate planning efforts to show that the retention of its landholdings was necessary for the accommodation of the aging veterans from World War II and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. In 1969, a planning document updating the 1953 Master Plan was completed as a response to these efforts. Prepared by the Baltimore District of the Army Corps of Engineers, the study projected the population at the Home to reach 5,098 members by 1985.[194] The report further estimated many of the existing buildings to have a lifespan terminating in 1985. The findings of the 1969 study and plan were enough to convince members of Congress that the Home was in need of further physical planning and development. In review of the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, the House Appropriations Committee put a halt to the pursuance of landholdings by both the city and NCPC.[195]

To accommodate the forecasted population growth reported in the 1969 study, "Future Development Plans" prepared in 1970 included the addition of 2,340 beds to be located in two major domiciliary buildings. The Corps envisioned one located near the hospital complex and the other at the western edge at the site of the Garden Plot and the Golf Course. Neither project was executed. Instead, long-range planning efforts resulted in the development of an ambitious proposal to rebuild the hospital complex with new hospital buildings and a massive intermediate care facility. Scaled back in the late 1980s, the project yielded the construction of a 200-bed health center known as the LaGarde Building (Building 56, constructed in 1992, see Figure 14). Also at this time, the Board realigned some of the Home's older roads and built others to connect the new buildings.

United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, 1972-2001

In 1972, a proposal to change the name from the "United States Soldiers' Home" to the "United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home" was presented to the Board of Commissioners. This proposal was based on the "equity held by airmen in the Home, the increasing number of airmen in the Home, and the need to visually reflect the airman's eligibility to become a member of the Home."[196] The Board determined that a committee consisting of the Comptroller of the Air Force, the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel for the Army, and the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel for the Air Force, would review the proposal and provide a recommendation on the action to be taken by the Board, as well as the method of accomplishing any recommended action. In August 1972, the Board approved the recommendation of the committee to change the name and requested the change be reflected through an amendment to the Department of Defense Directive 5160.44.[197] This would be the first time the name had changed since 1859, when the United States Military Asylum was renamed "The United States Soldiers' Home."

Great change came when Congress re-organized the military's retirement program in 1990, significantly altering the structure, membership, and governance of the institution. In 1851, when Congress established the Military Asylum, it was one of three regional facilities charged with caring for disabled, ill, and elderly veterans. The military's organization and needs had changed throughout the institution's history, and in response, Congress passed the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991*, which resulted in the first major reorganization of the institution since its creation.[198] Title XV of the Act, known as the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991, consolidated the administration of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home in Washington, D.C. and the Naval Home operating in Gulfport, Mississippi, into a single, independent Executive Branch agency known as the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH). The purpose of this entity was "to provide … a residence and related services for certain retired and former members of the Armed Forces."[199] Governance of the new agency was continued with a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of Defense.[200]

Faced with rising costs and a diminishing trust fund, AFRH considered selling the acreage located to the east of North Capitol Street. In 1997, Congress authorized AFRH to dispose of the 46-acre tract.[201] One year later, the 1997 law was amended to require the sale be made to a:

> …neighboring nonprofit organization from whose extensive educational and charitable services the public benefits and has benefited from for more than 100 years, or an entity or entities related to such organization, and whose substantial investment in the neighborhood is consistent with the continued existence and purpose of the Armed Forces Retirement

Home.[202]

In 1999, after great efforts to persuade Congress to free AFRH from the limited sale, the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000* settled the land dispute between the Catholic Archdiocese and the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. The 1999 law allowed AFRH to sell or lease the land to the highest bidder with Catholic University receiving the right of first refusal. The sale of 46 acres to Catholic University was finalized in 2004 following the United States Court of Claims determination of fair price.

Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington, 2001-present

In 2001, Congress authorized a number of new directives for AFRH through the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002.*[203] This act reorganized AFRH under a chief operating officer (COO) appointed by the Secretary of Defense. In this role, the COO holds responsibility of the direction, operation and management of AFRH, replacing the Board of Commissioners, which had controlled the institution since its establishment in 1851. Other directives include a change in the resident fee structure and the authority for AFRH to sell or lease property that is excess to its needs and to deposit the proceeds in the trust fund for the purpose of reducing operating costs and increasing revenues. One aspect of this act is the rededication of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home as the Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington (Home or AFRH-W).

In 2004, approximately 1,600 residents from all five of the major branches of the armed forces lived at the Home. Eighty percent of the residents at that time were veterans of World War II. In August 2005, the Gulfport campus was temporarily closed due to the destructive nature of Hurricane Katrina. Many of the residents of Gulfport relocated to the Washington branch. Consequently, the total number of residents living at the Home in September 2006 reached over 2,000 veterans.

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[11] Matthew Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home* (New York, New York: Oxford University Press, 2003), 83.

[12] Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home,* 63-66.

[13] See William Groat, The United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C. Maurice Joyce Co., engraver, (Washington, D.C.: National Capital Press, 1931); U.S. Department of War, "Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home," Annual Report of the War Department for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1900, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1900); U.S. Department of War, "Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home," Annual Report of the War Department for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1901, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1901); and The Albertype Company, The U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C. (J.W. McKitrick Publishing, n.d.).

[14] Greenhorne & O'Mara Inc., "Phase IA Archeological Assessment of the Armed Forces Retirement Home, 3700 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20011," 23.

[15] 26 November 1827, *American State Papers: Military Affairs* 3:615.
[16] *Robert Anderson's Plan to Provide for Old Soldiers*, 26th Cong., 1st sess., 1840, H. Doc. 138.
[17] Goode, Colonel Paul R. *the United States Soldiers' Home,* (Richmond, Virginia: William Byrd Press, 1957), 13.
[18] Goode, 17.
[19] *A Bill to Found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of Invalid and Disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States*, S 392, 31st Cong., 2d sess., (3 March 1851); Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Petitions from Army for Asylum for Invalid Soldiers*, 31st Cong., 2d sess., 1851, S. Rep. 227.
[20] *An Act to Found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of Invalid and Disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States*, 31st Cong., 2nd sess. (3 March 1851), ch. 25, 9 *Stats at Large of USA* 595.
[21] Ibid, Sec. 4.
[22] Ibid, Sec. 2.
[23] Ibid, Sec. 7; Oliver W. Longan, "The Soldiers' Home," *The Chautauquan: A Weekly Newsmagazine*, 4 June 1884.
[24] *An Act to Found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of Invalid and Disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States*, Sec. 7.
[25] Ibid, Sec. 8.
[26] Eba (Anderson) D. Lawton, *History of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.* (New York, New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1914), 160; Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Examination into the Affairs of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington,* 47th Cong., 1st sess., 1882, S. Rep. 531, 81. Testimony of Joseph K. Barnes, 18 January 1882.
[27] Board of Governors Minute Book (hereafter MB) 1:20-21, Entry 8A, Office of the Administrator Commissioners and Trustees Meeting and Reference Files 1851-1998, Record Group (hereafter RG 231), National Archives, Washington DC; Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Examination into the Affairs of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington,* 81.
[28] The name "Corn Rigs" was adopted from a popular early-nineteenth-century tune, "Corn Rigs are Bonie," based on a poem by Scottish poet Robert Burns. The tune is documented in various Burns anthologies and is mentioned in various nineteenth-century press accounts. The house was known from 1889 to 2000 as the Anderson Cottage, and has been informally known as Lincoln Cottage since the early twentieth century. It is the centerpiece of the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument.
[29] Elizabeth Smith Brownstein, *Lincoln's Other White House* (Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, 2005, 54.
[30] Business Papers 1836-1852, Papers of George W. Riggs Jr., Container no. 67, Collection of Riggs Family Papers 1763-1945, Library of Congress.
[31] See House Committee on Claims, *Case of B.O. Tayloe*, 29th Cong., 1st sess., 1846, H. Rep. 795.; Alfred Hunter, *The Washington and Georgetown Directory, Strangers' Guide-Book for Washington, and Congressional and Clerks' Register* (Washington, D.C.: Kirkwood & McGill, 1853), 28.
[32] U.S. Patent Office, Patents numbers 38,292 through 38,294, April 1863. Degges was a Washington-born carpenter. According to the U.S. Census (1850, 1860) he lived in Washington, D.C., and was approximately 31 years old when he completed Riggs' house; Degges' career warrants additional research.
[33] David S. Rotenstein, MS submitted to the Washington Historical Society for publication in *Washington History*, (September 2007 draft), 6.
[34] The theory that Corn Rigs as originally constructed resembled A.J. Downing's English or rural Gothic-style cottage, labeled as "Design II" in *Cottage Residences,* is incorrect based on the specifications of materials and workmanship prepared by builder William Degges on 23 July 1842, as well as on recent studies of the physical structure by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
[35] Andrew Jackson Downing, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (New York, New York: Orange Judd Company, 1977), Sixth Reprint, 320.
[36] Downing, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, Sixth Reprint, 350.
[37] Brownstein, 15.
[38] Ibid, 15.
[39] Ibid, 15.
[40] Ibid, 15; Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home*, 128.
[41] The Military Asylum residents were known as inmates until about 1859, when the name of the property was changed to the U.S. Soldiers' Home. However, the term inmates continued to be used when referencing residents until the early twentieth century. The word took on negative connotations in the late nineteenth century and

by 1921 calls to have the residents described as "members" grew. A memorandum on the Board's files dated 14 December 1921 reminds the Board that the 1851 organic act described the future Asylum's residents as "members." (Box 3, Entry 8A, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C.).

[42] MB 1: 18 May 1852, 38.

[43] U.S. Department of War, *Annual report of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1901), 503.

[44] House Committee of the Whole House, *Report of the Court of Claims Case of Gilbert Cameron vs. the United States*, 36th Cong., 2d sess., 1860, C.C. Rep. 270. Exhibit 1, copy of the contract for building the military asylum, 8.

[45] Thomas Marshall Spaulding, "Barton Stone Alexander," *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, NY: C. Scribner's Sons, 1928-1936).

[46] Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Examination into the Affairs of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington,* testimony of Joseph K. Barnes, 81.

[47] U.S. Department of War, "Letter of Barton Stone Alexander, 24 November 1854," *Annual Report of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1854* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1854), 106-107.

[48] House Committee of the Whole House, *Report of the Court of Claims Case of Gilbert Cameron vs. the United States,* 270 and 379.

[49] MB 1: November 1858, 171.

[50] Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Examination into the Affairs of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington*, 28: testimony of Joseph K. Barnes.

[51] Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home,* 130; "Washington News and Gossip," *Evening Star* (14 July 1857), 2.

[52] Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes, Volume 1 (1851-1877) 30 May 1859, 177.

[53] Goode, 71.

[54] "Washington News and Gossip," *Evening Star* (14 July 1857), 2.

[55] "Washington Items," *The National Era*, 23 July 1857; Vol. XL, No. 551: APS Online, p.118.

[56] Goode, 62; Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home,* 3. The quote is also seen as "I sleep much better now, but not near so well as at the Soldiers' Home," see Matthew Pinsker, "The Soldiers' Home, A Long Road to Sanctuary," *Washington History,* vol. 18, no. 1 and 2, (Washington, D.C.: The Historical Society of Washington, D.C., 2006), 11.

[57] Senate Journal, 35th Cong., 1st sess., 12 April 1858, 332.

[58] *An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year Ending the Thirtieth of June, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty*, 35th Cong., 2nd sess. (3 March 1859), ch. 83, 11 *Stats at Large of USA* 434.

[59] *Robert Anderson's Plan to Provide for Old Soldiers*, 2.

[60] MB 1: 27 November 1858, 172.

[61] Ibid, 172.

[62] U.S. Department of War, *Letter of Secretary of War*, 37th Cong., 2d sess., Senate Executive Document 52 (Washington, D.C., 1862), 2.

[63] Records of Civilian and Inmate Employees, Dec. 1851-Dec. 1852, Entry 41, RG 231, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1860 Population Schedule*, Washington, D.C., 55; MB 1: May 1863, 194.

[64] MB 1: May 1861, 186.

[65] U.S. Department of War, *Statements of Receipts and Expenditures on Account of the United States Military Asylum funds, by Assistant Surgeon Benjamin King, United States Army, Treasurer, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1858*, 35th Cong., 2d sess., Senate Executive Document 1 (Washington, D.C. , 1858), 789-791.

[66] "Index to Home Grounds," USSAH Real Property, 1994, Box 4, Entry 46, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[67] Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home,* 169.

[68] Ibid, 173.

[69] Ibid, 169.

[70] Ibid, 3-4.

[71] Ibid, 5.

[72] Mary Todd Lincoln to Mrs. Charles Eames, July 26, 1862, in Doris Kearns Goodwin, *Team of Rivals: the Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln* (New York, New York: Simon & Schuster, 2005), 455.

[73] Goodwin, 455.
[74] Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home,* 60 and 93.
[75] Company D was ultimately reassigned, leaving Company K as the "President's Military Guard" at the Home.
[76] Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home,* 63-66, 71
[77] At 415 feet, Tenleytown's Fort Reno Park is the highest point in the District of Columbia.
[78] Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home,* 62.
[79] Ibid, 136.
[80] J. Willard Brown, *The Signal Corps, U.S.A. in the War of the Rebellion* (Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Veteran Signal Corps Association, 1896), 655.
[81] As quoted in Pinsker, *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home,* 137; The Home's prominent elevation was again recognized by military communications personnel in 1910 when the Home's Board evaluated a proposal by the Navy to build four 400-500-foot wireless telegraph towers on the grounds; Administrative Memoranda, Entry 9, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C., 227; Box 7, Entry 8A, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C., 261; "Washington Items," *The National Era* 11, no. 551 (23 July 1857): 118; Longan, 529; Because of alterations and additions to the main building (Sherman Building, Building 14) in the late 1860s and again in the 1880s, the roof present during the Civil War has not existed for more than a century and the main building does not retain any evidence of its use as a signal station.
[82] U.S. Department of War, *Letter of Secretary of War* (1862), 2.
[83] *Suitable Site for Public Park and Presidential Mansion: Communication of N. Michler, Major of Engineers,* 39th Cong., 2nd sess., 1867, Sen. Misc. Doc. 21, 6.
[84] MB 1; "Visits to Country Places - No. 11. Around Baltimore, MD," *Horticulturalist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste* (7 July 1857), 305; "His Father Was With Wellington. Funeral of George McKinnie to Take Place This Afternoon," *The Washington Post,* 30 August 1899, 7; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Schedule of Free Inhabitants in 8th Ward Baltimore City* (Washington, D.C., 1860), 40; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Schedule Inhabitants in Washington [Soldiers' Home Grounds]* (Washington, D.C., 1870), 522; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Schedule Inhabitants in Subdivision East of Seventh Street, Washington* (Washington, D.C., 1870), 48.
[85] "20 September 1867, BDMTG11.DOC," Elizabeth L. Myers, Notes on History of Soldiers' Home, 1923-1925, fol. 1 of 2, Box 4, Entry 46, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[86] "2 May 1867, B.C. #1, p. 211," Elizabeth L. Myers, Notes on History of Soldiers' Home, 1923-1925, fol. 2 of 4, Entry 46, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[87] MB 1, 28 October 1868, 233-234.
[88] MB 1: 28 October 1868, 233-234.
[89] Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Examination into the Affairs of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington,* Testimony of Joseph K. Barnes, 88.
[90] MB 1, 8 July 1869, 253.
[91] Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Examination into the Affairs of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington,* testimony of Joseph K. Barnes, 82.
[92] "7 January 1871, B.C. #1, 308," Elizabeth L. Myers, Notes on History of Soldiers' Home, 1923-1925, fol. 2 of 4, Entry 46, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[93] "The Environs of Washington" *The New York Times,* 28 June 1870, 2.
[94] Ibid, 2.
[95] Ibid, 2.
[96] "The Environs of Washington" *The New York Times,* 28 June 1870, 2.
[97] "Home and Foreign Gossip," *Harper's Weekly,* 4 January 1873, 10.
[98] Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Examination into the Affairs of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington,* 81: testimony of Joseph K. Barnes.
[99] "13 September 1879, BDMTG 28.doc," Elizabeth L. Myers, Notes on History of Soldiers' Home, 1923-1925, fol. 2 of 4, Entry 46, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[100] Senate Committee on Military Affairs, *Examination into the Affairs of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington,* testimony of Joseph K. Barnes, 61.
[101] MB 1: 12 July 1876, 476. Alan Lessoff, *The Nation and Its City: Politics, "Corruption," and Progress in Washington, 1861-1902,* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1994), 88.
[102] "The Veterans' Victory," *The Washington Post,* 20 January 1880, 2.
[103] "The Soldiers' Home Here" *The Evening Star,* 1 April 1880, 1.
[104] "Robbing at Home," *The Washington Post,* 2 May 1880, 5.

[105] Administrative Memoranda and Orders, 1852-1923, Entry 9, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
[106] "The President's Villa" in the *Washington Post*, 9 June 1883, 1
[107] "Suggestions of the Season" in the *Washington Post*, 17 June 1883, 1.
[108] "The Soldiers Home Too Small," *The Washington Post*, 22 November 1883, 4. Goode, 126. The request was repeated in the Board Minutes of 18 December 1885, volume 3.
[109] General D.B. Sackett quoted in "The Soldiers' Home" *The New York Times*, 4 February 1884, 4
[110] "The Soldiers' Home" *The New York Times*, 4 February 1884, 4
[111] 23 May 1882, Senate Report on the investigation, 58.
[112] Goode, 121.
[113] U.S. Department of War, "Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home," *Annual Report of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1886); "The Soldiers' Home," *The New York Times*, 28 November 1886, 10.
[114] U.S. Department of War, "Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home," *Annual Report of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1887); "Nearly a Thousand Inmates," *The Washington Post*, November 10, 1887, 4.
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[123] U.S. Department of War, "Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home," *Annual Report of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1896), 734.
[124] Ibid, 691.
[125] Ibid, 698.
[126] "Water for the Soldiers' Home," *The Washington Post*, 22 December 1892, 8.
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[140] Ibid, 13.
[141] Ibid, 19.
[142] Ibid, 99.
[143] Ibid, 99.
[144] *The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia*, edited by Charles Moore, 57th Cong., 1st sess., 1902, S. Rep. 166, 101.
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[162] Ibid.
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[168] Memorandum, 11 February 1944, Special Report on Congressional Hearings, Box 18, Commissioners and Trustees Meeting and Reference Files, Meetings 1943 to Meetings 1944 (August), Entry 8A, RG 231, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
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[171] "Soldiers' Home Plans 10-Million Apartment For 900; Sets Sights at 3500 Total Capacity," *The Washington Post*, 5 October 1947.
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[192] *Appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies, 1968*, 90th Cong., 1st sess., 1967, H. Rep. 729; The land-grab dispute was publicized in an article form the *Army Times* on 25 October 1967, entitled "A Plan to Steal Soldier Property."
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[201] *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997*, Public Law 104-201, *U.S. Statutes at Large* 110 (1996), 2422.
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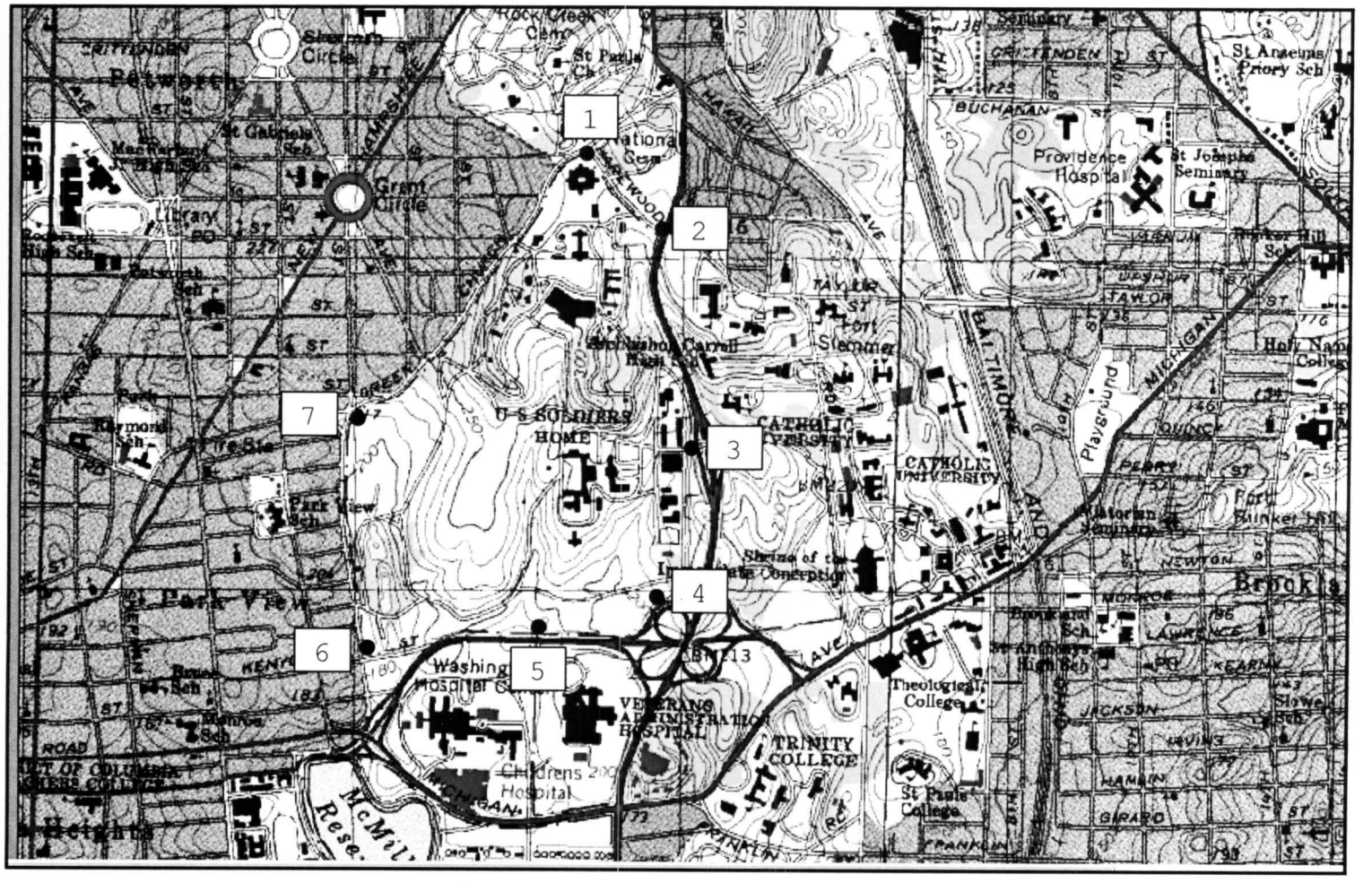


Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington; Washington West USGS Map (1965, revised 1983)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	0325697	4312306
2	18	0325928	4312066
3	18	0326014	4311413
4	18	0325918	4310952
5	18	0325556	4310866
6	18	0325030	4310786
7	18	0324993	4311514

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Armed Forces Retirement Home-Washington Historic District are coterminous with those of the current 272-acre Home, namely Harewood Drive on the north, North Capitol Street on the east, Irving Street on the south, and Park Place and Rock Creek Church Road on the west. The land contained within these boundaries illustrates all of the contiguous land of the Home that remains in service to the present day. The Home is located at 3700 North Capitol Street, N.W.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Home's boundaries have changed over time; however, the current boundaries are similar to the original boundaries established by the federal government in 1851. Initially consisting of 255 acres (the 197-acre Riggs and 58-acre Scrivener tracts were combined by Riggs for sale to the U.S. Military Asylum), the area of the Home increased in size during the next several decades, peaking at more than 500 acres in the period from 1876 to 1883. This large tract remained generally intact until the 1950s and 1960s when the District of Columbia extended North Capitol Street and Irving Street and land was transferred to other federal agencies. The improvement of North Capitol Street into a major north-south parkway bifurcated the easternmost landholdings (mainly the former Emily Woods property) from the Home's main buildings. The extension of Irving Street separated the northern grounds from the dairy farm once located at the southern portion of the Home (south of today's Irving Street). AFRH transferred land west of North Capitol Street and south of Irving Street to the District of Columbia government as the site for the Washington Hospital Center. Veterans Affairs Medical Center, also known as the Veterans Administration Hospital, was constructed on the formerly forested southeast portion of this tract. Construction of these massive modern hospital complexes and related infrastructure completely obscured the historical configuration of these tracts, isolating them from their historic setting, and associated resources. Because neither of these former parcels of the property continues to possess integrity with relation to the Home's significance, they are not included within the boundaries of the property.

In the 1950s, land on the east side of North Capitol Street to the south of Irving Street was similarly transferred to the District of Columbia government and subdivided following the construction of the North Capitol Street extension. The northern portion of this eastern tract was partitioned and sold to The Catholic University of America and various related Catholic institutions. The integrity of these parcels was subsequently compromised by new construction and the alteration of the historic landscape features.

In 2004, AFRH sold the southern 46-acre portion of this tract, south of Scale Gate Road, to Catholic University. Although the sale separated the tract from the rest of the campus, the historic integrity of the parcel itself remains largely intact. It includes historic landscape features and two historic buildings: a mid-nineteenth-century stone building formerly identified as the Home's Southeast Gate House (formerly Building 63) and believed to date to William W. Corcoran's ownership when the property (with land to the west) was known as Harewood; and an early-twentieth-century dwelling formerly identified as the East Gate House (formerly Building 62). The North Capitol Street corridor, however, creates a physical and visual barrier between the tract and the Home. This fact, combined with the recent sale of the parcel, justifies the exclusion of the parcel from the boundaries of the Historic District.

The current boundaries of the Home and the National Register historic district, therefore, are coterminous. The 272 acres contained within these boundaries represent all of the remaining intact, contiguous land occupied by the Home. The single control of this land and its continued use as a military retirement home underscores this boundary justification.

All photographs are of:
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON
Washington, D.C.
E.H.T. Traceries, Inc., photographer
All negatives are stored with the Armed Forces Retirement Home, Washington, DC:

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Sherman Building (Building 14) and Lincoln Cottage (Building 12), view looking north.
PHOTO: 1 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Sherman Building (Building 14), Sherman Building Annex (Building 15), and Sherman Building North (Building 16), view looking northwest.
PHOTO: 2 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Quarters 1 (Building 1) and Quarters 2 (Building 2), view looking southwest.
PHOTO: 3 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Tool House (Building 2B), view looking east/southeast.
PHOTO: 4 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Eagle Gate and Eagle Gate House (Building 9), view looking southeast.
PHOTO: 5 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Quarters 4 and 5 (Buildings 4 and 5) and Quarters 6 (Building 6), view looking south/southwest.
PHOTO: 6 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Scott Statue (Building 60), Civil War Howitzers (II), and commemorative marker, view looking north.
PHOTO: 7 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Hospital Complex, Golf Course, and Savannah I, view from Scott Statue (Building 60) looking south.
PHOTO: 8 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Quarters 90 (Building 90 Randolph Street Gate House), Garage (Building 90A), Hyphen (Building 90B), and Randolph Street Gate, view looking west/northwest.
PHOTO: 9 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Garden Plot and Golf Course, view looking northeast.
PHOTO: 10 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Lake Mary Barnes and Bridge (Iron and Sandstone), view looking north.
PHOTO: 11 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Pershing Drive, west of Arnold Drive and east of Lakes Circle, view looking east.
PHOTO: 12 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Barnes Building (Building 52) and cupola of Forwood Building (Building 55), view looking north/northeast.
PHOTO: 13 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Forwood Building (Building 55), Mess Hall Corridor (Building 58), and LaGarde Building (Building 56) view looking east/southeast.
PHOTO: 14 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Golf Course to Savannah I between Arnold Drive and Pershing Drive, view from Hospital Complex looking northwest.
PHOTO: 15 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Savannah II from Pershing Drive, east of Arnold Drive, view looking northwest.
PHOTO: 16 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Greenhouses (Buildings 78, 78A, and 78B) from Eisenhower Drive, north of Pershing Drive, view looking west/northwest.
PHOTO: 17 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Heating Plant (Building 46) and Storage Contamination Building (Building 69) from Eisenhower Drive, view looking west/northwest.
PHOTO: 18 of 23

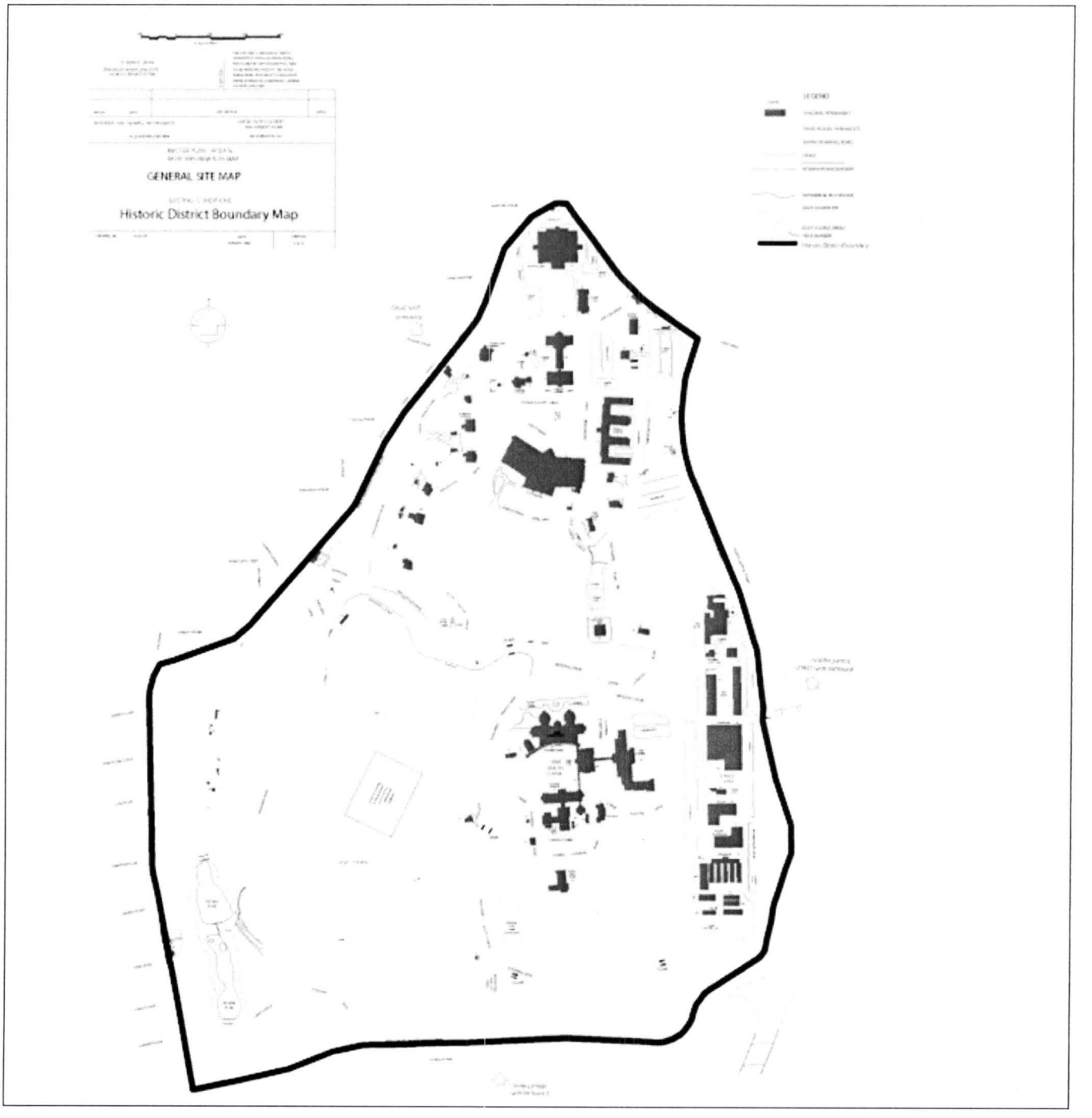
DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Rose Chapel (Building 42) and commemorative markers, view looking southwest.
PHOTO: 19 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Scott Building (Building 80) and Scott Road, view looking east/southeast.
PHOTO: 20 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Sheridan Building (Building 17) from Sheridan Road, view looking southeast.
PHOTO: 21 of 23

DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Stanley Hall (Building 20) and Grant Building (Building 18) from Lincoln Drive, view looking west/northwest.
PHOTO: 22 of 23

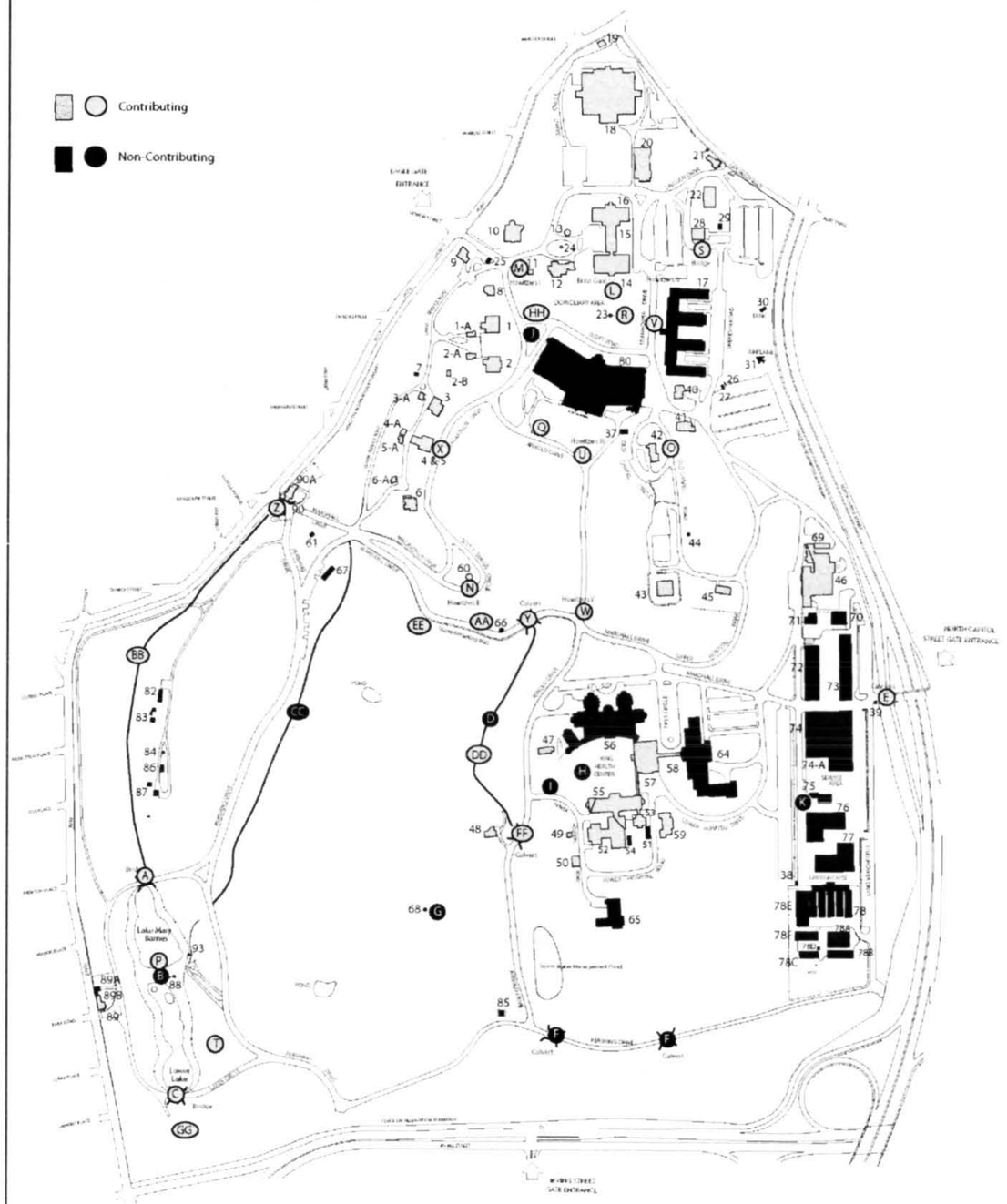
DATE: June 2007
VIEW OF: Quarters 21 (Building 21) and Cemetery Gate from Harewood Road, view looking west/southwest.
PHOTO: 23 of 23



ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON

HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP

(Prepared by Rhodeside and Harwell, Inc., 2004, revised by EHT Traceries, 2007)



Building Numbers and Current Resource Names

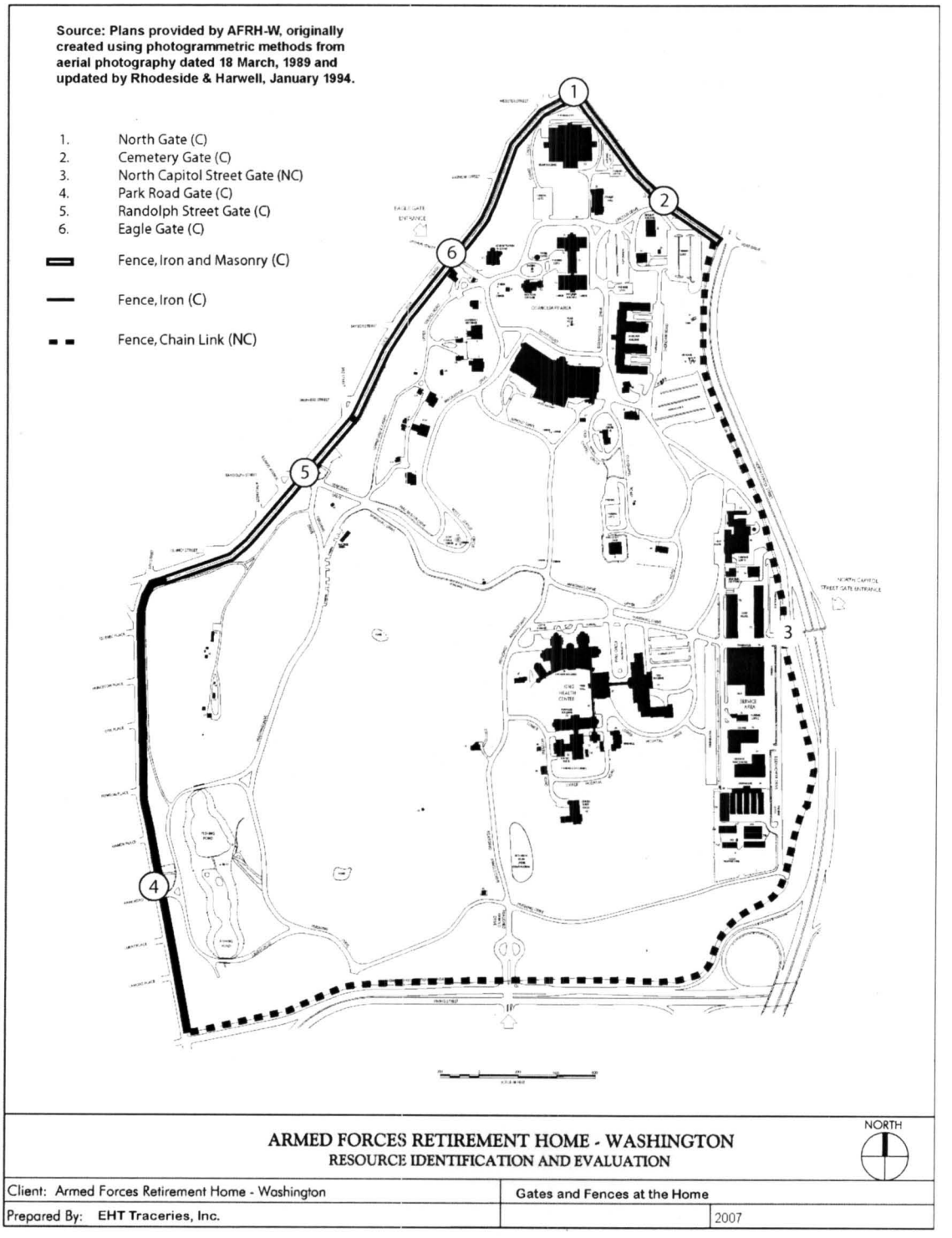
1. Quarters 1 (C)
1A. Garage (C)
2. Quarters 2 (C)
2A. Garage (C)
2B. Tool Shed (C)
3. Quarters 3 (C)
3A. Garage (C)
4. Quarters 4 (C)
4A. Garage (C)
5. Quarters 5 (C)
5A. Garage (C)
6. Quarters 6 (C)
6A. Garage (C)
7. Substation (NC)
8. Admissions Building (C)
9. Eagle Gate House (C)
10. Administration Building (C)
11. Bandstand (C)
12. Lincoln Cottage (C)
13. Water Tower (C)
14. Sherman Building (C)
15. Sherman Building Annex (C)
16. Sherman Building North (C)
17. Sheridan Building (NC)
18. Grant Building (C)
19. Quarters 19 (C)
20. Stanley Hall Chapel (C)
21. Quarters 21 (C)
22. Security Building (C)
23. Flagstaff (NC)
24. Gazebo (C)
25. Eagle Gate Guard House (NC)
26. Tunnel Exhaust Fan (NC)
27. Converter Manole "C" (NC)
28. North Converter Room (C)
29. Air Conditioning Cooling Tower (NC)
30. M48 Patton Tank/Tank Pad (NC)
31. F-86 Saber Jet Airplane (NC)
37. A/C Cooling Tower (NC)
38. Flammable Storage (NC)
39. Scale Gate Guard House (NC)
40. Quarters 40 (C)
41. Quarters 41 (C)
42. Rose Chapel (C)
43. Auto Craft Shop (NC)
44. Substation (NC)
45. Quarters 45 (C)
46. Heating Plant (C)
47. Quarters 47 (C)
48. Toilet Building (C)
49. Bandstand (C)
50. Viewing Stand (C)
51. Carport, Garage (NC)
52. Barnes Building (C)
53. Hostess House (C)
54. Substation (NC)
55. Forwood Building (C)
56. LaGarde Building (NC)
57. Mess Hall/KHC (C)
58. Mess Hall Corridor (C)
59. King Hall (C)
60. Scott Statue (C)
61. Toilet Building (NC)
64. Pipes Building (NC)
65. Ignatia Hall (NC)
66. Weather Shelter (NC)
67. Golf Clubhouse (NC)
68. Golf Shelter (NC)
69. Storage Contamination Building (C)
70. Support Directorate Building (NC)
71. Main Substation (NC)
72. Shop Building (NC)
73. Shop Building (NC)
74. Warehouse Shop (NC)
74A. Central Cold Storage Shop (NC)
75. Flammable Storage (NC)
76. Garage Shop (NC)
77. Grounds Maintenance Shop (NC)
78. Greenhouse (NC)
78A. Greenhouse (NC)
78B. Greenhouse (NC)
78C. Greenhouse (NC)
78D. Greenhouse Storage Shed (NC)
78E. Greenhouse (NC)
78F. Greenhouse (NC)
80. Scott Building (NC)
82. Tool Shed (NC)
83. Tool Shed (NC)
84. Toilet Building (NC)
85. Shelter (NC)
86. Vending Shed (NC)
87. Tool Shed (NC)
88. Shelter (NC)
89. Quarters 89 (C)
89A. Garage (NC)
89B. Storage Shed (C)
90. Quarters 90 (C)
90A. Garage (C)
93. Feed Shack (NC)

A. Bridge, Iron and Sandstone (C)
B. Bridge, Foot at Lakes (C)
C. Bridge, Granite (C)
D. Bridge, Concrete Deck Foot (NC)
E. Cannons, North Capitol Street Gate (C)
F. Culverts, Pershing Drive (NC)
G. Drinking Fountain in Building 68 (NC)
H. Fountain (NC)
I. King Health Center Sign (NC)
J. Propeller Sculpture (NC)
K. Service Station (NC)
L. Brass Guns, Sherman Main Entrance (C)
M. Civil War Howitzers I, Lincoln Cottage Grounds (C)
N. Civil War Howitzers II, Scott Statue (C)
O. Henry Wilson Monument (C)
P. Sluice (C)
Q. Sundial, Scott Building (C)
R. Sundial, Sherman Building (C)
S. Bridge, Coal Vault (C)
T. Lakes Water Tap (C)
U. Civil War Howitzers III, Scott Building (C)
V. Civil War Hotizers IV, Sheridan Building (C)
W. Civil War Howitzers V, Arnold Road (C)
X. Hitching Posts (C)
Y. Culvert, Marshall Drive, East (C)
Z. Culvert, Marshall Drive, West (C)
AA. Drinking Fountain in Building 66 (C)
BB. West Drain and Irrigation Channel (C)
CC. Pershing Drive Channel (NC)
DD. Central Channel (C)
EE. Retaining Wall (C)
FF. Culvert, Arnold Drive (C)
GG. Lakes Outfall Drainage Ditch (C)
HH. Lamp Post, Lincoln Cottage Grounds (C)

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON

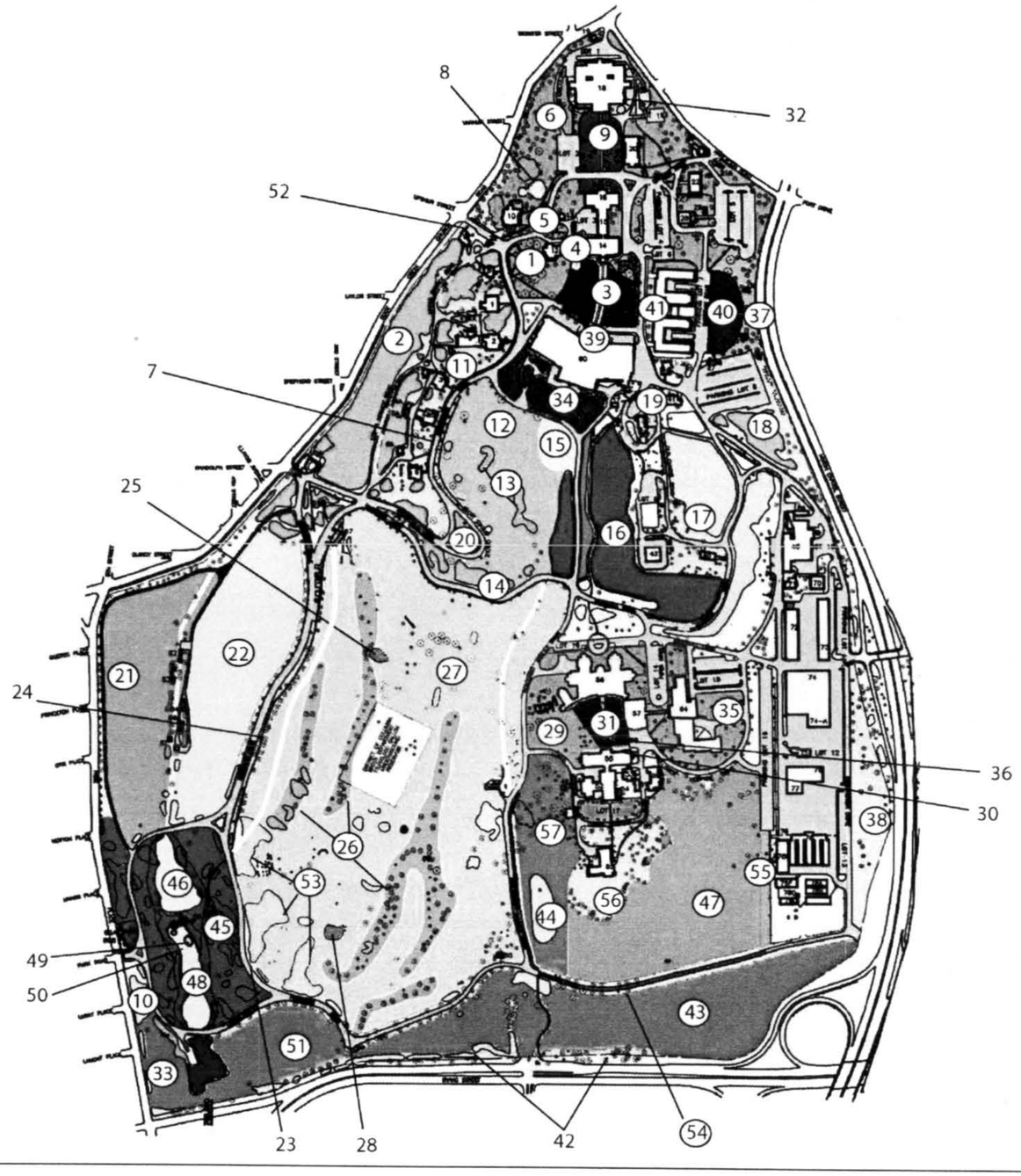
Client: Armed Forces Retirement Home - Washington	Primary Built Resources at the Home
Prepared by: EHT Traceries, Inc.	2007

Map of Contributing and Non-contributing Built Resources (Prepared by EHT Traceries, 2007)



Map of Contributing and Non-Contributing Fences and Gates

(Prepared by EHT Traceries, 2007)



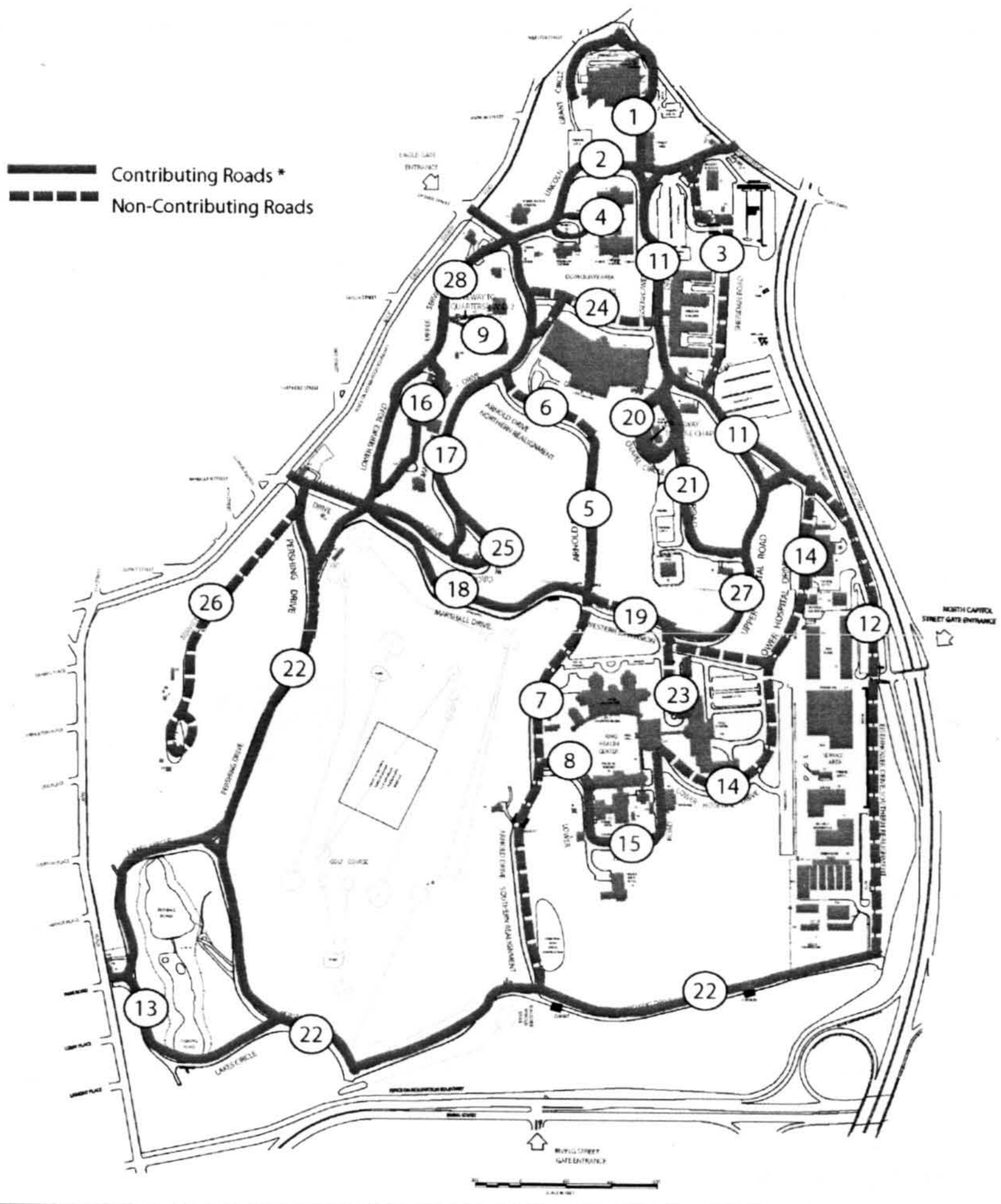
Landscape Resources

1. Lincoln Cottage Grounds (C)
2. Quarters' Woods (C)
3. Sherman Building - Scott Building Connection (NC)
4. Lincoln Cottage - Sherman Building Buffer (C)
5. Entry Drive Trees (C)
6. Specimen Trees in Lawn (C)
7. MacArthur Drive Street Trees (C)
8. Beech Grove (NC)
9. Grant Building Quadrangle Plantings (C)
10. Deciduous Forest (C)
11. Quarters' Foundation Plantings (C)
12. Meadow (C)
13. Tree Clusters, Evergreens (C)
14. Natural Spring (C)
15. Baseball Field (NC)
16. Chapel Woods West (C)
17. Chapel Woods East (C)
18. Northeast Stand of Trees (NC)
19. Chapel Foundation Plantings (C)
20. Scott Statue Grove (C)
21. Alfalfa Fields/Community Garden (C)
22. Alfalfa Fields/Golf Course Driving Range (NC)
23. Pershing Drive South Street Trees (C)
24. Pershing Drive West Street Trees (C)
25. Pond/Water Hazard A (NC)
26. Golf Course Tree Clusters (NC)
27. Golf Course, New (NC)
28. Pond/Water Hazard B (NC)
29. Specimen Trees in Hospital Lawn (C)
30. Forwood Building Grounds (C)
31. Hospital Complex Quadrangle (C)
32. Grant Building Foundation Plantings (C)
33. Enclosed Pasture (C)
34. Scott Building Grounds (NC)
35. Pipes Building Ground (NC)
36. Hospital Qudrangle Plantings (NC)
37. Northeast Perimeter Plantings (NC)
38. East Perimeter Plantings (NC)
39. Scott Building Foundation Plantings (NC)
40. Sheridan Building Plaza (NC)
41. Sheridan Building Foundation Plantings (NC)
42. South Perimiter Plantings (NC)
43. South Recreational Field (NC)
44. Stormwater Management Pond (NC)
45. Lakes Designed Woodland (C)
46. Lake Mary Barnes (C)
47. Pasture Recreation Field (C)
48. Second Lake (C)
49. South Pond Island 1 (C)
50. South Pond Island 2 (C)
51. South Remnant Field (NC)
52. Eagle Gate Plantings (C)
53. Open Stand (C)
54. Pershing Drive East Street Trees (C)
55. Service Area Hedgerow (NC)
56. Hospital Woods (C)
57. Stormwater Management Field (NC)
58. East Tree Cluster (NC)

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON

Client: Armed Forces Retirement Home - Washington	Landscape Resources at the Home
Prepared by: EHT Traceries, Inc.	2007

Map of Contributing and Non-contributing Landscape Resources (Prepared by EHT Traceries, 2007)



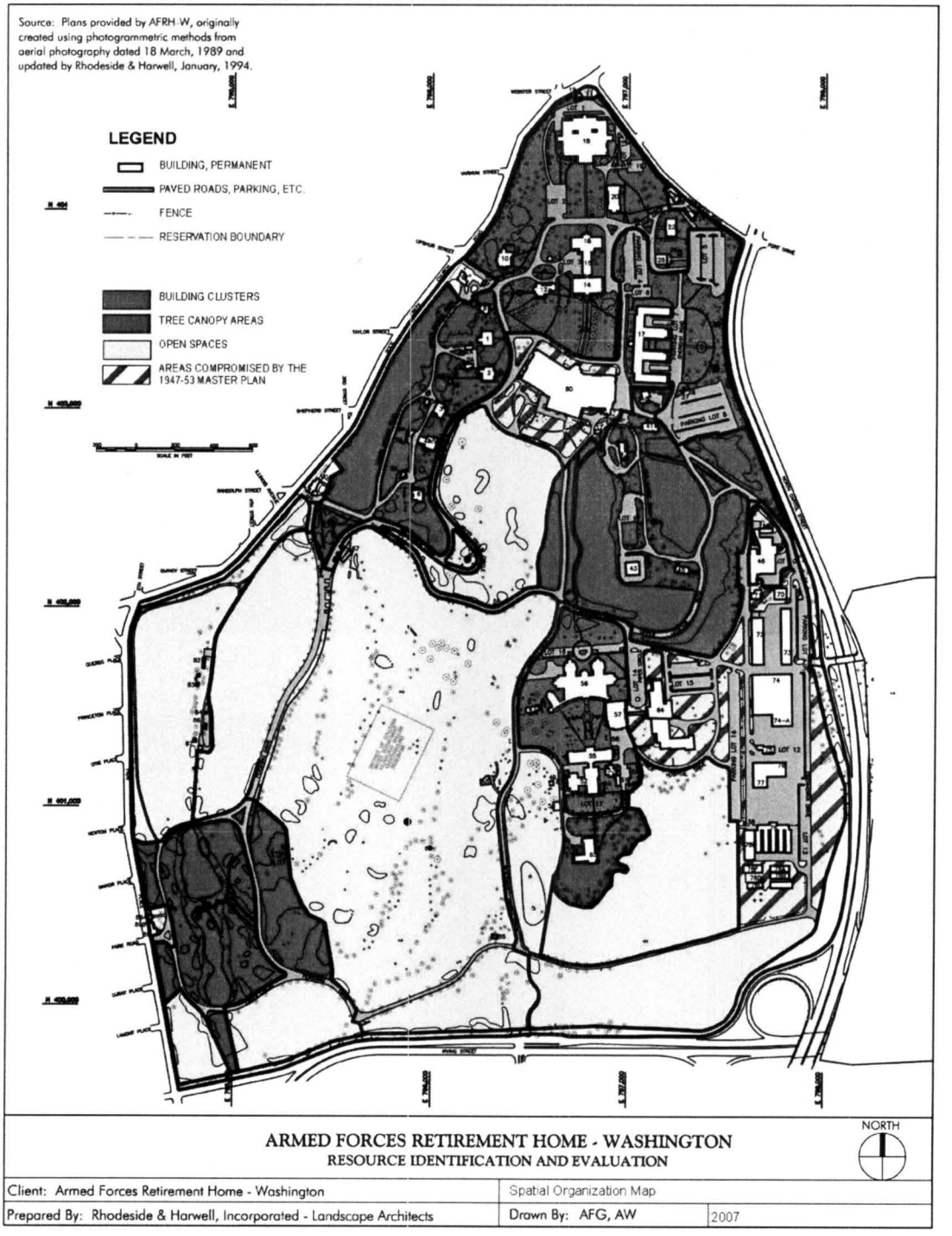
Roads

1. Grant Circle (C)
2. Lincoln Drive (C)
3. Sheridan Road (NC)
4. Anderson Circle (C)
5. Arnold Drive (C)
6. Arnold Drive, northern realignment (NC)
7. Arnold Drive, southern realignment (NC)
8. Carney Road (NC)
9. Driveway, Quarters 1 and Quarters 2 (C)
10. Driveway, Rose Chapel (C)
11. Eisenhower Drive (C)
12. Eisenhower Drive, souther realignment (NC)
13. Lakes Circle (C)
14. Lower Hospital Drive (NC)
15. Lower Hospital Road (C)
16. Lower Service Road (C)
17. MacArthur Drive (C)
18. Marshall Drive (C)
19. Marshall Drive, eastern extension (NC)
20. Old Chapel Circle (C)
21. Old Chapel Road (C)
22. Pershing Drive (C)
23. Pipes Circle (NC)
24. Scott Road (NC)
25. Scott Statue Circle (C)
26. Service Path (NC)
27. Upper Hospital Road (C)
28. Upper Service Road (C)

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON

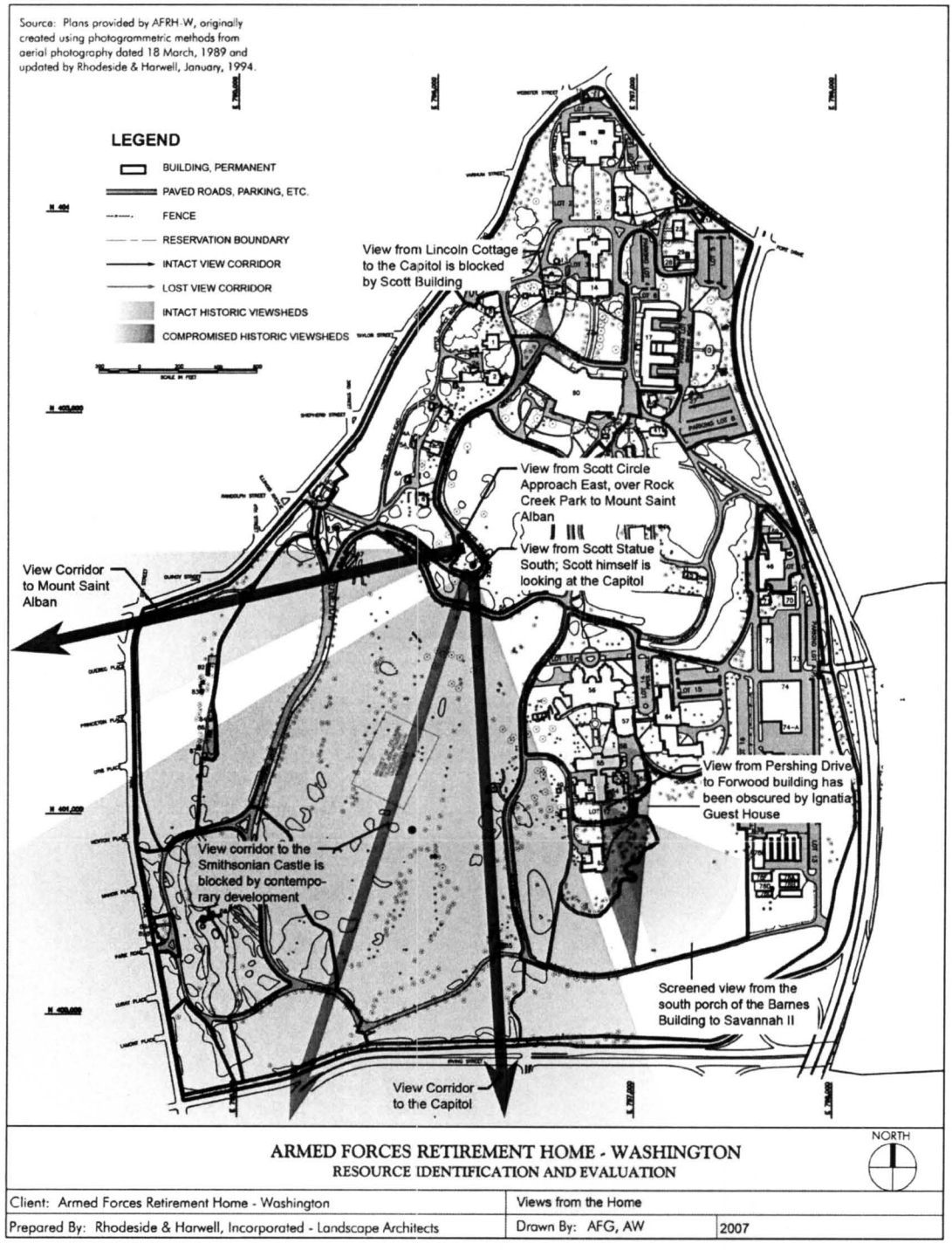
Client: Armed Forces Retirement Home - Washington	Roads at the Home
Prepared by: EHT Traceries, Inc.	2007

Map of Contributing and Non-contributing Roads (Prepared by EHT Traceries, 2007)



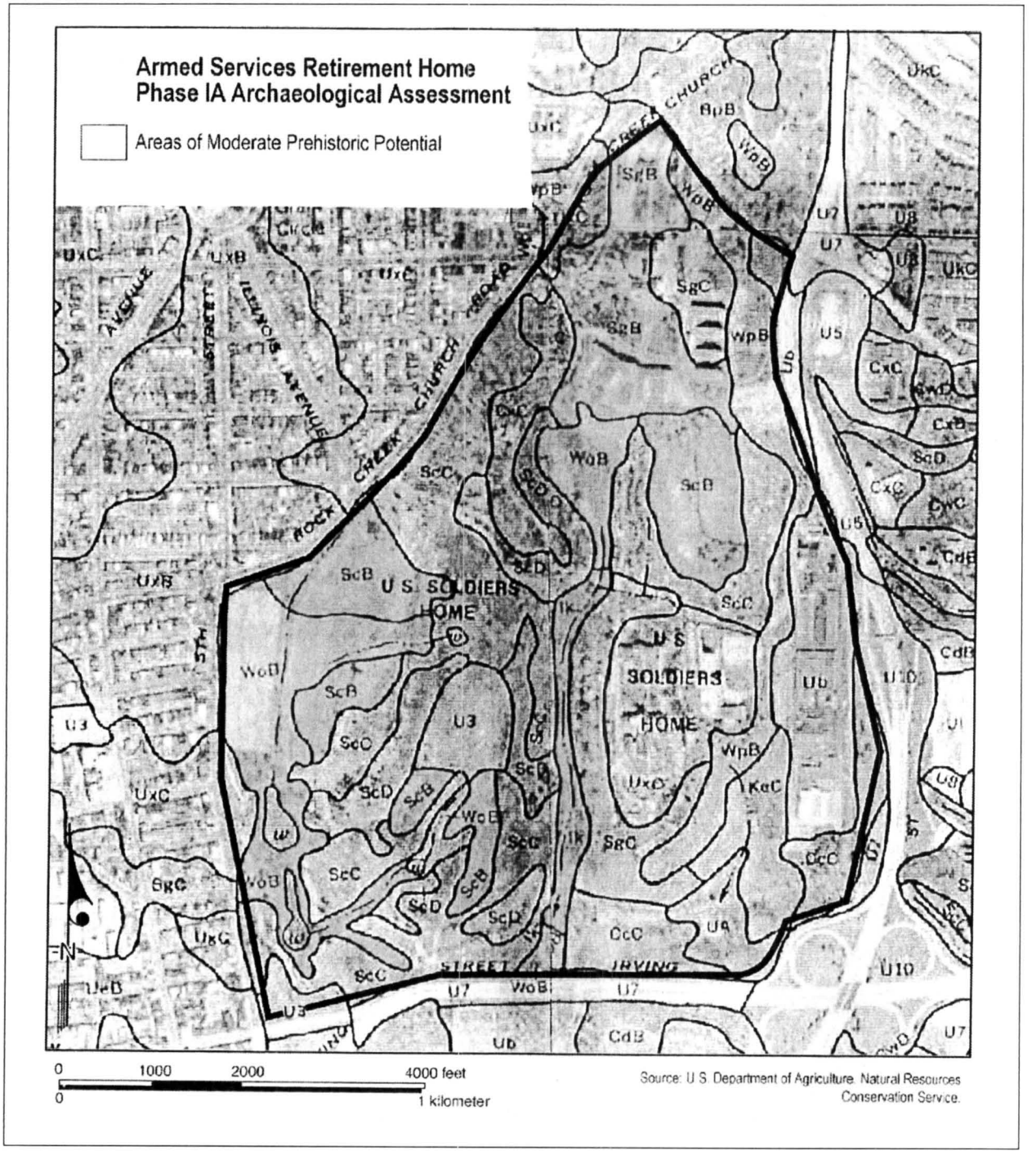
Spacial Organizations Map

(Prepared by Rhodeside & Harwell, Inc., 2007)



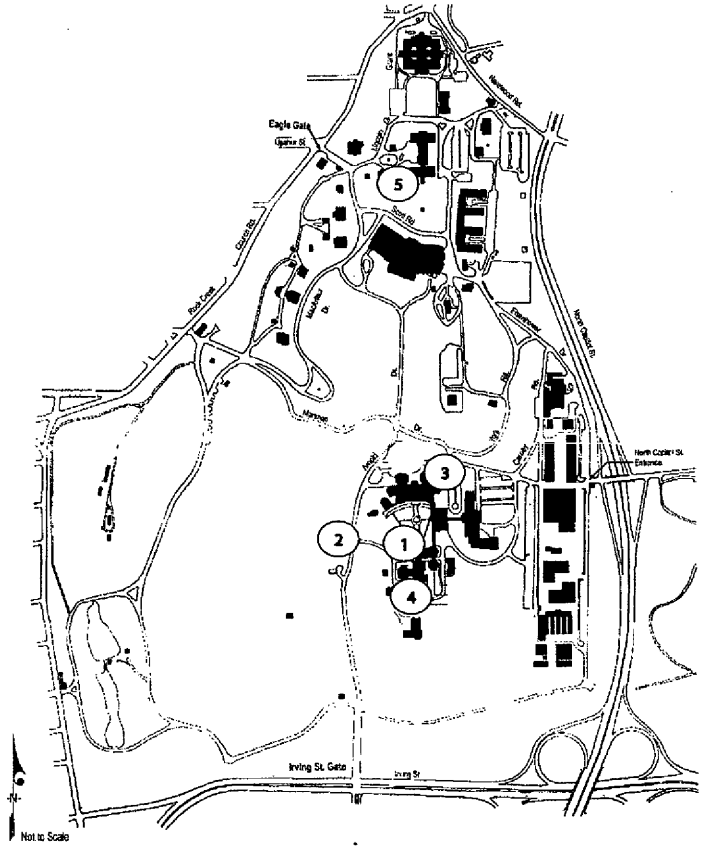
Map of Views from the Home

(Prepared by Rhodeside & Harwell, Inc., 2007)



Prehistoric Archeological Sensitivity Map

(Prepared by Greenhorne & O'Mara, 2004)



Archeological Sensitivity Zones

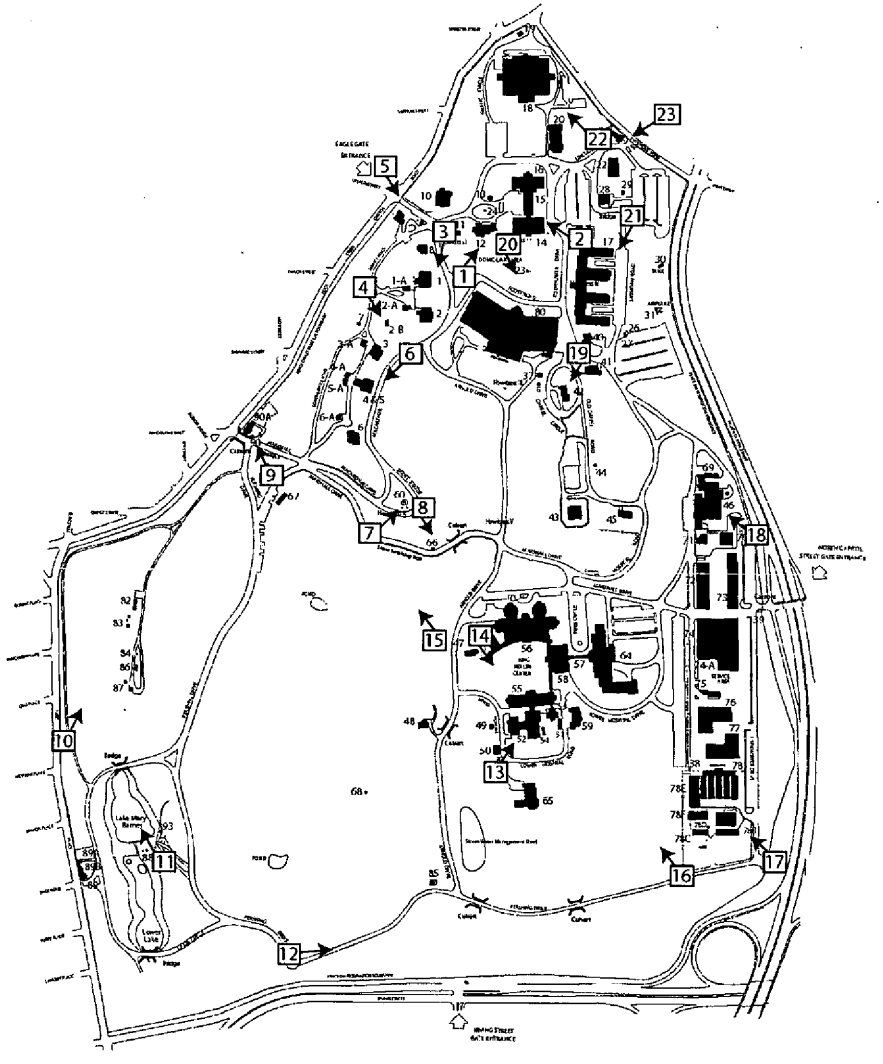
1. Location of Carlise Cottage (C)
2. Location of Pre-1870 Building Cluster (C)
3. Location of Post-1873 Cross Gable Frame Building (C)
4. Location of Barnes Hopsital
5. Lincoln Cottage Archeological Site

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON

Client: Armed Forces Retirement Home - Washington	Archeological Sensitivity Zones
Prepared by: EHT Traceries, Inc.	2007

Archeological Sensitivity Zones Map

(Prepared by Greenhorne & O'Mara, 2004, revised by EHT Traceries, 2007)



1. Sherman Building (Building 14) and Lincoln Cottage (Building 12), view looking north, June 2007
2. Sherman Building (Building 14), Sherman Building Annex (Building 15), and Sherman Building North (Building 16), view looking northwest, June 2007
3. Quarters 1 (Building 1) and Quarters 2 (Building 2), view looking southwest, June 2007
4. Tool House (Building 2B), view looking east/southeast (June 2007)
5. Eagle Gate and Eagle Gate House (Building 9), view looking southeast, June 2007
6. Quarters 4 and 5 (Buildings 4 and 5) and Quarters 6 (Building 6), view looking south/southwest, June 2007
7. Scott Statue (Building 60), Civil War Howitzers (II), and commemorative marker, view looking north, June 2007
8. Hospital Complex, Golf Course, and Savannah I, view from Scott Statue (Building 60) looking south, June 2007
9. Quarters 90 (Building 90 Randolph Street Gate House), Garage (Building 90A), Hyphen (Building 90B), and Randolph Street Gate, view looking west/northwest, June 2007
10. Garden Plot and Golf Course, view looking northeast, June 2007
11. Lake Mary Barnes and Bridge (Iron and Sandstone), view looking north, June 2007
12. Pershing Drive, west of Arnold Drive and east of Lakes Circle, view looking east, June 2007
13. Barnes Building (Building 52) and cupola of Forwood Building (Building 55), view looking north/northeast, June 2007
14. Forwood Building (Building 55), Mess Hall Corridor (Building 58), and LaGarde Building (Building 56) view looking east/southeast, June 2007
15. Golf Course to Savannah I between Arnold Drive and Pershing Drive, view from Hospital Complex looking northwest, June 2007
16. Savannah II from Pershing Drive, east of Arnold Drive, view looking north west, June 2007
17. Greenhouses (Buildings 78, 78A, and 78B) from Eisenhower Drive, north of Pershing Drive, view looking west/northwest, June 2007
18. Heating Plant (Building 46) and Storage Contamination Building (Building 69) from Eisenhower Drive, view looking west/northwest, June 2007
19. Rose Chapel (Building 42) and commemorative markers, view looking southwest, June 2007
20. Scott Building (Building 80) and Scott Road, view looking east/southeast, June 2007
21. Sheridan Building (Building 17) from Sheridan Road, view looking south east, June 2007
22. Stanley Hall (Building 20) and Grant Building (Building 18) from Lincoln Drive, view looking west/northwest, June 2007
23. Quarters 21 (Building 21) and Cemetery Gate from Harewood Road, view looking west/southwest, June 2007

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON

Client: Armed Forces Retirement Home - Washington	Photograph Key
Prepared by: EHT Traceries, Inc.	2007

Photograph Key Map

(Prepared by EHT Traceries, 2007)

Figure 24: View of Soldiers' Home and surrounding areas, looking north, 1921 (Photograph by Bolling Field, Airscapes - Washington, D.C.)

Image courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, Still Pictures Division, Records of the Army Air Forces (RG 18), Box 153, Negative 9903AS

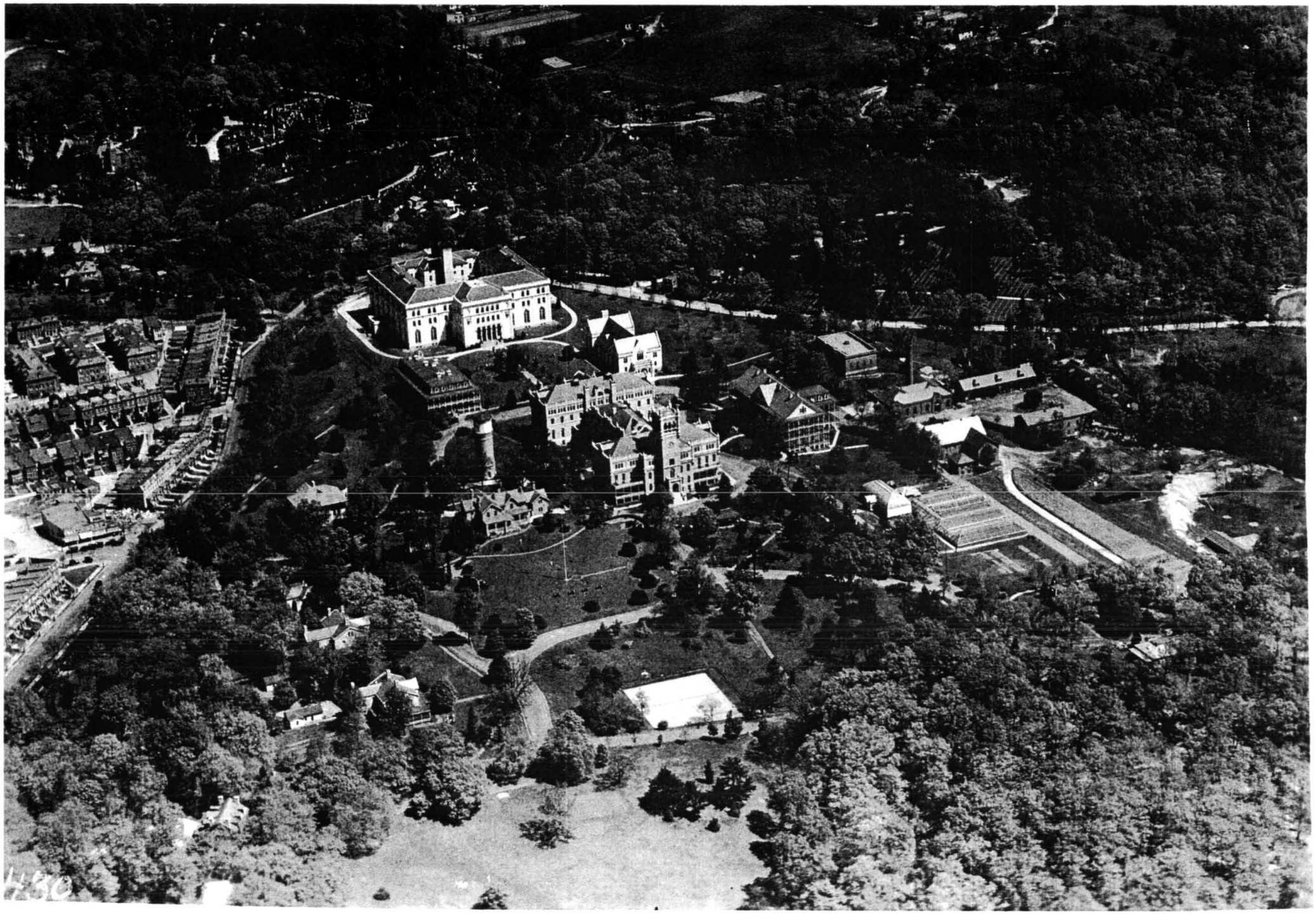


Figure 25: View of Soldiers' Home Domiciliary Complex, looking northeast, 1921 (Photograph by Bolling Field, Airscapes - Washington, D.C.)

Image courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, Still Pictures Division, Records of the Army Air Forces (RG 18), Box 153, Negative 163828AC

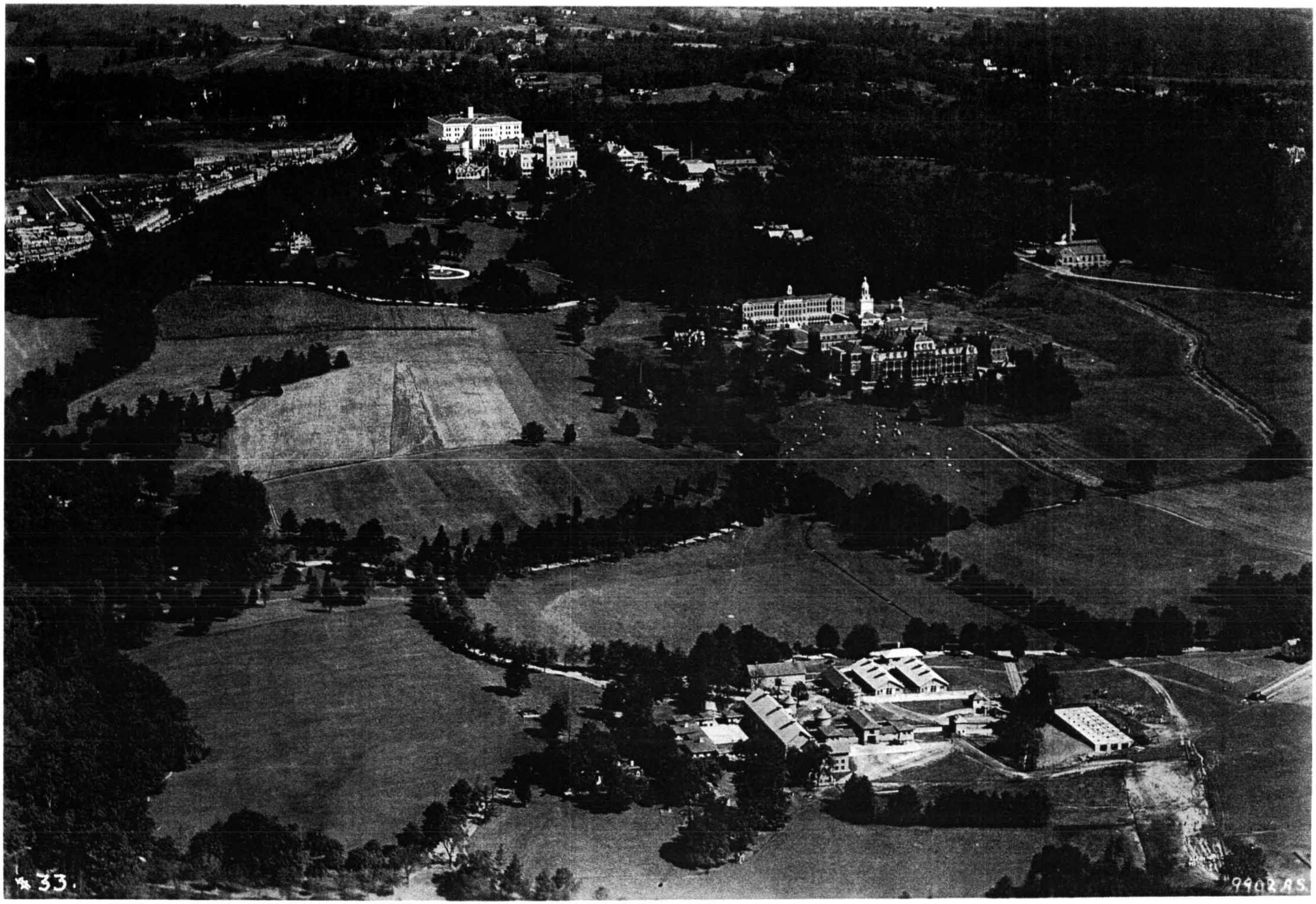


Figure 26: View of Soldiers' Home campus, looking northeast, 1921 (Photograph by Bolling Field, Airscapes - Washington, D.C.)
Image courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, Still Pictures Division, Records of the Army Air Forces (RG 18), Box 153, Negative 9902AS

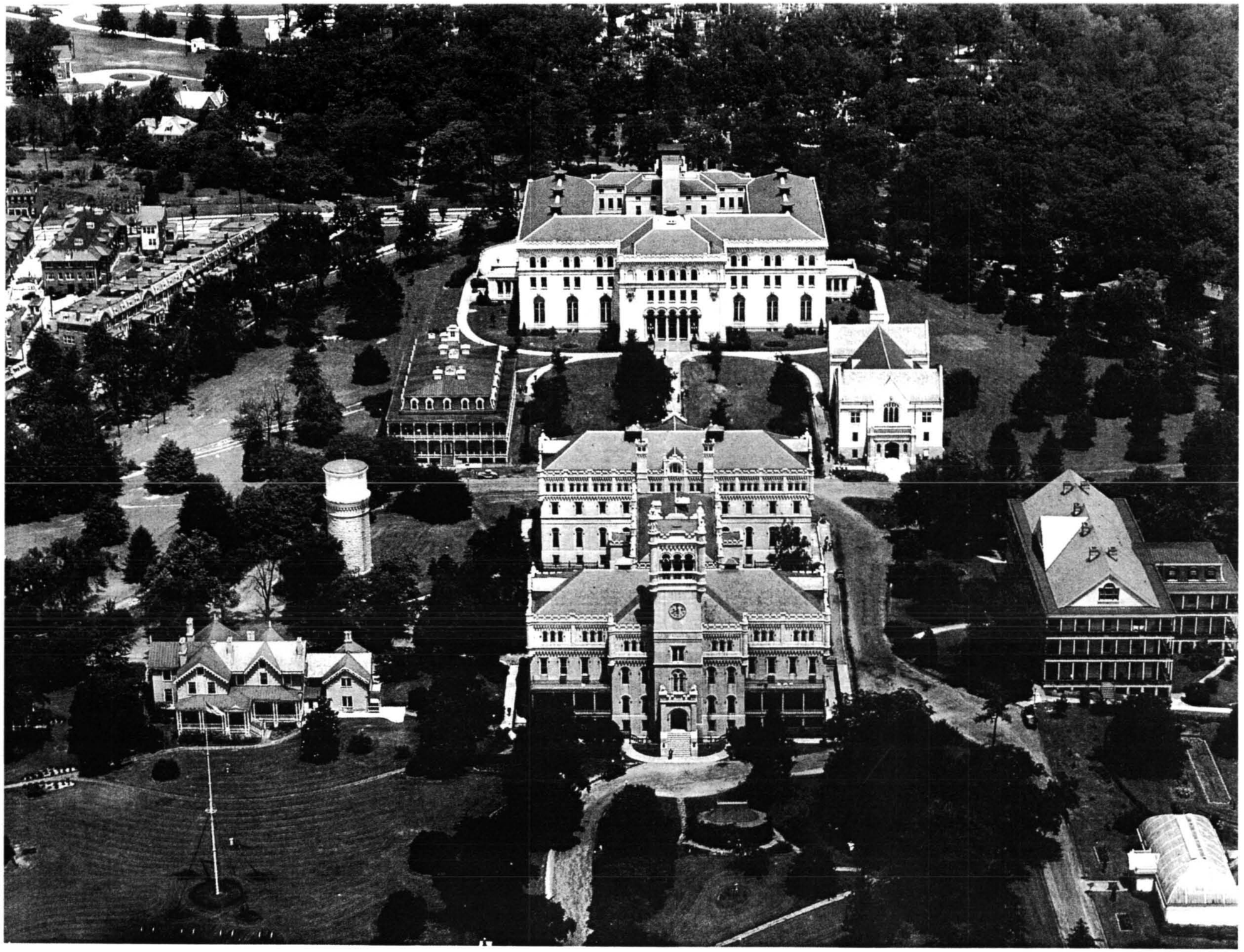


Figure 27: View of Soldiers' Home domiciliary complex, looking north, July 1931 (Photograph by Captain A.W. Stevens - Washington, D.C.)

Image courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, Still Pictures Division, Records of the Army Air Forces (RG 18), Box 158, Negative 17144AC

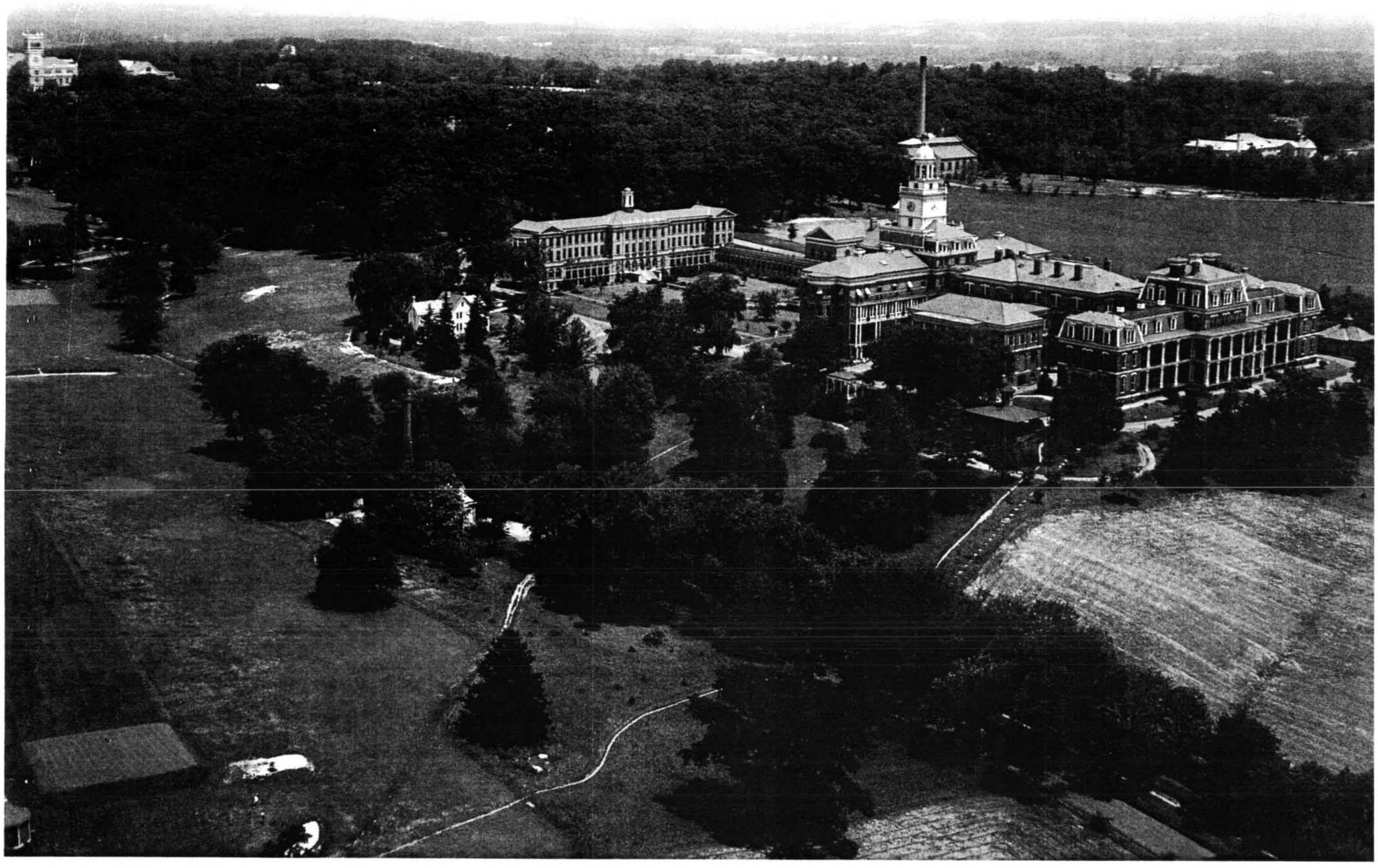


Figure 28: View of Soldiers' Home hospital complex, looking northeast, July 1931 (Photograph by Captain A.W. Stevens - Washington, D.C.)
Image courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, Still Pictures Division, Records of the Army Air Forces (RG 18), Box 158, Negative 17147AC

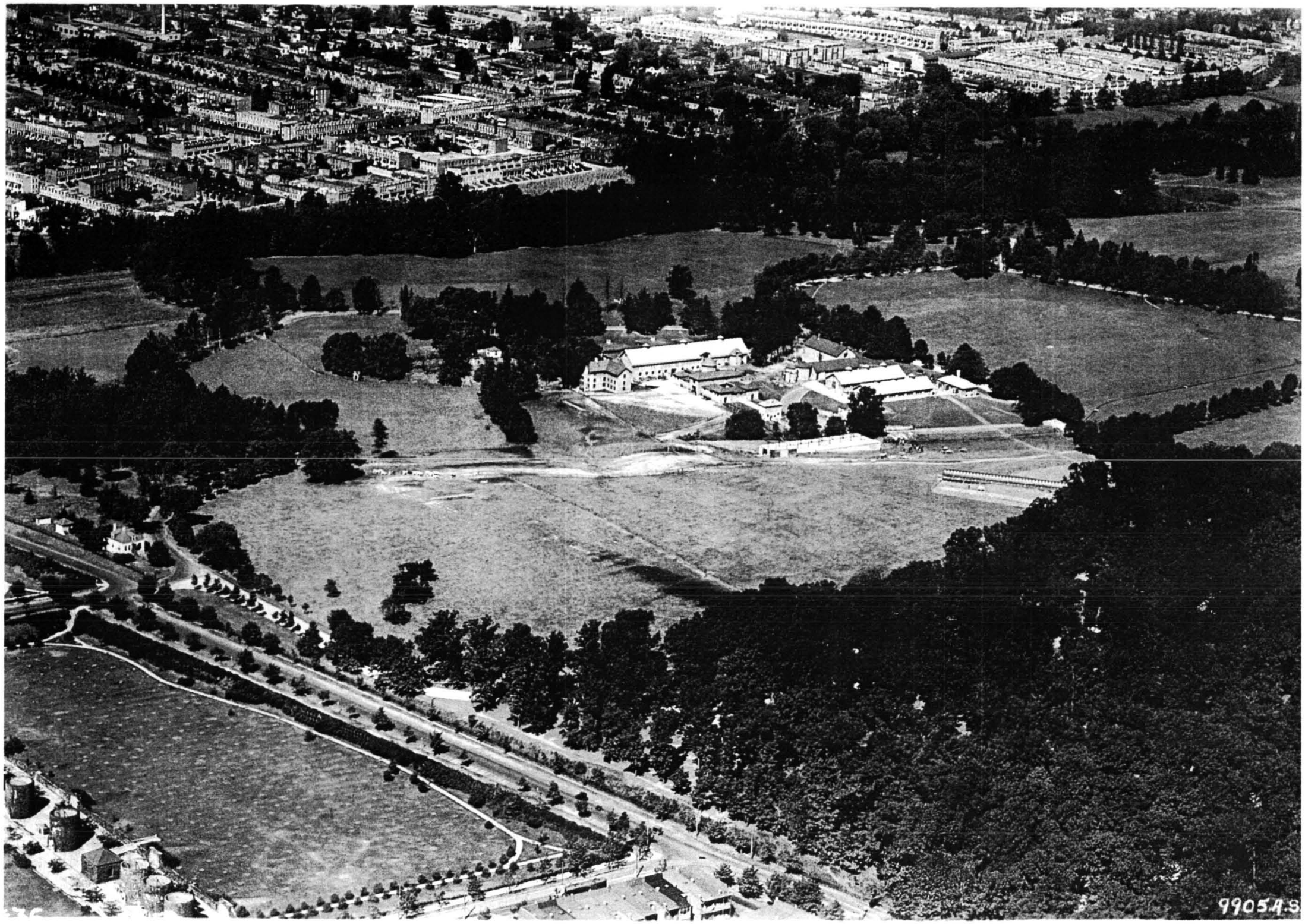
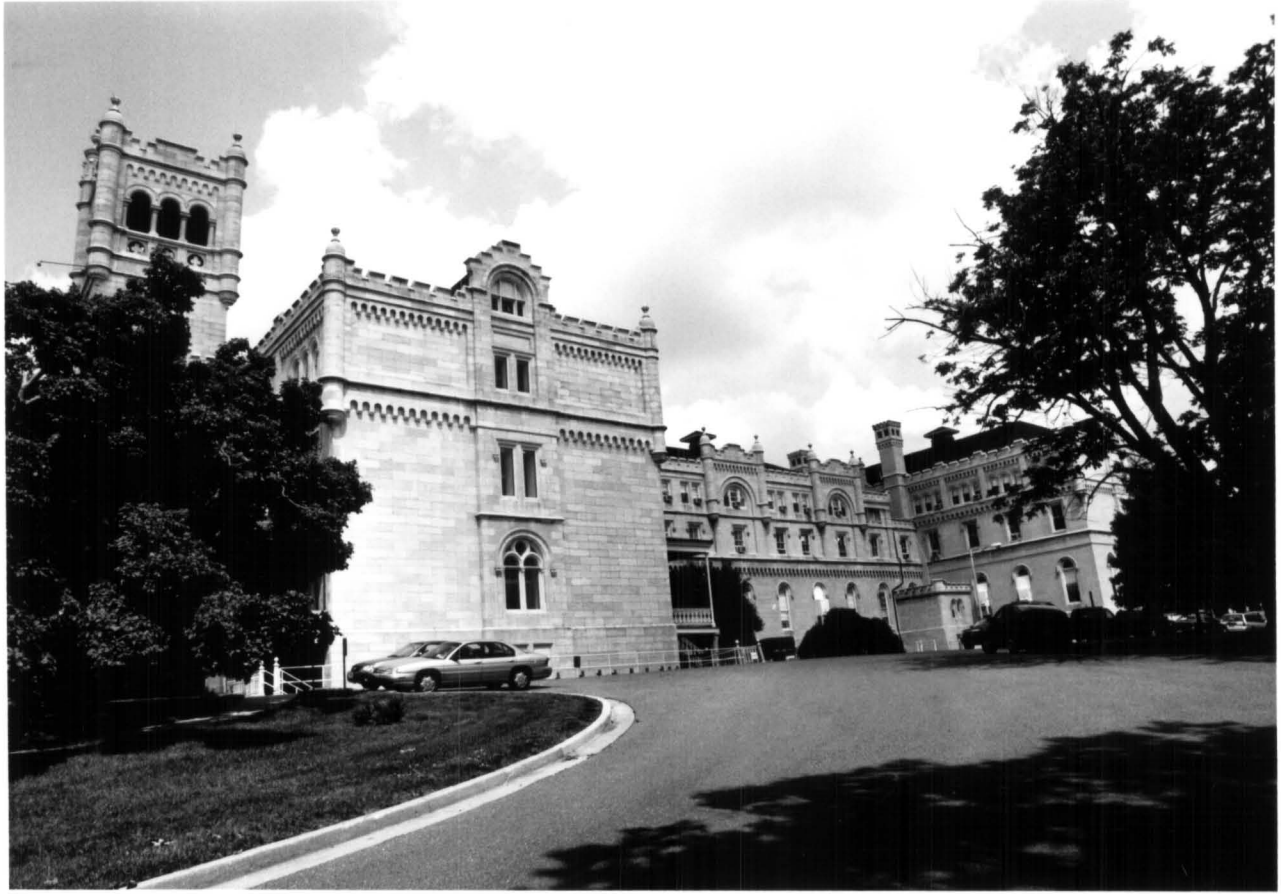


Figure 29: View of Soldiers' Home dairy farm, looking northwest, 1921 (Photograph by Bolling Field, Airscapes – Washington, D.C.)

Image courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, Still Pictures Division, Records of the Army Air Forces (RG 18), Box 153, Negative 9905AS

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
SHERMAN BUILDING (BUILDING 14) AND LINCOLN COTTAGE (BUILDING 12)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING NORTH
1 OF 23



ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
SHERMAN BUILDING, SHERMAN BUILDING ANNEX, SHERMAN BUILDING NORTH (BUILDINGS 14, 15, 16)

WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST
2 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
QUARTERS 1 AND 2 (BUILDINGS 1 AND 2)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST
3 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
TOOL HOUSE (BUILDING 2B)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING EAST/SOUTHEAST
4 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
EAGLE GATE AND EAGLE GATE HOUSE (BUILDING 9)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST
5 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
QUARTERS 4 AND 5 (BUILDINGS 4 AND 5) AND QUARTERS 6 (BUILDING 6)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH/SOUTHWEST
6 OF 23

SCOTT

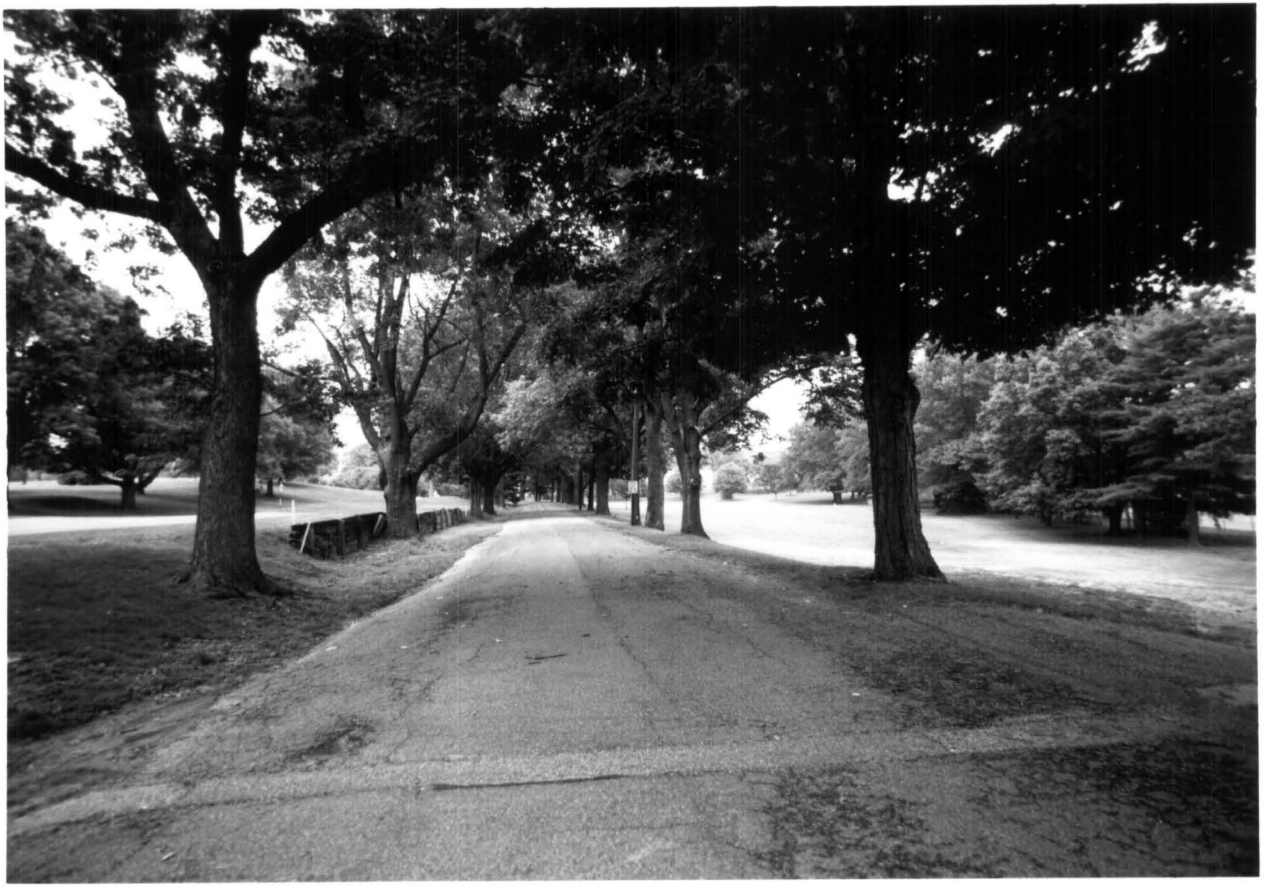
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON
SCOTT STATUE (BUILDING 60), CIVIL WAR HOWITZERS (11),
AND COMMEMORATIVE MARKER
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING NORTH
7 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON
HOSPITAL COMPLEX, GOLF COURSE, AND SAVANNAH |
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
8 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON
QUARTERS 90 (BUILDING 90), GARAGE (BUILDING 90A), HYPHEN (BUILDING 90B), AND RANDOLPH STREET GATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING WEST/NORTHWEST
9 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
GARDEN PLOT AND GOLF COURSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST
10 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
LAKE MARY BARNES AND BRIDGE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING NORTH
11 OF 23



ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
PERSHING DRIVE, WEST OF ARNOLD DRIVE AND
EAST OF LAKES CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
VIEW LOOKING EAST
12 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON
BARNES BUILDING (BUILDING 52) AND CUPOLA OF
FORWOOD BUILDING (BUILDING 55)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING NORTH/NORTHEAST
13 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON
FORWOOD BUILDING (BUILDING 55), MESS HALL
CORRIDOR (BUILDING 58) AND LAGARDE BUILDING
(BUILDING 56)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
VIEW LOOKING EAST/SOUTHEAST
14 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
GOLF COURSE TO SAVANNAH I BETWEEN ARNOLD
DRIVE AND PERSHING DRIVE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST
15 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON
SAVANNAH II FROM PERSHING DRIVE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING NORTH
16 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
GREENHOUSES (BUILDINGS 78, 78A, AND 78B) FROM
EISENHOWER DRIVE, NORTH OF PERSHING DRIVE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING WEST/NORTHWEST
17 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
HEATING PLANT (BUILDING 46) AND STORAGE
CONTAMINATION BUILDING (BUILDING 69) FROM
EISENHOWER DRIVE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING WEST/NORTHWEST

18 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
ROSE CHAPEL (BUILDING 42) AND COMMEMORATIVE MARKERS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST
19 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
SCOTT BUILDING (BUILDING 80) AND SCOTT ROAD

WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING EAST/SOUTHEAST
20 OF 23

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME-WASHINGTON
SHERIDAN BUILDING (BUILDING 17) FROM
SHERIDAN ROAD

WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST
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ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
STANLEY HALL (BUILDING 20) AND GRANT BUILDING
(BUILDING 18) FROM LINCOLN DRIVE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C
VIEW LOOKING WEST/NORTHWEST
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ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME - WASHINGTON
QUARTERS 21 (BUILDING 21) AND CEMETERY GATE
FROM HAREWOOD ROAD
WASHINGTON, D.C.
EHT TRACERIES
JUNE 2007
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIEW LOOKING WEST/SOUTHWEST
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