INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Officer's Quarters, NIH Survey Number: M: 35-9-7

Project: Expansion of Building 10 Agency: F/NIH

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility **not** recommended ____

Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Officer's Quarters at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) consists of 8 brick duplex and detached housing units displaying elements of the Georgian Revival style of architecture. Constructed in 1940, the houses (Buildings 15B1-15H) represent the only small scale housing constructed by NIH. The complex of buildings illustrates the Radburn principle, a suburban design approach popular in the 1930s and 1940s. As a federal project, Louis Simon was the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and guided the designs for the buildings. In 1997 the Trust concurred with NIH that the complex was eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form

Prepared by: Robinson and Associates

Lauren Bowlin — 2/16/00
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

B Kurtz — 8/23/00
Reviewer, NR program — Date

Survey No. M 35-9-7

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

_____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
_____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
__X__	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
_____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_____	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_____	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric ___ historic)	

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____ Subsistence
_____ Settlement
_____ Political
_____ Demographic
_____ Religion
_____ Technology
_____ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

_____ Agriculture
__X__ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
__X__ Government/Law
_____ Military
_____ Religion
_____ Social/Educational/Cultural
_____ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildings
Historic Environment: suburban
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): housing, single and duplex

Known Design Source: Louis Simon, Supervising Architect of the Treasury

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NIH Historic Resources
Inventory Form

1. Name

Historic Name The Officers' Quarters

Common Name and Building Number Buildings 15 B1 through 15 G2, 15 H and 15 I

2. Location

Street and Number 9000 Rockville Pike

City, Town Bethesda | Congressional District 8

State and Zip Code Maryland 20892 | County Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present use (Government)
_X_ District	_X_ Public	_X_ Occupied	__ Laboratory
__ Building(s)	__ Private	__ Unoccupied	__ Animal Research
__ Structure	__ Both	__ Work in Progress	__ Hospital
__ Site	**Accessible**		_X_ Administrative
__ Object	_X_ Yes: Restricted		__ Support
	__ Y es: Unrestricted		_X_ Other (Housing)
	__ No		

4. Owner of Property

Name National Institutes of Health

Street & Number North Drive | Telephone No. :

City, Town Bethesda | State and Zip Code Maryland 20892

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse | Liber# _____ Folio# _____

Street & Number

City, Town Bethesda | State and Zip Code Maryland 20850

6. Representation in Existing Historic Survey _X_ Yes __ No

Title NIH Master Plan, Phase 1; Task 5, Part II: Cultural Asset Inventory

Date September 17, 1985 | __ Federal __ State __ County __ Local

Depository for Survey Records

City, Town | State and Zip

7. Description

Condition

X Excellent	__ Deteriorated	__Unaltered	X Original Site
__ Good	__ Ruins	X Altered	__ Moved
__ Fair	__Unexposed		

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Overview

The Officers' Quarters are sited near the north boundary of NIH in northeastern quadrant of the NIH campus. Located on North Court, south of Cedar Lane in the Bethesda district of Montgomery County, Maryland, these homes represent the establishment of a housing element at the Bethesda campus. The group of eight red-brick, Georgian Revival duplex and detached housing units, constructed in 1940, is comprised of buildings 15 B1, B2; 15 C1,C2; 15 D1, D2; 15 E1, E2; 15 F1, F2 and 15 G1, G2 which are duplex housing units and the detached units, 15 H and 15 I, located on North Drive.

Building Descriptions

Buildings 15 B1, B2; 15 C1, C2; 15 D1, D2; 15 E1, E2; 15 F1, F2 and 15 G1, G2 - Duplex Units

Buildings 15 B1 through 15 G2 are sited near the north boundary of NIH and are grouped in a semi-ellipse around their access road. The design of these identical duplex homes complement the established NIH Georgian Revival aesthetic, and are of a typical mid-twentieth-century suburban house type. The two-and-one-half-story brick buildings measure 85'4" x 36'4" each. They are rectilinear in massing, and symmetrical in form. The red brick of the exterior walls is articulated by corner quoining. The hipped roofs are covered with slate and a central brick chimney is placed at the peak; the eaves are finished with a simple box cornice with concave cornice molding.

The facade organization is simple: eight windows--four on each floor--are equally spaced on the central block. The first-floor windows have 6 over 9 sashes and those on the second floor are 6 over 6. They all have wooden enframements and sills, and wooden louvered blinds.

Each duplex has two front entrances--one for each dwelling--placed on the ends of the front facade. Protected by small shed-roof porches supported by classicized colonettes, they are set back slightly from the primary plane of the facade. The wooden doors have raised panels and are glazed with two panes in the upper panels.

The interior treatment, while simple, reflects the exterior Georgian Revival stylistic features. The plaster walls are finished with wood trim and are made of white oak. For the most part, the interiors of these buildings have remained unchanged since the time they were constructed. With the exception of Buildings 15 C1, 15 C2 and 15 B1, all of the residences have sustained minor renovations to the interior walls. This modification has consisted of eliminating the garage to accommodate a family room and additional half bath or altering the basement for the same room additions. In addition, the buildings also received alterations to install a central air-conditioning system.

Buildings 15 B1 and 15 D2 are currently empty. Other residences have been converted to temporary office space (15 C1, 15 F1, and 15 G2.) It is evident that care has been taken to preserve the interior details such as intricate crown moldings and French doors, while still creating usable office space. All interior alterations appear to be reversible. All of the units are presently undergoing an exterior renovation program, consisting of exterior painting and roof repairs.

Building 15 H - Detached Unit

Building 15 H is sited near the north boundary of NIH and is separated slightly from the group of five duplexes built at the same time. Constructed in 1940 as a single-family Officer's Quarters, Building 15 H is similar in style to Buildings 15 B-G in its Georgian Revival materials and detailing, which reflects the overall aesthetic established at NIH for early construction on the site.

The two-and-a-half-story brick building measures 54'7" x 50'4" each. The house is squarish in massing, and symmetrical in form. The red brick of the exterior walls is laid up in running bond. The single-pitch gable roof is covered with slate and punctuated by hipped roof dormers; the eaves are finished with a simple box cornice with convex cornice molding.

The facade organization is simple: the central entrance is flanked by symmetrically placed windows. The raised panel wooden door is protected by a semicircular porch supported by slender Tuscan columns. On the roof of the porch is a second-story balcony with an iron railing. The windows have 6-over-6, double-hung sashes, wooden enframements and sills; wooden louvered blinds flank the second-story windows.

The interior treatment, while simple, reflects the exterior Georgian Revival stylistic features. The plaster walls are finished with wood trim and the floors are made of white oak.

The structural materials include structural masonry, concrete beams and walls, and wood framing from the second-story up. The foundations are concrete.

Building 15 I - Detached Unit

Building 15 I is sited near the north boundary of NIH and is separated slightly from the group of five duplexes built at the same time. Constructed in 1940 as a single-family Officer's Quarters, Building 15 I is similar in style to Buildings 15 B-G in its Georgian Revival materials and detailing, which reflect the overall aesthetic established at NIH for early construction on the site.

The two-and-a-half-story brick building measures 54'7" x 50'4" each. The house is squarish in massing, and symmetrical in form. The red brick of the exterior walls is laid up in running bond. The single-pitch gable roof is covered with slate and punctuated by hipped roof dormers; the eaves are finished with a simple box cornice with convex cornice molding.

The facade organization is simple: the central entrance is flanked by symmetrically placed windows. The raised panel wooden door is protected by a semicircular porch supported by slender Tuscan columns. On the roof of the porch is a second-story balcony with an iron railing. The windows have 6-over-6, double-hung sashes, wooden enframements and sills; wooden louvered blinds flank the second-story windows.

The interior treatment, while simple, reflects the exterior Georgian Revival stylistic features. The plaster walls are finished with wood trim and the floors are made of white oak.

The structural materials include structural masonry, concrete beams and walls, and wood framing from the second-story up. The foundations are concrete.

All of these homes are in good condition. Buildings 15 B1 and 15 D2 as well as 15 H and 15 I are currently empty and undergoing a renovation effort. Some residences have been converted to temporary office use (15 C1, 15 F1, and 15 G2). Evident care has been taken to preserve the interior details such as intricate crown moldings and french doors, while still creating usable office space. All of the interior alterations made for the conversion to office space appear to be reversible.

Site Description

The Officers' Quarters are sited in a wooded area, with a gently sloping topography and abundant foliage. The houses front a common green, or park area, linked by paths, with the service road to the rear; they clearly illustrate the innovative suburban design concept, the "Radburn principle" (see "Layout of Housing Units and the Radburn Principle" in Section 8). The open area is filled with mature trees and some playground equipment. Modestly sized street lamps are also located on the inside of the circular walkway.

Over time, the homes appear to have been oriented more towards the road, as is typical with other Radburn-type houses. Utility functions are located on the park side of the home (front elevation) while extra care in landscaping has been given to the road side (rear elevation). As mentioned before, this is a common occurrence in Radburn houses, since the residents tended to pay more attention to the entrance that was used most often.

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8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance			
_Prehistoric	_Archeology-Prehistoric	X Community Planning	_Landscape Architecture	_Religion
_1400-1499	_Archeology-Historic	_ Conservation	_Law	_Science
_1500-1599	_Agriculture	_Economics	_Literature	_Social/Humanit
_1600-1699	X Architecture	_Education	_Military	_Theater
_1700-1799	_Art	_Engineering	_Music	_Transportation
_1800-1899	_Commerce	_Exploration/Settlement	_Philosophy	_Other
X 1900-	_Communications	_Industry	X Politics/Government	
		_Invention		

Specific Dates	Architect	Builder	Area

Applicable Criteria:	X A	_B	X C	_D			
Applicable Exception	_A	_B	_C	_D	_E	_F	_G
Level of Significance	X National	_State	_Local				

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Overview

Buildings 15 B1 through 15 G2 were constructed in 1940 as duplex housing units. Buildings 15 H and 15 I, which are single-family homes, were constructed at the same time. Both types of units were intended for officers' quarters. The erection of these houses was a recognition by the NIH administration for housing needed on the institution's grounds. It represents the only small-scale housing (along with Buildings 15 I and 15 H) erected by NIH.

Historic Context

Need for Housing at NIH

In February 1938, Surgeon General Thomas Parran sent a letter to the Assistant Director for Procurement requesting several changes to the scheme of NIH as it was developing at that time. This list included the request that a double set of junior officers' quarters be erected on the campus so that "service representatives be available to the station at all times."[1] At this time, a site was not clearly available for such an enterprise, and the idea was put on hold by the Supervising Architect.

Luke Wilson had included "Top Cottage" with the initial donation of land in 1935. In early 1938, this modest home, formerly a caretaker's cottage, was deemed appropriate for use as a residence for an employee of NIH. Plans were quickly drafted to renovate the cottage, although the cost of these extensive renovations proved to be so costly as to render the project impractical. However, new appropriations came through in September 1938, and another donation of land by the Wilson family provided NIH with enough land and funds to increase their plans for housing at NIH.

With the new appropriations in hand, Surgeon General Parran requested that the work on Top Cottage go forward as planned and that the original plan for a double set of quarters be expanded from two to <u>six</u> sets of double quarters and to also include two single detached residences.

Layout of Housing Units and the Radburn Principle

The duplex housing units front a common green, linked by paths, with the service functions (driveway, etc.) relegated to a service road at the rear of the unit. This innovative suburban design concept was called the "Radburn principle," and it became very popular in the late 1930s and 1940s. The Radburn principle is illustrated by a park area rimmed by houses which face the park and pedestrian pathways and which back onto a cul-de-sac. The cul-de-sac provides automobile access to collector roads. By completely rejecting the typical street grid design, and separating the spaces in this manner, it was hoped that use of the Radburn principle would decrease the number of pedestrian/automobile accidents (which had become a major problem in the 1920s as automobile use became the preferred method of travel).

Developed by urban planners, the Radburn principle was employed in the United States to accommodate

[1]Letter from Thomas Parran to Assistant Director, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, dated February 7, 1938.

the automobile in a residential environment. Heralded as a panacea to the proliferation of automobile accidents, the Radburn principle ultimately failed as Americans embraced the status of the automobile and wished to display their car along with their other prized possession, their home.

Federal architects embraced the Radburn principle and used it in several federally sponsored housing programs. During the 1930s and 1940s, military housing and federal suburbs such as Greenbelt, Maryland, as well as the Officers' Quarters at NIH, all employed this concept in their designs for housing. Apparently, this design had already been used at other Public Health Service installations.[2]

The design scheme for these homes prompted protests by the adjacent homeowners on Cedar Lane. Spurred by the novelty of the design, a radical departure from the typical house fronting the street, the neighbors demanded that the architects reposition the houses. They objected to the homes fronting the common area with some rear entrances of the homes actually facing Cedar Lane. On October 3, 1938, an agent of one of the homeowners wrote, ". . . it is hoped that the Government will give proper consideration to adjoining property owners and it is trusted that the buildings will be made to face Cedar Lane and thereby not injure or damage the property in which we are directly interested and others."[3]

In an effort to appease the unhappy neighbors, Irving C. Root of the Maryland Park and Planning Commission enlisted the help of Frederic Delano, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Root and Delano agreed that the quarters should be provided with an additional setback of twenty feet from Cedar Lane which would provide enough space for future widening efforts,[4] and also shield the backs of the houses from the neighbors. Additionally, T.C. Jeffers, the Landscape Architect for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, recommended that extra plantings be utilized to screen the homes from the residents on Cedar Lane. Jeffers also advocated changing the public walk that runs along the perimeter of the common, by making it wider and adding a separate entrance walk to each residence. This, he hoped, would, "do away with the 'institutionalized' semi circular common walk."[5] All of these concessions were made to the final design.

The Architects

As with the buildings erected in the NIH Historic Core, these housing units were also designed by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Louis Simon was the Supervising Architect of the Treasury at the time and oversaw the completion of these drawings.

The Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury was established in 1852 under the auspices of the

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[2]Letter from James B. Latta to National Capital Park and Planning Commission, dated October 4, 1938.

[3]Letter from Washington Loan and Trust Company to Procurement Division, Treasury Department, dated October 3, 1938.

[4]In his letter of October 8, 1938, Frederic Delano states that the ultimate development of Cedar Lane would be 100 feet wide as planned by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

[5]Memorandum from T.C. Jeffers to John Nolen, dated October 7, 1938.

Treasury Department. The Supervising Architect designed post offices, federal customhouses, marine hospitals, and federal courthouses. The Office of Supervising Architect was incorporated into the General Services Administration in 1949.

Building Contractors

The Charles H. Tompkins Company of Washington, D.C., was awarded the contract to erect the Officers' Quarters as well as Buildings 4 and 5 (see NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form for NIH Historic Core). Their winning bid amounted to $1,386,100. The Charles H. Tompkins Co. was commended for its previously completed construction projects for the National Zoological Park and the Government Printing Office Annex located at 710 North Capital Street, N.W. Coincidentally, Louis Simon was the architect responsible for this second project, a Government Printing Office Warehouse completed in 1926.

Use and Regulation of the Officers' Quarters

The housing shortage that continued unabated throughout World War II was being felt at the completion of the Officers' Quarters. Many surgeons with the Public Health Service, but stationed elsewhere in Washington, were anxious to take up residence in these homes, and at first were allowed to do so. This prompted a stricter housing policy at NIH, which clearly stated that "quarters of the National Institute of Health should be used by personnel attached to the Institute and not by other Public Health Service officers on duty in Washington."[6]

Other regulations governed the use of the homes. For example, dogs were allowed, as long as they were kept on leashes, but cats were forbidden, since they supposedly posed a threat to the birds on the grounds. Clotheslines were also restricted, and garage doors had to be kept closed and childrens' toys were to be stored inside of the units and not on the public walkways or driveways. And, finally, no alterations could be made to the houses without the express permission of the Director.

With each new resident of the home, some general maintenance (such as painting or new furniture) was provided. Likewise, long-term occupants often lagged behind new tenants when repairs were needed. In one instance, the Director of the National Institute for Dental Research made a determined plea to get some furniture replaced or repaired, having missed all renovations to the furniture for over 13 years. Among other things, Dr. Arnold noted, "The original mattresses are on all Government furniture. They are completely worn out. The average life of a quality mattress as manufactured is expected to be 6-8 years. These have been used for 13-14 years and feel likewise."[7]

Residents of the Officers' Quarters

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[6]Memorandum from Thomas Parran to R.E. Dyer, dated March 25, 1942.

[7]Memorandum from F.A. Arnold to Clarence May, Chief of the Buildings Management Branch, dated October 4, 1955.

The Officers's Quarters have always been reserved for upper-level NIH personnel, such as Directors of the various institutes. Quarters 15 H and 15 I are reserved for the NIH Director and the Assistant Secretary of Health, respectively. According to the rental policy for the NIH residences, if the Assistant Secretary of Health chooses to live elsewhere, the residence may be assigned to the Surgeon General. The occupants are required to pay rent based on a fair market appraisal conducted every five years by the Office of Management and Budget. Currently, the rent ranges between $2,525.00 for Buildings 15 H and 15 I and $1,825.00 or $1,850.00 for the duplexes (depending on whether the duplex has been renovated).

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9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed historic district encompasses the land and buildings bounded Cedar Lane to the north, West Drive to the west, North Drive to the South, and Zelkova Drive to the east.

11. Determination of Eligibility to be Included into the National Register

_X_ Eligible __ Not Eligible

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

12. Form Prepared by

Name/Title Regina L. Arlotto, Architectural Historian

Organization Robinson & Associates, Inc. Date January 16, 1996

Street & Number 1909 Q Street, NW, Suite 300 Telephone 202/234-2333

City or Town Washington State District of Columbia 20009

Approved by the NIH Federal Preservation Officer

Concurrence of State Preservation Officer

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Determination of Eligibility

The Officers' Quarters, (Buildings 15 B1 - 15 G2, and 15 H and 15 I) have significant architectural and historical associations as outlined below and justified in the discussion that follows. As a cluster of buildings, intact in its landscape, that conveys these associations, **the property appears to be eligible for listing the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District, under Criterion A and C at the National level of significance.**

The relevant National Register criteria, taken from the *National Register Bulletin 16* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), read as follows:

> A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even thought it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of it resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties.
>
> The quality of **significance** in American history, architecture, archeology and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or . . .
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; . . .

The Officers' Quarters, as a cluster of buildings unified by design, as a representation of the Radburn principle, and as representative of the mission and stature of the National Institutes of Health, is eligible for National Register listing as a historic district. Located in the northernmost reaches of the NIH Bethesda campus, and the only small-scale housing erected by NIH, this district symbolizes the importance placed by NIH on housing medical personnel on-site, and stands as a fine example of the influence of the Radburn principle on federally sponsored housing projects.

Criterion A - Historical Association

The Officers' Quarters are directly associated with the historical impact of the National Institutes of Health, one of the world's largest and most productive institutions devoted entirely to research in medical and related sciences. This falls under the Health/Medicine category according to the National Register guidelines. These buildings represent the first housing effort at the National Institutes of Health, and contribute to the campus-like feel of the site (professors and deans of universities are often housed on campus in similar arrangements).

The Officers' Quarters were among the first concepts in the planning of the National Institutes of Health

campus, although funding prevented their construction along with Buildings 1, 2, and 3. However, as funds became available, these buildings were constructed at the same time (and as part of the same construction contract) as Buildings 4 and 5, some of the earliest structures at NIH. These homes were designed for researchers and doctors who had relocated to NIH campus as a way of furthering their investigations into disease. By incorporating housing into the NIH campus, the institution ensured that they could attract internationally known scientists and researchers, and provide staff with 24-hour access to their research. They were later the homes of directors of the NIH institutes.

Criterion C

These buildings are architecturally significant resources which represent a significant and distinguishable entity, although they do not achieve significance individually. They reflect the Georgian Revival design clearly favored by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury at the time, Louis Simon, and are similar in materials and contribute to the design cohesiveness of the rest of the early buildings on the NIH campus. They are the work of noted architects and builders including Louis Simon and the Charles H. Tompkins Company.

More importantly, this cluster of buildings are significant under the community planning and development category. They exemplify the Radburn principle which was employed throughout the country in the 1930s and 1940s and was a precursor to modern day suburban design. Fronting onto a common green, linked by paths and surrounded by an access road, the proposed historic district is a model of Radburn planning.

Integrity

The National Register defines seven "aspects of integrity" that have been considered in analyzing whether the Officers' Quarters (the "proposed historic district) in their present state, convey their historical significance. The proposed historic district typifies a design which was chosen for its innovative approach to suburban development, has contributed to the development and housing of NIH scientist and directors, and does possess the integrity required by the National Register.

Location — The proposed historic district maintains its original location, relevant to the historical development of NIH. Each building in this district remains as sited in the initial construction period.

Design — The design of the proposed historic district is completely recognizable today as a clear example of the Radburn principle. Alterations made to some of the buildings have not obscured the historic nature of the district.

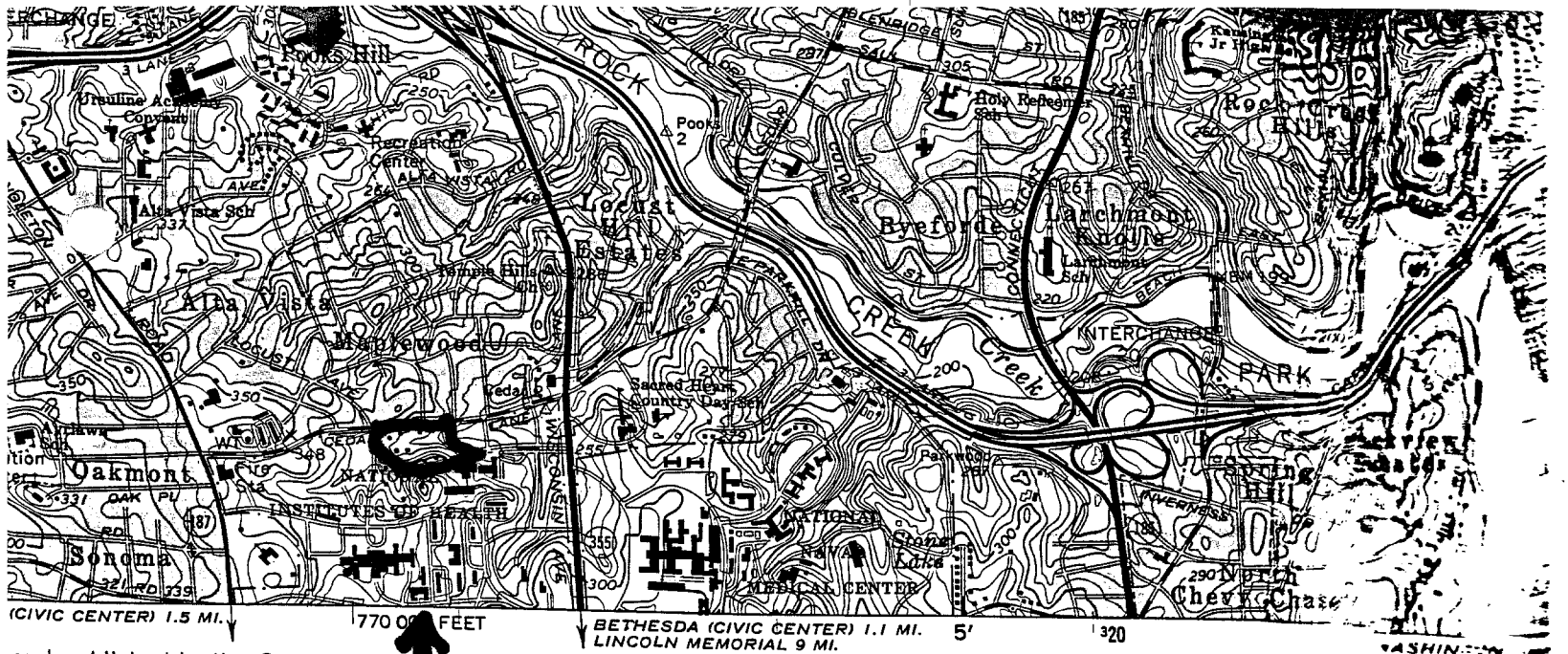
Setting — The park-like setting of the proposed historic district has not been compromised by the construction of more modern facilities around this district. Indeed, the Officers' Quarters have remained sheltered from the greater NIH campus due to the heavily wooded landscape and gently sloping topography which encompasses the district. The original wooded area remains, as do the small-scale houses and winding paths.

Materials — All of the original exterior materials and most of the important interior elements from the property's period of significance survive. Additionally, all of the buildings used the same building materials, which created a clear continuity of features as required in historic districts.

Workmanship — The workmanship evident in the primary buildings of the proposed historic district is typical of the style employed by planners and architects when designing for a suburban site. Distinctive examples of workmanship include the use of red brick laid in a variation of the five-course American bond, the gabled dormers, and the grey slate roofs.

Feeling — The feeling of the proposed historic district created in the late 1930s is still conveyed when one stands within the site. The pedestrian pathways encircling the common area with residences along the perimeter enhance the feeling of a typical Radburn-era housing development geared toward accommodating the automobile in a residential setting. The siting of the main facades on the relatively quiet common area evokes an image of a once-novel concept which has long since been abandoned in favor of new trends in suburban design.

Association — Each building in the proposed historic district was built during the initial phase of construction (1938-1941) to develop housing for the visiting and in-residence scientists, researchers, and directors of the various institutes. Its association with the institution remains strong.



and published by the Geological Survey
USC&GS, and WSSC

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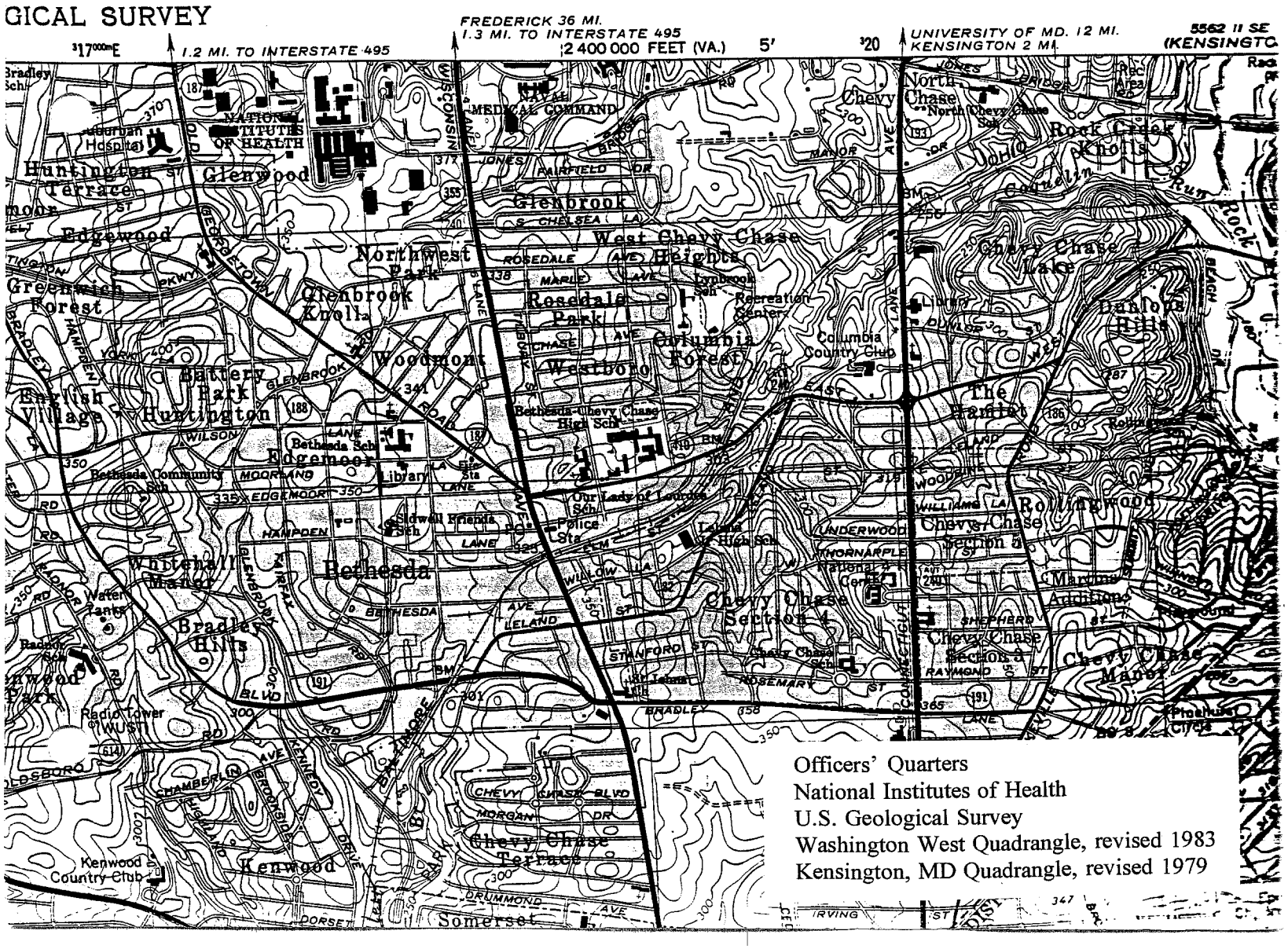
GICAL SURVEY



Officers' Quarters
National Institutes of Health
U.S. Geological Survey
Washington West Quadrangle, revised 1983
Kensington, MD Quadrangle, revised 1979

M: 35-9-7

Figure 1.

Buildings 15 C, 15 D, 15 E, 15 F, and 15 G
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
Looking West, a View of the Duplexes Around the Central Common Green

M: 35-9-7

Figure 2.

Buildings 15 C, and 15 D
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
View of Park Facades, Looking West

M: 35-9-7

Figure 3.

Building 15 G
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
View of Park (South) Facade

M: 35-9-7

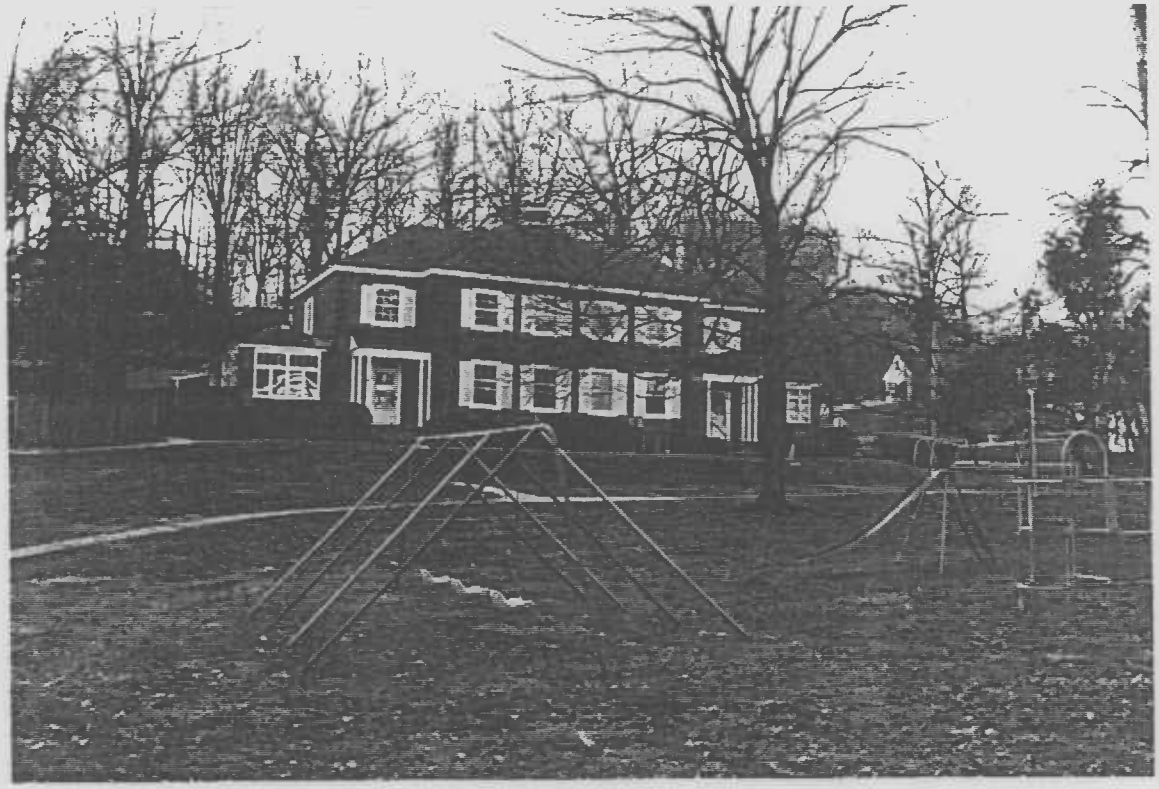


Figure 4.

Building 15 C
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
View of Park (North) Facade, with Playground in Foreground

M: 35-9-7

Figure 5.

Building 15 D
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
View of Slate Patio, Looking South Toward Building 15 C.

M: 35-9-7

Figure 6.

Building 15 G
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
Detail of Park Entrance and Sunroom.

M: 35-9-7

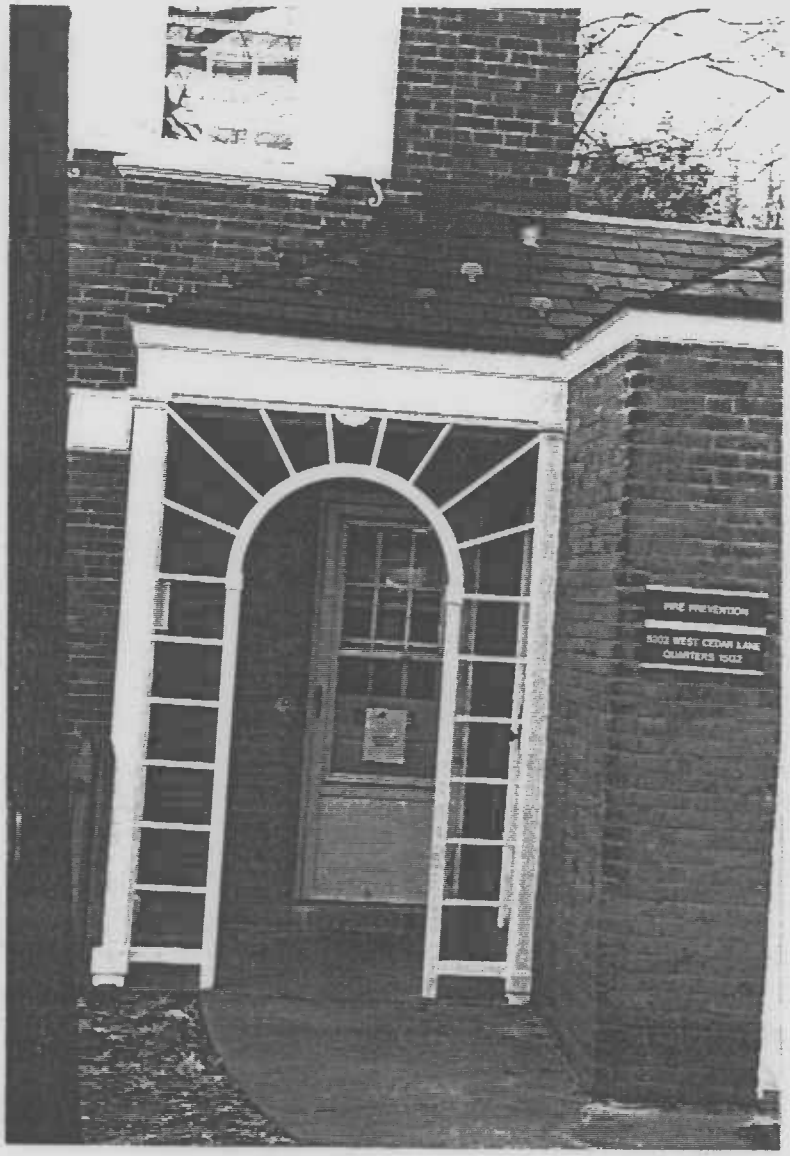


Figure 7.

Buildings 15 G
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
View of Cedar Lane Entrance (North)

M: 35-9-7

Figure 8.

Buildings 15 H and 15 I
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
View of Park (North) Elevation Looking Southwest.

Figure 9.

Building 15 H
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
View of Park (North) Facade

M:35-9-7

Figure 10.

Buildings 15 I
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
Regina L. Arlotto, January 1996
Negative at MD SHPO
View of North Drive Elevation (South)