Section 11.4.1

AFRH Zone

Overview

The AFRH Zone (192 acres) serves as the heart of AFRH's operations and the location for future AFRH-W construction. It is located on the northern portion of the site and adjacent to the historic national cemetery. In addition to some notable historic buildings, there are also some large-scale buildings constructed more recently that dominate the landscape.

The zone includes a National Historic Monument and National Landmark.

The maximum allowable gross area for new development in the AFRH Zone is 398,000 square feet, which will require 742 new parking spaces. In the course of development, structured parking will replace some existing surface parking lots.

Nearly 174 acres within the AFRH Zone will be retained as open space.

Primary Use Patterns

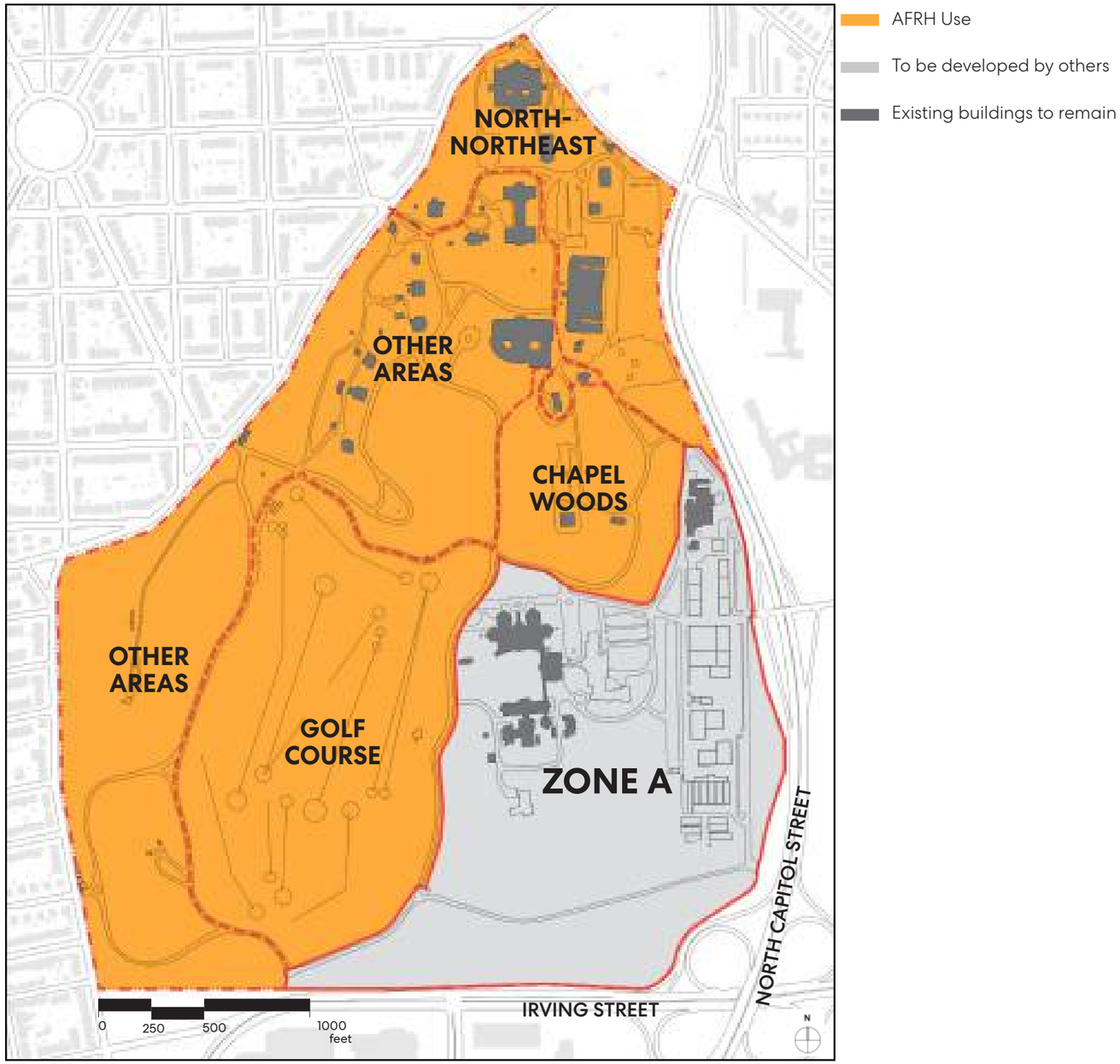
The AFRH Zone is broken into four sub-zones: North-Northeast, Chapel Woods, Golf Course, and Other Areas.

The development in the North-Northeast Sub-zone will act to structure the existing open space in the north of the site through the addition of landscaping and several new buildings. These changes will be focused, although not exclusively, on the eastern side of the site where currently the majority of the site is dedicated to surface parking. New development there will be in keeping with the institutional character of the zone.

The Chapel Woods Sub-zone, near the Rose Chapel, is the proposed location of low-density residential use for AFRH. These buildings, which will be carefully sited over an existing parking lot in an existing forested area, could establish a community, perhaps for married couples.

Development in the Golf Course Sub-zone is limited to replacing the club house and maintenance facility and relocating two holes within the existing course to allow development of Zone A.

There will be no new construction in the Other Areas Sub-zone.



AFRH Zone and Sub-zones

AFRH Zone - Signage Guidelines

Signage shall be in keeping with the historic and institutional character of the zone.

Signage at the main entrance at Eagle Gate, while primarily identifying AFRH, will also require the coordination of information about Lincoln Cottage, and potential new development in the North-Northeast Sub-zone. A clear hierarchy of information will be required to maintain adequate legibility.

Sign structures throughout the zone shall be appropriate to the residential scale of the streetscapes and well-integrated with the landscaping. Designs shall be in a post and panel format as opposed to monolithic pylon type signs.

Illumination of major signs shall be restricted to external illumination lit from within the landscape.

Sign categories that will be common throughout the zone irrespective of the sub-zone include the following:

- Entrance gate identification hierarchy signs
- Vehicular directional signs
- Street name signs
- Map display signs
- Regulatory signs
- Security signs

Street name signs

Vehicular directional hierarchy

Entrance or gateway type hierarchy


Map display are a useful pedestrian wayfinding device and helps to reduce the number of pedestrian directional signs that may be required.

Typography

Lettering and information in signage shall reflect the character of AFRH-W and be functional and legible. The use of traditional serif typography in various weights, styles and sizes is encouraged. The following typefaces are examples of serif fonts that are acceptable.

Adobe Trajan Regular shall be used as the font for primary identification of buildings and gates. The use of cast bronze prismatic letter as well as carved lettering is encouraged. All carved and cast bronze lettering is to be rendered in Trajan Regular. It is to be used in uppercase format only.

Adobe Garamond Semibold is a highly legible font and can be used as the font for primary informational text and directional messages. It is used in upper and lowercase format only. Lettering for vehicular signage shall be fabricated using die-cut reflective vinyl sheeting for maximum legibility at night, through ambient lighting and vehicle headlights.

Adobe Garamond Semibold Italic is an example of a font that can be used for signage that is not viewed from a great distance, such as pedestrian directional messages. It shall be used in upper and lowercase format only, with only minimal additional letterspacing.

For secondary information, a lighter weight italic shall be used such as Adobe Garamond Regular Italic.

The manufacturer of these typeface and others is Adobe Systems Inc., 345 Park Avenue, San Jose, CA 95110.

See the following pages for letterspacing specifications.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789

Trajan Regular

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789

Adobe Garamond Semibold

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789

Adobe Garamond Semibold Italic

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789

Adobe Garamond Italic

Letterspacing

Proper letterspacing is a critical factor affecting not only the appearance of the signs and graphics, but also their legibility. In general, upper and lowercase format shall be provided with some additional letterspacing equal to 25 em/1000 minimum (as defined by Adobe Illustrator) to compensate for site distances and the glow from reflective sheeting. If line length is limited, letterspacing can be reduce to a minimum of 10 em/1000.

All cap format requires additional letterspacing to enhance legibility and improve the appearance of the letters. The letterspacing for all caps format is 125 em/1000 minimum.

Adjustment of kerning pairs will always be necessary and will be the responsibility of the sign contractor, with review and approval by the designer.

GRANT BUILDING

Adobe Trajan All Caps Letterspacing: 125 em/1000

Visitor Parking

Adobe Garamond Semibold - Upper & Lowercase Letterspacing: 25 em/1000

Golf Course

Adobe Garamond Semibold Italic - Upper & Lowercase Letterspacing: 25 em/1000

Hours of Operation

Adobe Garamond Italic - Upper & Lowercase Letterspacing: 25 em/1000

Arrows and Symbols

Shown below is a selection of regulatory symbols likely to be required.

Most of the regulatory symbols shown are from the system of Symbol Signs developed by the US Department of Transportation (DOT).

The symbols can be used on signs, maps or publications. The DOT symbols are available on disk as digital camera- ready artwork from:

Society of Environmental Graphic Design 401 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001

Refer to Sign Type Drawings for correct color application.

Directional Arrows

Handicap

Speed Limit

Parking Lot ID

No Trucks

Parking

No Parking

No Vehicles

Symbols

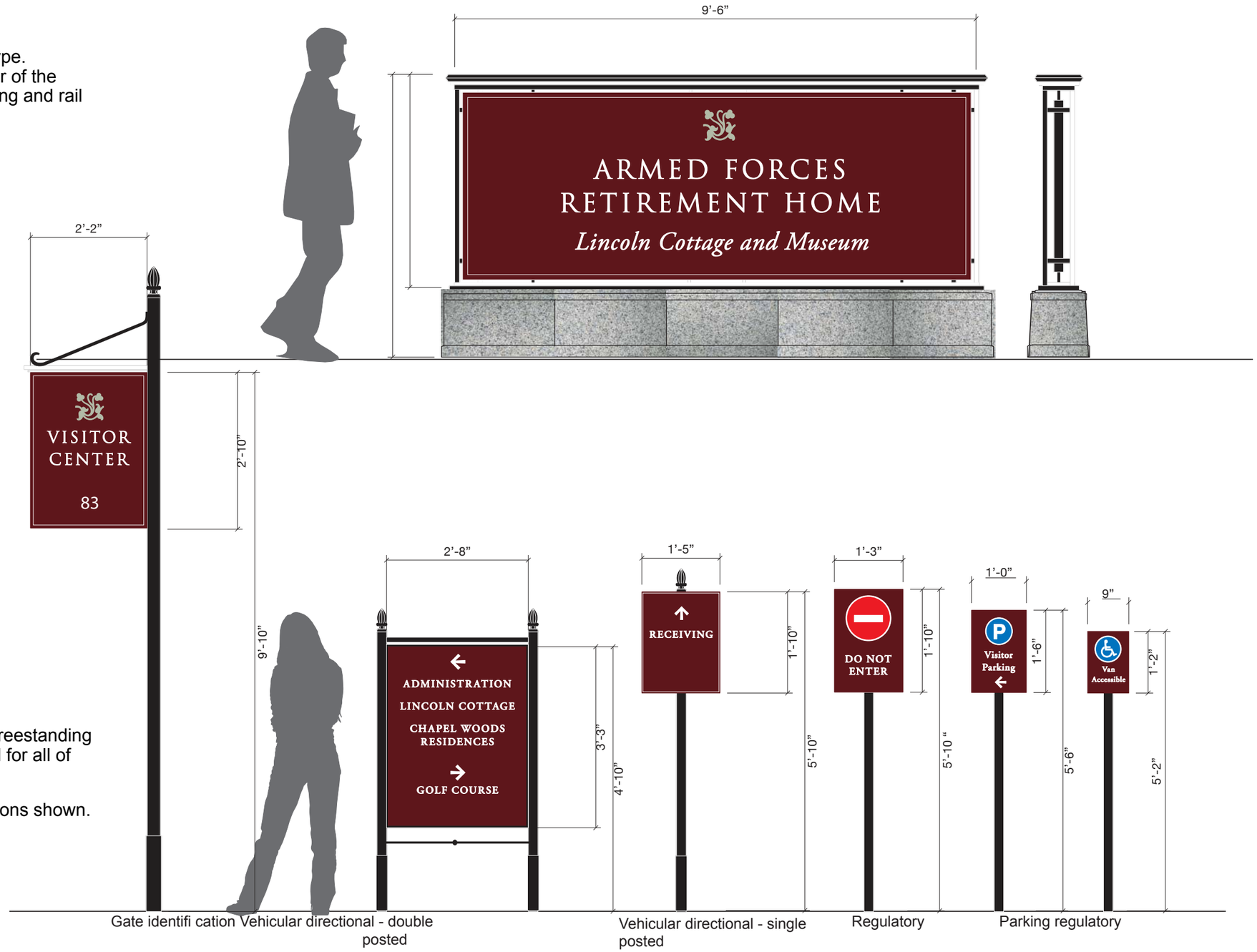
Gateway Signs

To the right is a typical Gateway Sign Type. Gateway signs shall reflect the character of the streetscape including wrought iron fencing and rail elements, and stone and masonry.

Typical Sign Types

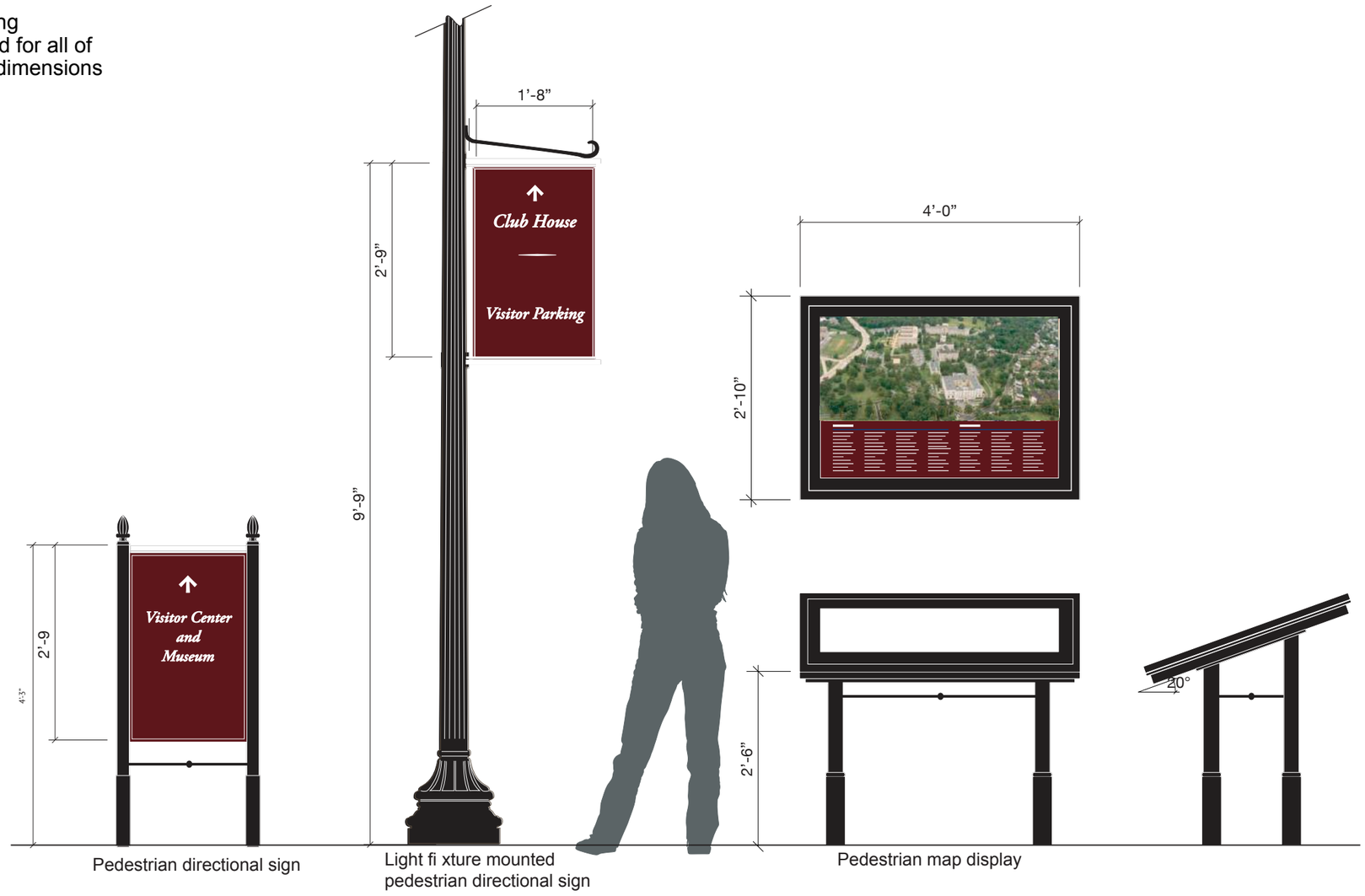
The signs to the right are typical of the freestanding vehicular sign types that will be required for all of the AFRH Zone.

New signs must not exceed the dimensions shown.



Typical Pedestrian Sign Types

The signs to the right are typical of the freestanding pedestrian-oriented sign types that will be required for all of the AFRH Zone. New signs must not exceed the dimensions shown.



Pedestrian directional sign

Light fi xture mounted pedestrian directional sign

Pedestrian map display

Colors

Colors for signage shall reflect the historic character of the AFRH Zone with sign panels having a dark background with white or antique white lettering.

Since the signs will be produced in a number of ways, matching standards for inks and vinyl graphics are shown where applicable.

The finishes on all signs shall match Mathews Acrylic Polyurethane Semi-Gloss Finish, unless otherwise noted.

Color	Specification	
White	ink/paint/vinyl: to match 3M Scotchcal Series 220 matte white 220-20 reflective sheeting to match 3M Scotchlite Series 280 white 280-10	
Antique White	ink/paint/vinyl to match 3M Scotchcal Series 220 “Antique White” 220-90.	
Black	ink/paint/vinyl: to match 3M Scotchcal Series 220 black 220-12	
Dark Blue	ink/paint/Vinyl: to match 3M Scotchcal Series 220 “Navy” 220-197	
Dark Gray	ink/Paint/Vinyl: to match 3M Scotchcal Series 220 “Nimbus Gray” 220-101	
Burgundy	ink/paint/Vinyl: to match 3M Scotchcal Series 220 “Dark Burgundy” 220-68	
Dark Green	ink/Paint/Vinyl: to match 3M Scotchcal Series 220 “Bottle Green” 220-276	

AFRH Zone - North-Northeast

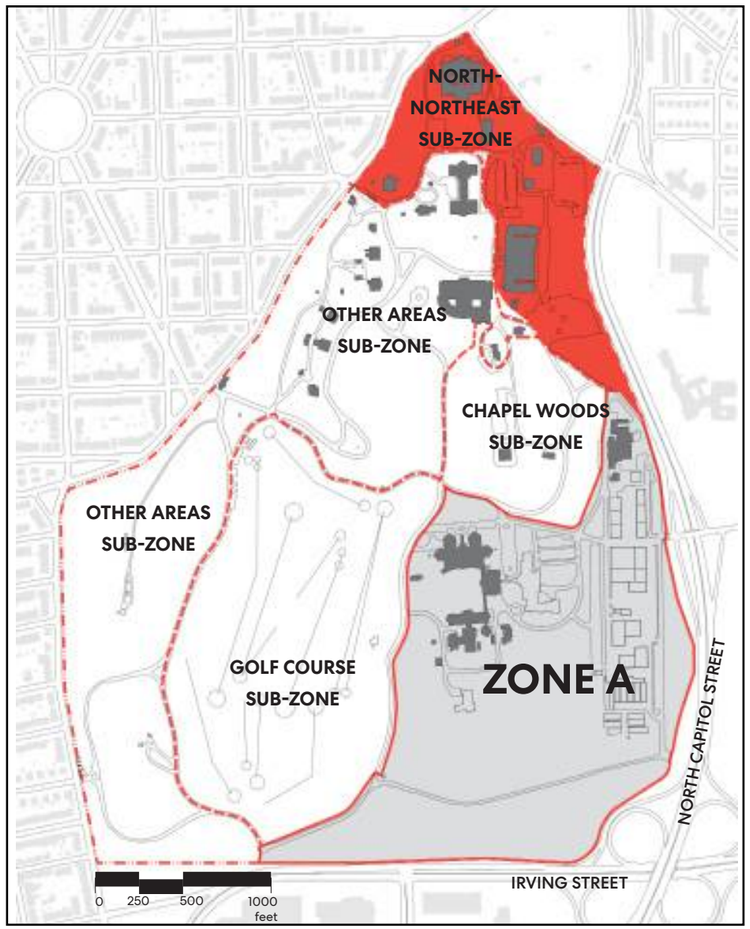
Overview

New Development in the North-Northeast Sub-zone (28 acres) is intended primarily for AFRH's use and will most likely happen incrementally. New development shall respect and reinforce the Contributing Resources and the campus-like arrangement of this zone. The maximum allowable gross area for new development in the North-Northeast Sub-zone is 350,000 square feet. The development will require 700 new parking spaces and 554 replacement spaces for a total of 1,254 spaces.

Primary Use Patterns

The development in this area will be primarily institutional and areas for the recreational use of the AFRH residents will continue to be provided. AFRH has not determined what facilities will be constructed; that will evolve over time with careful evaluation of the needs of AFRH. If AFRH determines that a replacement facility for the LaGarde Building, located in Zone A and far from the core of resident activities, makes economic and operational sense, a new facility may be constructed in the North-Northeast Sub-zone.

Development in this sub-zone not directly operated by AFRH includes the operation of the Lincoln Cottage and Administration Building, open to the public, by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. There are two historic buildings located in the North-Northeast Sub-zone that are not needed for AFRH operations – the Grant Building and the Security Building – and AFRH will encourage their adaptive use by other entities, as long as the use is compatible with its resident care community.



North-northeast Sub-zone

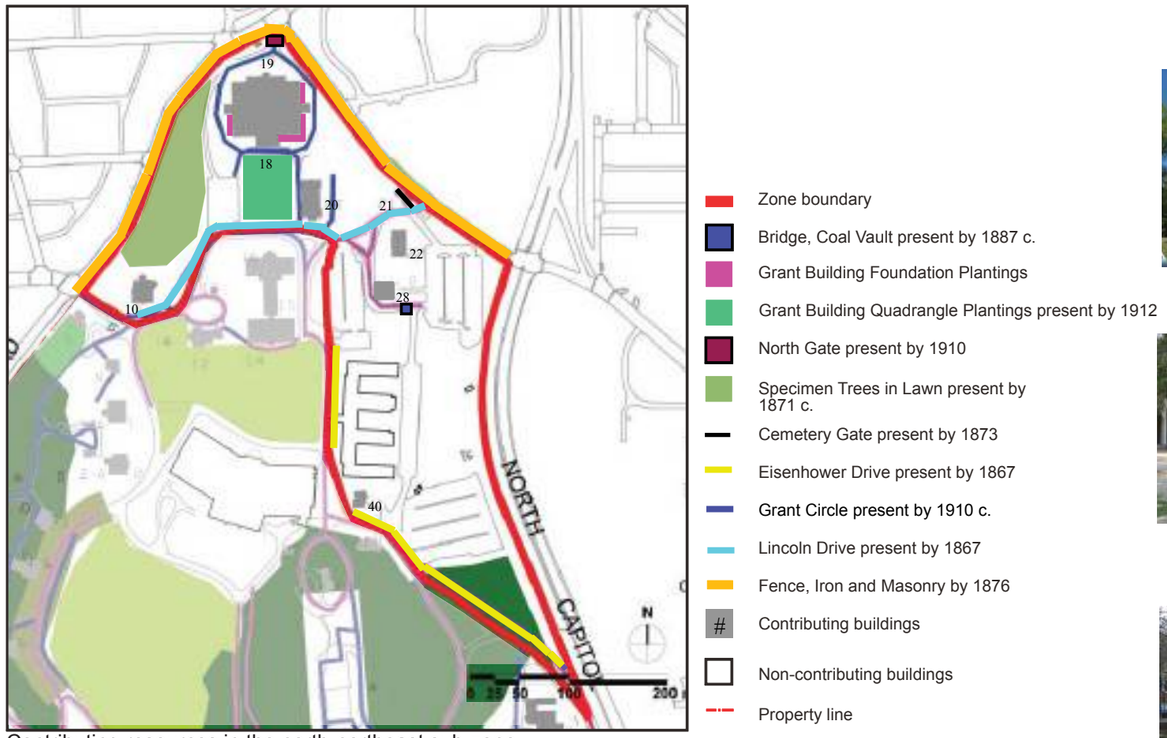
Conceptual Intent

North-Northeast Sub-zone is one of the most historically sensitive areas of the Home. Guidelines for development in this North-Northeast area are most restrictive. All new development in this area is to be of a scale and character similar to that of the existing AFRH-W facilities. Proposed or future buildings, wherever possible, are to be located over existing surface parking areas, and shall create new, or reinforce existing open spaces with their placement. Streetscapes act as thresholds between building clusters and creates visual buffers between distinct site areas. Streetscapes, foundation plantings, commemorative objects, site furnishings, lighting, and signage shall all be provided to enhance the existing character of the Home. The fence line along the northern and western site border and vegetation buffer along the sides of the site are to be retained and enhanced.

Historic Resources

Contributing Resources in the North-Northeast Sub-zone include the Administration Building (Building 10), the Grant Building (Building 18), the Stanley Hall Chapel (Building 20), the Security Building (Building 22), Quarters 21 (Building 21), and Quarters 40 (Building 40). All Contributing Resources are found on the map below.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH North-Northeast Sub-zone:



Contributing resources in the north-northeast sub-zone
Historic landscape resources in and around the North-Northeast Sub-zone.

Administration Building: Building 10 (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 the building, such as the symmetrical facade accentuating the projecting entry base, are devoid of the applied ornamentation often associated with this style in the late nineteenth century, 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. Horizontally, a notable feature of this style, is emphasized by the scotia-molded water table, toru- 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.

Bridge, Coal Vault (1887 c.)

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. 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. A portion of stone coping remains on its south side, but its southern terminus was sealed during the twentieth century.

Cemetery Gate (1873)

The Cemetery Gate, originally known as the Sherman Gate, is located west of Hare- wood 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 an 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.

Fence, Iron and Masonry (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 north- western 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.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Chapel Woods Sub-zone:

Grant Building: Building 18 (1910)

The Grant Building was constructed primarily to serve as the Home's second mess hall, and also provided dormitory space for residents. The building solidly marks the north end of the Home's campus, reflecting the Home's early-twentieth-century expansion plans. 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 crenelated parapet, and torus-molded cornice adorned with brackets and dental molding. It was designed by the notable firm of Baldwin & Pennington of Baltimore, Maryland. Located on the north side of the Grant Building is a below-grade access drive relating to the construction of the Grant Building from 1910-1912. The drive is part of the circular roadway, contemporary with the Grant Building that provided service vehicles access to the rear (north) of the Grant Building 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.

Grant Building Foundation Plantings

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.

Grant Building Quadrangle Plantings (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 walk-way. 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.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.

Quarters 19: Building 19 (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.

Quarters 21: Building 21 (1910)

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 is a flamboyant example of the Gothic Revival style espoused by A.J. Downing. 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 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 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.

Quarters 40: Building 40 (1870)

Constructed as quarters for the Home's chief gardener, George McKimmle. It faced the building known during the twentieth century as the Secretary to the Quartermaster's Quarters (Building 41) and its backyard had an obstructed 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. The prominent mansard roof gives a great sense of permanence and monumentality to this small building. Building 40 is illustrative of a handful of modest, ornamental dwellings constructed at the AFRH-W during the early period of construction.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Chapel Woods Sub-zone:

Roads (1867)

This portion of Eisenhower Drive is all that remains of a historic road identified as East Drive on 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. Eisenhower Drive terminates just north of the Heating Plant (Building 46) at the intersection with Upper Hospital Drive.

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.

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.

Specimen Trees in Lawn (1871 c.)

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 shall be maintained in future plantings, and that indigenous trees, as many as possible, shall be procured from the woods of the Home grounds or vicinity.

Security Building: Building 22 (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, medal- lion 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.

Stanley Hall Chapel: Building 20 (1910)

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. Designed by architect Bernard Green, Stanley Hall is illustrative of a major phase of building construction that extended roughly from 1886 to 1910 during which many specialty buildings were constructed to alleviate crowding and undesirable conditions in the older structures. In the 1960s, the Gothic Revival-style Stanley Hall was converted to a community hall and chapel for the Home. Stanley Hall is built of Vermont marble (blue marble for the basement and white marble for the other walls) with a multi-gables slate roof. Its design called for minimal woodwork to ensure that it was fireproof. It continues to function as a community hall for the AFRH-W.

North Converter Room: Building 28 (1910)

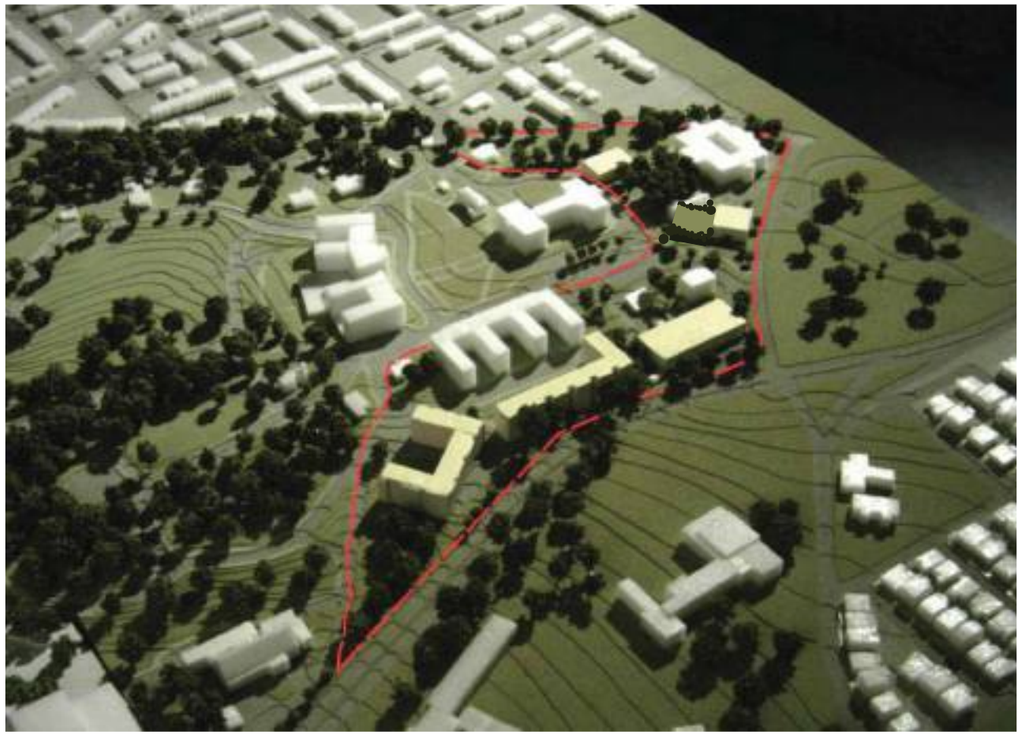
This subterranean structure was constructed at a time when the Home was modernizing and expanding its physical plant, including the construction of infrastructure related to a new power plant and heating systems. The Home's history contains many building campaigns that coincide with expansions of the 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.

North Gate (1910)

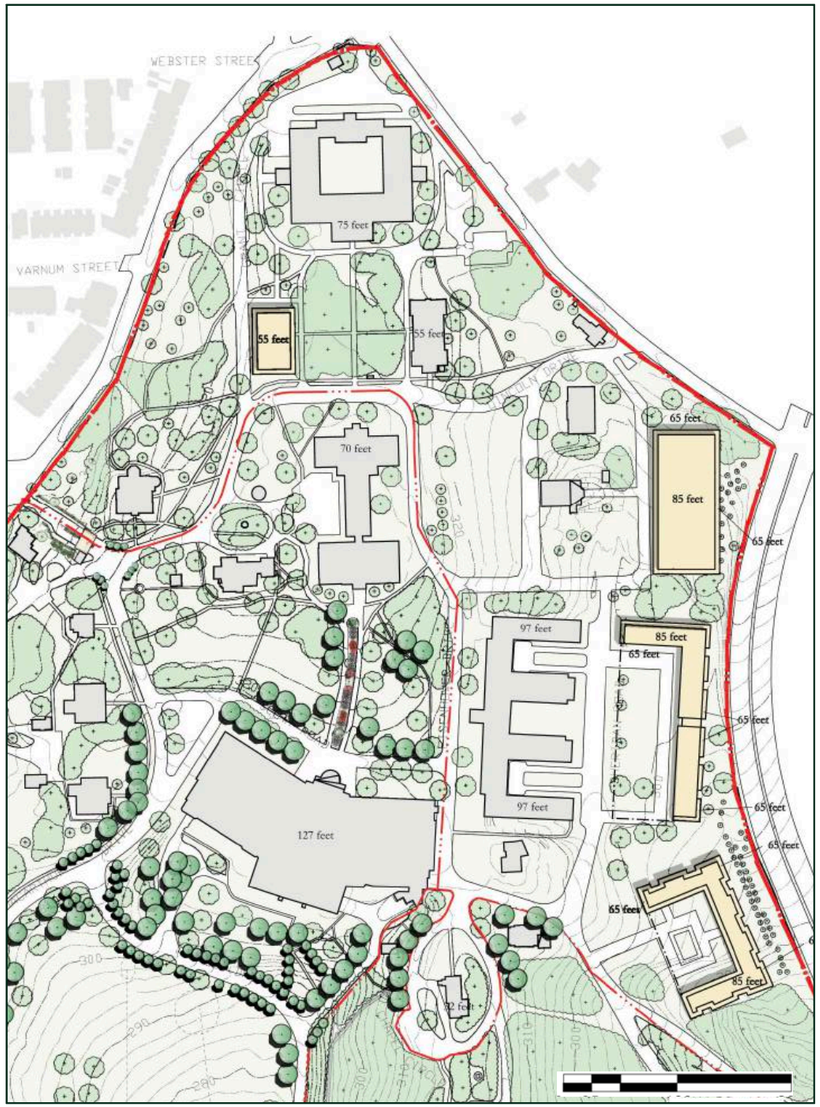
The North Gate is contemporaneous with the construction of the Grant Building (Building 18) from 1910 to 1912. The gate appears to have been cut through the perimeter property wall specifically to provide vehicular access to the rear of the Grant Building. It features two square paneled brick piers with 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.

AFRH North-Northeast-
Built Form Guidelines

The basic bulk and form of buildings will be achieved by parcels and building heights established in these guidelines. This section outlines elements of design and external appearance that establish the character of the building walls and also outlines other architectural features that, although not required, are permitted and encouraged in order to add visual richness to the buildings.



Potential layout and massing of new development

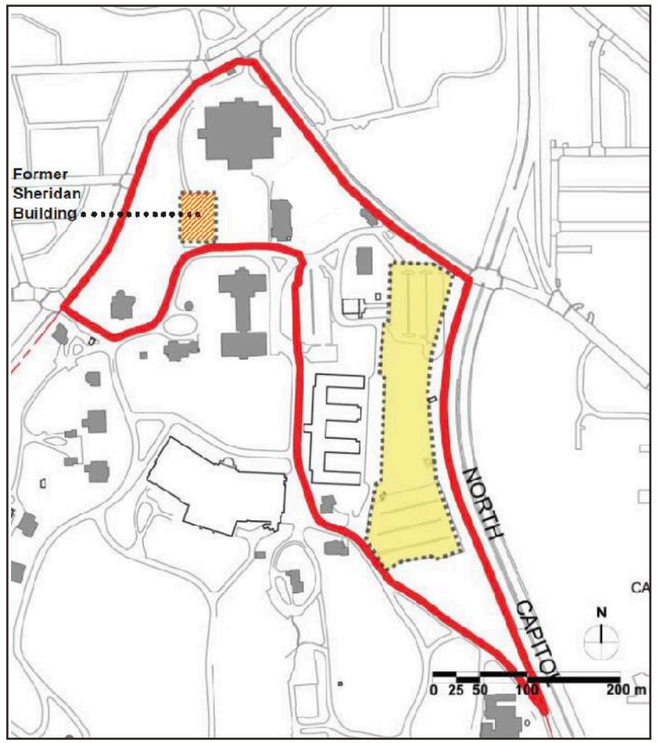


Potential layout of new development - Plan is for illustrative purposes only.

Height

There will be minimal development in North-Northeast Sub- zone. New development will be primarily located along North Capitol Street, which is currently dedicated to expansive areas of surface parking. Careful consideration of the relation- ship of new buildings to existing structures is of great importance in this area. New development on this site shall have a height limit of 85 feet.

The former site of the Sheridan Building, which has been demolished, offers a good location for additional redevelopment. New development on this site shall have a height limit of 55 feet.



Sites for new development

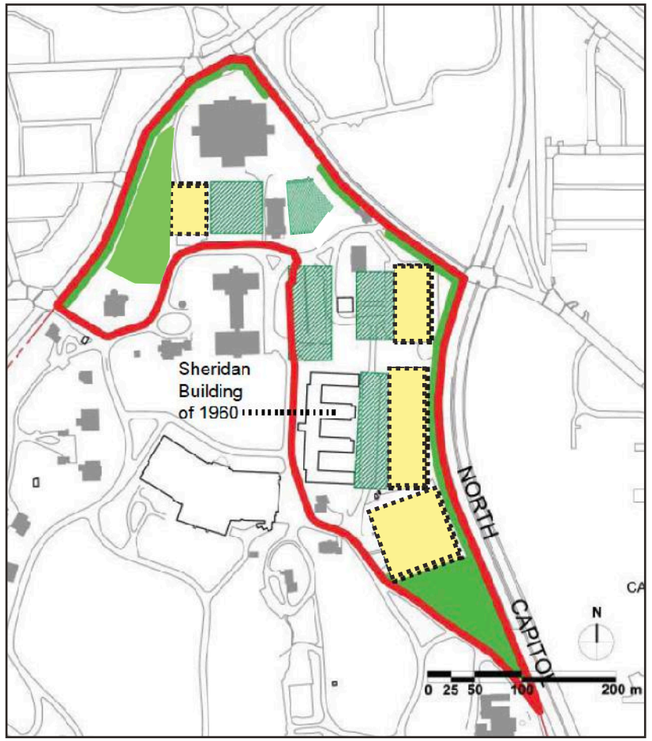
Parcel Plan and Build to Criteria

The existing green buffer zone on North Capitol Street and the northern boundaries of the site shall be maintained and enhanced.

New buildings shall be located in a way that helps to define existing open spaces. For example, building on the site of the Sheridan Building (demolished) will recreate the quadrangle in front of the Grant Building and give better spatial definition to the existing open space.

New facilities along North Capitol Street shall also define open space. The central building, proposed east of the Sheridan Building (1960), will create an open space between it and the Sheridan Building (1960) as an amenity for residents. The two other new buildings along North Capitol Street will define open spaces onto which they front.

Additional development on the former site of the Sheridan Building must be carefully considered, designed and landscaped to avoid, to the maximum extent feasible, adverse effects on the National Historic Landmark and National Monument.



Site of Sheridan Building (demolished)

North Capitol Street site

Zone boundary
New development parcels
Contributing buildings
Non-contributing buildings
Trees
Buffer zone
Proposed open space location

Open space and buffer zones define building parcels

Northern Development Site-
Former Sheridan Building (demolished)

1931 Aerial photograph with proposal for new building location to reestablish court

Massing

The size of a new building on the site of the Sheridan Building (demolished) shall be the same as the original building (81 feet wide by 126 feet deep). The new building shall reflect the proportions of the original building which was 9 bays wide and 14 bays deep. Proportions of the wall openings shall reflect the porous nature of the original while still fitting within the fenestration guidelines on the following pages.

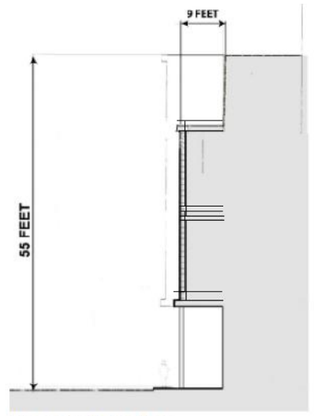
The height of the building shall not exceed 55 feet and a setback of at least 8 feet shall be incorporated on all sides of the top and bottom floors.

Streetwall and Quadrangle

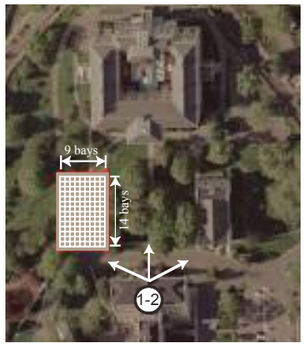
The siting of the demolished Sheridan Building helped to frame an open space, or quadrangle, in front of the Grant Building. The replacement building shall do the same. At pedestrian level, the framing of the quadrangle will be governed by the height, length, and the location of the streetwall that fronts directly onto the open space, as well as the building's height. Streetwalls are defined in height an in length to ensure an appropriate scale for buildings around the open spaces. A building on the site of the former Sheridan Building will serve the frontage of the quadrangle and its overhanging roof will provide a weather sheltered pedestrian path around the perimeter of the building.

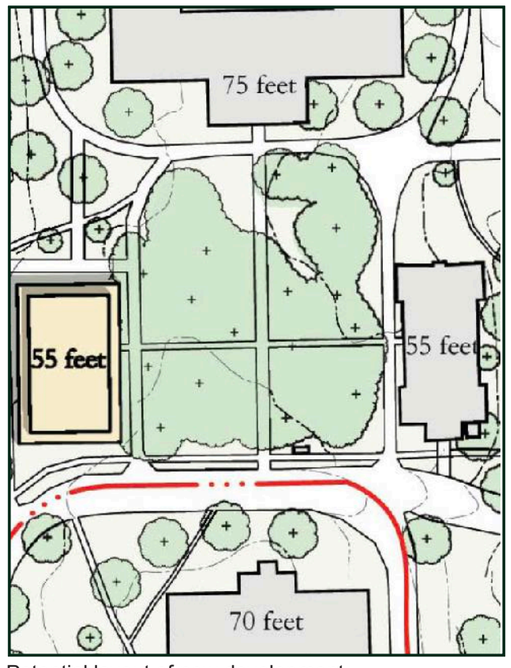
View looking toward Grant Building with demolished Sheridan Building

View looking toward Grant Building with pictoral guidelines for new building



Streetwall section

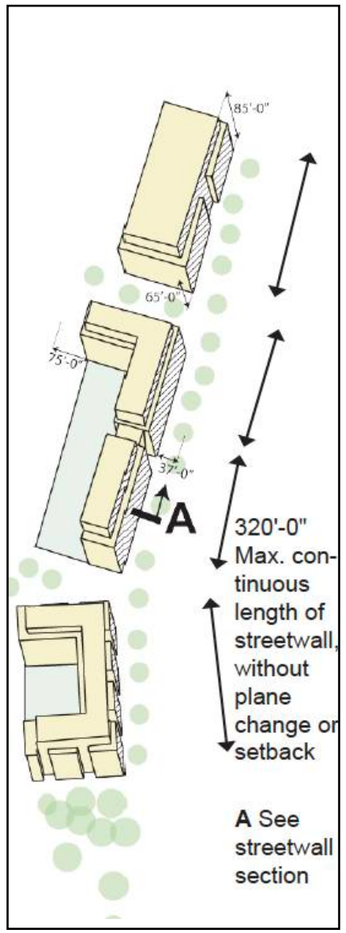




Potential layout of new development -
Plan is for illustrative purposes only.

The Northeastern Development Site - North Capitol Street

Parcel plan



Potential layout of new development. Plan is for illustrative purposes only.

Parcel Plan and Build to Criteria

New development will have a setback requirement of 37 feet along North Capitol Street and a 75-foot setback from the Sheridan Building (1960). The existing tree line (canopy) edge shall remain to separate and delineate the three development parcels from each other.

New development on each of the three parcels must hold two of the four corners of each parcel.

Massing

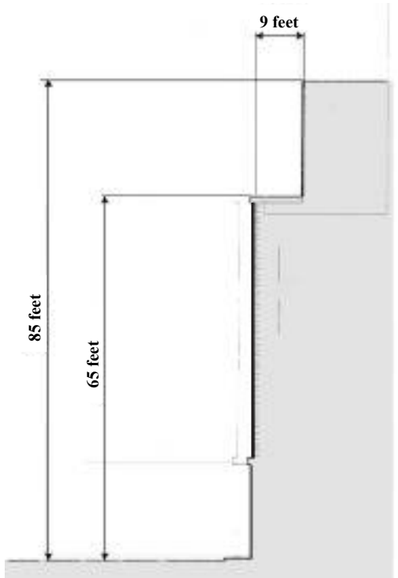
To ensure that an appropriate scale of buildings is achieved, each building parcel has been allocated a maximum height. These height limits, combined with the parcel plans, provide the basic controls for the form and bulk of the buildings.

Streetwall

At pedestrian level, the framing of open spaces is governed by the height, length, and location of the location of the street wall that fronts directly onto the open space, more than by building heights. Streetwalls around all the open spaces are, therefore, defined in height and in length to ensure an appropriate scale for buildings around the open spaces.

In order to give specific and clear definition to the space of North Capitol Street, this streetwall will be a continuous expression and with a setback line at approximately 65 feet above ground level and a minimum depth of 9 feet. (See section to right). There will be an additional horizontal expression lines within the streetwall, giving definition to the ground level of the streetwall as continuous ground level datum, approximately two stories in height.

The buildings fronting North Capitol Street are required to have an overall height of no more than 85 feet. Streetwalls ideally shall be located at parcel build-to lines. Streetwalls shall not exceed 320 feet in continuous length without a break in plane. It is recommended that buildings be built to the corner of parcels as illustrated. Breaks in street planes are covered by length and the recommended section as illustrated below.



Streetwall section A

Elevations and Fenestration

The size, frequency and disposition of window openings within the wall contribute to a wall's primary visual characteristics, in addition to the profile of the building wall, its height, setbacks and scale. These guidelines, therefore, aim to control the proportion of window openings and their relationship to surrounding wall areas.

To reinforce the character of the site edge, the streetwalls of all buildings framing the site shall contain discrete openings within wall surfaces and avoid continuous horizontal strip windows or all-glass facades.

This principle also applies to streetwalls framing open spaces. This objective is achieved by controlling the percentage of openings within a streetwall type, limiting the width of any particular openings within a streetwall type and limiting the width of any particular opening to a percentage of the length of the streetwall. Exceptions are only made for buildings or elements that form architectural features or landmarks to al- low diversity in design.

The solid-to-void ratios are adjusted to reflect the variations in the wall types and their specific locations and shall fall between 34% and 75%.

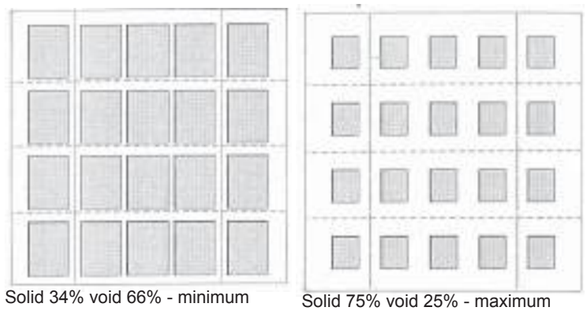
Materials

Guidelines on the use of materials are not an attempt to preclude the novel or the modern, but rather the guidelines are intended to inform the character of buildings on the site. In keeping with the overall context of AFRH-W, the North-North- east Sub-zone shall utilize light-colored granite, limestone, or another similar material.

Other materials such as highly reflective glazing, highly tinted glass and metal claddings are considered inappropriate particularly as the primary material for the building walls.

Architectural Features

Various architectural features add to the character and appearance of buildings, and the guidelines herein make pro- vision for them. Some elements may be used to provide amenity and privacy for the residents, whereas others may be simply for the enrichment of the streetscape. These are, therefore, left to the discretion of individual architects. These guidelines ensure that, where such elements are provided, they will be effective.



Solid 34% void 66% - minimum

Solid 75% void 25% - maximum

Institutional buildings - allowable solid/void ratios

Potential building materials

Entrances

Building Entrances

Main building entrances shall be located off of the open space defined by the building.

Canopies are defined as building entry shelters that project out over public pedestrian pavements and allow protected passage from the curbside to building entrance doors. With- in the design intentions at the AFRH-W, canopies are considered appropriate and permitted, but not required at building entrances.

Foundations

Exposed foundations are not allowed. Buildings shall utilize finished materials to grade level.

Roofs

Roofs shall be flat. Slate, tile, and/or standing seam metal are highly recommended for dormers and trim. Green roofs are highly recommended.

Mechanical Penthouses

Building designs shall provide most MEP equipment in service basements and within the building envelope, with limited roof top elevator overruns, air handlers, condensers, and antennae on the roof. Mechanical penthouses and roof top equipment shall be designed as an extension of the building fabric, employing building materials and design treatments consistent and/or compatible with the exterior facades of the building. Mechanical penthouses and roof top equipment shall be located in the center of the building footprint, andbe screened from view. Penthouses shall have a maximum height of 16-18 feet, preferably shorter, and utilize new technologies to reduce mechanical equipment size and space.

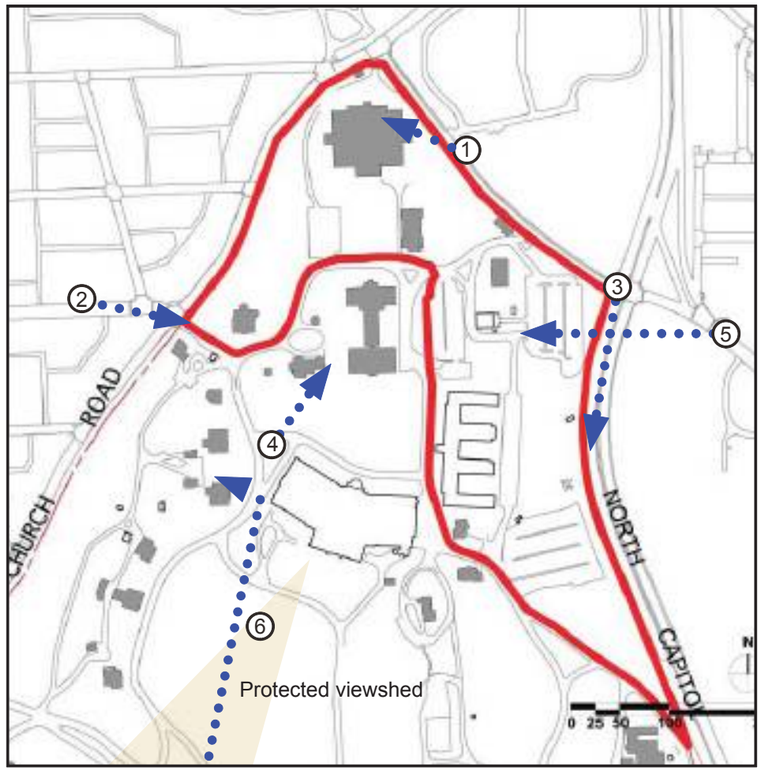
All equipment shall be set back from the building façade a distance equal to or greater than the penthouse height or, wherever possible, twice the equipment height.

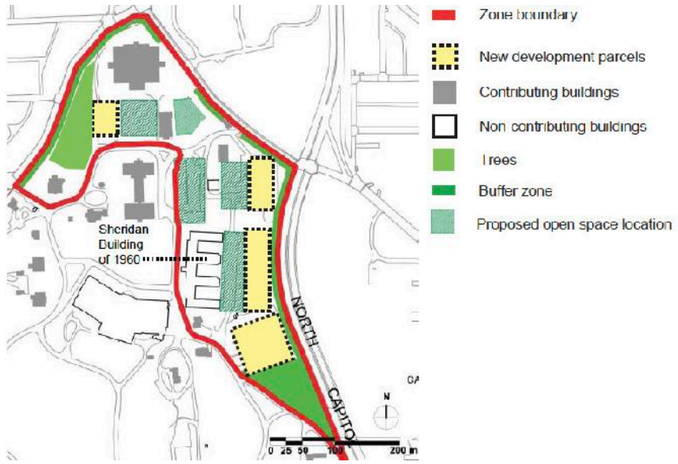
AFRH North-Northeast - Landscape Guidelines

Topography and Views

The development of this sub-zone shall retain existing views from and into AFRH-W to the extent possible; this objective is carried out through the height and landscape guidelines. Specifically, the existing level of visibility from outside the property through the boundary fence shall be maintained, except where landscape improvements may be needed to replace dead trees.

Views from the back of the Scott Building to the Scott Statue, located directly south of the North-Northeast Sub-zone, shall be maintained.





Proposed open space and building locations in the North-Northeast Sub-zone.

Open Space

Potential development areas in the North-Northeast Sub-zone shall reinforce the campus-like setting of the Home's main residential area. New buildings shall be situated in such a way that they relate closely to existing structures, creating organized building clusters centered on formal green spaces (1). These building clusters can then be seen within the larger open space context of the Home that is bounded by a vegetative buffer, perimeter wall and fencing.

Locating a building on the site of the demolished Sheridan Building (now a surface parking lot) will enclose the formal open space that extends south from the Grant Building. Similarly, the formal yet underutilized courtyard to the east of the current Sheridan Building will be activated by enclosing the space with buildings shown in the parcel, buildings which will replace what is now surface parking lots, primarily.

Reinforcing the pattern of buildings clustered around formal open spaces and development clusters separated by buffers of open space, the entire North-Northeast Sub-zone shall regain the elegant organization of development it had during the Home's Period of Significance. Adding the greater context of the quadrangles enclosed by Scott Building, Sherman Building, Lincoln Cottage, and the western side of Sheridan building, this area of AFRH-W will take on the character of a campus unified by a consistent plan and pattern of buildings and open space.

Streetscape

The existing organization of streets fits logically within the building and open space configuration layout of the North-Northeast Sub-zone, with main vehicular arteries being located along the buffers between building clusters. While the streets themselves act as a threshold between two building clusters, street trees and light fixtures act as the visual buffer, screening views between buildings.

Consistent with this pattern of building clusters and buffers, the streetscape shall serve as a connection between building clusters and provide circulation to convey residents of the main campus area to the other areas of the Home. Because most pedestrian circulation will occur within and between building clusters and courtyards, pedestrian street crossings are a major concern in this area. Traffic calming devices (2), such as neck-downs and speed tables, and indicators warning motorists of pedestrian crossings are important to creating a safe environment for pedestrians as well as vehicles.

Foundation Plantings

The existing masses of shrubs and small trees flanking the entrances of the North-Northeast Sub-zone's major buildings shall be maintained and rehabilitated, where necessary, to ensure an even, symmetrical appearance. Any new buildings in this area shall judiciously employ the use of foundation plantings to match the character of the adjacent historic buildings and respect nearby landscape resources and those buildings near it. A new building constructed on the former Sheridan Building site shall incorporate foundation plantings along the doors that enter onto the Grant Building Quadrangle, while new buildings that will enclose a plaza to the east of the current Sheridan Building shall not employ foundation plantings.

Possible traffic calming devices: highly visible crosswalk, neck-downs and speed tables.

Treescape

Tree canopies and vegetative buffers throughout the zone shall be preserved and enhanced. In places where thinning of the canopy or buffer plantings has occurred, reforestation with similar species shall be introduced to supplement existing plantings, thereby reinforcing the vegetative edge and strengthening the character of bordering open spaces. Invasive plant species shall be removed on a regular basis to prevent damaging overgrowth.

If a building is constructed on the site of the former Sheridan Building, landscaping must be designed to minimize adverse impacts the views from Lincoln Cottage.

Surface Parking

Three of the existing surface parking lots in this sub-zone will be used as building sites; most remaining parking lots shall be removed and parking for all residents and visitors shall be moved into parking structures that are integrated into pro- posed buildings. Those surface parking lots not being used as building sites shall revert back to passive, scenic open space consisting of large lawn areas punctuated by specimen trees.

Commemorative Objects and Sculpture

Commemorative objects, such as sculpture, memorial markers, howitzers, cannons, cannon balls, a tank and airplanes are found throughout the site, however they are most prevalent within the North-Northeast Sub-zone. Many of these objects are historically significant and provide insight into the history of the Home and its residents. New commemorative objects, consistent with the military theme of the Home, shall continue to be placed in appropriate locations, such as open spaces and focal points, as desired by AFRH.

Site Furnishings

Because the North-Northeast Sub-zone is the most heavily populated area within the AFRH zone, site furnishings, particularly benches and trash receptacles, will need to be placed in higher volumes here than elsewhere in the Sub-zone. Open spaces shall be designed to accommodate large amounts of seating. Site furnishings shall be in keeping with the historic character of the zone.

Lighting

In addition to the existing lamp posts that are introduced as part of the sitewide standard streetscape, within the North-Northeast Sub-zone, lighting shall be used within the North-Northeast Sub-zone to highlight pedestrian crossings at night. Pathway lighting will help with way-finding at night.

Site Materials

The same site materials that are currently used in this area shall continue to be used with new development: asphalt driveways with granite curbing and brick gutters, concrete sidewalks, and open lawn areas punctuated by large shade trees. Any trees removed by new construction shall be re- placed on a one-to-one basis in appropriate locations within the North-Northeast Sub-zone. Efforts shall be made to plant trees with a minimum caliper of 3 inches.

AFRH North-Northeast - Signage Guidelines

Signage for the North-Northeast Sub-zone will be in support of buildings controlled by AFRH, a new Visitor Center and Museum for the Lincoln Cottage, and potential new development along the North Capitol Street.

Identification of parking will be an important component of the signage program for this sub-zone. New buildings along North Capitol Street will be served by structured parking.

Categories of signage may include the following:

- Parking identification signs
- Primary building identification signs
- Secondary building identification signs
- Pedestrian directional signs
- Accessible path signs for existing buildings
- Regulatory signs

See AFRH Overall Signage Guidelines for typology, letter spacing, symbols, types, and colors.

Map displays are a useful pedestrian wayfi nding device and help to reduce the number of pedestrian directional signs that may be required.

Footings and posts shall be dressed and provided with an attractive and finished baseplate.

Regulatory signage such as accessible space parking signs and accessible path signs shall be treated discreetly, with a low profile.

AFRH Zone - Chapel Woods

Overview

New development in the Chapel Woods Sub-zone (18 acres) is intended primarily for AFRH's use. New development shall respect and reinforce the existing historic resources and the forested character of this zone.

The maximum allowable gross area for new development in Chapel Woods Sub-zone is 42,000 square feet. New development requires 42 parking spaces.

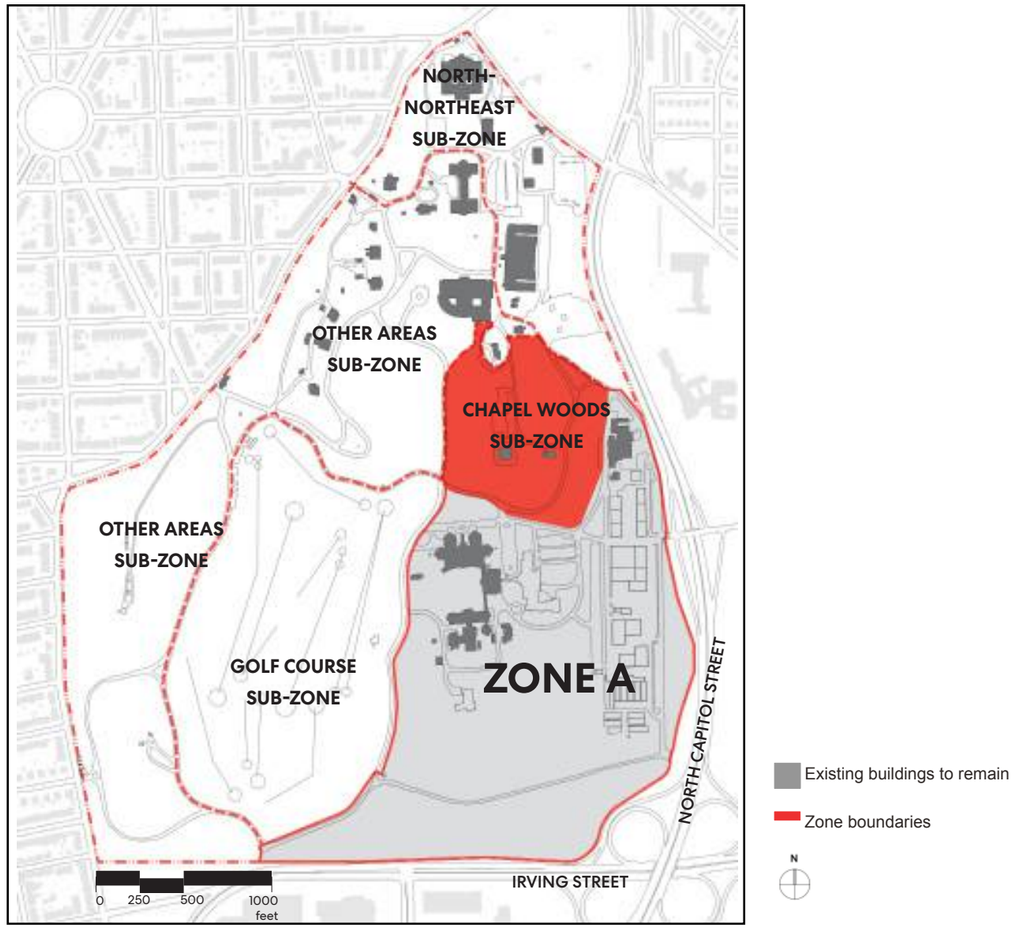
Primary Use Patterns

The envisaged general character of the Chapel Woods Sub- zone is one of low density, residential use for AFRH within the existing, heavily wooded, natural setting.

The housing type is to be townhouses clustered around small-scale open spaces.

Conceptual Intent

Development in the Chapel Woods Sub-zone is proposed along the ridge of the unoccupied hill behind Rose Chapel. Building massing and siting are carefully controlled to protect the natural integrity of the Chapel Woods, and to have limited visibility from Rose Chapel and other contributing buildings. Open spaces, streets, and streetscapes are to be of a character in keeping the nineteenth-century grounds of the Home. The proposed townhouses are arranged in a manner that reflects the landscape, topography, and historic natural characteristics of the site. Foundation plantings, lighting, and signage shall be sparse to preserve the rural characteristic of the zone.



Chapel Woods Sub-zone

Historic Resources

Contributing Resources in the Chapel Woods Sub-zone are found on the map below.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Chapel Woods Sub-zone:

Zone boundary

Chapel Woods East present by 1842

Chapel Woods West present by 1842

Old Chapel Road present by 1900

Upper Hospital Road present by 1867

Contributing buildings

Non-contributing buildings

Property line

Contributing resources in the Chapel Woods sub-zone

Civil War Howitzers (V) Arnold Road (Placed: 1870, Moved: post-1910)

This pair of brass howitzers is among the various war trophies and military ordinances displayed around the Home's grounds. These two howitzers straddle Arnold Road to the north of Marshall Drive.

Chapel Woods East (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.

Chapel Woods West (1842 pre)

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.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Chapel Woods Sub-zone:

Quarters 45: Building 45 (1908)

The Engineer's Quarters is an intact example of a simplified Colonial Revival-style, single-family dwelling. The house is one of a number of buildings on the site designed by Crosby P. Miller, the Construction Officer at the turn of the twentieth century. The stylistic detailing on the brick structure includes the two-bay, full-width front porch sup- ported by Tuscan columns, single and paired double-hung windows with splayed flat- arched lintels adorned with a keystone, an oculus window with square-edged surrounds and keystones of stone, front-gabled dormers with an enclosed ogee-molded tympanum, and front-gable roof with ogee-molded boxed cornice and returns. The medium scale of the house, smaller than the officer's residences but larger than the Secretary to the Treasurer's Cottage (Building 40), Building 45 illustrates the hierarchy of the various stations of employment at the Home.

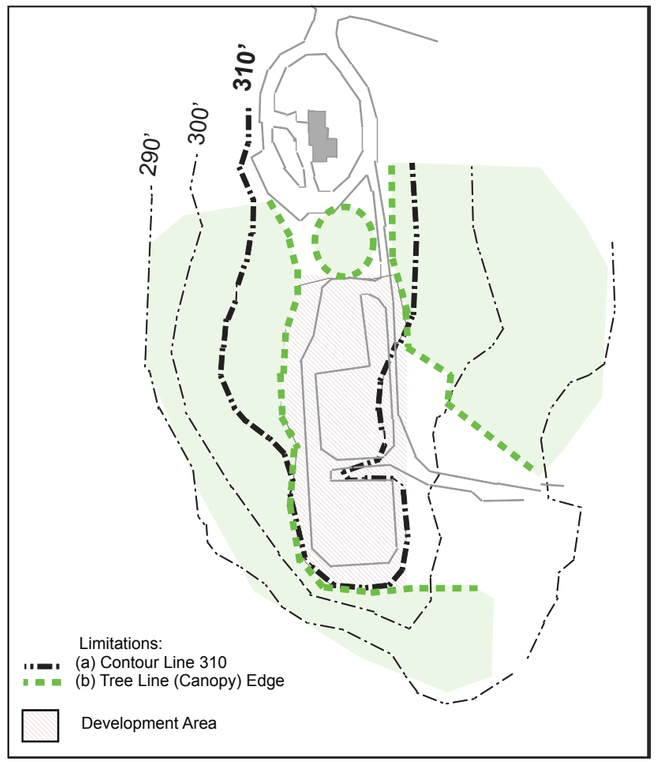
Roads (1900, 1903)

Old Chapel Road runs north-to-south and is located 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.

Upper Hospital Road forms the eastern boundary of Chapel Woods, 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 southwest- ern 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.

AFRH Chapel Woods -
Built Form Guidelines

The basic bulk and form of buildings will be achieved by parcels and building heights established in these guidelines. This section outlines elements of design and external appearance that establish the character of the building walls and also outlines other architectural features which although not required, are permitted and encouraged in order to add visual richness to the buildings.



Parcel plan

Parcel Plan and Build to Criteria

To ensure that an appropriate scale of buildings is achieved, each building parcel has been allocated a maximum height. These height limits, combined with the parcel plans, provide the basic controls for the form and bulk of the buildings.

Building parcels are defined to respond to the site's topography, take advantage of existing roadways, and eliminate the destruction of existing trees. The parcel plan limits development according to these factors and establishes Contour Line 310 as a boundary for the development area along with the tree line (canopy) edge.

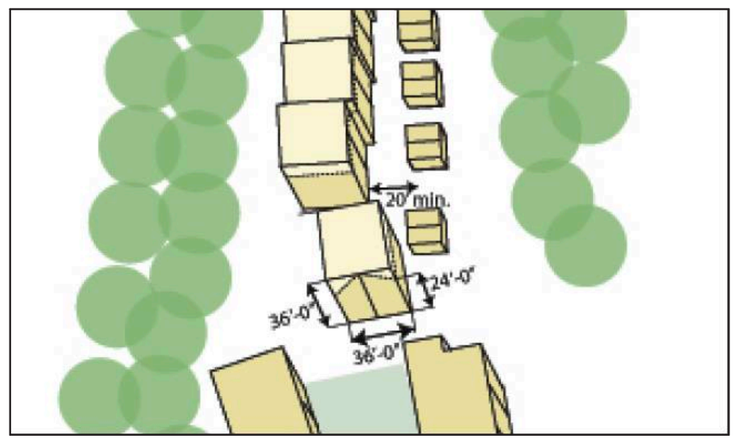
Height and Massing

Buildings in Chapel Woods will be limited to a height sensitive to the surrounding historic fabric. New development will have limited visibility from the grounds of Rose Chapel, beyond Rose Chapel to the north, and the historic house on site (Quarters 45).

Buildings in the Chapel Woods Sub-zone shall have a 24-foot eave height limit and an overall height limit of 36 feet.

Residential units shall be clustered and sited generally in continuous rows. Rooflines shall align with one another to create a visual relationship. Units have a maximum floorplate of 1,200 square feet including internal parking, either attached or detached. Units shall be at least 18 feet wide.

Potential layout of development



Height and massing guidelines

Residential elevations

Potential building materials

Elevations and Fenestration

The size, frequency and disposition of window openings within the wall contribute to a wall's primary visual characteristics, in addition to the profile of the building wall, its height, setbacks and scale. These guidelines, therefore, aim to control the proportion of window openings and their relationship to surrounding wall areas.

To reinforce the character of the site edge, it is deemed appropriate that the streetwalls of all buildings framing the site shall contain discrete openings within wall surfaces and avoid continuous horizontal strip windows or all glass facades.

This principle also applies to streetwalls framing other open spaces. This objective is achieved by controlling the percentage of openings within a streetwall type and by limiting the width of any particular opening to a total percentage of the length of the streetwall. Exceptions are only made for buildings or elements that form architectural features or land- marks to allow diversity in design.

The solid-to-void ratio is adjusted to reflect the variations in the wall types and their specific locations. The solid-to-void ratio shall fall between 50% and 75%. Fenestration shall reflect historic residential proportions.

Materials

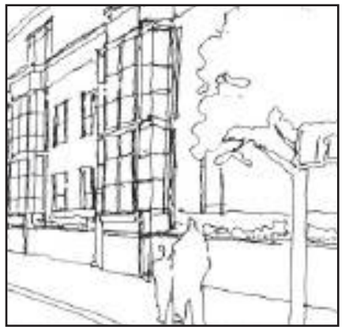
Guidelines on the use of materials are not an attempt to preclude the novel or the modern, but rather the guidelines are intended to inform the character of buildings on the site. In keeping with the overall context of AFRH-W, Chapel Woods materials such as stone, architectural reconstituted stone, stucco and brick are all considered appropriate.

Other materials such as highly reflective glazing, highly tinted glass and metal claddings are considered inappropriate particularly as the primary material for the building walls.

Building entrances

Balconies and Terraces

Ground level window sills, raised above people in the street



Bay windows

Architectural Features

Various architectural features add to the character and appearance of buildings, and the guidelines make provision for them. Some elements may be used to provide amenity and privacy for the residents, whereas others may be simply for the enrichment of the streetscape. These are, therefore, left to the discretion of individual architects. The guidelines ensure that, where such elements are provided, they will be effective.

Building Entrances

Building entrances are defined where planting or a setback zone is incorporated into the building frontage design. This setback zone can accommodate entry steps or platforms. Shelter roofs will not project over sidewalks.

Ground Floor Windows

Ground floor windows adjacent to public pedestrian pavements or along open setback areas adjacent to such pavements must be designed to ensure privacy within the dwelling. Sill heights relative to exterior grade are to be above eye level.

Balconies and Terraces

Although not required, terraces and balconies will be permitted and encouraged in all residential buildings. Terraces at ground level must be screened for privacy. Balconies and terraces above ground level shall be contained within the building volume and, to ensure usefulness, shall have a minimum depth of 5 feet and a minimum with of 8 feet.

Bay Windows, Appurtenances, and Terraces

All bay windows, appurtenances, and terraces that project past the building envelope must be more than a single story in height or occur on more than a single story.

Bay windows are also to be encouraged in residential buildings. Those located at or near ground level must be designed to ensure internal privacy. Sill heights relative to exterior grade are to below eye level, unless fronting onto private areas.

Foundations

Exposed foundations are not allowed. Buildings shall utilize finished materials to grade level.

Roofs

Flat roofs are acceptable. Slate, tile, and/or standing seam metal roofing, and green roofs are highly recommended.

Mechanical Equipment

Building designs shall provide MEP equipment in the basement and within the building envelope.

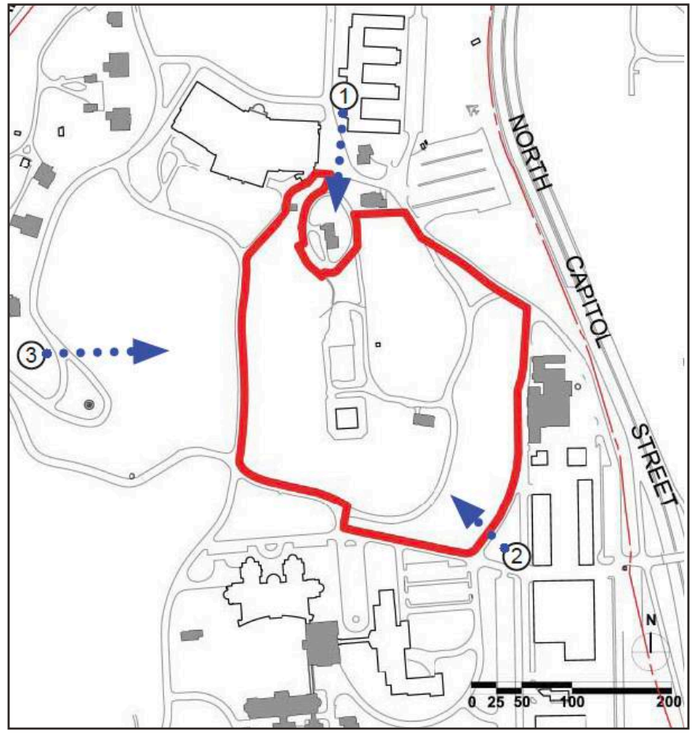
AFRH Chapel Woods - Landscape Guidelines

Topography and Views

New construction shall enhance historic views from and into the Chapel Woods Sub-zone to the extent possible. In particular, the view of new construction from the north side of Rose Chapel shall be limited.

Rose Chapel


Rose Chapel with limited visibility of proposed development



The picturesque Victorian-era Gothic-Romanesque Revival-style Rose Chapel for which the woods are named is situated on a ridge, shielded on three sides by mature trees.

A small stand of trees is located to the west of the chapel, while the two woods, separated by the ridge that extends due south from the Rose Chapel, are classified by two vegetative types. To the west of the ridge is an oak-hickory forest stand that represents the native forest that once covered the entire Washington, DC area. Views here are almost entirely blocked by dense vegetation of these adjacent woods, and the only way to penetrate this stand is through a single walking path along the western side of the slope. To the east is

a savannah-like oak-hickory stand of trees. Although the canopy trees are the same species as the stand to the west, the understory has been completely cleared, offering views through the tree trunks to the rest of the Home beyond.

Open Space

Unlike the North-Northeast Sub-zone, the terms “open space” and “undeveloped land” are not synonymous when applied to the Chapel Woods. Although most of the Chapel Woods could be considered undeveloped land (those areas not occupied by structures), only the open space (those areas not occupied by structures or trees) shall be considered developable land. Along the ridge dividing the two forest types, a parking lot was installed to serve the auto repair shop on the south end of the slope. Locating housing on the parking lot site and varying the finished floor elevation of each unit to accommodate existing topography grades will allow residences in the woods while creating minimal disturbance to the surrounding forest. The remaining undeveloped area (the forested portions) must be conserved as a natural area.

When developing this environmentally and visually sensitive site, great care must be taken to ensure an adequate vegetative buffer between new development and the Rose Chapel. Height limits have been set to ensure that these new buildings will not be visible above over the tops of the existing forest stand.

As for the surrounding forested areas, AFRH will put in place a maintenance plan to ensure the long-term viability of these natural stands. The western forest stand is in relatively good health, with an ample number of young understory trees ready to take the place of mature canopy trees once they die. Only occasional trail maintenance and removal of invasive species is necessary here. The savannah to the east, however, is close to reaching its mature state. In order to sustain this stand, an infill program of younger trees shall have to be initiated to replace the mature canopy trees as they die off. Additionally, mowing in this area shall be reduced to twice a year to allow leaf litter to accumulate and biodegrade on the forest floor, releasing valuable nutrients to the existing tree roots.

Treescape

Tree canopies and vegetative buffers throughout the zone shall be preserved and enhanced. In places where thinning of the canopy or buffer plantings has occurred, reforestation with similar species shall be introduced to supplement existing plantings, thereby reinforcing the vegetative edge and strengthening the character of bordering open spaces. Invasive plant species shall be removed on a regular basis to prevent damaging overgrowth.

Foundation Plantings

Because of the forested nature of this area, foundation plantings are not appropriate around buildings in this sub-zone.

Lighting

To maintain the secluded character of Chapel Woods, as little attention as possible shall be called to this small enclave of residential development. Therefore, streetlights shall be kept to the minimum required to safely convey pedestrians and vehicles to and from these residences.

Commemorative Objects and Sculpture

Within Chapel Woods Sub-zone there is a single commemorative object: the Henry Wilson Monument. New commemorative objects, consistent with the military theme of the Home, shall only be placed within this sub-zone if thorough consideration of the placement has been conducted and it is determined that this is the most suitable locale for the particular object.

Site Materials

Materials used here shall be consistent with those used within the rest of the Home: asphalt paving with granite curbs and, where necessary, brick paths and concrete sidewalks.

Trees removed during construction shall be replanted on a one-to-one basis with the same or similar species to ensure views to this new development are screened.

AFRH Chapel Woods - Signage Guidelines

Development in the Chapel Woods Sub-zone will primarily be low density residential within a heavily wooded, natural setting. Signage shall be kept to a minimum to reduce the impact on the natural surroundings. Whenever possible, building mounted signs shall be used in place of pole mounted panels.

Sign panels shall be dark with light text so that the sign panel and structure will recede while maintaining a legible message.

Categories of signage may include the following:

- Parking identification signs
- Primary building identification signs
- Secondary building identification signs
- Pedestrian directional signs

See AFRH Overall Signage Guidelines for typology, letter spacing, symbols, types, and colors.

Signs are scaled appropriately and integrated with the natural setting.

The use of building mounted signs in place of freestanding signs is encouraged.

AFRH Zone - Golf Course

Overview

New development in the Golf Course Sub-zone is intended primarily for AFRH's use. New development shall respect and reinforce the existing historic resources and the bucolic arrangement of this zone.

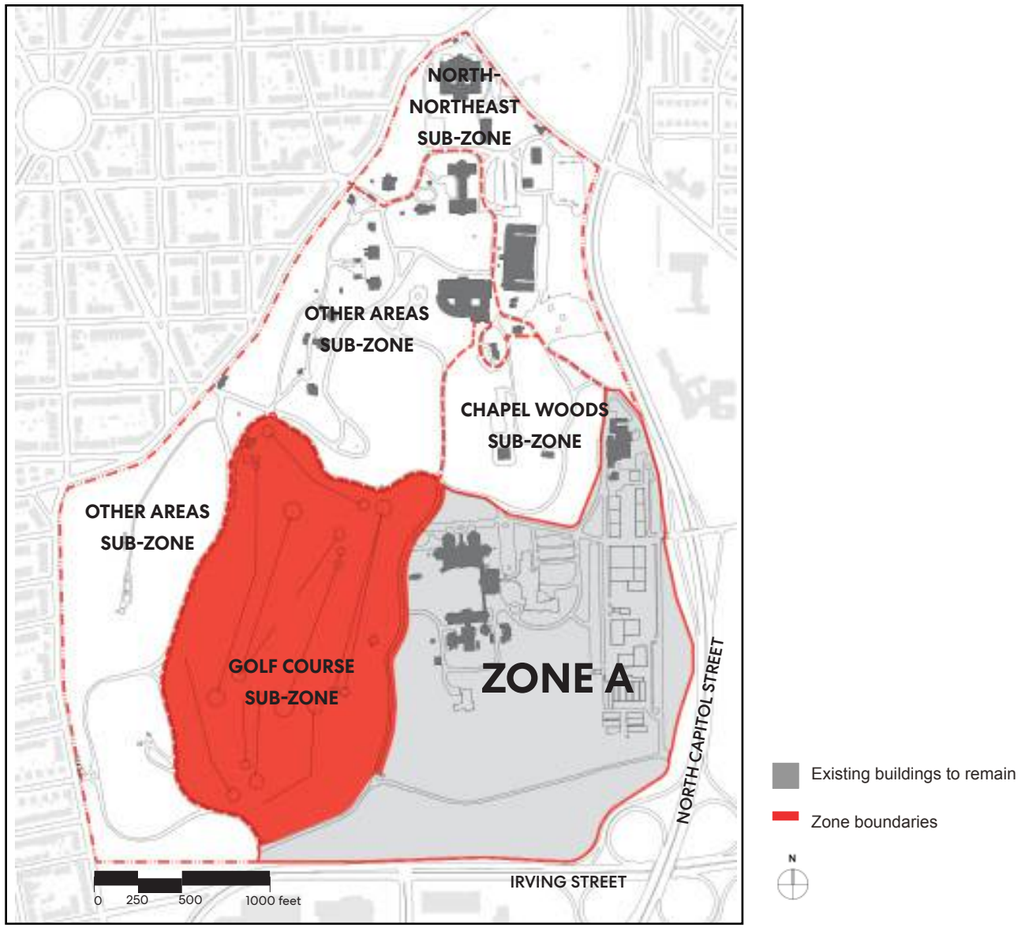
The maximum allowable gross area for new development in Golf Course Sub-zone is 6,000 square feet.

Primary Use Patterns

The envisioned general character for the Golf Course Sub- zone is in keeping with the existing setting of the AFRH Zone. A replacement club house (3,000 square feet) and maintenance building (3,000 square feet) are planned for the site, as are two replacement golf holes to replace two holes that will be eliminated from Zone A. The golf course dates from outside the period of significance and is therefore not a historic resource.

Conceptual Intent

Enhancements and modifications to golf tee locations, open spaces, and perimeter street are to be in keeping with the bucolic and picturesque character the Home. The golf maintenance building and club house shall be sited in a manner that reflects the landscape, topography, and natural character of the site.



Golf Course Sub-zone

Historic Resources

Contributing Resources in the Golf Course Sub-zone are found on the map below.

Zone boundary
Central Channel present by 1914
Culvert, Arnold Drive present by 1877
Location of the pre-1870s building cluster present by 1870
Open Stand present by 1842
Pershing Drive South Street Trees present by 1873
Pershing Drive West Street Trees present by 1873
Retaining Wall present by 1867 c.
Contributing buildings
Non-contributing buildings

Contributing Resources in the Golf Course Sub-zone

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Golf Course Sub-zone:

Central Channel (1914)

The Central Channel runs from 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 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.

Culvert, Arnold Drive (1877)

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.

Open Stand (by 1842)

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.

Pershing Drive South Street Trees (by 1873)

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.”

Pershing Drive West Street Trees (by 1873)

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. How- ever, 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.

Retaining Wall (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.”

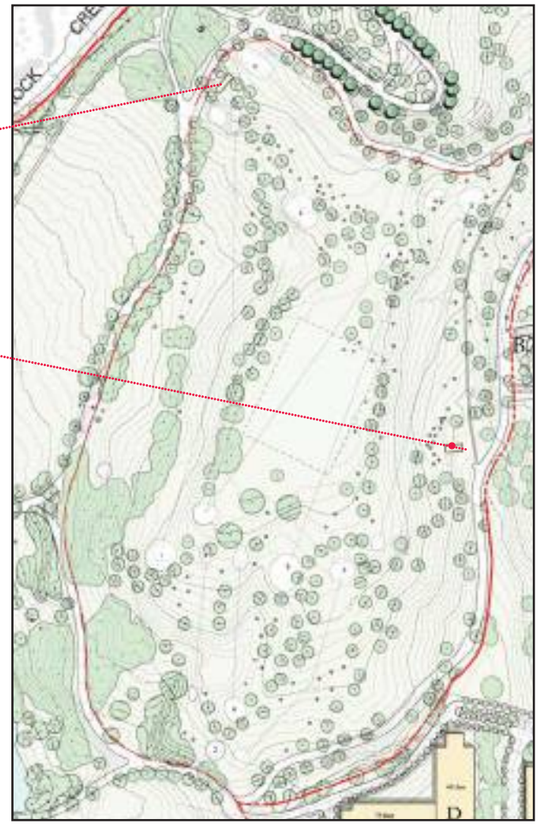
Toilet Building: Building 48 (1934)

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 map 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.

Built Form and Course Modifications

New golf clubhouse

New golf maintenance building



The existing tree line on Pershing Drive (1873 c.)

AFRH Golf Course - Landscape Guidelines

Topography and Views

While the existing golf course is not a Contributing Resource in and of itself, the fact that it has remained open space since the Period of Significance (1842-1951) is a major reason so many of the historic views within the Home are still intact. The golf course will remain in place, preserving the picturesque character of the Home and allowing those historic views to remain.

Open Space

The golf course will remain as open space, and the proposed service building replacements will be of minimum size and sited at the edges of the course so as to maintain the largest open area possible.

Treescape

Tree canopies and vegetative buffers throughout the zone shall be preserved and enhanced. In places where thinning of the canopy or buffer plantings has occurred, reforestation with similar species shall be introduced to supplement existing plantings, thereby reinforcing the vegetative edge and strengthening the character of bordering open spaces. Invasive plant species shall be removed on a regular basis to prevent damaging overgrowth.

Foundation Plantings and Trees

Service buildings proposed for development constructed within the Golf Course Sub-zone area shall be surrounded by foundation plantings to create a transition from the open pastoral setting of the course to the structure. Species shall be in keeping with existing foundation plantings at the Home. Native plant material shall be used in foundation plantings. A mixture of both evergreen and deciduous plants is recommended. Plants that require minimal pruning are preferred.

Streetscape

Within the Golf Course Sub-zone, the existing streetscape language shall be preserved to reinforce the picturesque character of the grounds.

Lighting

Street lights shall be the primary source of illumination for the golf course at night, especially considering it is not intended to be used after dark. Light fixtures shall be consistent with those used throughout the Home.

Site Materials

Materials used here shall be consistent with those used throughout the rest of the Home: asphalt paving with granite curbs and, where necessary, brick pathways, and concrete sidewalks. Trees removed during construction shall be replanted on a one-to-one basis.

AFRH Golf Course - Signage Guidelines

Signage in the Golf Course Sub-zone will be in keeping with the overall AFRH site character. The use of natural materials is also encouraged in place of traditional signs to maintain the integrity of the course and reduce sign clutter.

A new clubhouse is planned that will require identification signs. Regulatory signage may also be required for controlling parking and providing rules and regulations.

Categories of signage may include the following:

- Parking identification signs
- Clubhouse building identification signs
- Maintenance building identification signs
- Pedestrian directional signs
- Regulatory signs
- Golf course information signs

See AFRH Overall Signage Guidelines for typology, letter spacing, symbols, types, and colors.

The use of natural materials is encouraged to maintain the natural setting of the golf course and reduce sign clutter.

Regulatory signage shall be discrete with dark panels and light text.

Building identification hierarchy - freestanding type.

AFRH Zone - Other Areas

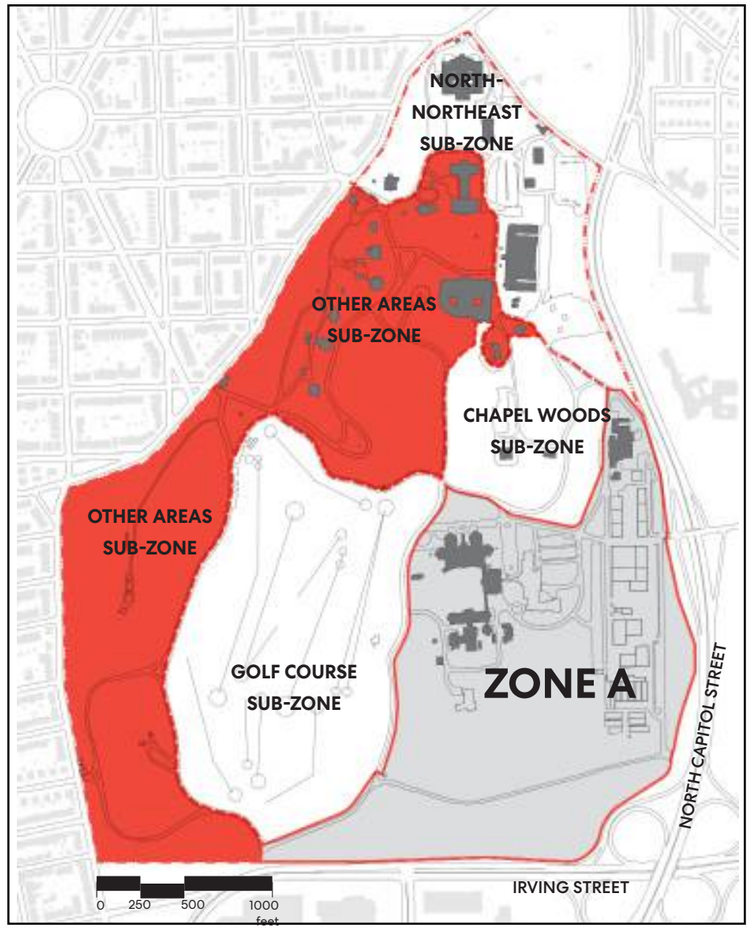
Overview

The Other Areas Sub-zone contains most of the Contributing Resources found on AFRH-W. It includes Quarters' Woods, the Lakes, and the historic core of AFRH-W, the property's earliest and most significant buildings, including the locally and nationally designated historic sites and resources:

- US Soldiers' Home National Historic Site (District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites)
- Soldiers' Home, Main Building/Sherman Building (District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites)
- Lincoln Cottage (District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites)
- United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Register Historic District
- United States Soldier's Home National Historic Landmark
- President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument

Primary Use Pattern

The Other Areas Sub-zone will not be developed further in any significant way, and buildings in this sub-zone will continue to be used to support AFRH and as a historic site, the President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument.



Other Areas Sub-zone

Conceptual Intent

If limited enhancements and/ or modifications to the land- scape, foundation plantings, and streetscape are made, then they are to be in keeping with the bucolic and the picturesque character the Home.

Historic Resources

Identified built resources in this sub-zone include buildings, paths, roads, walls fences and other structures and objects. Cultural landscape features include cultivated fields, designed plantings, forests, open land, ponds, springs, streams, and tree lines. Any changes to this sub-zone must respect contributing buildings and landscaped areas and features identified in the diagram.

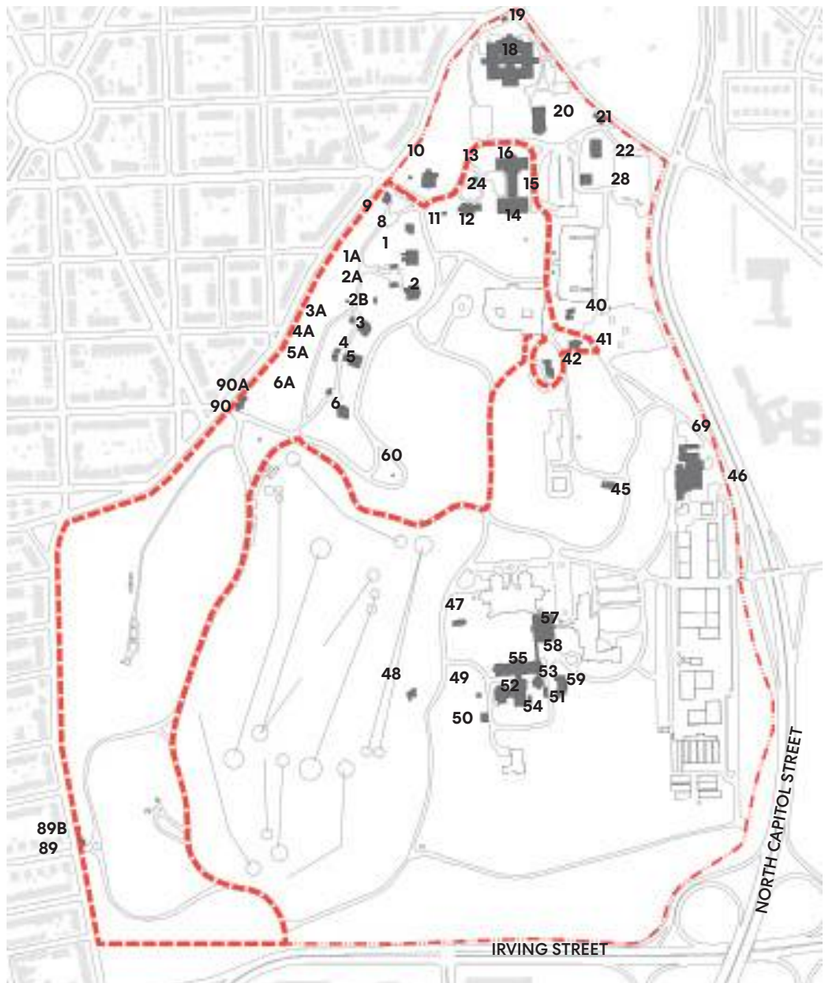
Zone boundary

List of contributing resources (excluding structures):

1. Alfalfa Fields, Community Gardens present by 1851
2. Brass Guns, Sherman Building placed by 1901
3. Bridge, Granite present by 1871 c.
4. Bridge, Iron and Sandstone present by 1876
5. Chapel Foundation Plantings present by 1871 c.
6. Civil War Howitzers (I) placed 1870
7. Civil War Howitzers (II) placed 1870
8. Civil War Howitzers (III) placed 1870
9. Civil War Howitzers (IV) placed 1870
10. Culverts, Marshall Drive East present by 1870
11. Culverts, Marshall Drive West present by 1878
12. Deciduous Forest present by 1873
13. Drinking Fountain in Building 66 present by 1940 c.
14. Eagle Gate Plantings present by 1873 c.
15. Eagle Gate present by 1876 c.
16. Enclosed Pasture present by 1842
17. Entry Drive Street Trees present by 1876 c.
18. Fence, Iron and Masonry present by 1876
19. Fence, Iron present by 1899
20. Gazebo present by 1873
21. Henry Wilson Monument present by 1878
22. Hitching Posts present by 1871 c.
23. Lake Circle present by 1873
24. Lake Designated Woodlands present by 1870 c.
25. Lake Mary Barnes present by 1869
26. Lake Nina Island 1 present by 1870 c.
27. Lake Nina Island 2 present by 1870 c.
28. Lake Nina present by 1870
29. Lakes Outfill Drainage Ditch present by 1871 c.
30. Lakes Water Tap present by 1890 c.
31. Lamp Posts present by 1870 c.
32. Lincoln Cottage Grounds present by 1842 c.
33. Lincoln Cottage/ Sherman Building Buffer present by 1860 c.
34. MacArthur Drive Street Trees present by 1873 c.
35. Meadow present by 1842
36. Natural Spring
37. Open Stand present by 1842
38. Park Road Gate present by 1869 c.
39. Pershing Drive present by 1869
40. Pershing Drive South Street Trees present by 1873
41. Pershing Drive West Street Trees present by 1873
42. Quarter's Foundation Plantings present by 1857 c.
43. Quarter's Woods present by 1842
44. Randolf Street Gate present by 1876
45. Retaining Wall, Secondary present after 1903
46. Scott Statue Grove present by 1944
47. Sluice present by 1869 c.
48. Sundial (Scott Building) present by 1860 c.
49. Sundial (Sherman Building) present by 1870 c.
50. Tree Cluster, Evergreens present by 1873
51. West Drain and Irrigation Channel present by 1875

Contributing Resources (excluding structures) in the Other Areas Sub-zone

The plans below locate the Contributing Resources found in the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone. The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:



Zone boundary

List of contributing structures:

1	Quarters 1
1A	Garage 1A
2	Quarters 2
2A	Garage 2A
2B	Toolhouse
3	Quarters 3
3A	Garage 3A
4	Quarters 4
4A	Garage 4A
5	Quarters 5
5A	Garage 5A
6	Quarters 6
6A	Garage 6A
8	Admissions Building
9	Eagle Gate House
11	Bandstand
12	Lincoln Cottage
13	Water Tower
14	Sherman Building
15	Sherman Building Annex
16	Sherman Building North
24	Gazebo
41	Quarters 41
42	Rose Chapel
46	Heating Plant
60	Scott Statue
69	Storage Contamination Building
89	Quarters 89
89B	Storage Shed
90	Quarters 90
90A	Garage 90A

Contributing Structures in the Other Areas Sub-zone

Admissions Building: Building 8 (1871)

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.

Alfalfa Fields/Community Garden (by 1851)

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.

Bandstand: Building 11 (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). It was moved sometime between 1903 and 1910 to its current location.

Brass Guns, Sherman Building Main Entrance (Placed 1901)

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.

Bridge, Granite (1871 c.)

This three-span arch bridge is constructed of rusticated stone with a lion's head key- stone, 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.

Bridge, Iron and Sandstone (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.

Chapel Foundation Plantings (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.

Civil War Howitzers (I), Lincoln Cottage (Placed 1870, 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).

Civil War Howitzers (II), Scott Statue (Placed: 1870, 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 Win- field 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.

Civil War Howitzers (III), Scott Building (Placed: 1870, 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.

Civil War Howitzers (IV), Sheridan Building (Placed: 1870, 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 Green- wood and are stamped "M. Greenwood. Cincinnati. O."

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:

Culvert, Marshall Drive East (1870)

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.

Culverts, Marshall Drive West (1878)

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.

Deciduous Forest (1870 c.)

Surrounding the Lakes are several patches of forest making up the resource identified as Forest 6. All but one of these wooded areas are present on historic maps by 1873. The northeast patch of woods, east of Pershing Drive, is present by 1910. Forested areas, both natural and designed, were critical elements in the 19th-century picturesque landscape. They served to provide a pleasing and romantic aesthetic contrast between open land and built areas, reflecting the 19th-century century dichotomy of civilization versus nature.

Drinking Fountain in Building 66 (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.

Eagle Gate (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.

Eagle Gate House: Building 9 (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.

Eagle Gate Plantings (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 occidentalis) 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.

Enclosed Pasture (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.

Entry Drive Trees (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).

Fence, Iron (1899)

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 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 earlier masonry and iron fence along the northwest and northeast property lines form an intact western boundary.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:

Fence, Iron and Masonry (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 north- western 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.

Garage: Building 1A (1854)

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.

Garage: Building 2A (1854)

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.

Garage: Building 3A (1907)

This building is consistent with civilian garages constructed in suburban areas around Washington, D.C. from 1905-1935. 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 in American households.

Garages: Buildings 4A and 5A (1871, Alterations: c. 1920)

These rectangular wood-frame buildings are a pair of outbuildings constructed as carriage houses for the adjacent twin dwellings (Buildings 4 and 5). Constructed on concrete and brick foundations, that have been parged, the one-story structures have front-gabled roofs with ogee-molded boxed cornice and returns. The north elevations are fenestrated with a roll-up garage doors and single-leaf entry openings. There are a pair of 6/6 double- hung wood-sash windows in the south elevations. Clad with vinyl siding with asphalt-shingled roofs, portions of the original wood shingling on the roofs are visible. The interiors are finished in beaded board paneling on the walls and ceiling. In the early twentieth century, the buildings were converted into use as a garage.

Garage: Building 6A (1907)

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.

Garage: Building 90A (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.

Gazebo: Building 24 (1873, Moved: 1982, Upgrade: 1983, Moved: 2007)

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 land- scape 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.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:

Henry Wilson Monument (1878)

In February 1878, the Board received a request from an association of army enlisted men to erect, “a monument to the memory” of the late US 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 -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 1873-1875 (he died in office) under Ulysses S. Grant; he is buried in Natick, Massachusetts. The monument reads “Henry Wilson The Soldier’s Friend.”

Hitching Posts (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.

Lake Circle (1869)

Lakes Circle is located in the southwest corner of the Home’s property, curving around Lake Mary Barnes and the Lower Lake and merging with Pershing Drive to the east. 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.

Lake Designed Woodland (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 Japanese Yew (Taxus cuspidata).

Lake Mary Barnes (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.

Lake Nina (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.

Lake Nina Island 1 (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.

Lake Nina Island 2 (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.

Lakes Outfill Drainage Ditch (1871)

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.

Lakes Water Tap (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.

Lamp Post, Lincoln Cottage Grounds (1870 c.)

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 posts and other 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.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:

Lincoln Cottage Archeological Site

Historic maps indicate the existence of numerous buildings originally associated with George W. Riggs, Jr.'s estate built near Rock Creek Church 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, who were charged with the protection of Abraham Lincoln, encamped at the Home, presumably around Lincoln Cottage. Also, 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.

Lincoln Cottage: Building 12 (1842, Restoration: 2005-2006)

This two-and-a-half-story building is illustrative of the Gothic Revival style, which was popular from 1840-1890, with wood detailing, open gables adorned with sawn barge-board 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, in part, 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 has undergone preservation by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and will open to the public as a museum.

Lincoln Cottage Grounds (1842 c.)

The land immediately surrounding the Lincoln Cottage has been a manicured yard, dot- ted 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.

Lincoln Cottage/Sherman Building Buffer (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 (Building12) 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).

MacArthur Drive Street Trees (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.

Meadow (by 1842)

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 US 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.

Natural Spring

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.

Open Stand (by 1842)

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.

Park Road Gate (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 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.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:

Pershing Drive (1873)

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.

Pershing Drive South Street Trees (by 1873)

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."

Pershing Drive West Street Trees (by 1873)

Originally shown as a hedgerow dividing agricultural fields, this double row of trees appears in maps as early as 1873. 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.

Quarters 1: Building 1 (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 ap- pointed" 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 deco- rations. 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.

Quarters 2: Building 2 (1854, Renovation)

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.

Quarters 3: Building 3 (1907, Alterations: Renovation, 1983)

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.

Quarters 4 and 5: Building 4 and 5 (1870)

This building was constructed to accommodate two residences, and continues to function as such to the present day. 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.

Quarters 6: Building 6 (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.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:

Quarters 41: Building 41 (1914)

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 shallers and a corbelled cap. The primary elevation is obscured by a full-width screened porch supported by square posts.

Quarters 89: Building 89 (after 1869, Alterations: 1900s)

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.

Quarters 90: Building 90 (1860, Alterations: c. 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.

Quarters’ Foundation Plantings (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 human scale around the houses. Portion of these plantings are included in the preservation designations for Quarters 1 and 2.

Quarters’ Woods (by 1842)

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.

Randolph Street Gate (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.

Retaining Walls, Secondary (after 1903)

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.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:

Roads (multiple)

Roads have played an essential role in the development of the AFRH-W property since its establishment in 1851. Most of the original nineteenth-century roads as laid out in the 1860s and 1870s under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners are intact at the AFRH-W site. These meandering, curvilinear roads are reflective of the late-nineteenth century picturesque aesthetic of park and suburban landscape design of the period. The historic roads at AFRH-W are a major, character-defining feature of the site. Retention of intact historic roads is essential to maintaining the historic character of the AFRH-W Historic District. Contributing roads in the core AFRH property include: Anderson Circle (1867 pre), Driveway for Quarters 1 and 2 (1903 pre), Driveway for Rose Chapel (1903 pre), Eisenhower Drive (1867), LakeCircle (1869), Lincoln Drive (1877), Lower Service Drive (1903 pre), MacArthur Drive (1867), Marshall Drive (1867), Old Chapel Circle (1870 c.), Scott Statue Circle (1944), Upper Hospital Road (1867), and Upper Service Drive (1903 pre).

Rose Chapel: Building 42 (1870)

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.

Scott Statue: Building 60 (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.

Scott Statue Grove (by 1944)

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 path- way/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 US Capitol, which Scott, himself, is staring at.

Sherman Building: Building 14 (1852)

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.

Sherman Building Annex: Building 15 (1869, Alterations: 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.

Sherman Building North: Building 16 (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.

Sluice (1869 c.)

The stone sluice that served as an outlet and dam for Lake Mary Barnes is paved in concrete with slate coping.

Storage Shed: Building 89B (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.

The following Contributing Resources are found within the AFRH Other Areas Sub-zone:

Sundial, Scott Building (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.

Sundial, Sherman Building (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.

Tool House: Building 2B (1852)

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.

Topography (Alterations: 1940; 1961)

The Home took advantage of the high points throughout the site, developing the ridges and plateaus. The steep slopes 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). The topography of the land between Pershing Drive and the current southern boundary of the Home was altered in 1961 with the transfer of excavated soil from the VA Hospital construction site.

Tree Clusters, Evergreens (1873)

First appearing in maps in 1873, these groupings of evergreens serve as focal points within the expansive grassland. Historically, they served as intermediate points of reference for vistas from the Lincoln Cottage (Building 12) to the US Capitol.

Urns (by 1900)

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 relocation throughout the campus, the urns continue to serve as an ornamental feature and represent the landscaping efforts in the late-nineteenth century.

Water Tower: Building 13 (1893, Alterations: 1942)

Construction of a 50,000-gallon capacity iron tank coincided with the connection of the Home to DC'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 DC'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.

West Drain and Irrigation Channel (1875)

The drain/channel runs along the western portion of the Home, 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. By 1914, the entire path is identified as a paved drain.

AFRH Other Areas - Landscape Guidelines

Topography and Views

This sub-zone, which is not intended to receive new development, shall be preserved both in terms of views into and from the sub-zone. Prominent vantage points such as Scott Statue have been taken into account when developing the Master Plan so that new construction will be designed in such a way as to allow existing significant views to remain intact.

Open Space

Open spaces in this sub-zone shall be preserved and rehabilitated to their character during the Period of Significance. The Lakes, for example, shall remain a picturesque area buffered on all sides by plantings to serve as an isolated oasis for passive recreation. Potential locations for new trees will be specified in a landscape plan that AFRH has committed to undertake.

Treescape

Tree canopies and vegetative buffers throughout the zone shall be preserved and enhanced. In places where thinning of the canopy or buffer plantings has occurred, reforestation with similar species shall be introduced to supplement existing plantings, thereby reinforcing the vegetative edge and strengthening the character of bordering open spaces. Invasive plant species shall be removed on a regular basis to prevent damaging overgrowth.

Foundation Plantings

Most of the structures throughout this portion of the Home are single family houses; foundation plantings here serve as a buffer between the house and the street and may remain intact. Investigation of historic plantings schemes can be used as the basis for restoring the foundation plantings areas surrounding the houses and shall remain intact.

Streetscape

Within these areas, which are designated to remain largely intact; the existing streetscape language shall be preserved to reinforce the picturesque character of the grounds. Particularly along South Pershing Drive, the existing cadence of street trees shall be rehabilitated by infilling where trees have died or been removed for construction.

Newly planted trees shall match the species of the existing trees.

Lighting

In addition to the lamp posts used consistently throughout the Home, lighting shall be used to highlight pedestrian crossings.

Site Materials

Materials used here shall be consistent with those used within the rest of the Home: asphalt paving with granite curbs with brick gutters and, where necessary, concrete sidewalks, and brick pathways.