



Potomac Hill

Campus Preservation, Design, and
Development Guidelines (FINAL)

July 2015

This page intentionally left blank.



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
1.0 Introduction	4
1.1 Purpose	4
1.2 Regulations	4
1.3 Site Description	5
1.4 Significance	5
2.0 Standards & Guidelines	6
2.1 Site Development Standards	6
2.2 Building Treatment Standards	7
2.3 Additions & New Construction Standards	7
3.0 Character-Defining Features	8

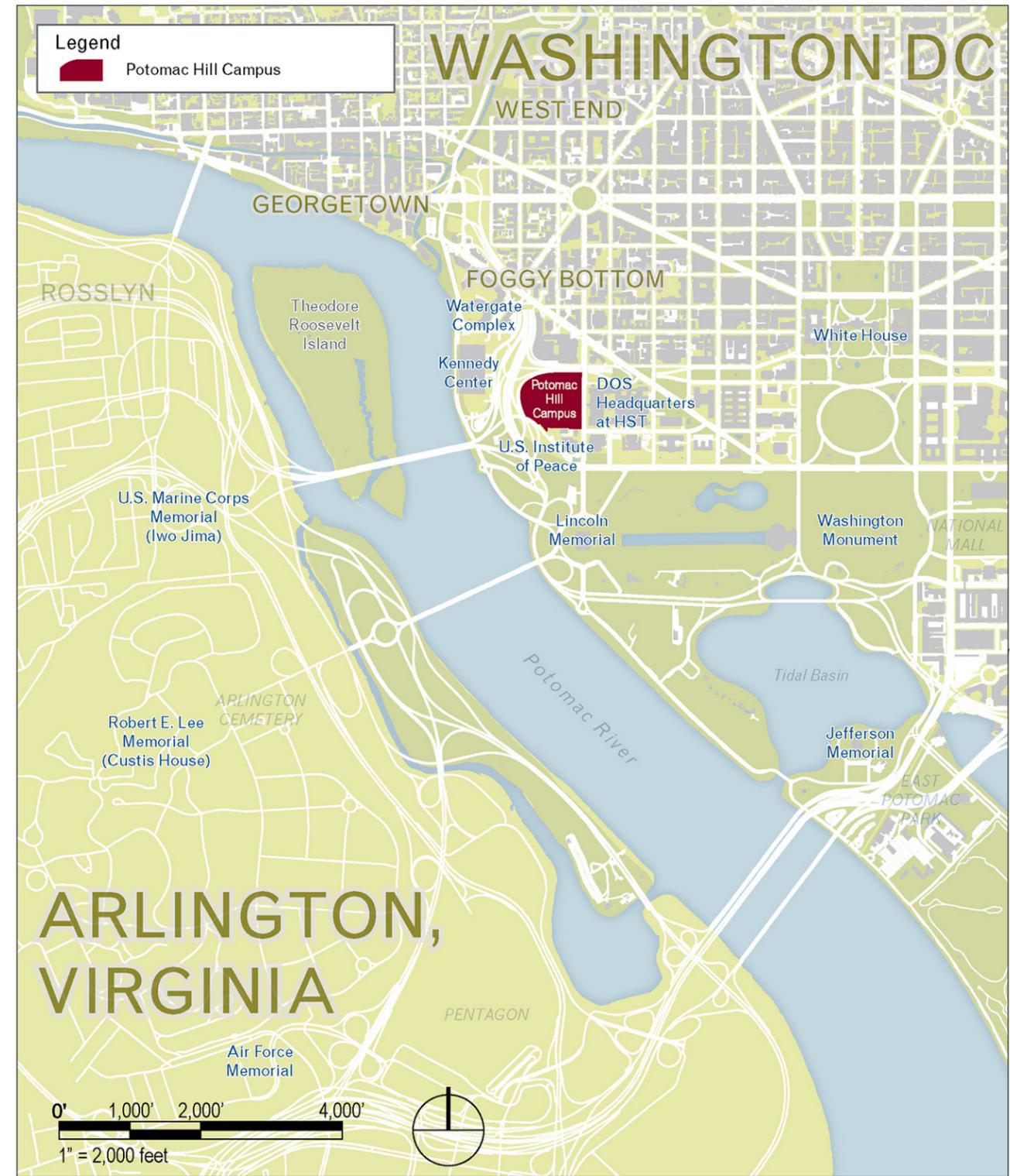
Executive Summary

On behalf of the United States General Services Administration (GSA) and the Department of State (DOS), the Goody Clancy Berger Joint Venture (GCB) completed Preservation, Design, and Development Guidelines for Potomac Hill in Washington, D.C., as part of the Potomac Hill Campus Master Plan (PHCMP).

GSA acquired the Potomac Hill site in 2012 in order to create a campus to house Department of State (DOS) operations near the DOS headquarters. The PHCMP will provide GSA and the DOS with a framework to guide the redevelopment of Potomac Hill into a unified campus that accommodates DOS's operations and security requirements and recognizes the site's historic character. The Preservation, Design, and Development Guidelines will be used to direct the future development of the Potomac Hill site and to assist in the preservation of historic resources and the overall historic character of the site to the extent possible within the purpose and need of the campus redevelopment.

Potomac Hill encompasses 11.8 acres near the intersection of 23rd and E streets NW in downtown Washington, D.C. The campus was historically divided into two areas, now referred to as Potomac Annex (or the Upper Campus) and Navy Hill (or the Lower Campus). The Old Naval Observatory (Building 2) on the Upper Campus was designated as an NHL on January 12, 1965 and listed in the NRHP on October 15, 1966 for its contribution to Naval and United States history. The two areas of Potomac Hill comprise a single National Register-eligible historic district known as Observatory Hill. A nomination form for the district will be completed during the preparation of the Master Plan.

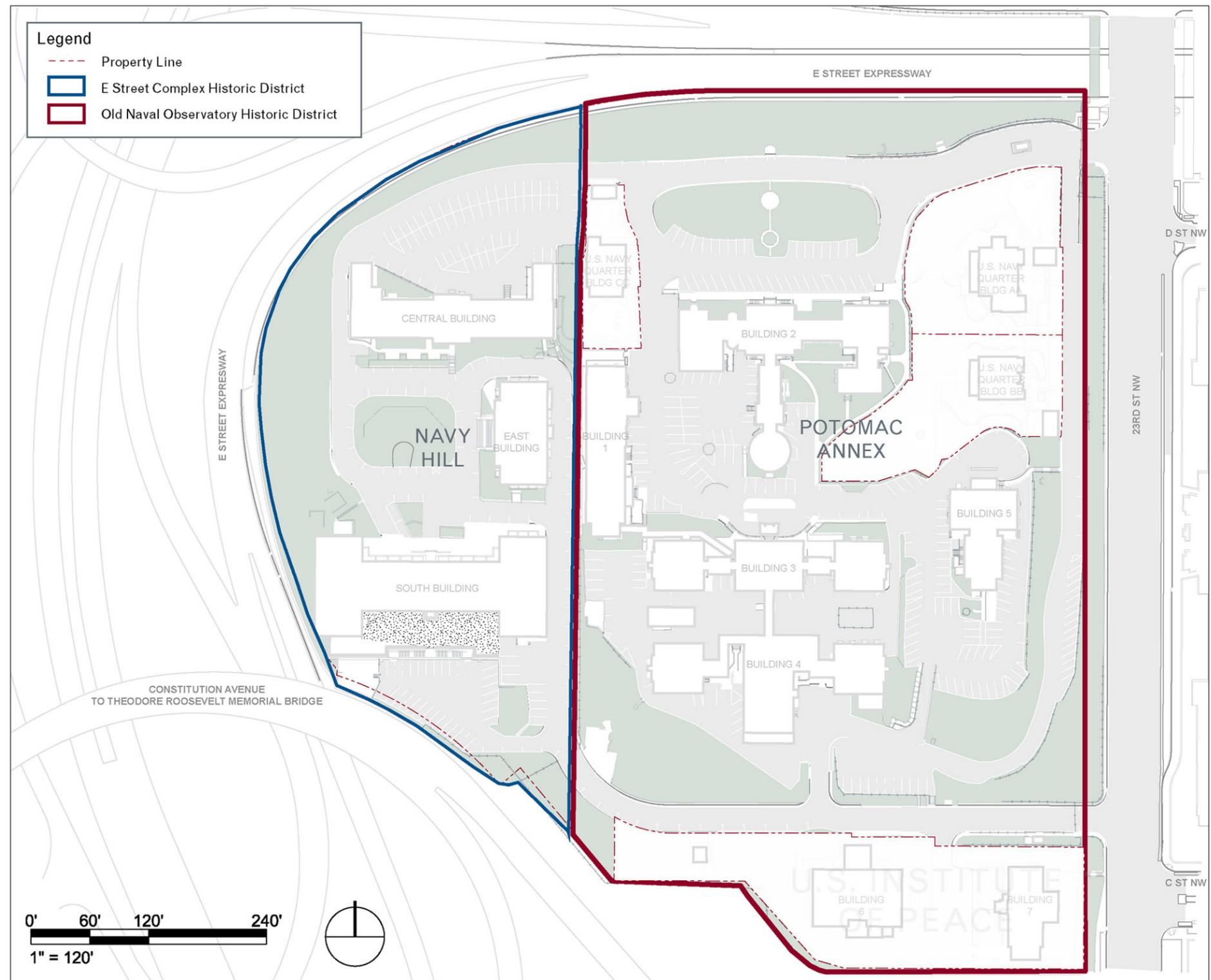
The Preservation, Design, and Development Guidelines are based on the Secretary of Interior's Standards to provide an outline for the design and review of the future rehabilitation of the existing buildings and landscape features as well as for the placement and design of new construction on the site.



Project Location Map

This document begins with an introduction with the purpose of the document, the regulations that guide the preservation of the site, a site description, and the historic significance of the Potomac Hill campus. Standards and Guidelines presented in this document specifically address site development, treatment of existing historic buildings, and new additions and construction. At the end of the document is a list of the character-defining features of the site and its historic buildings. These features are the visual aspects and physical features of a building that enable it to convey its historic identity and where possible, should be preserved.

These Preservation, Design, and Development Guidelines were prepared to assist in applying the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to the redevelopment of the Potomac Hill campus; consequently, they are not meant to give case-specific advice or address possible exceptions. The Preservation, Design, and Development Guidelines take into consideration and are intended to promote responsible preservation practices during the redevelopment of the Potomac Hill Campus. They are not intended to be used to make essential decisions concerning the preservation of specific buildings and landscape elements.



Study Area

Preservation, Design, and Development Guidelines

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

On behalf of the United States General Services Administration (GSA) and the Department of State (DOS), the Goody Clancy Berger Joint Venture (GCB) has completed Preservation, Design, and Development Guidelines for Potomac Hill as part of the Master Plan process. The purpose of this document is to guide the preservation of existing historic resources and the placement and design of new construction on the Potomac Hill campus. The guidelines were written to ensure that the redevelopment of the site respects the historic resources of the campus.

Currently GSA has custody of Potomac Hill and is proposing to develop the site for secure Federal office facilities for the DOS.

1.2 Regulations

As Federal agencies, GSA and DOS are subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470) of 1966. In accordance with this law, Federal agencies are required to promote, maintain and provide leadership in the preservation of our national heritage. Under the law, the head of each Federal agency must:

- Assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by the agency;
- Prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing buildings for purposes of carrying out agency responsibilities, the agency shall use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to the agency;

- Establish, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and for the protection of historic properties;
- Undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmark, and shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on an undertaking.

The law also outlines specific requirements for Federal agency preservation programs, including:

- Historic properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency are to be managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural values;
- Historic properties not under agency jurisdiction or control but potentially affected by agency actions are to be fully considered in agency planning;
- Agency preservation related activities are to be carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the private sector;
- Agency procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the Act are to be consistent with regulations issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and
- An agency may not grant assistance, a license or a permit to an applicant who damages or destroys historic property with the intent of avoiding the requirements of Section 106, unless specific circumstances warrant such assistance.

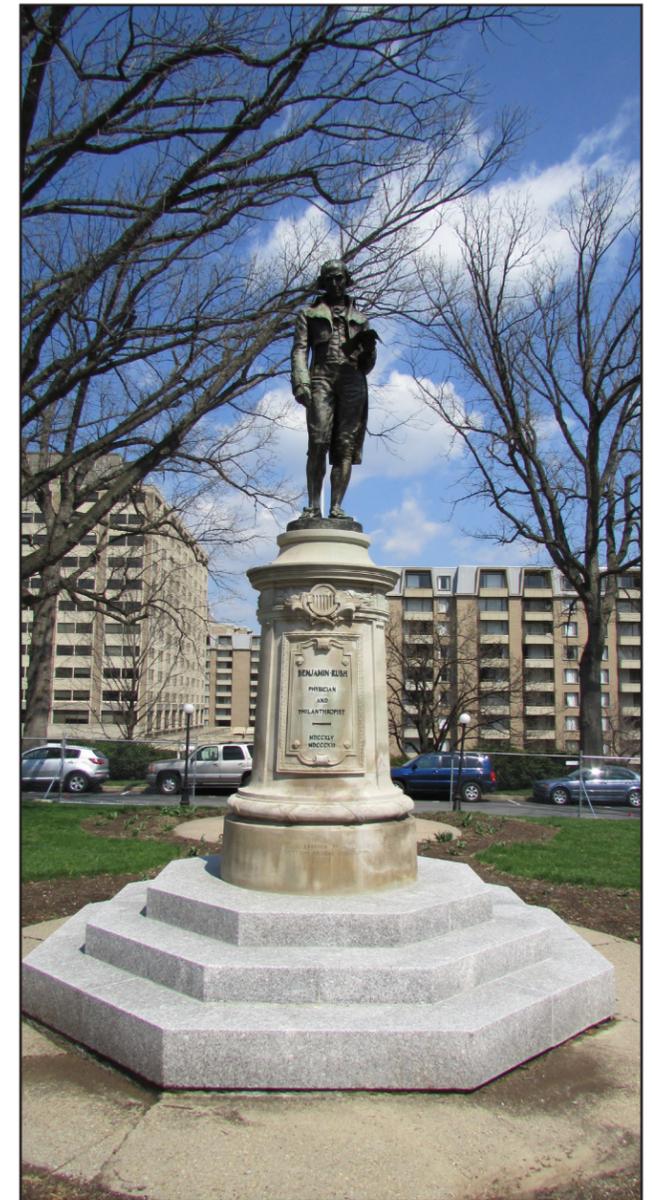
Since Building 2 is a National Historic Landmark, in accordance to the National Preservation Act, prior to the approval of any Federal undertaking which may directly and adversely affect any National Historic Landmark, GSA is required:

- To the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmark, and shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

To facilitate GSA's fulfillment of their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act, goals for site development have been established. It is GSA's intent that their development of the site will:

- Identify and preserve where possible the aspects of the property that contribute to its historic significance;
- Preserve and reuse the significant elements of the historic site;
- Treat the significant elements of the site in a manner that preserves their integrity;
- And minimize impacts to Building 2.

In an effort to meet these goals, GSA has and is continuing to conduct extensive work on the identification and evaluation of the historic resources within the Potomac Hill boundaries. Design & Development Guidelines will help ensure appropriate development procedures for the site.



Benjamin Rush Statue

1.3 Site Description

Potomac Hill is located in the Northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia on the highest elevation point in the L'Enfant-planned area of the District (Images 1.2 and 1.3). The study area includes both the Potomac Annex to the East and Navy Hill to the west. Land not held by GSA—Navy land including Quarters AA, BB, and CC and land transferred to the U.S. Institute of Peace, including Buildings 6 and 7—are not included in the study area. However, since these buildings are a part of the larger historic district, their location and overall design are influential to the guidelines.

The site's elevated topographic position is one of its defining features and was a critical factor in the selection of the site for an observatory. When designing the City of Washington, Pierre L'Enfant left the site open. The site encompasses a hill that overlooked the Potomac River and the mouth of the Tiber Creek (now filled). The hill rises to an elevation of 96 feet above mean sea level (amsl), higher than the reservations set aside for the President's House and the Capitol. The topography of the site made it an ideal site for a military fortification, especially as a defensive position against an attack from the British navy, a major threat to the new capital city in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Formal fortifications were never built, but the site had a continuous Navy presence from 1842 until 2012.

1.4 Significance

When the Old Naval Observatory was built on the Upper Campus of the Potomac Hill site in 1844, the surrounding grounds were largely undeveloped. The Observatory was sited prominently on a hill overlooking the confluence of Tiber Creek and the Potomac River. Because of its prominent position along the Potomac, the property was left open in the 1791 L'Enfant plan for Washington and was viewed as an ideal location for fortification or university. While occasional military encampments occupied the site, no fortifications were ever built. The Observatory operated at this 23rd Street site for most of the nineteenth century, but because of less than optimal conditions for astronomical observation and generally unhealthy conditions along the Potomac, a new Observatory was built at a new location along Massachusetts Avenue in 1891. Following the departure of the Observatory in 1893, the site was occupied by a series of Naval Medical institutions: the Museum of Hygiene, the Naval Medical School, and the Washington Naval Hospital (or Naval Medical School Hospital). Since the opening of National Naval Medical Center in 1942, and the transfer of the Naval Hospital and the Medical School to that facility, the former Observatory and grounds were tenanted by the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery until 2012 when it was transferred to GSA.

The west portion of Potomac Hill, now known as Navy Hill or the Lower Campus, remained mostly undeveloped until the turn of the twentieth century, when Congress appropriated funds for the construction of a new building for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service's (PH&MHS) Hygienic Laboratory. In March 1904 the laboratory moved to its newly completed building, later known as the North Building, and an additional laboratory building, the Central Building, was completed in 1920. After the transformation of the Hygienic Laboratory into the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 1930, two additional buildings, the South and the East

buildings, were constructed in 1933-1935. In 1938 the NIH vacated the Navy Hill complex and moved to its new Bethesda campus. At the onset of World War II, the newly established Coordinator of Information (COI) office, which soon after became the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) took over the complex. The OSS and later the CIA remained the primary occupants of the complex until 1961, when the agency moved to its new headquarters in Langley, Virginia. The complex continued to be used by the CIA until the complex came under the State Department control in 1987. It has since been used by the State Department as an annex.

The two areas that comprise Potomac Hill are part of a National Register-eligible historic district known as Observatory Hill. Observatory Hill encompasses a complex of federal government buildings sharing a prominent site overlooking the Potomac River in the northwest quadrant of Washington, D.C. The federal agencies and offices located here played a significant role in the history of the United States for more than 100 years, from 1844 to 1961. The district is eligible for listing in the National Register under criteria A, B, C, and D at the national, state and local levels of significance.



Old Naval Observatory (Building 2), n.d.



Naval Hospital and adjacent grounds, 1932

2.0 Standards and Guidelines

2.1 Site Development Standards

2.1.1 Site Development Standard 1

All site development work within the Potomac Hill boundaries will be designed and implemented by methods which preserve and protect the character defining features of the site, including the prominent hilltop topography, prime meridian axis, building placement patterns, views and vistas, and open spaces.

Guideline for the use of Site Development Standard 1:

To preserve and protect the character of the historic district, site development should be compatible with the historic resources of the Potomac Hill property. Development should:

- Establish building heights compatible with adjacent structures;
- Establish building massing that is compatible with existing building massing;
- Respect and maintain the historic placement of buildings around Building 2;
- Preserve spatial organization and contributing open space;
- Preserve contributing views and vistas;
- Preserve and maintain significant vegetation and its setting/location within the landscape; and
- Preserve and maintain the alignment of Building 2 to illustrate its historic role as the Prime Meridian.

2.1.2 Site Development Standard 2

All site development work within the Potomac Hill boundary will be designed and implemented to avoid known and potential archeological resources.

Guideline for the use of Site Development Standard 2:

There are areas within the Potomac Hill boundaries with a potential of encountering archeological resources if excavation is undertaken. Two techniques of avoiding archeological resources include:

- Selecting sites that are known not to have archeological resources; and
- Designing a project in a manner that minimizes ground penetration.

If neither of these options is feasible, a testing and, if appropriate, a recovery plan should be developed in consultation with DCHPO and executed prior to undertaking any work. The alternative to avoiding archeological resources is to mitigate the impact through excavation of the site. This would be undertaken by professional archeologists in accordance with a recovery plan accepted by the DCHPO.

2.1.3 Site Development Standard 3

All new security construction will be designed and implemented by methods which preserve and protect the character-defining features of the site, including building siting patterns, views and vistas, vegetation, and open spaces.

Guideline for the use of Site Development Standard 3:

New security construction may include guard booths, vehicle barriers, fencing, vehicle inspection structures, security cameras and lighting, and changes to existing gates and buildings. New security structures, such as guard booths and inspection stations, should be the minimum size possible and be compatible with existing contributing buildings and structures in scale, form,



Nineteenth-century depiction of the Naval Observatory

and materials. Security structures of all kinds, including vehicle and pedestrian barriers, screening structures, security fencing, ground clearing, etc., should be designed to preserve historic fabric, views and vistas, and spatial relationships of Potomac Hill. Security cameras, lighting, fencing and other equipment could be mounted on existing lampposts, but should not be mounted or anchored to the historic buildings. In the event that new structures are needed for such equipment, they should be designed to be sympathetic to the scale and materials in the areas in which they are located and be as unobtrusive as possible.

Necessary alterations to the wall along 23rd Street should follow the Secretary of Interior Standards. If additional openings are needed, they should be executed in a manner that will not involve the destruction of the entire wall.

The retaining wall that separates the Upper and Lower campuses is a contributing landscape feature as it visually and physically separates the two distinct areas of the campus. Development of the Potomac

Hill site should maintain and/or convey the retaining wall at this location.

2.1.4 Site Development Standard 4:

All new circulation will be designed and implemented in ways that preserve and protect the character-defining elements of the site, including buildings and building placement patterns, views and vistas, vegetation, and open spaces.

Guideline for the use of Site Development Standard 4:

New circulation routes on Potomac Hill should be designed and implemented to protect existing contributing resources and to be sympathetic in character and scale to their context. New circulation routes should maintain the character of the landscape in which they are located and not alter the prominence of the topography, the axial arrangement of Building 2, or the spatial placement of the buildings and/or open spaces.

2.2 Building Treatment Standards

2.2.1 Building Treatment Standard 1

Building 2, a NHL, will be rehabilitated following the Secretary of Interior Standards.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards are included for reference in Appendix A.

2.2.2 Building Treatment Standard 2

All work on historic buildings and structures will be undertaken in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

See Appendix A.

2.3 Additions & New Construction Standards

2.3.1 Additions & New Construction Standards 1

All new construction within Potomac Hill will be designed to be compatible with, but not duplicate the historic structures.

Guideline for the use of Additions and New Construction Standard 1:

To preserve the history of the site, the design of new construction should be representative of current architectural styles and techniques and not copy the historic details and ornamentation, but at the same time be compatible with the historic buildings. This is best accomplished by using contemporary design, style and details that are compatible with the scale, form and texture of the historic buildings.

In order to be compatible with the existing historic buildings, new construction design should focus on the primary architectural defining elements of the historic buildings and site, which are: scale, form, material, and texture.



Building 5

Scale

The proportion of a structure's bulk and mass in relationship to surrounding structures, as well as the relationship of the structure's size to the surrounding open space should be compatible with and sympathetic to the historic bulk, mass, and solid to void relationships of the existing buildings and site.

The following should be considered when designing new construction within Potomac Hill:

- New construction should recognize the importance of the height of the original buildings on the Potomac Hill Campus. New construction along the western and northern boundaries of the campus can serve as a higher backdrop for the campus.
- Additions to the historic buildings should be compatible with the existing size, scale, and proportion of the buildings. Additions should be placed at the secondary or tertiary elevations of the buildings.
- New construction should incorporate architectural materials and details that create scale and texture compatible with the historic buildings.

Form

The historic buildings of Potomac Hill are predominately simple, rectangular forms, with exception of Building 2. The general footprint and form of a new building should relate to the existing buildings.

Material

Material selection for new construction should consider the characteristics of adjacent historic buildings.

Roof Shape

The overall form and structural orientation of the roof, including the roof pitch and eave overhang, shape, pitch and materials of new construction, should relate to the roofs of neighboring buildings.

2.3.2 Additions & New Construction Standard 2

All additions and new construction within Potomac Hill will be designed to preserve the historic building fabric, landscape features, archeological features, views and vistas, and other character-defining elements.

Guideline for the use of Additions and New Construction Standard 2:

The siting of Building 2 was important to its use as an observatory as well as to its role as the prime meridian. Significant views to, from, and within the historic site should not be restricted or altered. Ways of preventing vista and view blockage include placement of new construction and landscape features in areas of the site not identified as a significant view or vista, maintaining the existing spacing between buildings and preserving existing open spaces.

Placement of additions or new construction must avoid potential archeological resources.



Central Building



South Building



East Building

3.0 Character-Defining Features of Existing Historic Buildings

3.1 Potomac Annex (Upper Campus)

Character-defining features are the visual aspects and physical features of a building that enable it to convey its historic identity.

Note: The character-defining features of buildings in the Upper Campus were identified in previously historic structures reports.

3.1.1 Building 1 Female Nurses' Quarters

3.1.1.1 Exterior

Rectangular Form/Massing

Roof

- Form
- Material (slate)
- Dormers
- Chimney
- Flashing (copper)

Masonry

- Brick
- Granite
- Cast stone

Windows

- Sash
- Frames

Wood elements

- Cornice
- Columns
- Balustrade

Copper leaders and down spouts

Entry porch (northeast and Southeast)

Entry Porch (southeast)

Sun porch (south)

3.1.1.2 Interior (Where extant)

Surgeon General's Office (former nurse's living room)

- Wood floors
- Baseboards
- Wall and ceiling finishes (plaster)
- Doors
- Dropped Ceiling Beams
- Stair Cases
- Moldings
- Sun Porches/Tongue-and-groove plank walls and ceilings

Entry Hall

- Original wall and ceiling finishes
- Dropped ceiling beams

Main Stairs

- Original wall and ceiling finishes (plaster)
- Hand rails

Corridors

- Double-loaded configuration
- Doors and Door Frames
- Baseboards
- Chair rails
- Picture moldings

Perimeter Walls (Inner surface of exterior wall)

- Window frames
 - Baseboards
 - Chair rails
 - Picture moldings
- Sun Porches
- Exposed brick
 - Exposed columns
 - Tongue-and-groove plank walls and ceilings

3.1.2 Building 2 Old Naval Observatory

3.1.2.1 Exterior

1844 Old Naval Observatory

Form/Massing

- Five-bay rectangular form with flanking wings

Roof

- Form (Hipped)
- Cornice and Frieze
- Observatory Dome

Masonry

- Brick

Main Entrance

- Cast Iron Railings
- Door Surround
- Transom

Windows

- Sash (Six-over-six wood sash)
- Tripartite Window (center bay, 2nd story)
- Decorative hoods and brackets
- Brick pilasters



Building 1



Building 2 (National Historic Landmark)



Building 3



23rd Street Retaining Wall

1847-1848 Superintendent's Residence and Connecting Hyphen

Form/Massing

- Two-story, three-bay rectangular form and two-story connecting hyphens

Roof

- Form (Hipped)
- Cornice and Frieze

Masonry

- Brick

Entrances

- Door Surround
- Transom
- Cast Iron Railings

Windows

- Sash (Six-over-three wood sash)
- Sash (Hyphen: Six-over-six wood sash)
- Arched Windows (2nd story hyphen)
- Sash (2nd Story hyphen, four-over-one wood)
- Stone sills and lintels (Superintendent's house and hyphen)

Wood stringcourse

Chimneys

1865-1873 South Wing Extension and 1873 South Rotunda (rebuilt in 1895)

Form/Massing

- Two-story rectangular form with round observatory wing

Roof

- Form (South wing, hipped)
- Cornice and Frieze
- Conical with cupola

Masonry

- Brick

Main Entrance

- Cast Iron Railings
- Door Surround
- Transom

Windows

- Sash (South wing, six-over-six wood)
- Sash (Observatory, four-over-four wood)
- Clerestory (Observatory)
- Decorative hoods and brackets

Brick pilasters

West Wing and Hyphen (Expanded in 1873 and 1903)

Form/Massing

- Two-story, rectangular form and two-story connecting hyphen

Roof

- Form (Hipped)
- Cornice and Frieze

Masonry

- Brick

Main Entrance

- Canted bay

Windows

- Sash (Six-over-three wood sash)
- Sash (1st story of hyphen: Six-over-six wood sash)
- Arched Windows (2nd story hyphen)
- Sash (2nd Story hyphen, four-over-one wood)
- Sash (Rounded four-light wood sash)
- Stone sills and lintels

1917-1918 East Stucco Addition

- Form and Massing

Two-story rectangular

Roof

- Form (Hipped)

Stucco Exterior

Door surround

Six-over-six wood-sash windows

3.1.2.2 Interior(Where extant)

1844 Old Naval Observatory with one-story wings to the East, West and South with the 1864 octagonal bays on West Wing

Plan (spatial configuration)

Basement

- Masonry Piers
- Plaster Walls

First Floor

- Baseboards
- Metal Ceilings

Second Floor

- Baseboards
- Metal Ceilings

1847-1848 Superintendent's Residence and Connecting Hyphen

Staircase

1865-1873 South Wing Extension and 1873 South Rotunda (rebuilt in 1895)

Metal Ceiling

3.1.3 Building 3

3.1.3.1 Exterior

Form and Massing

- Central building with two flanking wings

Roof

- Form
- Dormers
- Chimney
- Flashing (copper)
- Cupola
- Skylights

Masonry

- Brick
- Limestone
- Granite
- Bluestone

Windows

- Sash
- Frames

Wood elements

- Cornice
- Columns
- Balustrade

Copper leaders and down spouts

Entry porches

Copper vents under windows

3.1.3.2 Interior (Where extant)

Entry Hall

- Original wall and ceiling finishes (plaster)
- Dropped ceiling beams
- Brackets

Main Stairs

- Stair case
- Finishes

Corridors

- Double-loaded configuration
- Doors and Door Frames
- Baseboards

Perimeter Walls (Inner surface of exterior wall)

- Window frames
- Baseboards
- Chair rails

3.1.4 Building 4

Exterior

- Form and Massing
- Central building with two flanking wings

Roof

- Form

Masonry

- Brick

- Limestone

- Granite

Windows

- Sash
- Frames

Wood elements

- Cornice
- Columns
- Balustrade

Copper leaders and down spouts

Colonnaded Porch

Interior (Where extant)

First Floor Offices

- Ceiling Height
- Doors
- Door Frames
- Baseboards

3.1.4.1 Building 5

Exterior

- Form and Massing
- T-shaped form and Massing

Roof

- Form
- Material (slate)
- Dormers
- Chimneys
- Flashing (copper)
- Elevator penthouse

Masonry

- Brick
- Granite

Windows



Building 4

- Sash
- Frames

Wood elements

- Cornice
- Columns
- Balustrade
- Doors

Leaders and down spout

Port Cochere

Secondary entry porches (east and west

Sun porch (south)

Skylight for operating room

Interior (Where extant)

- Main stair at first and second floors
- Fireplaces
- Original door in south corridor-first floor

Entry Hall

- Original wall and ceiling finishes (plaster)
- Dropped ceiling beams
- Baseboards

Main stairs at third floor

Corridors

- Double-loaded configuration
- Doors
- Door frames
- Baseboards
- Chair rails

Perimeter Walls (inner surface of exterior wall)

- Window frames
- Chair rails

Sun porches

- Volume
- Exposed brick
- Exposed columns

3.1.4.2 Historic Landscape Features

- Prominent Topography
- Prime Meridian Axis
- Maury Circle
- 23rd Street Retaining Wall
- Eight Burr Oaks (Maury Circle) (Trees 1-8)
- White Oak (Tree 9)
- Den Linden (Tree 17)
- Yoshino Cherry (Tree 10)
- Gateway Weeping Cherries (Trees 22-23)
- Ginkgo Tree (Tree 18)
- Gas Lamp
- Acorn-globe lampposts
- Benjamin Rush Statue
- Flagpole
- Views to and from Arlington National Cemetery/ Arlington House
- Views from Memorial Bridge
- Views to National Mall/ West Potomac Park

3.1.5 Navy Hill (Lower Campus)

3.1.5.1 Central Building

Exterior

Form and Massing

- U-shaped form

Masonry

- Red Brick

Roof

- Hipped roof form
- Wood cornice

Windows

- Openings
- Jack arches and stone stills (Ground Story)
- Ached transom above a wood-paneled base (First Story)

Stone and soldier-bond brick belt course below first story windows

Stone door surround at the center of the south elevation (Ground Story)

3-bay stuccoed projecting pedimented pavilion (south elevation)

- Flanking pilasters
- Monumental columns
- Octagonal cupola

Interior

- Eight-light vertical-pivot wood sash windows in interior of cupola
- Double-loaded corridor

3.1.5.2 East Building

Exterior

- Form and Massing
- Rectangular form

Roof

- Hipped roof
- Stepped Limestone Parapet

Masonry

- Limestone

Portico

- Two-story Ionic columns
- Stone porch steps

Windows

- Openings
- Spandrels
- Eight-over-eight metal sash windows
- Stone sills
- Three-light rectangular awning windows (basement)
- Blind arches (west elevation)

Limestone cornice

Limestone pilasters (north and south)

Main entrance

- Limestone door surround

Interior

Vestibule

- Terrazzo floor with mosaic marble and ceramic tile borders
- Plaster vaulted ceiling
- Wood door surround
- Cornice with paneled intrados

Director of Central Intelligence Office/Conference Room

Double-loaded first floor with vaulted-ceiling corridors

Wood paneled wainscoting and chair rail

Wood cornice



Navy Hill Courtyard

Two-panel wood doors with wood surround and cornice

Staircase

- Marble treads and risers
- Bronze railing and newel post
- Wood banister
- Wood wainscoting

Double-leaf doors with wood door surrounds

North room

- Wood fluted pilasters
- Square Corinthian columns
- Wood cornice
- Scored plaster wall (northeast corner)

3.1.5.3 South Building

Exterior

Form and Massing

- H-shaped form
- Exposed basement (south, west, and west wing of north elevation)

Roof

- Form (hipped)

- Slate
- Stone Parapet

Masonry

- Limestone
- Ashlar Masonry with sunken joints (basement)

Door surround

Windows

- Openings
- Eight-over-eight metal sash with four-light transom set in a blind arch (1st story)
- Eight-over-eight metal sash with stone sill (2nd and 3rd stories)
- Eight-over-eight metal sash arched windows with stone voussoirs and stone sills (basement)
- Recessed window bays divided by two-story engaged Ionic columns

Corners with simplified pilasters

Limestone cornice

Main Entrance

- Double-leaf opening on north elevation (replacement doors)
- Metal lamp posts

Terrace at south side of South Building

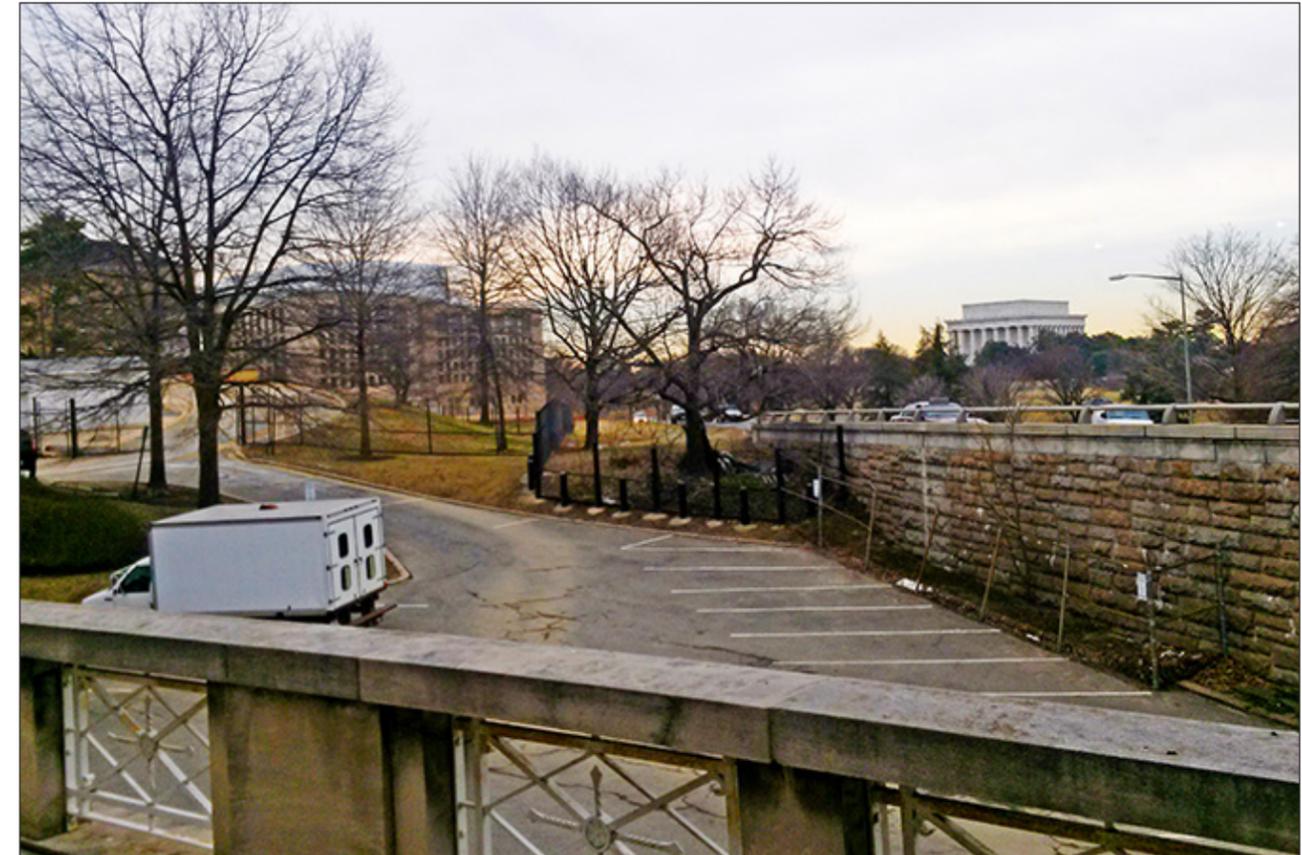
- Rusticated ashlar-block retaining wall
- Stone stairwells to lower parking level

Interior

- Wood door surrounds
- Terrazzo flooring in first-, second-, and third-story corridors

3.1.5.4 Historic Landscape

- Topography
- Spatial Organization of Central Quadrangle
- Retaining wall on east side of Navy Hill Complex
- View to Lincoln Memorial and West Potomac Park



View of Lincoln Memorial from terrace of South Building