

Enclosure 2

Walter Reed Army Medical Center BRAC Closure

Section 106 Consultation Meeting #3

Theme:

The Cold War, Brutalism and
Cultural Landscapes at
WRAMC

July 21, 2010

May Meeting Recap

- WRAMC Period of Significance 1909-1956
- Identifying Data Gaps
 - Building 2/4 (1977 WRAMC)
 - Building 54 (1954 & 1971)
 - Cultural Landscapes

ACHP Questions

- NEPA Timing
 - EA vs EIS currently under evaluation
- Vacancy Date
 - Sep 2011 closure unrelated to vacancy
 - Gradual transition
- Agreement Framework
 - effects cannot be determined before redevelopment plan submitted
 - framework of the agreement is independent of effects and can be developed proactively

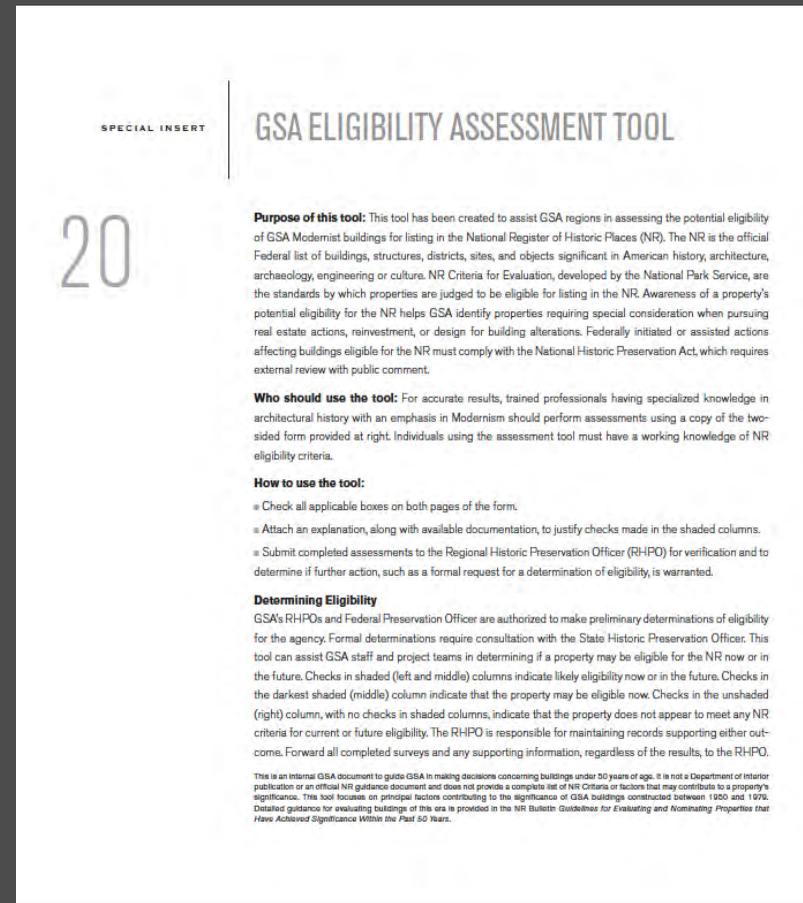
Today's Meeting

Theme - The Cold War,
Brutalism and Cultural
Landscapes at WRAMC

Purpose

The purpose of this meeting is to present data and pre-decisional findings for discussion and receive feedback from the consulting parties prior to reaching a formal Army determination.

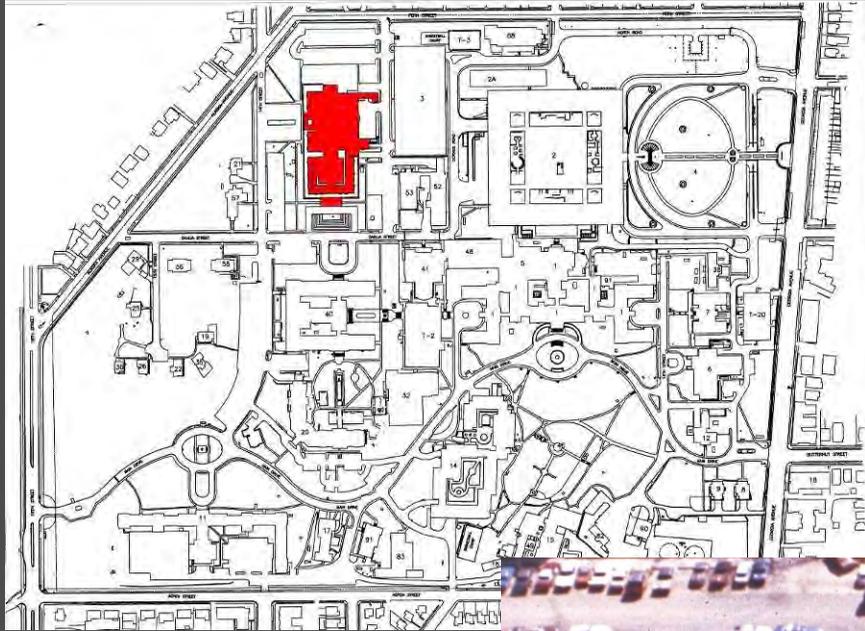
GSA Assessment Tools



Today's Focus

- Building 54 - AFIP (1954 +1971)
- Building 2 - WRAMC Hospital (1977)
- Building 4 - Hospital Parking Garage (1977)

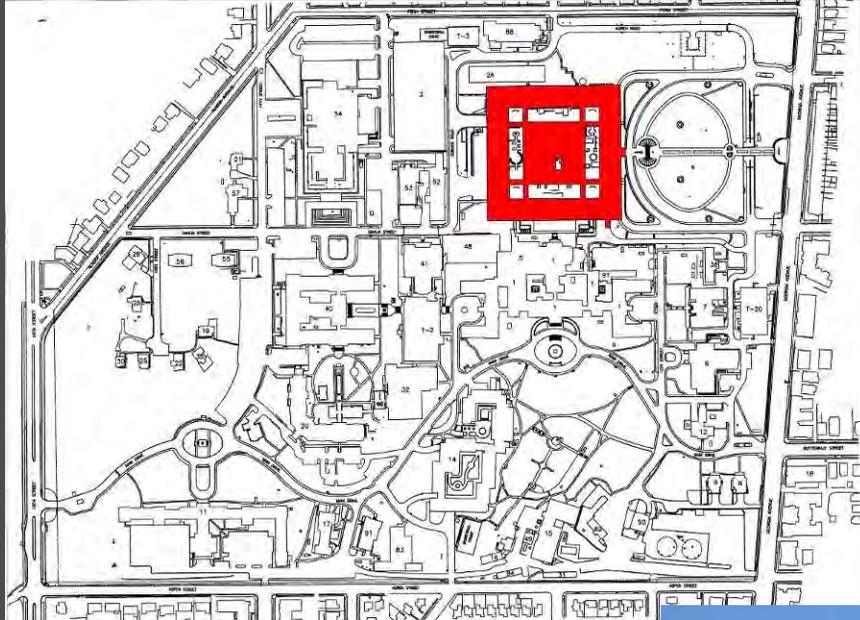
- These structures are not part of the undertaking but are within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the undertaking and must be assessed for eligibility and for the impact of the undertaking (transfer of properties out of federal control) upon them



Building 54

1954 & 1971



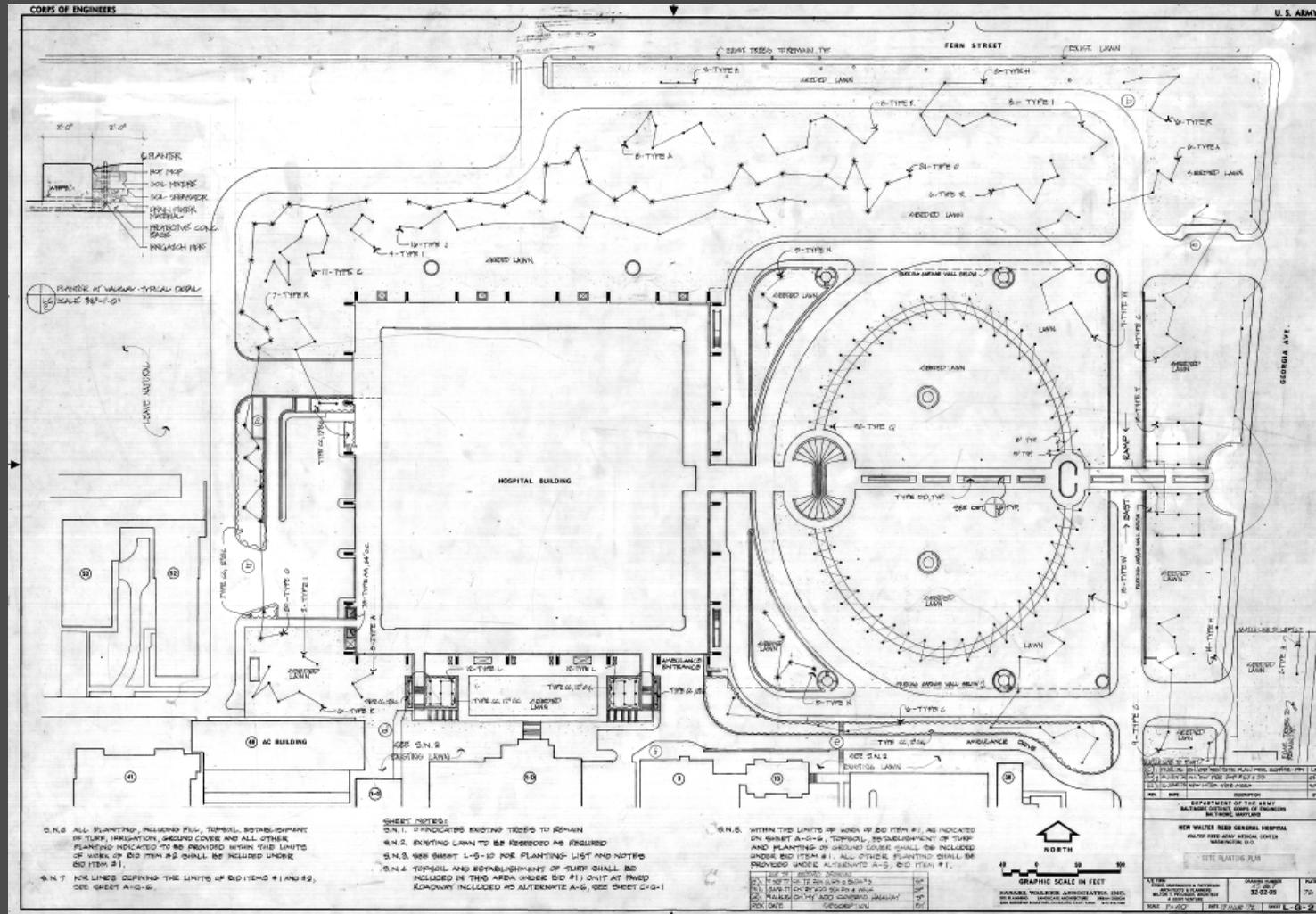


Building 2/4

WRAMC Hospital
and associated
parking garage
1977



Building 2/4



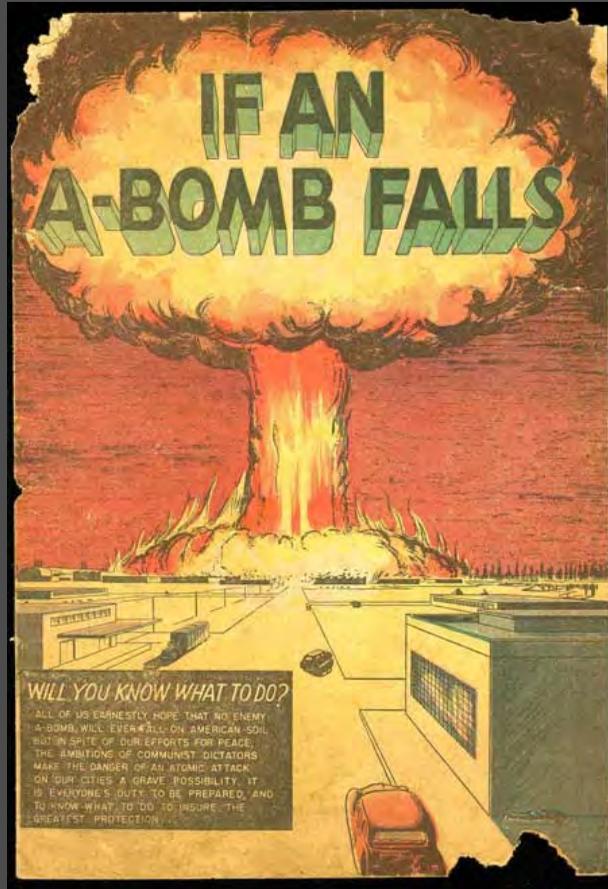
Historic Contexts

- Criterion A - Cold War: 1946-1991
- Criterion C - Brutalism: 1953-1980
- Criterion C - Edward Durrell Stone: 1933-1974
- Criterion A - WRAMC: 1909-1956

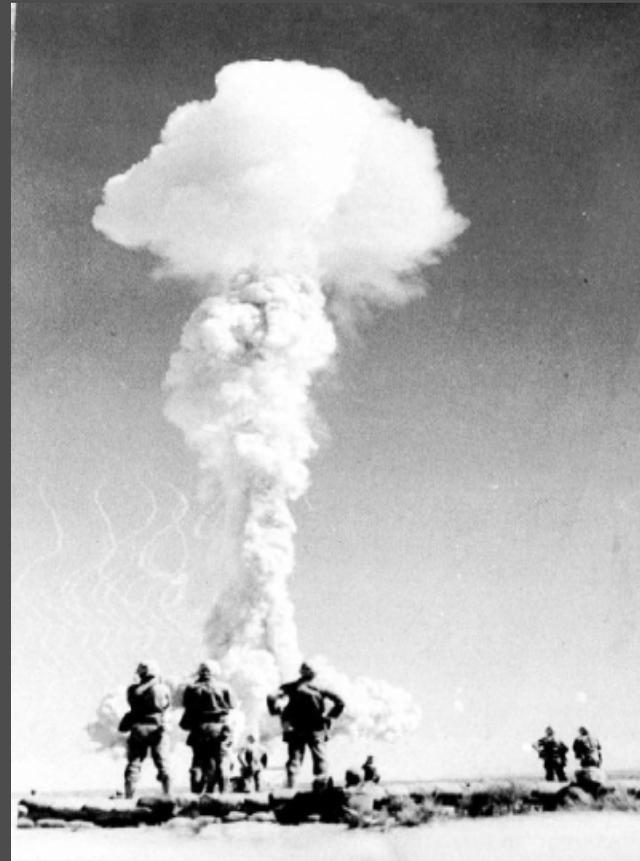
Buildings 54 and 2/4
in the Context of
the Cold War

Criterion A: The Cold War

1946-1991



Perception

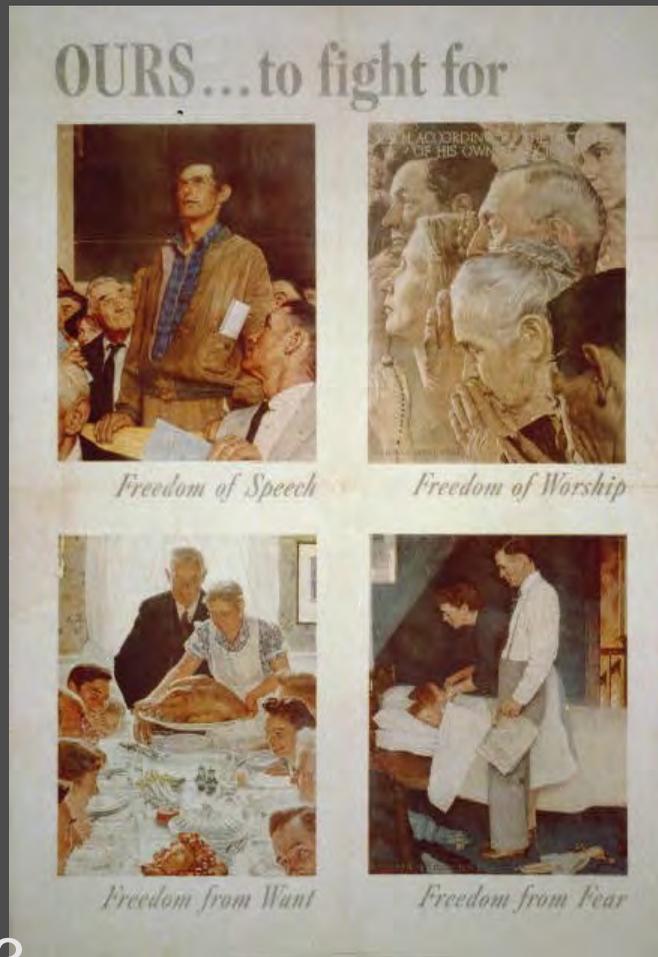


Reality

Criterion A: The Cold War

1946-1991

The Cold War
threatened
freedom from
fear



1943

The Cold War

1946-1991

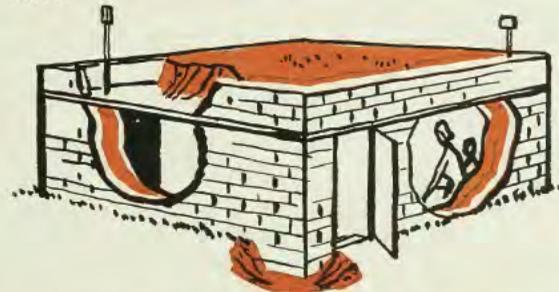
Underground Concrete Shelters, one designed as a basement shelter in new housing, and one as an outdoor, underground shelter.



THESE SHELTERS WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH EXCELLENT PROTECTION



Preshaped Metal Shelter, built by placing pre-shaped corrugated metal sections on or close to the surface of the ground and mounding them over with earth.



Aboveground Double-Wall Shelter, which is a double-walled, concrete block structure with the walls built nearly 2 feet apart. The space between the walls is filled with earth. A roof is built of either poured concrete or wood and covered with earth.

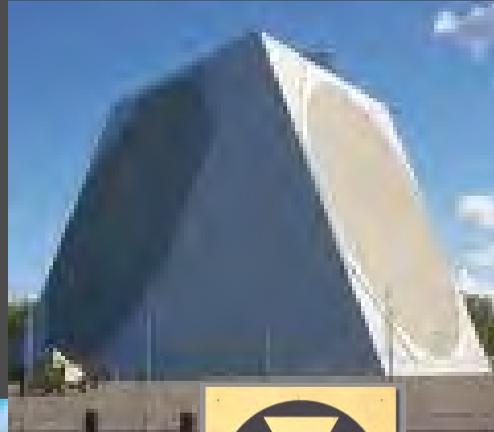
The Cold War 1946-1991



The Cold War 1946-1991

- Cold War Era Resource vs Cold War Resource
 - A Cold War Era Resource was constructed during the Cold War Era 1946-1991
 - A Cold War Resource possesses material culture that vividly illustrates the American “technological imperative“ that resulted in extreme measures taken to combat real or perceived threats from the Soviet Union.
- Technological Imperative - If it was scientifically possible - it was deemed necessary to combat the Soviet threat.

The Cold War 1946-1991



- Cold War resources illustrate the American belief in a technological imperative to counter a real or perceived Soviet threat.



The Cold War 1946-1991



Offutt AFB Chapel

The Cold War

1946-1991



The Cold War 1946-1991

Bldgs 2/4



- Buildings 2/4 were built during the Cold War Era but are not Cold War resources
- They possess no specific Cold War features and do not illustrate the American commitment to a technological imperative to combat real or perceived Soviet threats.

The Cold War

1946-1991



Bldg 54 1954

Cold War Building 54



- Originally intended to be in the Georgian Style to “blend harmoniously”
- First designed in pre-cast concrete panels
- Costs dictated poured concrete = Brutalism
architects concerned over maintenance and appearance issues

Cold War Building 54 Significance



- 5 floors above - 3 below ground
- Building to operate as a hospital in the event of nuclear attack
- Side facing DC designed to withstand twice the blast pressure
- Auxiliary power and water supplies
- Double corridor layout facilitates mechanical core

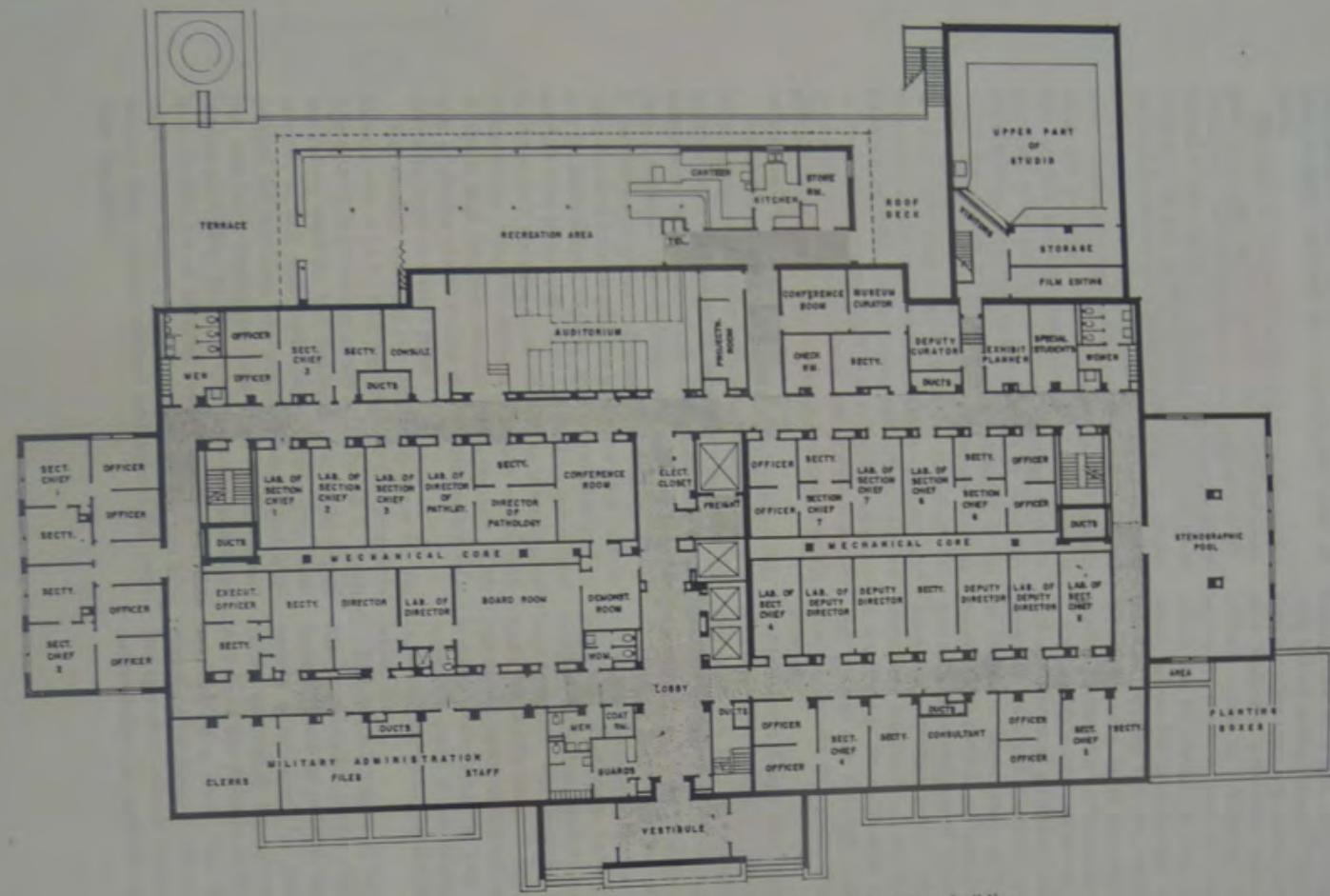


Fig. 1. First-floor plan of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology building.

Bldg 54 - First Floor Plan

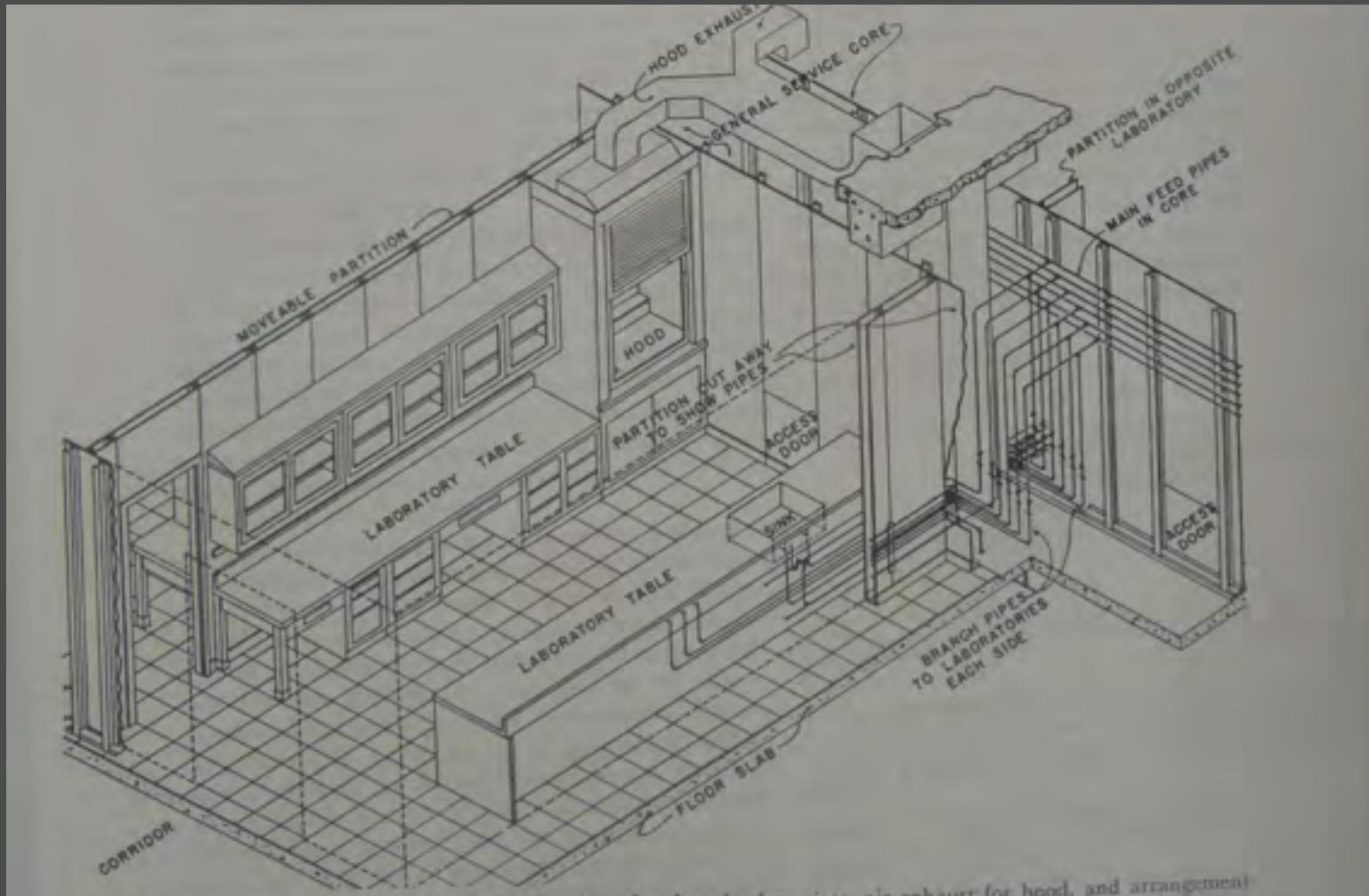


Fig. 2. Isometric drawing of typical module, showing plan for piped services, air exhaust for hood, and arrangement of furniture.

Typical Lab Module

Cold War Features Building 54



- Intentional Lack of Windows
- Concrete Frame and Walls
- Partially Underground
- Blast resistant building envelope
- Blast resistant Doors
- Underground Tunnels

Cold War Features Building 54



With the exception of the concrete panel joints and general massing/scale, the 1971 Addition makes few architectural references to the 1954 structure

Cold War Building 54



Building 54 is significant for its associations with the Cold War due to its architectural design features that illustrate the technological imperative regarding nuclear survivability in the event of Soviet attack.

Cold War Building 54



Building 54 still conveys its Cold War identity through its material culture.



Cold War Building 54

DISCUSSION

Buildings 54 and 2/4
in the Context of
Brutalist Architecture

Criterion C: Brutalism

1952-1980s

- French for raw concrete - “beton brut”
- Rough construction techniques
- Early phase - New Brutalism
 - A design philosophy not a style
 - Social Utopian Approach
- Attacked formula of modernism, particularly the International Style
- Primarily applied to institutional bldgs.

Beloved Brutalism



BRUTALISM

It'll be functionally obsolete by 1995...so don't worry.

DIY.DESPAIR.COM

“When [the Luftwaffe] knocked down our buildings, it didn’t replace them with anything more offensive than rubble.”

Prince Charles
1987

BRUTALISM



Third Church of Christ Scientist - 1971

International Style



Volume over mass

Rational over expressive

Form follows function

Machine aesthetic

Beyond historicism

Rejection of ornament

International Style



Mandell Residence, CT

1933

Edward Durrell Stone

International Style



Museum of Modern Art

1937

Edward Durrell Stone

Brutalism

Stylistic Markers

- No regard for context
- Solidity and Mass
- Function expressed on exterior
- Load Bearing Concrete
- Rough Unfinished Surfaces
- Texture - wood mold patterns
- Minimal fenestration
- Irregular juxtaposed massing

Early Brutalism

Le Corbusier Early 1950s



Early Brutalism

Paul Rudolph 1958



Brutalism



J. Edgar Hoover FBI Bldg 1974

Brutalism



DC Metro 1976

Brutalism



Boston City Hall 1976



Brutalism



Fort Worth City Hall by Edward Durell Stone 1974

Building 54



Building 54 (1954)



Building 54 (1954)

Faulkner, Kingsbury and Stenhouse
1941- ?

- Prominent DC firm
- Kingsbury specialized in hospitals
- Monroe Hall George Washington 1951
- Washington College of Law 1963

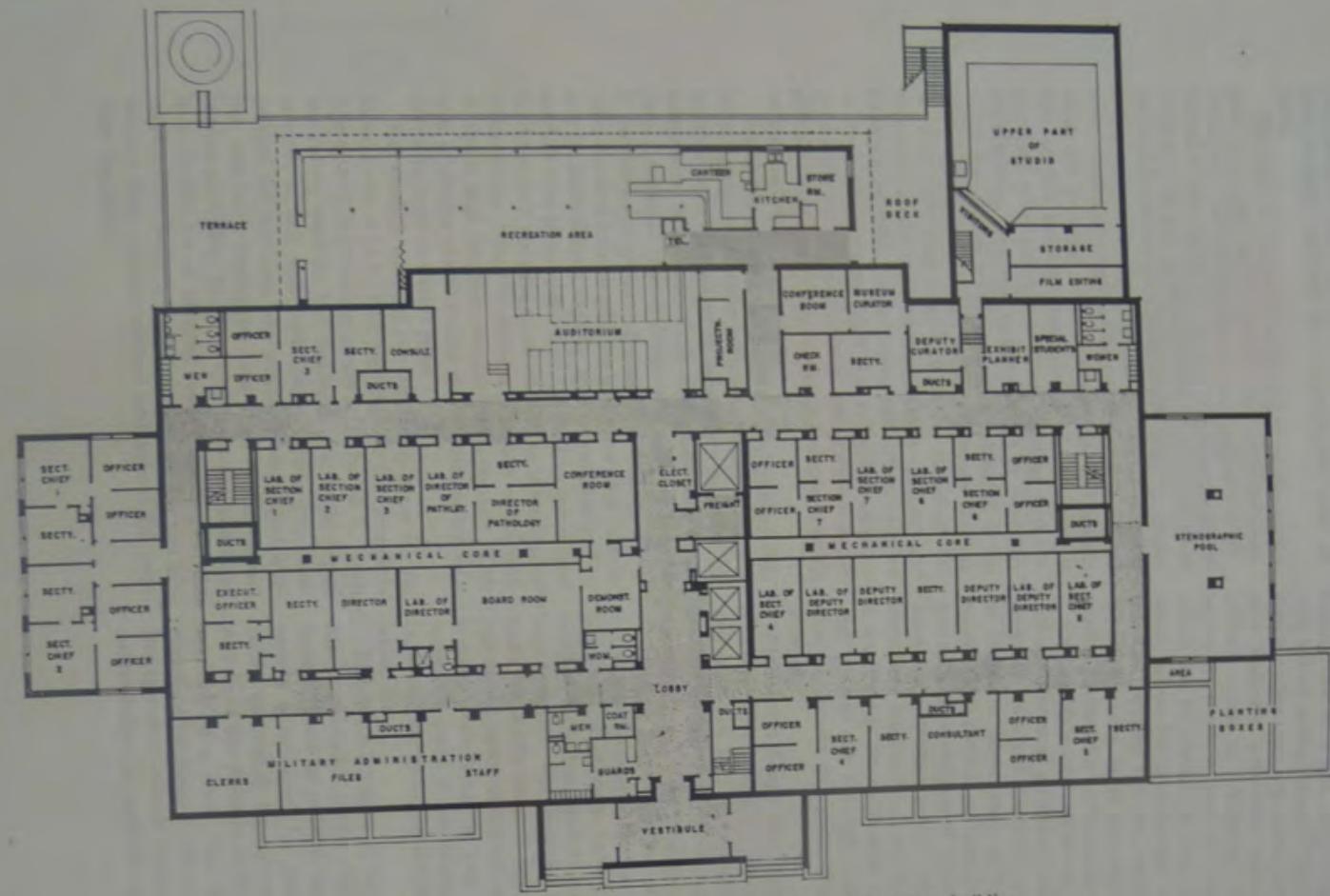


Fig. 1. First-floor plan of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology building.

Bldg 54 - First Floor Plan

Building 54 (1954 +1971)



Building 54 (1954)



Building 54 (1954)



Building 54 (1954)



Building 54 (1954)



Rear - Irregular Juxtaposition of Forms

Building 54 (1954)

Brutalist Checklist

- No regard for context - Yes
- Solidity and Mass - Yes
- Function expressed on exterior - No
- Load Bearing Concrete - Yes
- Rough Unfinished Surfaces - Yes
- Texture - wood mold patterns -Yes
- Minimal fenestration - Yes
- Irregular juxtaposed massing -No

BRUTALISM

Building 2/4

Building 2/4



Building 2/4

1977

Building: Stone, Marraccini & Patterson, Architects,
San Francisco (1942-1997)

- Norman Patterson (1917 - 90) Lead designer
specialized in hospitals

Courtyards: Sasaki Walker and Associates (1957-75)

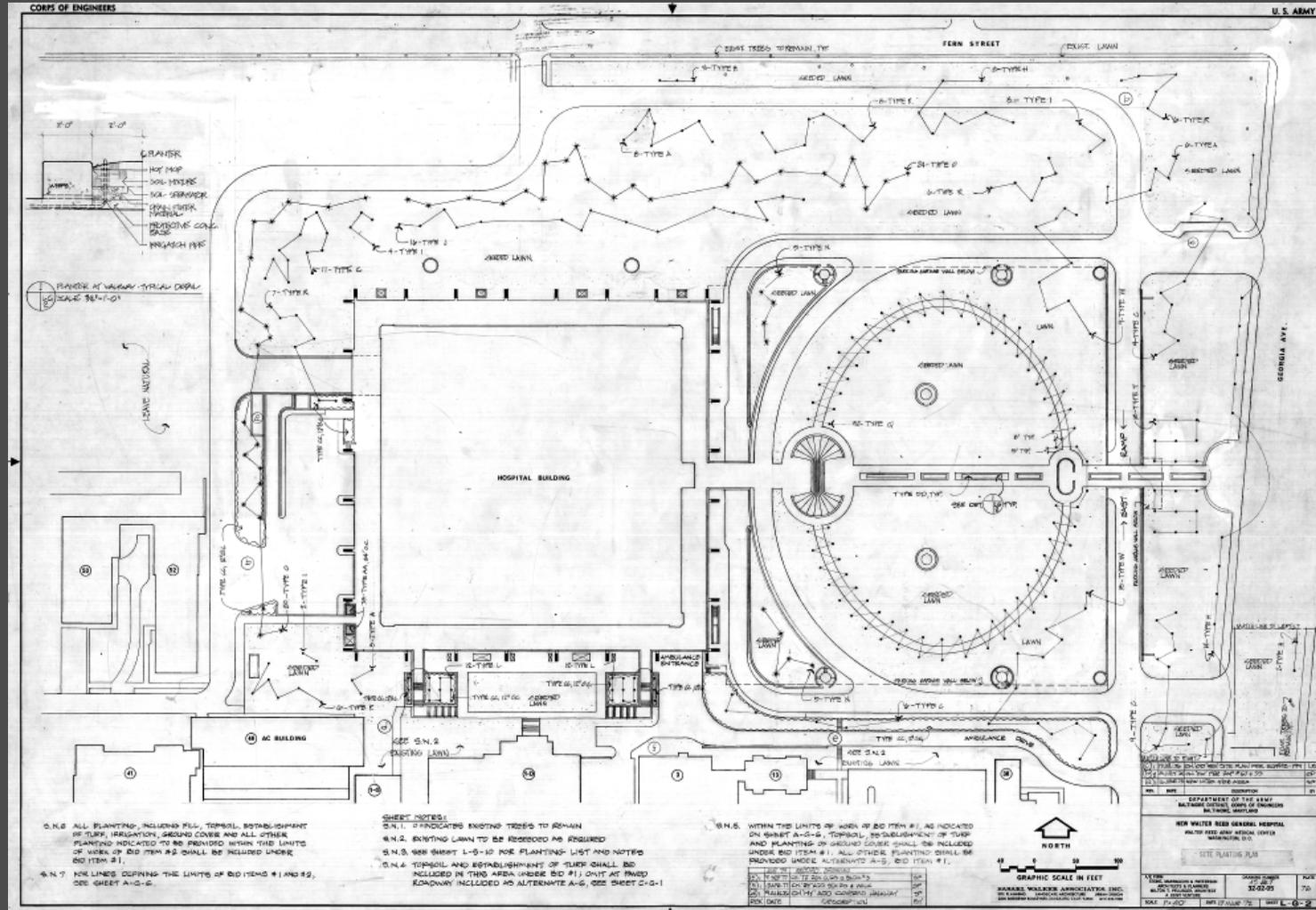
- 1280 bed hospital
- 7 Stories with Interstitial Floors
- 8 interior courtyards
- 2.5 million square feet (Pentagon = 6.5)

Building 2/4



Boston City Hall

Building 2/4



Building 2/4



Building 2/4



Building 2

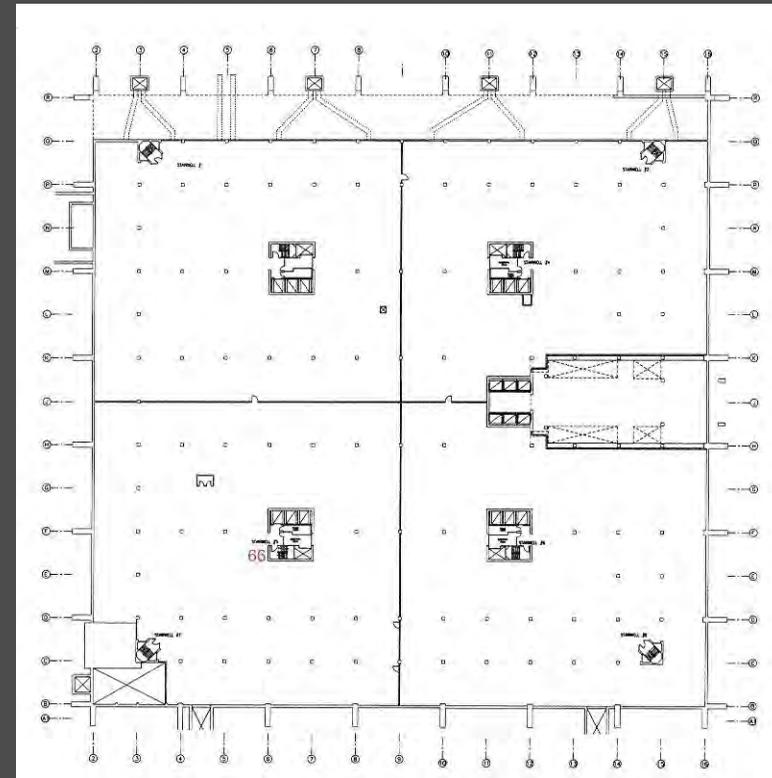


Front Facade
With Bands of Interstitial Floors

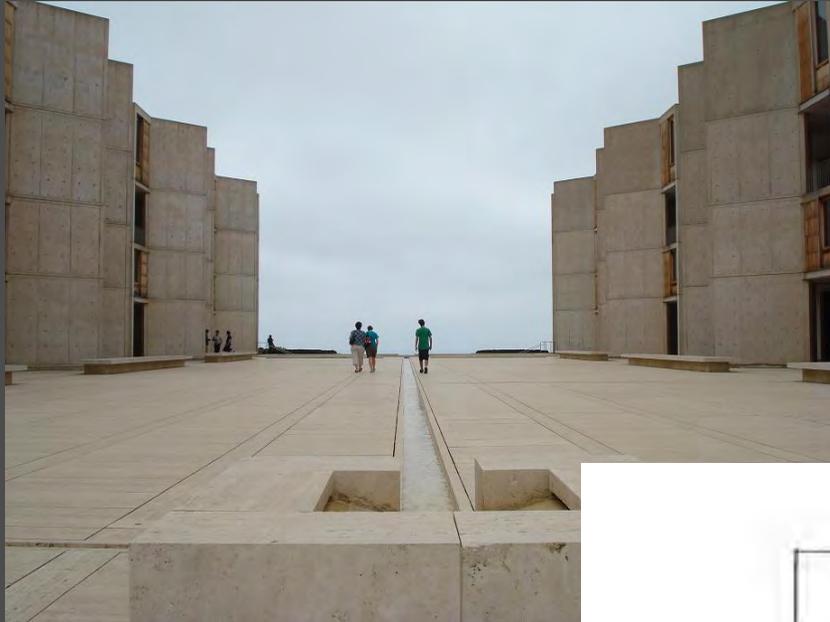
Building 2



Interstitial Floor 1 1/2



Interstitial Floors



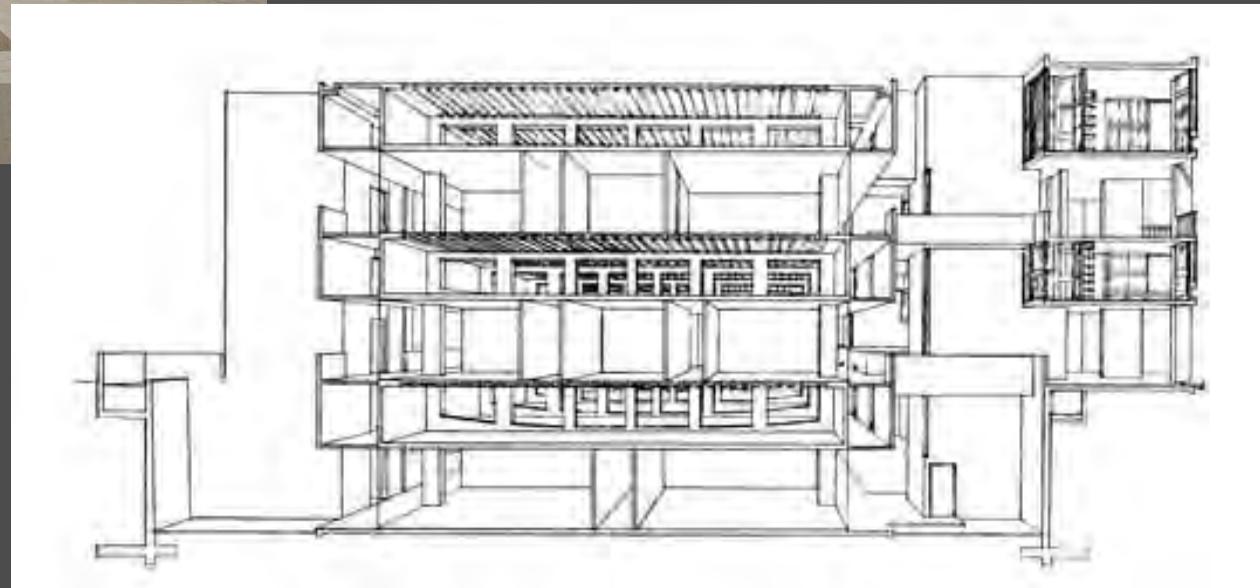
Salk Institute

1966

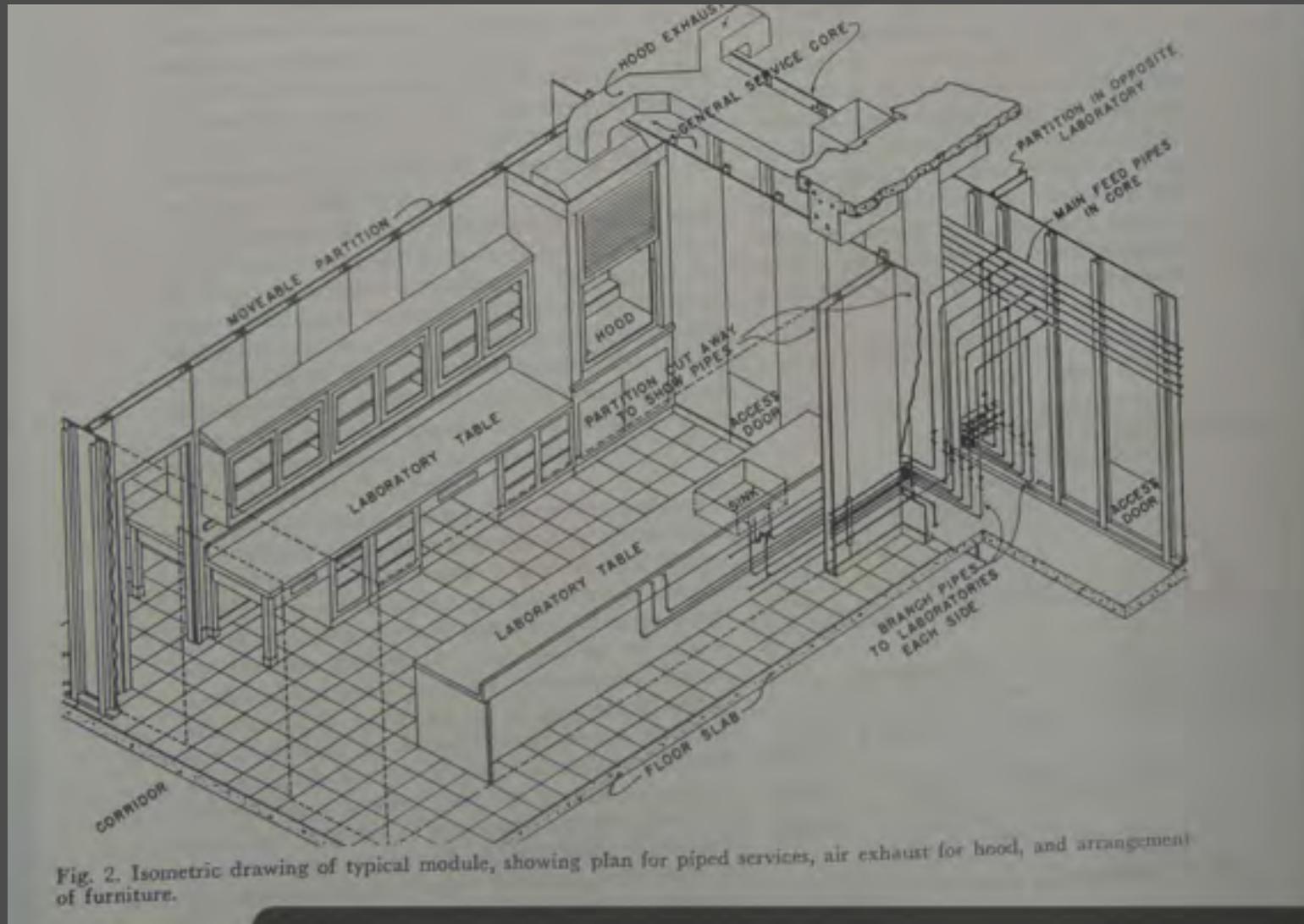
Louis Kahn

Late Modernism

- Flexible
- Higher initial bldg cost



“Served” and “Servant” Spaces

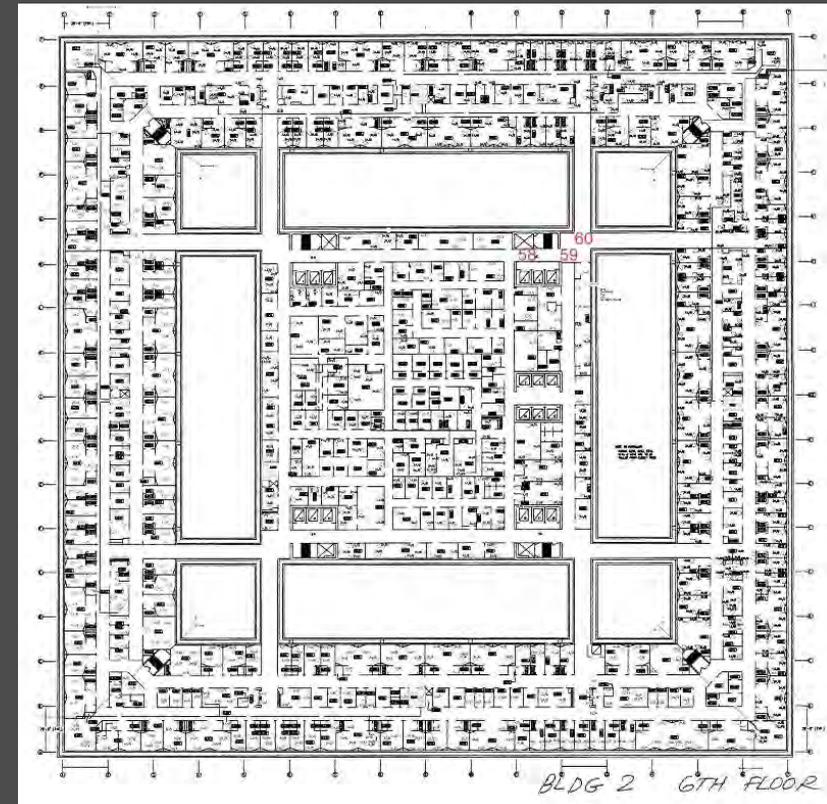


Building 54 Vertical Service Core -1954

Building 2



First Floor



6th Floor

Building 2



Main Lobby

Building 2



Typical View from Corridor to Courtyard

Building 2



Level 5 Courtyard

Building 2



Scale/Massing

Building 2



Fenestration Emphasis

Building 2



Scale/Massing

Building 2



Scale/Massing

Building 2



Typical Corridor



Nursing Station

Building 2



Eisenhower Nursing Suite Level 7

Building 2



Presidential Dining Room
Eisenhower Nursing Suite Level 7

Building 2



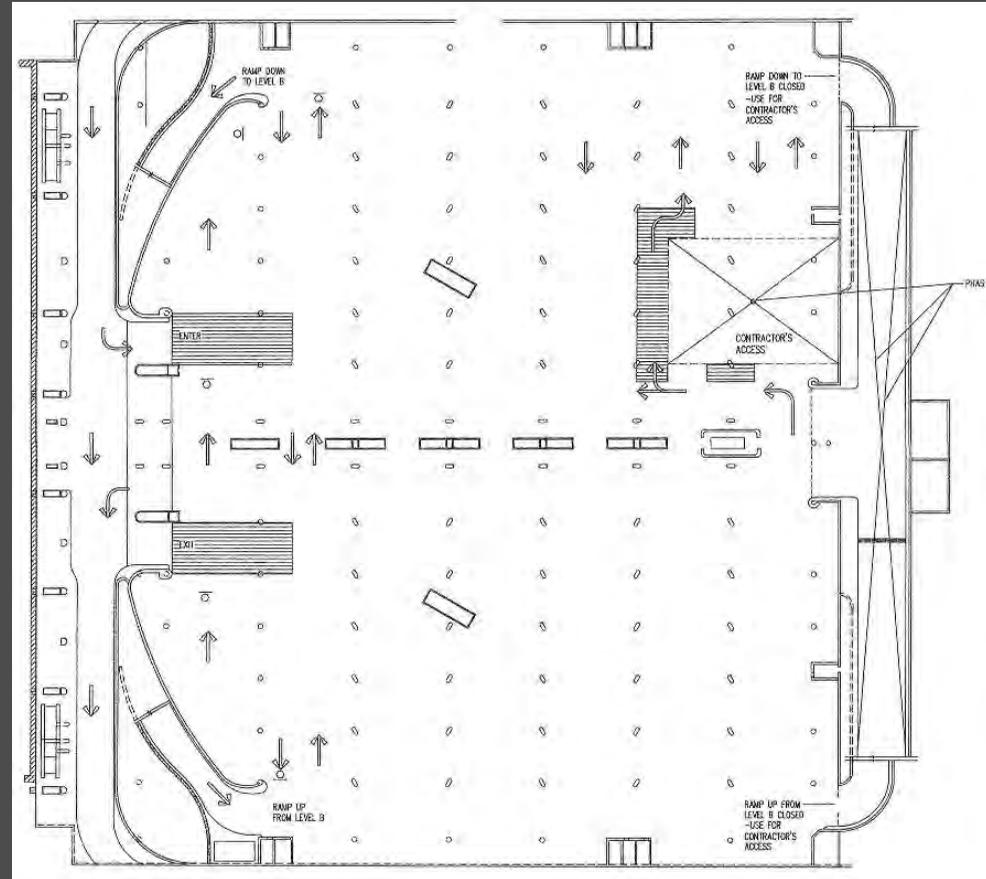
Presidential Suite
Eisenhower Nursing Suite Level 7

Building 2



View from the Presidential Suite
Eisenhower Nursing Suite Level 7

Building 4



Floor Plan

Building 4



Landscape Plaza
Over Parking Garage

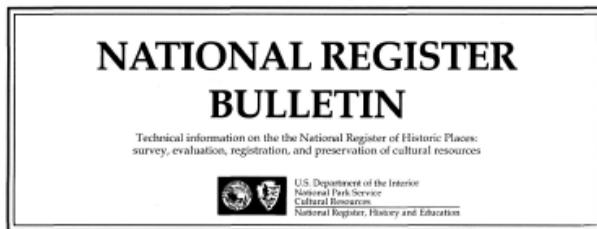


Building 2/4 (1977)

Brutalism Checklist

- No regard for context - Yes
- Solidity and Mass - Yes
- Function expressed on exterior - No
- Load Bearing Concrete - Yes
- Rough Unfinished Surfaces - Yes
- Texture - wood mold patterns -No
- Minimal fenestration - No
- Irregular juxtaposed massing -No

Criterion Consideration G



Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years



-Exceptional Importance for properties less than 50 yrs

- “Exceptional” is never explicitly defined in the criteria

- Requires comparison with related properties

- If property is within the period of significance of a historic district and less than 50 yrs, it need not be exceptional

Building 2/4 under Criterion Consideration G



- Building 2/4 is an example of a brutalist/modern hybrid and not an exceptional example of the style

- In comparison with related examples of contemporary Brutalism (FBI Bldg), it is not exceptional

- 2/4 is not within the period of significance of WRAMC

BRUTALISM

Building 54 2/4

DISCUSSION

Edward Durell Stone



1902-1978

Edward Durrell Stone (1902-1978)

- Early career as a International Style Modernist
- Later Rejected strict modernism (post WWII)
- Infused Beaux-Arts Formalism with Modernism
- Incorporated historical references
- Considered a significant mid-twentieth century architect
- Retired in 1974 - was active at time of construction

International Style



Mandell Residence, CT

1933

Edward Durrell Stone

Edward Durrell Stone US Embassy, New Delhi 1954



Edward Durrell Stone

Residence, Dallas Texas



A more sensual and ornate modernism

Edward Durell Stone

2 Columbus Circle, NYC



1964 Original



2005 Renovation

Ada Louis Huxtable - “die-cut Venetian Palazzo on lollipops”

On NTHP 2004 Most Endangered List

Edward Durrell Stone Kennedy Center 1971



Mature Brutalism



Fort Worth City Hall by Edward Durell Stone 1974

Building 54 (1971)



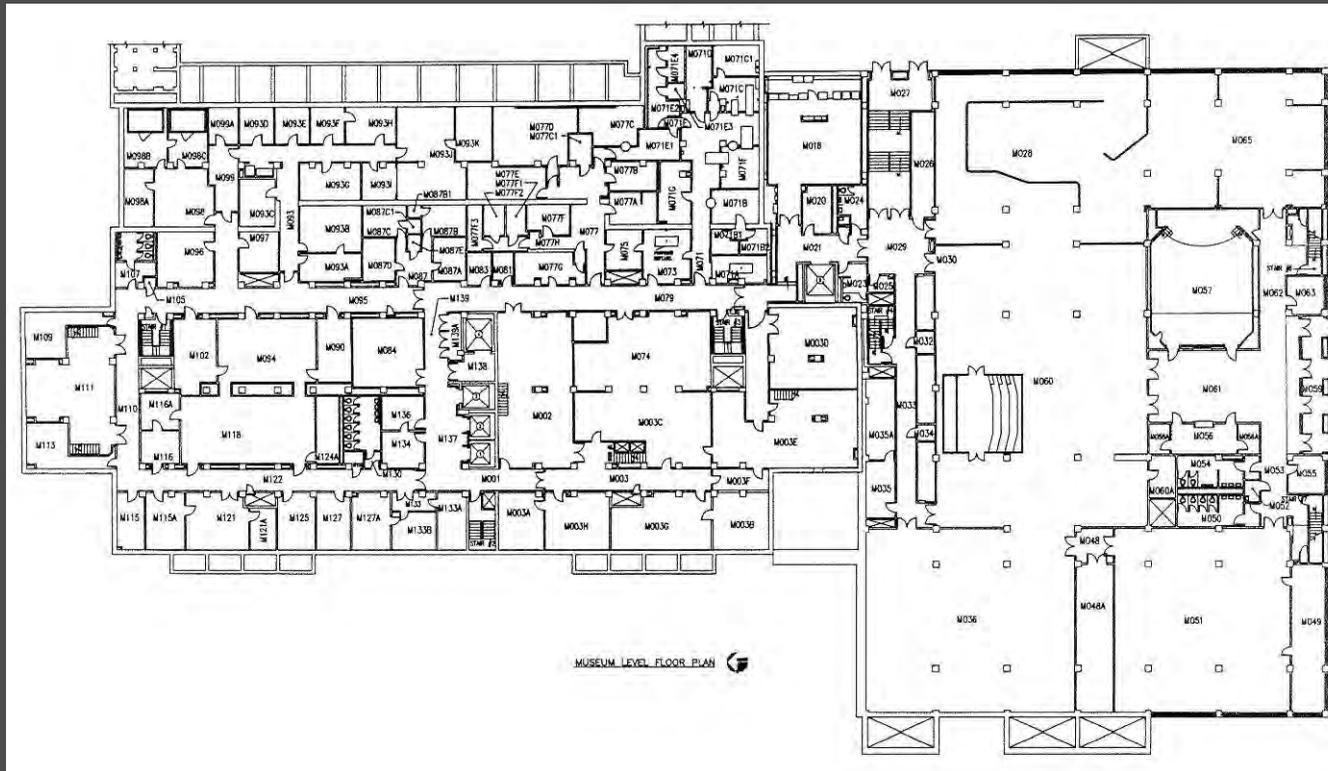
W/O # 2939-30, CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MEDICAL MUSEUM WING
TO THE AFIP BUILDING, DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1970.

Building 54-1971



- Stone respects the existing bldg in scale and massing but not in terms of design, materials, color and texture
- The Stone addition clearly reflects its own time
- If removed, the integrity of the 1954 bldg is essentially intact.

Building 54 (1954+1971)



Museum Level

Building 54-1971



Building 54-1971



Building 54-1971



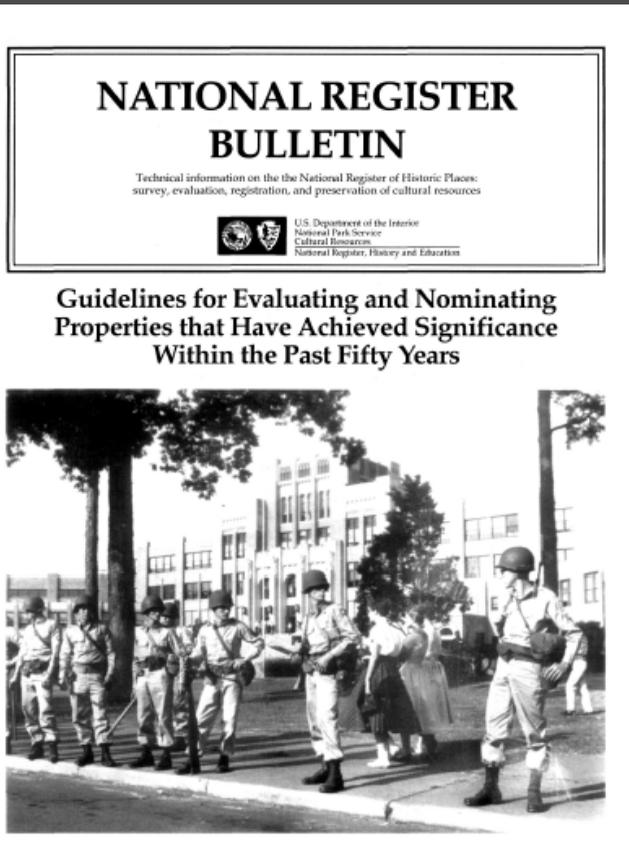
Building 54-1971



Building 54-1971

- Is outside the period of significance of WRAMC 1909-1956 under Criterion C
- Under Criterion C, is a true representative work of a twentieth century master - Edward Durell Stone
- Is not an exceptional example of the master's body of work under Criteria Consideration G (comes late and repeats common themes)
- Housed a National Historic Landmark for 40 years and has an association under Criterion A
- The association is not exceptional

Criterion Consideration G



-Exceptional Importance for properties less than 50 yrs

- “Exceptional” is never explicitly defined in the criteria

- Requires comparison with related properties

- If property is within the period of significance of a historic district and less than 50 yrs, it need not be exceptional

Edward Durell Stone Addition Building 54

DISCUSSION

Building 54 Original '54 and '71 Addition



Building 54 Original and Addition

- Original Building 54 is individually eligible under Criterion A for association with the Cold War and its role in Military Medicine and its design and construction values under C (50s Brutalism).
- How does the Edward Durell Stone addition in the 70s affect its ability to convey significance under A and C?
- Where does addition fit within the body of work of Edward Durell Stone?
- Criterion Consideration G - Is it exceptional?

Building 54

- Together, the original '55 brutalist building and the '71 addition represent an two distinct architectural responses to traditional modernism
 - the '55 portion through celebration of raw materials - “beton brute”
 - the '71 portion through a refined classicism - a more opulent and sensual modernism

Building 54

- Criterion A - for its cold war associations ('54 portion)
- Criterion A - for its associations with WRAMC 1909-1956 ('54 portion)
- Criterion C - as an exceptional example of a hybrid structure that represents an architectural rejection of early twentieth century modernism by prominent twentieth century architects ('54 & 71 portions)

Discussion Recap

So Far:

- Criterion A - Cold War: 1946-1991
 - Bldg 54 - Eligible
 - Bldg 2/4 - Not Eligible
- Criterion C - Brutalism: 1953-1980
 - Bldg 54 - Eligible
 - Bldg 2/4 - Not Eligible
- Criterion C - Edward Durell Stone: 1933-1974
 - Bldg 54 - Not Contributing

Left to Discuss:

- Criterion A - WRAMC: 1909-1956

Buildings 54 and 2/4
in the Context of
WRAMC 1909-1956

Criterion A - WRAMC 1909-1956

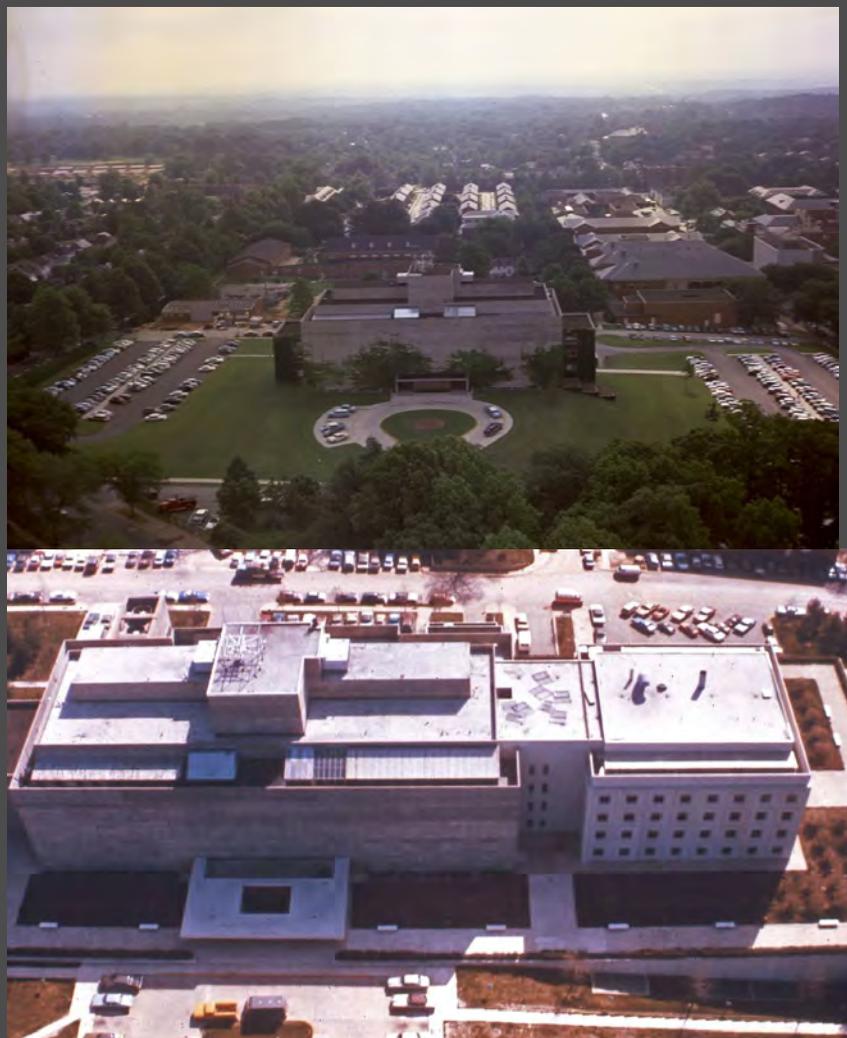
- Building 54 (1955 original) was built within the period of significance and contributes to WRAMC historic district if it retains the ability to convey its significance from 1956
- Building 2/4 is outside the period of significance and does not contribute to a WRAMC historic district under Criterion A

Criterion A - WRAMC

1909-1956

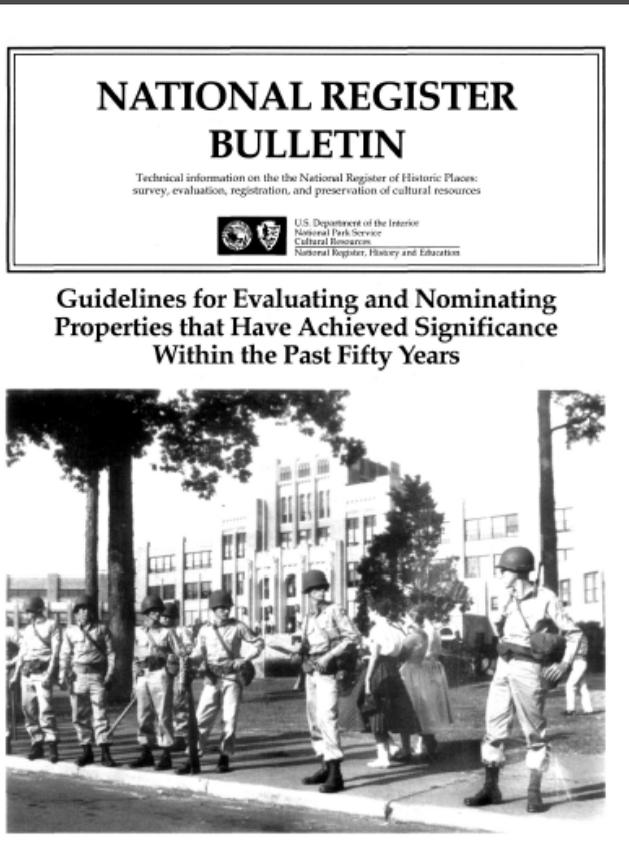
- The AFIP, in Bldg 54, brought together three of the four institutions needed to complete Borden's Dream. The Army Medical Museum, established in 1862, had maintained that name until 1946, when it was renamed the Army Institute of Pathology (AFIP). With the addition of the Navy and Air Force, it became the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in 1949.

Bldg 54 Integrity Under Criterion A: WRAMC 1909-1956



The original 1954 bldg still conveys the association for which it is significant despite the 1971 addition as a windowless, concrete Brutalist structure built at the end of the period of significance.

Criterion Consideration G



-Exceptional Importance for properties less than 50 yrs

- “Exceptional” is never explicitly defined in the criteria

- Requires comparison with related properties

- If property is within the period of significance of a historic district and less than 50 yrs, it need not be exceptional

Building 2/4 WRAMC A



- The property is not within the period of significance of a historic district (1909-1956) and less than 50 yrs, it therefore needs to be exceptional to be eligible

- After 1956, WRAMC became one of several Army research centers (comparison with related properties) - the main hospital is not exceptional

WRAMC Cultural Landscape

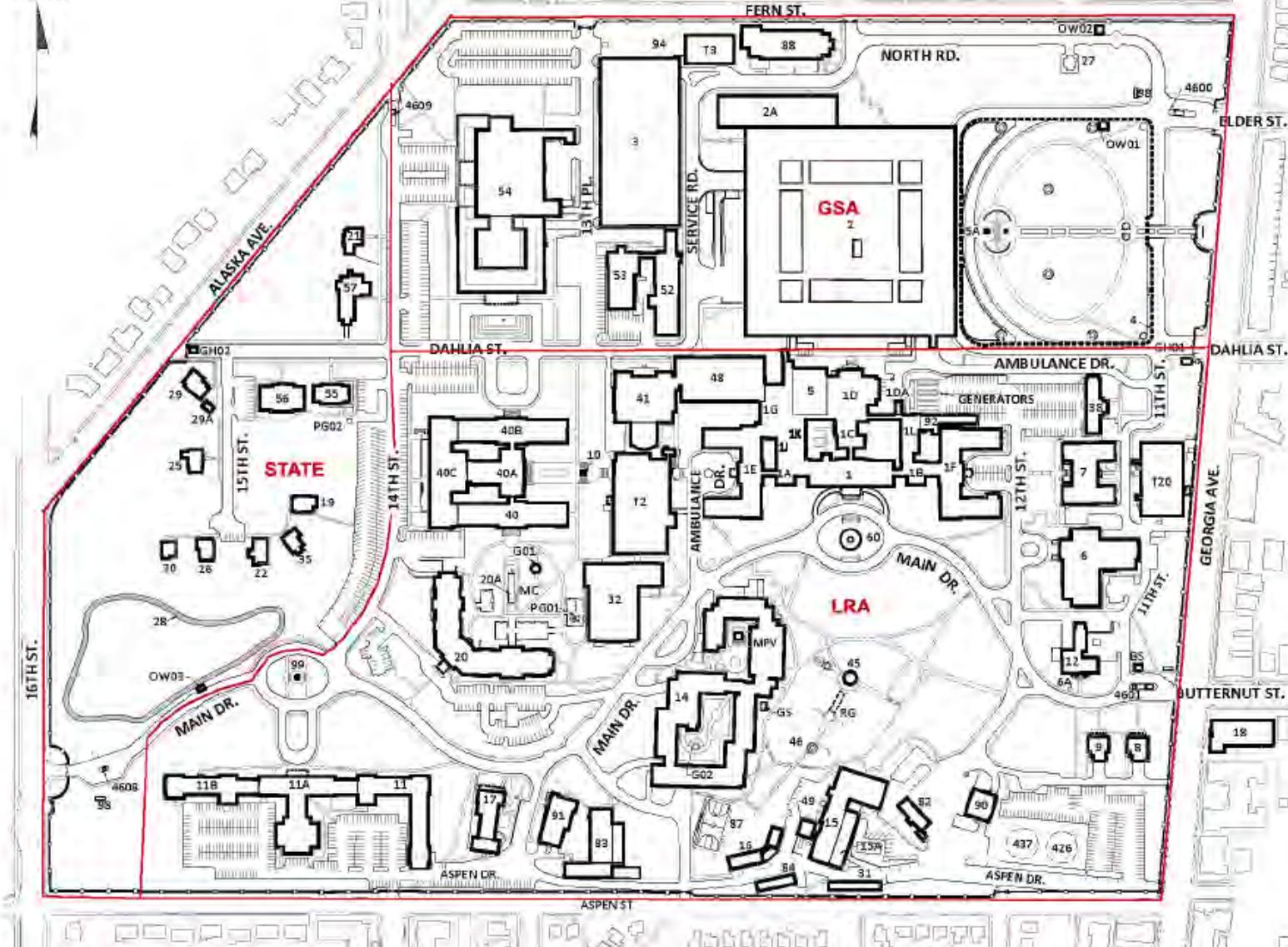
Cultural Landscape

- **Cultural landscape** - a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Cultural Landscape

- **Historic site** - a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person.
- The associated historic activity was the development and operation of WRAMC, 1909 -1956

NORTH



LEGEND

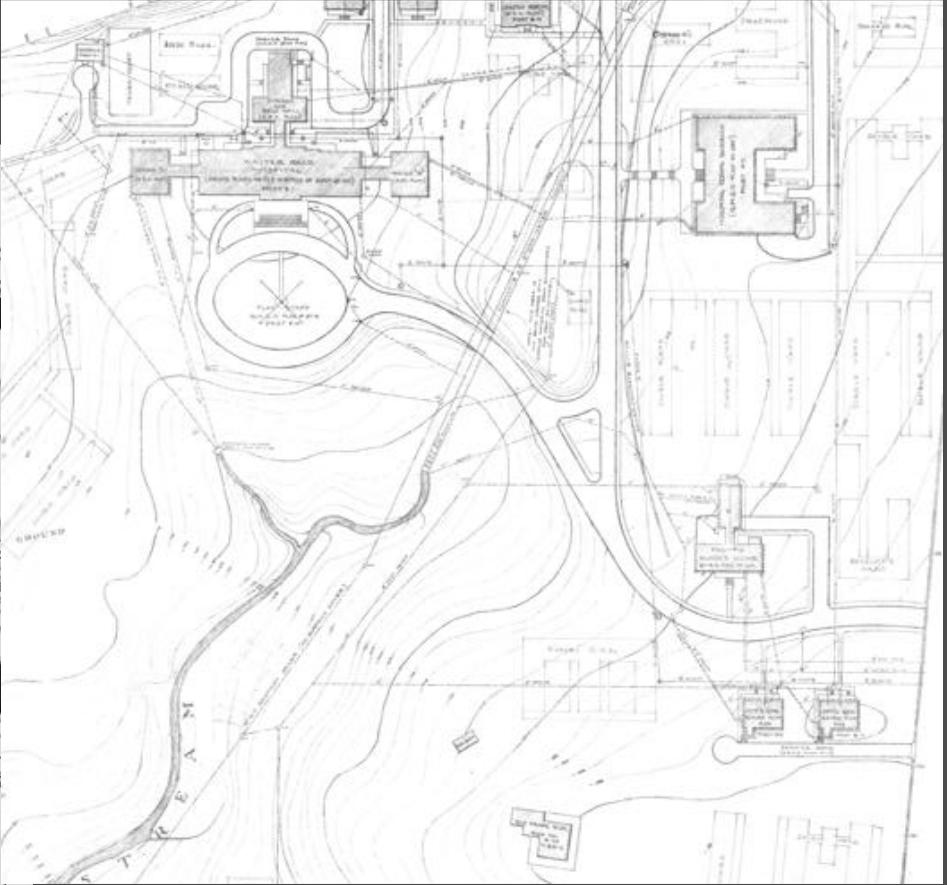
- 1 Old Hospital
- 18A Dumpster Shed
- 2 Hazen Pavilion
- 2A Military Advanced Training Center
- 27 Medical Center Offices
- 31 Runabout Garage
- 73 Chiropractic Clinic
- 4 Patient Visitor Garage (Underground)
- 5 M.A.U. Facility
- 10 Medical School Time Capsule
- 8 Hazen Pavilion
- 6A Chl War Memorial Kulu Tree
- 7 Medical Administration
- 8 General Officers Quarters
- 9 General Officers Quarters
- 58 Flag Pole
- 11 Octagon Hall
- 12 Inwood Memorial/MP Station
- 14 Abrams Hall
- 15 Peak Plant
- 15A Electric Switch Station
- 16 D.P.W. Grounds Facilities
- 17 Don Memorial Hall
- 18 Walter Reed Inn
- 19 Family Housing
- 20 McLogan House
- 20A Housing Courtyard
- 200 Administration Building
- 21 Family Housing
- 22 Family Housing
- 25 Family Housing
- 26 Family Housing
- 27 Holloman Hall
- 28 Physical Fitness Track
- 29 Family Housing
- 29A Family Housing Garage
- 30 Family Housing
- 31 Library Annex
- 32 Wagner Sport Center
- 35 Family Housing
- 36 Vaccaro Hall With HQ
- 40 Old W.R.A.M.C.
- 41 Old Reed Cross Building
- 42 Rose Garden
- 46 Rose Garden Fountain
- 48 Air Conditioning Plant
- 48 Air Conditioning Plant
- 52 Hospital Storehouses
- 53 A.F.P. Thompson/Chief, Center
- 54 A.F.P. Johnson/Museum
- 55 Fisher House 2
- 56 Fisher House 3
- 57 Memorial Chapel
- 60 North Memorial Fountain
- 62 Auto Gifts Center
- 63 D.O.M.
- 64 D.P.W. Storage
- 67 Multi-Purpose Court
- 68 Physical Center
- 69 Fire Station, CA, SS
- 91 D.O.M. Administration
- 92 Photo Laboratory
- 94 Basketball Court
- 98 Installation Sign - Security
- 99 Walter Reed Memorial Bus
- 426 Underground Fuel Storage
- 437 Underground Fuel Storage
- 4600 Elder Street Gate House
- 4601 Bottoms Gate House
- 4606 15th Street Gate House
- 4605 Alaska Ave. Guard House
- 85 Bus Stop
- G801 Termo. Guard Booth Dahlia St.
- G802 Termo. Guard Booth Alaska Ave.
- GS Garden Shelter
- G01 Garden (McLogan Courtyard)
- G00 Garden (Building 14)
- MC McLogan Courtyard
- MPV Mail Pavilion
- OW01 Overwatch Booth Elder St.
- OW02 Overwatch Booth North St.
- OW03 Overwatch Booth Main Dr.
- PG01 Playground (McLogan Courtyard)
- PG02 Playground (Fisher House)
- PG6 Pop-Up Vehicle Barricade
- RE Rose Garden
- RG Rose Gate
- CG Closed Gate

US ARMY GARRISON
WALTER REED

WRAMC Lower Rose Garden



1976

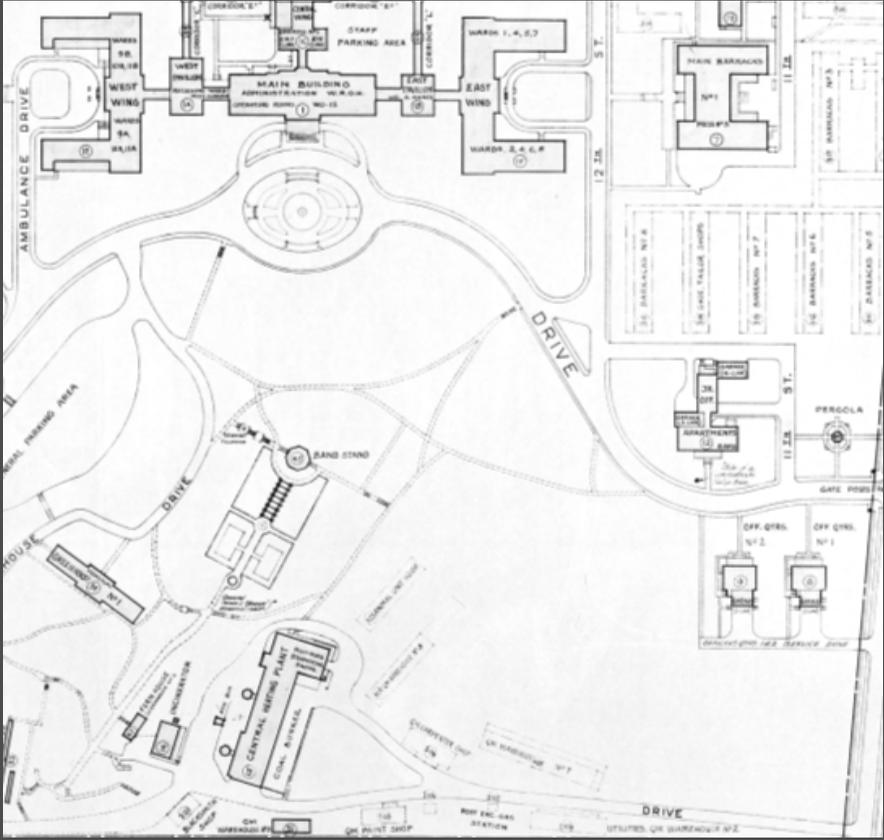


1916

WRAMC Lower Rose Garden

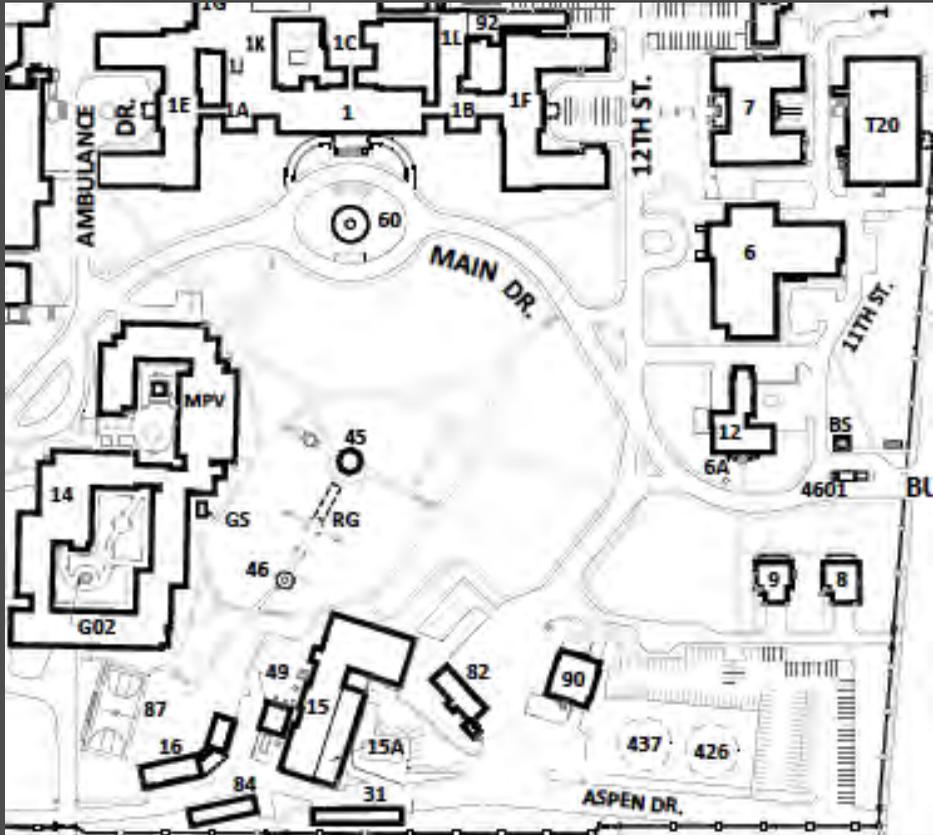


1976

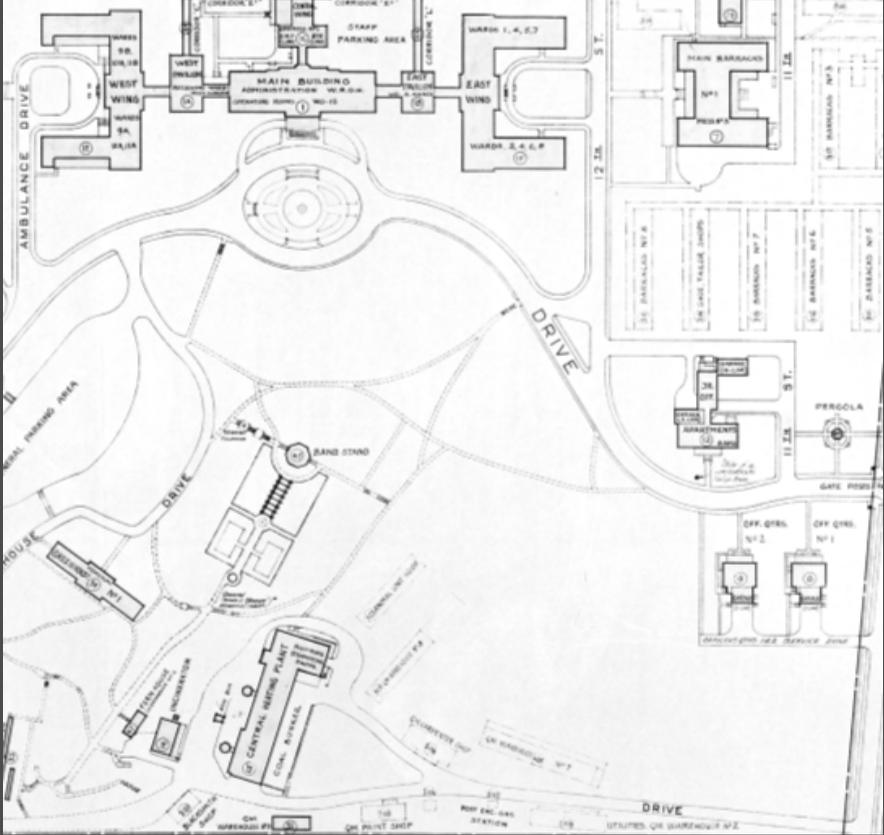


1935

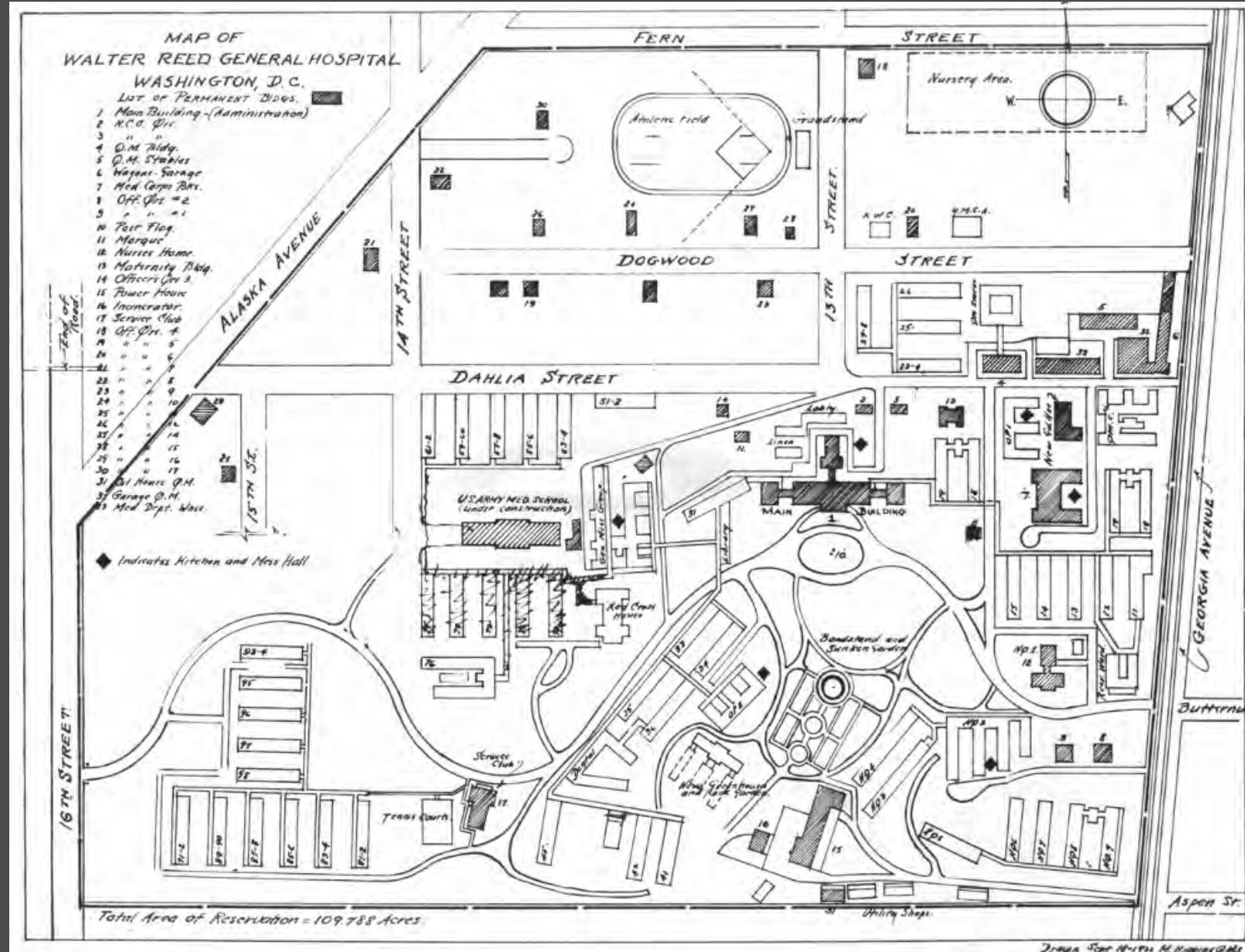
WRAMC Lower Rose Garden



2009



1935



1920

Cultural Landscape

- **Component landscape** - A discrete portion of the landscape which can be further subdivided into individual features. The landscape unit may contribute to the significance of a National Register property, such as a farmstead in a rural historic district. In some cases, the landscape unit may be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, such as a rose garden in a large urban park.

Cultural Landscape



Cultural Landscape



The 1971 Edward Durell Stone designed landscape is outside the period of significance.

Cultural Landscape



Bldg 99 is outside the period of significance.
The road alignment is not.
It could be individually eligible under C for artistic merits.

Way Forward

Next Meeting:

- Late August 2010
- Identification efforts - discussion of a 1909-1956 WRAMC historic district under Criterion A
- Further discussion of the Cultural Landscape
- Review and discuss a framework for an agreement that stipulates the treatment of historic properties upon transfer from federal control