

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

Property/District Name: NIH The Animal Building Bldg. 9 Survey No.: M- 35-9-4

Project: Expansion of Building 10 Agency: F/NIH

Visited by MHT Staff: no yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

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

Building 9, located on the western edge of the NIH Historic Core, is a one story brick building. Occupied in 1943, the space provided temporary housing for animals used in medical experiments. The building served this purpose for 11 years and then was altered to accommodate a more permanent use such as administrative and lab space for various Institutes such as the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. The plain appearance and design of the building contrast with the design of the classically styled Historic Core. As a minor support building, the building is not distinguished. The Trust concurred the building was not eligible as an individual or contributing structure.

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

Prepared by: Robinson and Associates

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

Program concurrence: yes no not applicable

[Signature] 8/23/00
Reviewer, NR program Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

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

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: building
 Historic Environment: suburban
 Historic Function(s) and Use(s): medical research

Known Design Source: Architect of the Treasury

**NIH Historic Resources
Inventory Form**

M: 35-9-4

1. Name

Historic Name Animal Building

Common Name and Building Number Building 9

2. Location

Street and Number 9000 Rockville Pike

City, Town Bethesda

Congressional District 8

State and Zip Code Maryland 20850

County Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present use (Government)
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal Research
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Work in Progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	Accessible		<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Restricted		<input type="checkbox"/> Support
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: Unrestricted		<input type="checkbox"/> Other
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		

4. Owner of Property

Name National Institutes of Health

Street & Number 9000 Rockville Pike

Telephone No. : 301/496-5037

City, Town Bethesda

State and Zip Code Maryland 20892

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber# _____ Folio# _____

Street & Number

City, Town Bethesda

State and Zip Code Maryland 20850

6. Representation in Existing Historic Survey

Yes No

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

Date September 17, 1985

Federal State County Local

Depository for Survey Records

City, Town

State and Zip

7. Description

Condition

Excellent
 Good
 Fair

Deteriorated
 Ruins
 Unexposed

Unaltered
 Altered

Original Site
 Moved

Overview

Building 9 was erected in 1943 to house animals used in the research activities at NIH. It is located at the western edge of the proposed NIH Historic Core, bordered by Memorial Road to the east and Lincoln Drive to the south. Building 7 (Memorial Laboratory) is located directly north of Building 9 and Building 5 is located directly to the east.

Description

Building 9 is a one-story brick building with a raised basement. It measures 200' x 150' and is U-shaped in plan. The design of the building is strictly utilitarian; only the red face brick makes a sympathetic gesture to the Georgian Revival-style design aesthetic that was established during the 1930s at NIH.

The structural system is composed of masonry-bearing walls and reinforced concrete floor slabs, and the foundations are poured concrete. The flat composition roof is supported by wooden roof trusses.

The miscellaneous entrances to the building do not give it a distinctive orientation. The fenestration, too, is random. Some of the 8-over-8, double-hung windows are set into brick segmental arches and have wooden enframements and pre-cast concrete sills. Other 8-over-8 windows, set into long rows, have larger dimensions and metal enframements. Some of the windows have been bricked in and altered.

The interior of Building 9 was not accessible for survey. Oral interviews indicate that the interior has been extensively modified over time to accommodate changing functions. During these alterations, most of the original features of the building appear to have been replaced and/or obscured.

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8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance						
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology-Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning		<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture		<input type="checkbox"/> Religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology-Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> Law		<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Economics		<input type="checkbox"/> Literature		<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanit	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Education		<input type="checkbox"/> Military		<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering		<input type="checkbox"/> Music		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement		<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry		<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Government			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invention					

Specific Dates	Architect				Builder	Area	
Applicable Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D			
Applicable Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> G
Level of Significance	<input type="checkbox"/> National		<input type="checkbox"/> State		<input type="checkbox"/> Local		

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Overview

Building 9 was originally erected to provide temporary space for the care and breeding of animals used in the NIH laboratory experiments. Proposed in early 1942, Building 9 was completed in January 1943. It operated as an animal facility for eleven years, after which time it was altered extensively, to make the building a permanent one and to accommodate offices and research functions. It has served a variety of functions over the decades and currently houses research laboratories for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, the National Eye Institute, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

The Design and Siting of Building 9

Building 9 was designed by the Supervising Architect of the Public Buildings Administration as a simple brick building, temporary in nature. It was to consist of a single story and basement, sited low in the topography of the NIH campus, with a smokestack that would not be visible from the front of the property.¹

The site suggested for the building was located only 30 feet from the property line of the George Freeland Peter Estate and immediately to the southwest of the cluster of buildings in the main administrative core. At that time, in 1942, the Peter Estate was still in private hands; the government did not acquire the Peter property until 1949.² The location for Building 9 was carefully chosen for its proximity to two related buildings. It was sited adjacent to Building 5, to enable the transportation of animals between the two buildings in any weather. Building 5 was constructed in 1941 for the National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, one of the final buildings in the original administration complex at the heart of the NIH campus. The building site for Building 9 was also chosen to avoid the demolition of the nearby Monkey House, a wood-frame building that housed a reserve store of monkeys, a function that the proposed Building 9 was not equipped to handle. The Monkey House had recently been erected by "station labor," since due to "certain religious requirement in India, shipments can only be obtained at certain seasons of the year."³

Building 9 was not received favorably by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (NCPC). NCPC criticized both the design and the location, feeling that the shape of the building could be modified to better fit the site and that it should not be sited so close to the George Freeland Peter Estate property line. For the improvement of the design, the Commission suggested "stretching the building out," to separate the wings of the U-shaped building by a longer connecting corridor.⁴ It

¹Extract from the minutes of the 174th meeting of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission held on July 16-17, 1942.

²See the National Institutes of Health Historic Resources Inventory Form for the George Freeland Peter Estate (Buildings 16 and 16A), Robinson & Associates, Inc., November 17, 1995.

³Letter from Warren F. Draper to the Commission of Public Buildings, dated July 21, 1942.

⁴Undated, handwritten internal memorandum from the Commission's Thomas Jeffers, landscape architect, to member Mr. Nolen. Part of the 1942 correspondence in the NCPC Records, National Archives and Records

does not appear that these suggestions were incorporated into the design of the building as built. As regards the siting, in a letter dated July 21, 1942, Warren Draper, the Acting Surgeon General, made a plea to the review body to allow the building to be erected at the originally selected location. He argued that siting Building 9 at another location would cause the loss of the Monkey House. He further explained that the character of the topography was such that the discussion of a greater distance from the Peter property line was not significant.⁵ Draper's argument was supported by then-Supervising Architect of the Treasury, George Howe. Howe noted in a letter to Frederic Delano, the chairman of the NCPC, that, "A visit to the site confirms my opinion that the construction of the building in its proposed location would not be detrimental to the interests of the adjoining property owners by reason of the topography and the existence of trees, shrubs, etc."⁶ The Surgeon's General's office appears to have successfully conveyed the urgency that accompanied plans for this building, as the National Capital Park and Planning Commission ultimately approved the site and the design. The motion was unanimously carried that the original plan be approved.⁷

The Use of Building 9

As previously stated, Building 9 was originally designed to be a temporary structure. It was known as "T-10" (the "T" denoting "temporary") until 1954. At that time, the building underwent a major renovation and alteration effort to accommodate more permanent office and research functions, and the numbering system for the building (and several others) was changed. Its new designation, Building 9, was the number previously used to denote the Officers' Quarters; the Officers' Quarters then were assigned the number (15) that used to refer to the Convent.⁸

No other information has been located on details of the use of Building 9 as a structure for animal breeding and care, possibly due to its utilitarian function. Currently, Building 9 houses the research laboratories for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, the National Eye Institute, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Administration.

5Letter from Warren F. Draper to the Commission of Public Buildings, dated July 21, 1942.

6Letter from George Howe to Frederic Delano, dated July 24, 1942.

7Extract from the minutes of the 175th meeting of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, held on August 13-14, 1942. National Archives and Records Administration.

8W.H. Sebrell, Jr., M.D., Director, National Institutes of Health, to Mr. Peter A. Strobel, Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, November 17, 1954. National Archives and Records Administration.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed boundaries of the site are defined by Memorial Road to the east, Lincoln Drive to the south, the west edge of Building 9, and the service road which separates Building 9 from Building 7 to the north.

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

 Eligible Not Eligible

Building 9 was erected to provide temporary quarters for the care and breeding of animals used in the NIH laboratory experiments. Completed in 1943, Building 9 was operated as an animal facility for eleven years, after which time it was altered to become a more permanent facility, accommodating offices and research functions.

Building 9 was not included in the proposed "NIH Administration Complex" historic district due to its lack of architectural significance and its strictly utilitarian role in the mission of NIH. Although it was constructed shortly after the completion of the original administrative quadrangle (Building 5 was finished in 1941), it was not part of the same early Congressional appropriations that funded the Administration Complex. Building 9 was also intended as a temporary building; its design did not fit the cohesive three-and-a-half-story Georgian Revival style model that had been established in the main administration buildings. It is a relatively minor support structure, and when evaluated against the criteria for a National Register property, is found to have no unique architectural features.

Additionally, the building has been altered over time in efforts to adapt it to diverse, more permanent uses.

Due to its lack of demonstrated historical and/or architectural significance, Building 9 has been determined "Not Eligible" for listing in the National Register.

12. Form Prepared by

Name/Title Regina L. Arlotto and Judith H. Robinson, Architectural Historians

Organization Robinson & Associates, Inc.

Date February 23, 1997

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City or Town Washington

State District of Columbia, 20009

Approved by the NIH Federal Preservation Officer

Concurrence of State Preservation Officer

Bibliography

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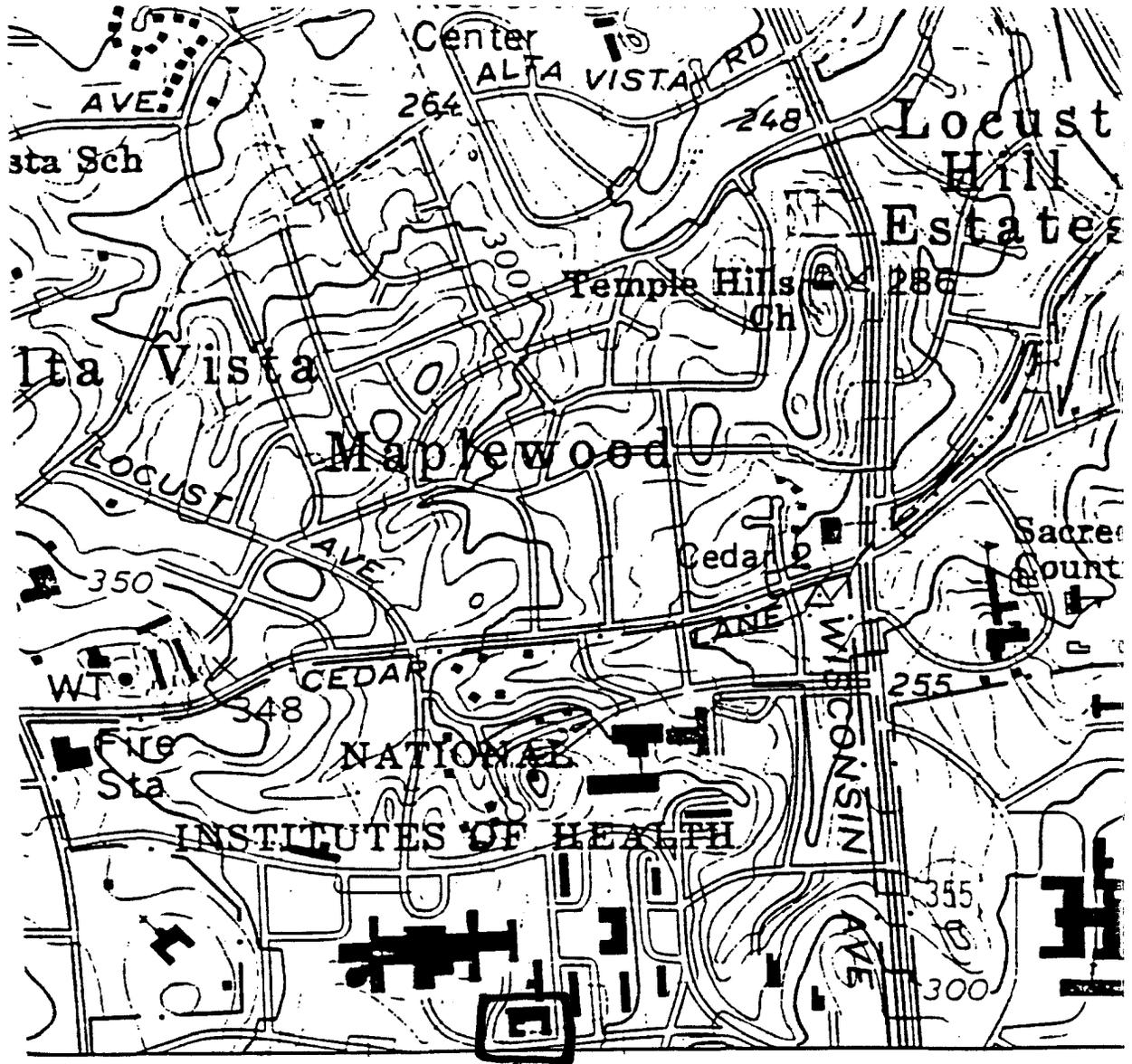
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National Institutes of Health
Historic Resources Inventory Form
Animal Building: Building 9
Robinson & Associates, Inc.



Site Plan
Animal Building
Building 9
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, MD
USGS Map Kensington Quadrangle
1:240000 Photorevised 1979



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NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
Building 9
Robinson & Associates



Figure 1.

Building 9
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO
View of East Facade, Looking Northwest

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NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
Building 9
Robinson & Associates



Figure 2.

Building 9
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO
Partial View of East and South Facades

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NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
Building 9
Robinson & Associates

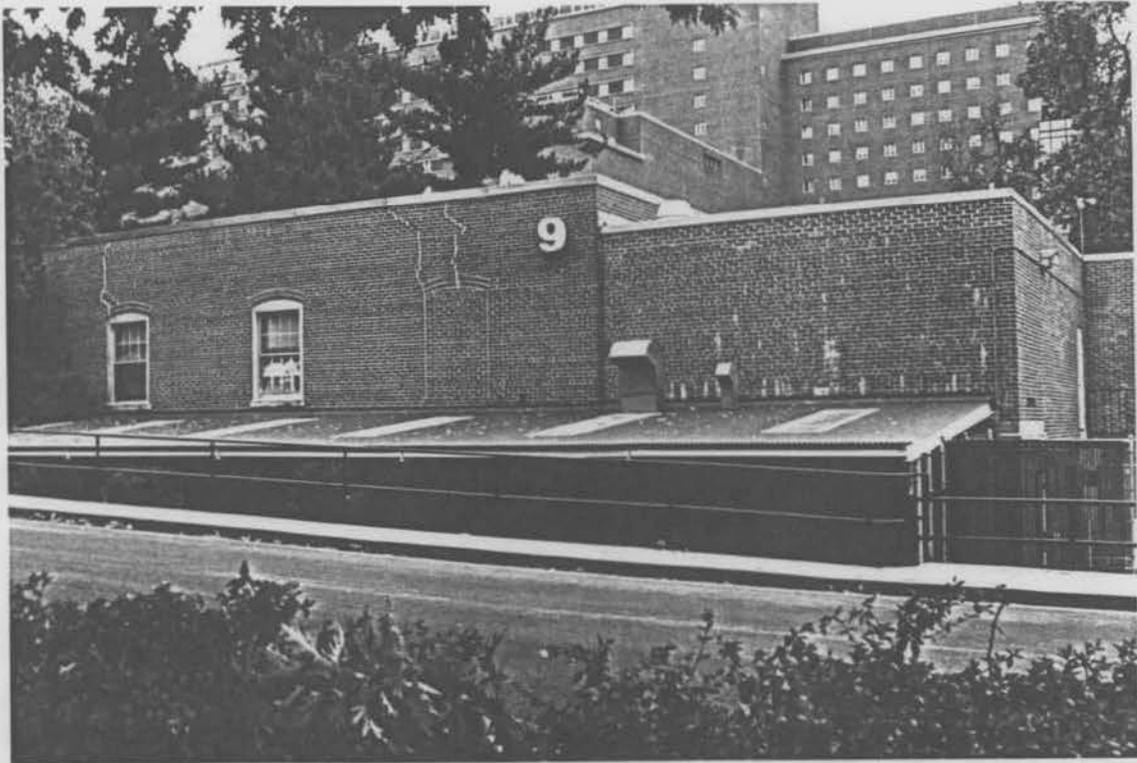


Figure 3.

Building 9
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO
View of West Wing, South Facade.

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NIH Historic Resources Inventory Form
Building 9
Robinson & Associates



Figure 4.

Building 9
National Institutes of Health
Montgomery County, Maryland
Regina L. Arlotto, November 1995
Negative at MD SHPO
Partial View of West Facade, Looking Northeast.