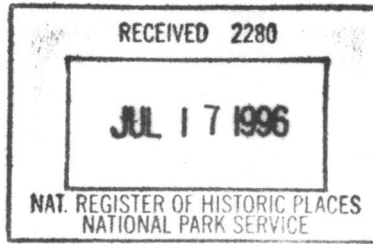


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Armstrong Manual Training School  
other names/site number Manual Training School #2, Armstrong Technical High School,  
Armstrong Adult Education Center

2. Location

street & number 1st and P Streets, N.W. not for publication N/A  
city or town Washington vicinity X  
state District of Columbia code DC zip code 20001 county N/A code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
[Signature] 7/18/96  
Signature of certifying official Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register (See continuation sheet). [Signature] 3-16-96  
 determined eligible for National Register (See continuation sheet).  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property N/A

---

---

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions

Cat: Education Sub: school  
Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions

Cat: Education Sub: school  
Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

TWENTIETH CENTURY REVIVAL:  
Classical Revival

Materials

foundation \_\_\_\_\_  
roof Tin  
Slag  
walls Brick  
other Stone: Limestone

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1 Armstrong Manual Training School  
Name of property  
Washington, D.C.  
County and State

The 1902 building is two stories high plus a raised basement. It was constructed with buff brick and limestone trim and is a good example of monumental Classicism in the Renaissance Revival style as interpreted for a local school. The design is symmetrical. Its massing incorporates a large central pavilion flanked by two set back wings. The central section has eleven bays separated by brick pilasters with limestone bases and capitals terminated by large piers at the corners. The one-over-one windows are separated by brick spandrels with a recessed panel. The central pavilion is further subdivided into three equal divisions by the two entrances (girls and boys) located in the fourth and eighth bays; the doors are surmounted by deep tabernacles which support ornate sculptural compositions incorporating acroterion, scrolls, foliage, and a large escutcheon. As originally designed, the pilasters supported a full entablature. The name "Manual Training School" was inscribed in the center of the frieze.

In 1912, a yellow brick addition was located behind the eastern wing of the original building. The rectangular, two-story, with a gable roof functioned as shops at the ground floor and a gymnasium above. In 1924-27 an annex was built which more than doubled the size of the original building. The three-story annex was added to the south and reflected the contemporary Washington predilection toward stripped Classicism. It used yellow brick with limestone trim. Its southern facade was symmetrical and incorporated three recessed doors with limestone surrounds in the central bays. The upper stories incorporated pairs of metal windows separated by spandrels with brick patternwork. At the center of the parapet wall is a limestone panel with the name Armstrong Technical High School framed by two shields. The attic story above the original P Street building was added during the 1924-27 building campaign. Its complimentary design maintained the original division of bays and incorporated yellow brick and limestone trim. The property remains intact and is in good condition.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

EDUCATION  
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1900-46

Significant Dates 1900-02  
1912  
1924-27

Significant Person \_\_\_\_\_  
Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Architect: Waddy B. Wood

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

1 18 325400 4308400    3 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_    4 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Eve Lydia Barsoum / Architectural Historian  
organization D.C. Historic Preservation Division date July 1996  
street & number 614 H Street, NW, Room 305 telephone 202.727.7360.13  
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name D.C. Government, Agency of Jurisdiction: D.C. Board of Education  
street & number 415 12th Street, N.W. telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20004

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013 -7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024 -0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1 Armstrong Manual Training School  
Name of property  
Washington, D.C.  
County and State

The Armstrong Manual Training School is illustrative of the national campaign for vocational training for African-Americans promoted by Booker T. Washington. The leader believed that "all forms of labor, whether with head or hand, are honorable" and Armstrong is the preeminent example of this educational movement in Washington, D.C. Armstrong is part of the cluster of traditionally black schools located around First Street, N.W. Originally, Armstrong Manual Training School had carpentry, machine, foundry, blacksmith, and lathe workshops. Laboratories were provided for chemistry, physics and photographic work. The building also contained seven classrooms, a study hall, and drafting room. From its founding, Armstrong operated as an important institution and symbol for the African American community in Washington, D.C. and helped to improve the quality of life for its students. The school was designed by Waddy B. Wood, an important local architect whose buildings played a significant role in the development of early 20th century Washington, D.C.

In the mid-19th century the District of Columbia emerged as a national model for educating African Americans. In 1870, the Preparatory High School for Negro Youth became the first public high school for black students in the United States. The high school was located in the basement of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church. The school occupied several spaces before it obtained its own building in 1891 located at the corner of 1st and M Streets and New York Avenue; it renamed itself M Street High (today the building is known as Perry Elementary School). The school achieved academic excellence as a result of its dedicated faculty and administrators, all of which had impressive credentials. For example, prior to 1891, the school was run by Richard T. Greener, the first black graduate of Harvard University and Mary Jane Patterson, the first recognized black woman to receive a college degree in the United States (Oberlin College, 1862). Francis Cardozo, Sr. was the first principal at M Street High. He established a rigorous classical curriculum and expanded the school to a four-year program.

At the end of the nineteenth century college preparatory institutions for African Americans came under attack. At this time, Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, led a campaign for vocational training of African-Americans. He argued that training in agricultural, technical, and business instruction, as opposed to the arts and humanities, would ensure racial progress. During this period, Anna J. Cooper, the principal of M Street High, successfully resisted the pressure to turn the high school into a trade school.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2 Armstrong Manual Training School  
Name of property  
Washington, D.C.  
County and State

Subsequently, Congress authorized the construction of two technical-training high schools in the District of Columbia: Manual Training School #1 (later known as McKinley) for white students and Manual Training School #2 (later known as Armstrong) for African-American students. In 1899, the 55th Congress passed legislation which authorized the construction of Manual Training School #2 and appropriated \$180,000 for the building. The school was built in 1900-1902 on P Street between 1st and 3rd Streets N.W. The connection between the building's purpose and Booker T. Washington's philosophy was underscored at the dedication ceremony on September 24, 1902. As the keynote speaker, Washington stated: "At first there were many of my race who viewed work with the hand with suspicion, and expressed objection thereto because they feared that it was a kind of education that was to be applied for the benefit of black youth alone; but at the present moment so universal and popular has the idea become that all races, in all parts of the world are asking for it with a degree of earnestness that has never been equaled in the educational history of the world." At the beginning of the century, there were only two high schools that admitted African-American students: M Street High and Armstrong.

One year later, the name was changed to Armstrong Manual Training School in honor of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. Armstrong commanded a African-American regiment during the Civil War, worked at the Freedman's Bureau, and founded Hampton Institute in Virginia. The immediate success of Armstrong Manual Training School was largely attributed to *Dr. Wilson Bruce Evans*, the first principal. Evans was educated in Washington's public schools, at Oberlin College, and Howard University. Evans was succeeded by other strong leaders including: *Garnet C. Wilkinson*, who later became first assistant superintendent of "colored schools" in the District of Columbia and held the position for almost thirty years; *Dr. Carter G. Woodson*, the father of African American historiography and founder of the Association for the Study of Negro History and Life, the Journal of Negro History, and The Negro History Bulletin; *Captain Arthur C. Newman*, who served in World War I and later commanded the First Separate Battalion, and; *Dr. Benetta B. Washington*, who later became principal of Cardozo High School, director of the federal government's Women's Job Corps, and wife of the first elected mayor of the District of Columbia.

In 1912 and 1925-26 an addition and an annex were built which more than doubled the size of the original building. In 1925, the name was changed to Armstrong Technical High School. The additional spaces allowed the curriculum to expand to include both academic and technical subjects. Armstrong trained students for a variety of occupations including: automobile mechanics, shoe repair, painting, electrician's

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3 Armstrong Manual Training School  
Name of property  
Washington, D.C.  
County and State

and bricklayer's helpers, printing, cooking, dressmaking, and waitressing. In addition to the technical subjects, students had to take core college preparatory classes including: English; American history; algebra; biology, chemistry or physics; music; hygiene; home economics 1, 2, 3 (girls); physical training, and; military drill (boys). Students were also required to select from a variety of elective classes to fulfill graduation requirements.

In addition to the above listed occupations, Armstrong was instrumental in assisting Washington's future African-American architects. The *Thematic Study of African-American Architects in Washington, D.C.* sponsored by the United Planning Organization for the D.C. Historic Preservation Division (D.C. SHPO) concluded that the school was enormously influential in establishing a significant African-American architectural community in the District. The strong architectural preparatory program at Armstrong established a foundation for students to pursue the professional degree. For example, Armstrong graduates attended: Howard University (*Charles Bryant, Leon Daughtry*), University of Illinois (*George Ferguson, Lewis Giles, Sr., Lewis Giles, Jr.*), University of Pennsylvania (*Roscoe Vaughn*), Pratt Institute (*James L. Turner*), Catholic University (*Kermit Keith*), and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (*Charles Cassell*).

Armstrong graduates also became prominent at the local, national, and international level in other fields as well. Alumni include: *Duke Ellington*, the extraordinary blues musician; *William "Billy" Eckstein*, two time American Singer of the Year; *Bill Kenny*, member of the Ink Spots, *John Malachi*, renowned jazz musician; *Madame Lillian Evanti*, the first internationally acclaimed black professional opera singer and a founder of the Negro National Opera Company; *Elizabeth Yancey*, former Vice Superintendent of D.C. Public Schools; *Anita Ford Allen*, former President of the D.C. Board of Education; *Len Ford*, Cleveland Browns, All-Pro National League Hall of Fame; *Willie Wood*, Green Bay Packers, All-Pro National League Hall of Fame; *Ellsworth Davis*, the first black photo journalist with The Washington Post; *Judge John D. Fauntleroy*, Superior Court of the District of Columbia; *Judge Hubert B. Pair*, D.C. Court of Appeals; *Decatur Trotter*, Maryland State Senator; *John Wilson*, former Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia.

The talented faculty taught thousands and were mentors and role models for the community. The 1902 building had 28 rooms and was designed for 300 students. In 1902, the school started with approximately 20 students. Ten years later the first addition was built and 700 students attended the school. By 1938,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4 Armstrong Manual Training School  
Name of property  
Washington, D.C.  
County and State

Armstrong had 1700 students. Although desegregation of the D.C. school system was begun in 1954, Armstrong remained important within the African American community. Between 1958 and 1964, the building served as Veterans High School (only veterans could attend) with an enrollment of approximately 1,300. Since 1964, the school has operated as the Armstrong Adult Education Center and currently has approximately 1500 students.

Schools constructed at the end of the nineteenth century were typically designed by municipal architects. In Washington, most were symmetrical red brick buildings with a limited amount of ornamental brickwork. At the turn of the century, private architects were invited to prepare school designs under the supervision of the Office of the Building Inspector. Thereafter, schools represented a variety of architectural styles and materials.

The design for the Manual Training School #2 was selected by competition. A circular letter dated July 22, 1899 was sent to a large number of prominent Washington architectural firms inviting them to participate. Of the fourteen designs received, the one provided by Waddy B. Wood was selected. Construction of the building commenced in 1900 and was completed in 1902. The design is a good example of monumental Classicism in the Renaissance Revival style as interpreted for a local school.

Waddy Butler Wood (1869-1944) was a talented local architect who worked in Washington during one of the city's greatest periods of development. Wood grew up in Ivy, Virginia, went to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and moved to Washington in 1891. He worked as a draftsman and supplemented this training by reading about architecture at the Library of Congress.

Quickly dissatisfied with his job, Wood opened his own office in 1892. His talent, enthusiasm, and family background served him well. By 1902, he had already designed Providence Hospital (demolished), Capitol Traction Company car barns on East Capitol Street, M Street in Georgetown, and at the Navy Yard, as well as Studio House, at Sheridan Circle, for artist-socialite, Alice Pike Barney.

In 1902, Wood formed a partnership with Edmund Donn, Jr. and William I. Deming. The firm built many mansions and large homes in the newly developing area of Kalorama. Wood built many projects throughout Washington as well as in the Tidewater area of Virginia, Georgia, and Iowa. He designed the master plan and many of the "temporary" buildings on the Mall during World War I and devoted much

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 5 **Armstrong Manual Training School**  
Name of property  
**Washington, D.C.**  
County and State

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time at the end of his career to government commissions, including the Department of the Interior (New Interior Building), 18th and C Streets, 1935-1936.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1 Armstrong Manual Training School  
Name of property  
Washington, D.C.  
County and State

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“Armstrong High Annex Dedicated,” *Evening Star*, 27 April 1927.

“Building Dedicated, Manual Training School Edifice Formally Set Apart.” *Evening Star*, 24 October 1902.

Fitzpatrick, Sandra and Maria R. Goodwin. *The Guide to Black Washington*. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1990.

“Ground Broken for New Building,” *Evening Star*, 21 January 1924.

“McCoy will Preside at School Dedication, New Addition to Armstrong High School to be Formally Presented Tonight,” *Evening Star*, 24 April 1927.

*Public School Buildings of the District of Columbia, 1804-1930*. D.C. SHPO Survey.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1 **Armstrong Manual Training School**  
Name of property  
**Washington, D.C.**  
County and State

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Square 1860, Lots 15 and 800 situated in the northwest quadrant of Washington, D.C.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the original lots on which the school and its additions have historically stood and maintain historic integrity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Armstrong Manual Training School

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 7/17/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/30/96  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/15/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/31/96  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000893

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Armstrong Manual Training School is significant under National Register Criteria A and C (Education, Architecture). Completed in 1900, with an addition in 1924, the building served as an important center of vocational education for African-American youths in the city of Washington, DC. Designed by local architect Waddy B. Wood, the school is a well-preserved example of turn-of-the-century Classical Revival design.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER P. LUSIGNAN DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 8/16/96

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

E. AUSTIN DANDRIDGE

DECEMBER 1995

4453 S. DAKOTA AVE, NE WASH D.C. 20017

VIEW FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTO 1

0-0A



ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

E. AUSTIN DANDRIDGE

DECEMBER 1995

4453 S. DAKOTA AVE NE WASH, D.C. 20017

VIEW FACING SOUTH

PHOTO 2



ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

E. AUSTIN DANDRIDGE  
DECEMBER 1995

4453 S. DAKOTA AVE, NE WASH, D.C. 20017  
VIEW FACING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO 3



ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

E. AUSTIN DANDRIDGE

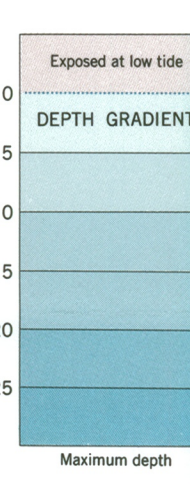
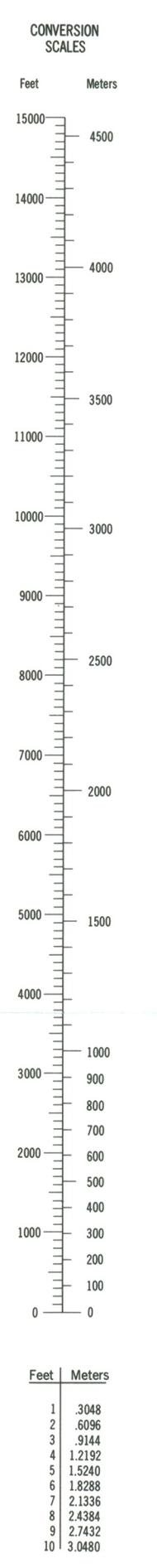
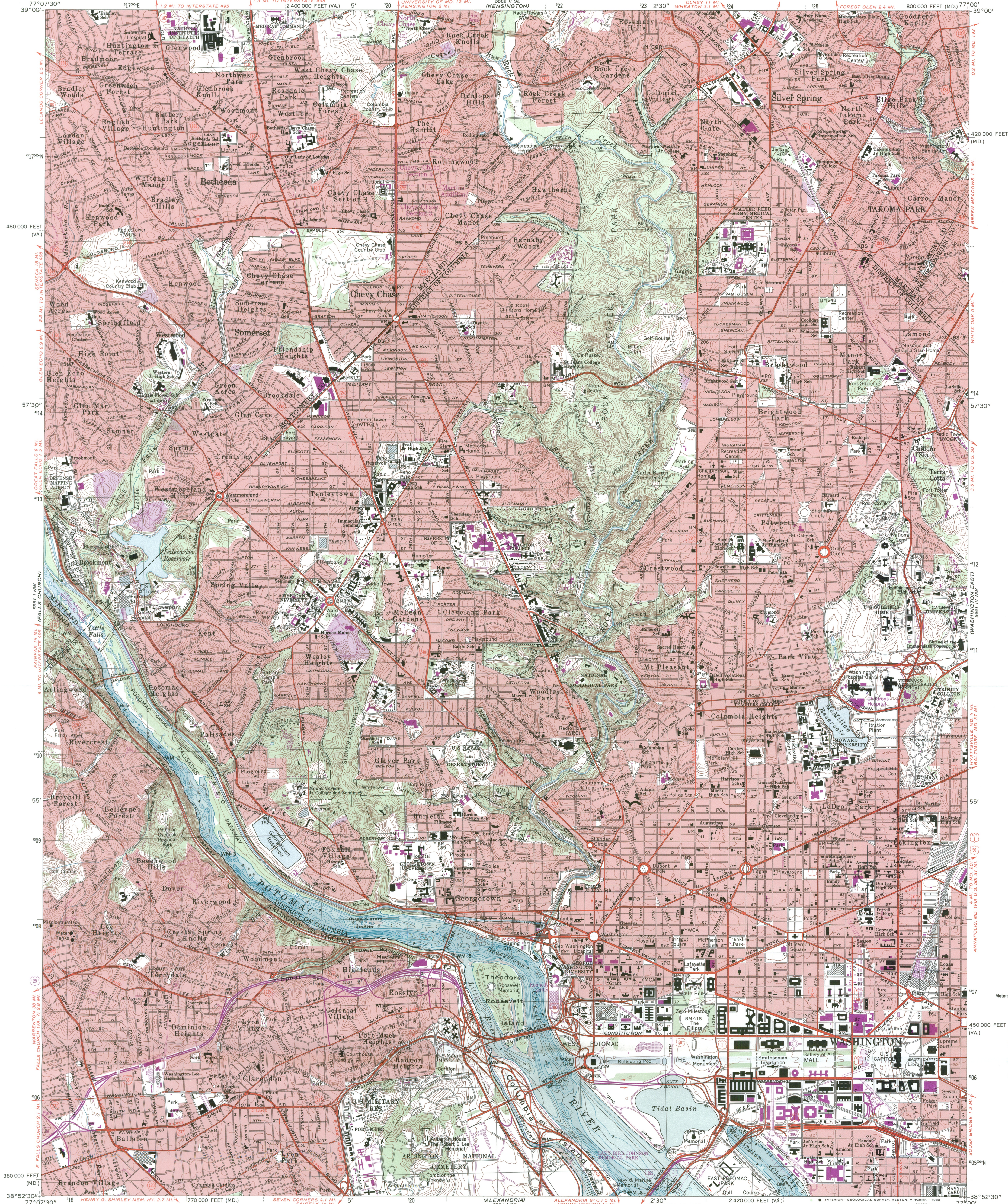
DECEMBER 1995

4453 S. DAKOTA AVE, NE WASH. D.C. 20017

VIEW FACING NORTH WEST

PHOTO 4

B5A



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, NCEP, and WSSC  
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1965. Revised 1965.  
Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes.  
Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs. Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line.  
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Maryland coordinate system, and Virginia coordinate system, north zone 18.  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 8 meters south and 26 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.  
Revisions shown in purple and woodlands compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked.  
Map dated 1983.  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Line spacing (Nautical Miles)
H-9478	1977	1:5,000	0.1-0.8
H-9488	1976	1:5,000	0.1-0.5

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY 0.5 METER CONTOURS-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.4 METER

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS USED AT THE DATE OF THE SURVEY  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty Light-duty  
Medium-duty Unimproved dirt

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

WASHINGTON WEST, D. C.-MD.-VA.  
38077-H1-TB-024

1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1983  
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982  
DMA 5561 1 NE-SERIES V833

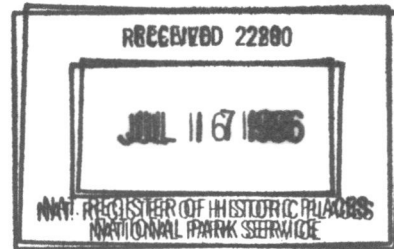
ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL  
Z E N  
18 325400 4308400

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Carol Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Ms. Shull:

As State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia, I am transmitting a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the *Armstrong Manual Training School* with a determination to nominate. The Armstrong Manual Training School is an individually designated landmark listed on the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites which has also been recommended for nomination by the D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board.

Should you have any questions or desire clarification, please consult Eve Barsoum, Architectural Historian, Historic Preservation Division, at 202.727.7360.13.

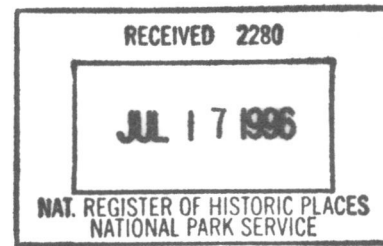
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Patricia C. McGonney".

Hampton Cross  
State Historic Preservation  
Officer for the District  
of Columbia

Enclosure

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



JUL 18 1996

Carol Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

As State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia, I am transmitting a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the *Armstrong Manual Training School* with a determination to nominate. The Spencer Carriage House and Stable is an individually designated landmark listed on the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites which has also been recommended for nomination by the D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board.

Should you have any questions or desire clarification, please consult Eve Barsoum, Architectural Historian, Historic Preservation Division, at 202.727.7360.13.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Hampton Cross".

Hampton Cross  
State Historic Preservation  
Officer for the District  
of Columbia

Enclosure