

Quarters One

The United States Army Chief of Staff's Residence



Susan Mowbray

FRONT COVER
“Quarters One”
An original watercolor by
Susan Mountcastle

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Quarters One

The United States Army Chief of Staff's Residence
Fort Myer, Virginia

by
William Gardner Bell

Center of Military History
United States Army
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Foreword

Since 1908, Quarters One has served as the “Home of the Army” as well as the Chief of Staff’s residence. Thirty great Army leaders have called this special residence “home,” and Linda and I are honored and humbled to follow in their footsteps.

In 1903, Congress eliminated the post of the Commanding General of the Army and authorized the formation of a General Staff Corps, creating the position of the Chief of Staff of the Army. This position was established to plan for all contingencies and strategies in the event of a future war. For over one hundred years, Quarters One has been home to the illustrious military leaders who safely guided our Nation’s defense. Their guests have been equally famous, including Marshal Joseph-Jacques-Césaire Joffre, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, President Lyndon B. Johnson, and, a favorite entertainer of generations of Soldiers, Bob Hope.

Many past residents have left their mark in subtle and profound ways on Quarters One. The first Army Chief to live here was Major General J. Franklin Bell. During his tenure, he added the stately dining room, which is an impressive space and important gathering place for our guests. He understood then how deeply significant a shared meal was to building relationships and camaraderie. General Bell’s portrait currently hangs in the foyer. As a Medal of Honor recipient and combat veteran, he reminds us of the heroism and selfless service that so many of our Soldiers demonstrate today in their dedication to our Nation. Their strength is a constant driving force during a time of uncertainty and historic change.

Quarters One, situated on historic Fort Myer, has witnessed numerous notable events since its completion in 1899. During the early years, the Wright brothers’ aerial demonstrations led to the inception of Army aviation. Then, most recently, Fort Myer merged with the U.S. Marine Corps’ Henderson Hall to form a joint base, achieving unity of effort and efficiencies. Between it all, Fort Myer has been home to many of our Nation’s most senior military leaders.

This rich heritage received its due recognition in 1973 when Quarters One was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark. From the many generous donations of gifts and memorabilia that decorate rooms throughout the house to the portraits of former Army Chiefs and their Families that line the hallways, each piece contributes to telling the story of the residents who have lived here. Quarters One residents have played a significant role in our Nation’s history and are responsible for today’s Army—the most versatile, agile, rapidly deployable, and sustainable strategic land force in the world. Similarly, as this booklet describes, each resident has made Quarters One an Army home, and, in turn, Quarters One has enriched the lives of each resident.

Linda and I invite you to enjoy the rich history captured on these pages and see that throughout time: “The Strength of our Nation has always been our Army. The Strength of our Army has always been our Soldiers. The Strength of our Soldiers has always been our Families. This is what makes us Army Strong!”

RAYMOND T. ODIERNO
Chief of Staff, Army

Quarters One—Our Family's Home

Welcome to Quarters One, the “Home of the Army,” and the home to Army Chiefs of Staff and their Families since 1908. Ray and I feel very blessed and honored to reside in Quarters One and to represent all Soldiers, their Spouses, and Families. Throughout the home, we feel a great sense of history, which is enhanced by the spectacular view of our Nation’s capital. Surrounded by a lovely lawn and garden, Quarters One continues to be a beautiful setting for official receptions, dinners, and events honoring guests and their spouses from around the world, both military and civilian. It is also a wonderful home for family living and making special memories.

Outside the library, you will find photographic reproductions of former Chiefs of Staff of the Army and their Families. In the foyer, there is a plaque listing the quarters’ residents since 1903. A stately portrait of Major General J. Franklin Bell, who was the first Army Chief of Staff to reside at Quarters One, also hangs in the foyer. Artwork from the United States Army Center of Military History is hung throughout the first floor, the official bedrooms, and staircases. The history of the home is enriched by many gifts and memorabilia that have been donated to the quarters. A few of these historic items and special gifts are Mrs. Eisenhower’s chaise lounge, books in the library, marble fireplaces from the old cadet barracks at West Point, a table made by General Pershing, and an original painting and reproductions of works created by General Eisenhower while he resided at Quarters One.

The library, dedicated to Katherine Tupper Marshall, is a tribute to the extraordinary contributions Army Wives have made throughout history while serving alongside their Soldiers. A collection of books written by and about Army Wives gives further recognition. The room is adorned with photographs of the Wives of former Army Chiefs of Staff, who have been gracious hostesses of this historic home, and it honors their volunteer contributions to our great Army. I am very humbled to be keeping up the traditions those women started and humbled to be entrusted with the care of this majestic home. This home honors all Army Families, who, along with their Soldiers, sacrifice so much for our great Nation. With multiple deployments, separations, and hardships, it is important now more than ever to recognize what Families endure and appreciate their dedication and selfless sacrifices.

We are thankful to the former residents for leaving a piece of themselves, which continues to make this home so special. I want to thank the curators and historians at the Center of Military History for keeping this lovely landmark’s history alive.

I am very proud to be an Army Wife and very proud to support my Soldier.

LINDA ODIERNO

Preface to the First Edition

Although Quarters One was built more than eighty years ago, in historic surroundings and with historic connections, it has had little attention. This lack of attention is surprising when one considers the line of succession of quarters residents; some of the United States Army's, indeed America's, leading families have lived in this house which, since 1908, has been the Chief of Staff's home. The officers have played leading roles in national as well as military life, in peace and war. One became President of the United States.

The purpose of this booklet is to sketch the history of the building, trace the human spirit that transformed the house into a home, and acknowledge the building's distinction as an official mansion. Because of an imbalance in the availability of information and of appropriate photographs, it was not possible to treat residents in depth or in a uniform way. Yet that was neither necessary nor desirable, for the building is the centerpiece of the presentation.

Arline Weyand, Quarters One's hostess from October 1974 to September 1976 when her husband, General Frederick C. Weyand, was the Army's Chief of Staff, deserves special mention where the history of the house is concerned. Sensitive to the building's unique status and interested in the experiences of other residents, Mrs. Weyand wrote to a number of the ladies who had lived in or visited Quarters One to ask for their recollections and, where available, some pictures. Many responded, and Mrs. Weyand assembled their materials into a starter archives on the quarters.

Bits and pieces of the Quarters One story reside in engineer files and in published autobiographical or biographical accounts of the building's officer tenants. Unfortunately, the coverage is little more than that; bits and pieces. What is lacking is the woman's view, the story from the center of quarters life, the intimate detail that is seen and experienced only by a hostess—wife, mother, daughter. Mrs. Weyand's collection fills the void only in part. It is regrettable that published diaries by Army wives are few, and of life in Quarters One almost nonexistent. Only Katherine Tupper Marshall, a Quarters One hostess, has provided, in her book, *Together: Annals of an Army Wife*, a relatively sustained account of life in the grand old building.

Despite enforced disparities, textual and graphic, in the approach to family coverage in this booklet, the variety represented in the vignettes contributes, in the end, to a rounded story on Quarters One and a fascinating look at a unique phase of Army life.

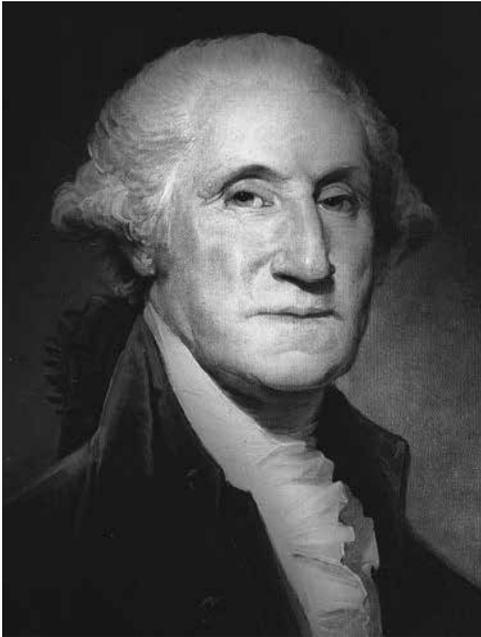
Washington, D.C.
1981

WILLIAM GARDNER BELL

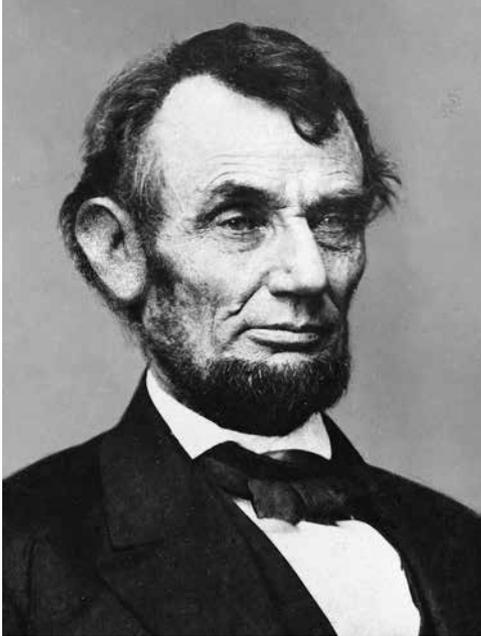
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The Defenses of Washington



“With respect to security against attacks of an Enemy, no place can have advantages superior to the federal City and Alexandria. Should proper works be erected . . . at the junction of the Potomac and Piscataqua creek, it would not be in the power of all the navies in Europe to pass that place, and be afterward in a situation to do mischief above. . . .” Thus wrote George Washington in September 1798 as the new capital city took shape.



“The people of Virginia have . . . allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this government has no choice but to deal with it where it finds it.” At 2 a.m. on 23 May 1861, the day after Virginia ratified her ordinance of secession, President Lincoln sent federal troops across the Potomac River to fortify the hills and ridges overlooking the capital city from the South.

As the nation’s first commanding general and first president, George Washington had a natural instinct for protecting the capital. Although he had moved into retirement after completing his second term as the country’s chief executive, his deflection from the mainstream of events was short-lived. In 1798, as French and British contentions reached out to the New World and the prospect of war with France loomed, President John Adams recalled Washington to active service as commander in chief of “all the armies raised or to be raised for the service of the United States.”

Washington was sure that it would be the policy of the country “to create such a navy as will protect our commerce from the insults and depredations to which it has been Subjected of late,” and equally certain that “no place either north or south of [Washington] can be more effectively secured against the attack of an Enemy.”

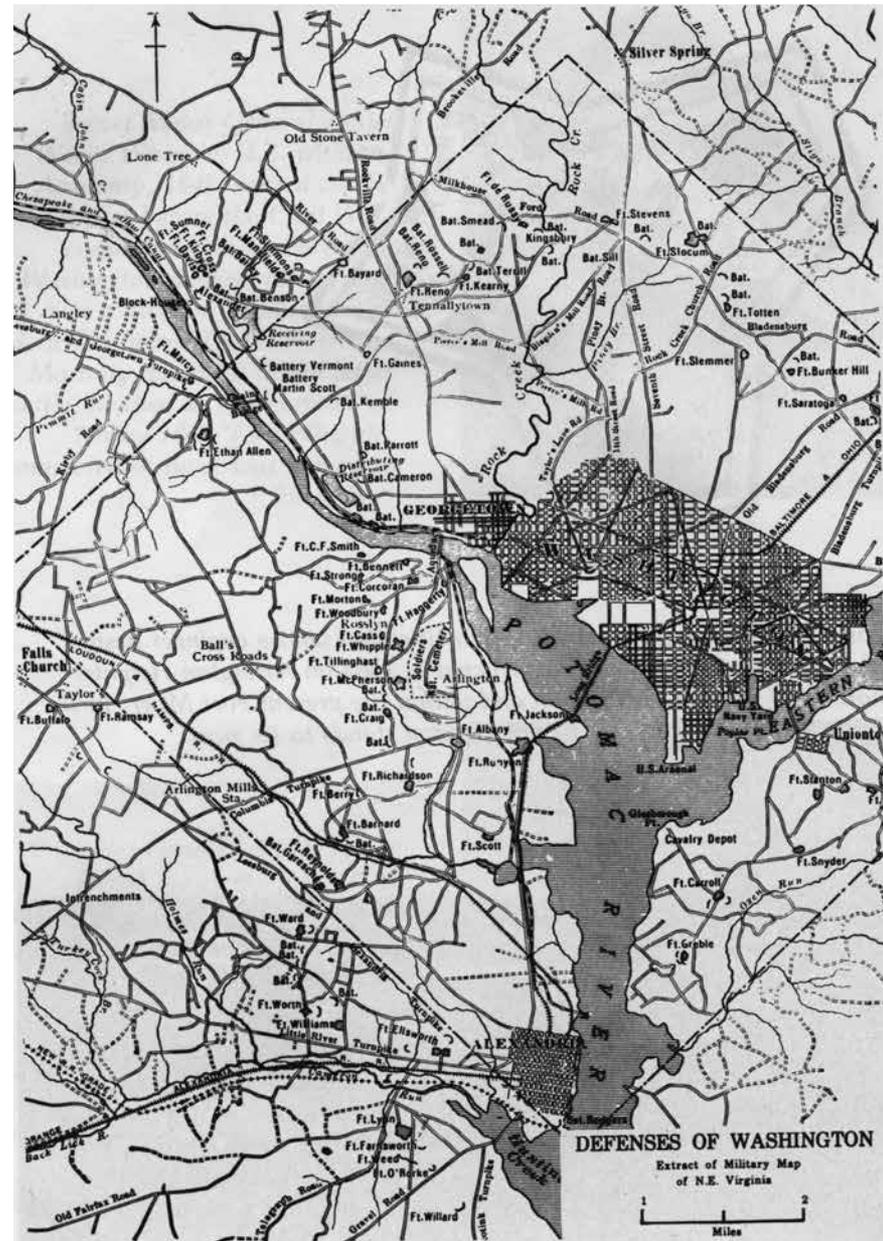
War with France slipped by, along with the opportunity to test, in his lifetime, Washington’s theory as to the capital city’s invulnerability to enemy mischief. Washington did not live to see his namesake city attacked in 1814 by British troops who left the official buildings in smoking ruins, or see British ships sail past his home and the key defensive work of Fort Washington, to plunder Alexandria and drop safely back down the Potomac River. It would take more than advantageous terrain to protect the city.

Those who would have used the disaster as an excuse to relocate the capital were doomed to disappointment. Congress rejected a bill for removal, rebuilding was started, and Washington “rose like the phoenix from the flames.”

Four and a half decades passed before the nation's capital became vulnerable once again to the aggression of an enemy, and this time the threat proved to be internal rather than external. The slavery issue had divided the North and South, the southern states had seceded from the Union, Fort Sumter had surrendered to Confederate forces, and President Abraham Lincoln, within six weeks of his inauguration on 4 March 1861, had issued a proclamation declaring the southern states in insurrection.

As the contending governments mobilized their forces and developed their operational plans, Lincoln looked out upon an almost undefended capital city, boxed in by the Confederate state of Virginia just across the Potomac River to the south and the border state of Maryland with its Southern sympathizers to the north. Aware of the potent propaganda coup that capture of the Union capital would deliver to the enemy, Lincoln issued orders for mobilizing troop units to garrison the city, then moved to occupy Arlington Heights across the Potomac River before Confederate forces could seize the dominating terrain and bring the federal city within range of their guns.

The Union defeat at Bull Run in July 1861 disabused those who thought the rebellion could be put down overnight, revealed how vulnerable the capital really was, and demonstrated the need for more permanent defenses around Washington's perimeter. A presidential commission met to plan the work, and, step by step, a cordon of fortifications was constructed to protect the federal city. The South, with mobilization problems of its own, sacrificed a golden opportunity.



Fort Whipple and Fort Myer



Fort Whipple, an earth and wood fortification whose engineer design plan is shown above, was constructed in 1863 on Arlington Heights northwest of the Lee Mansion and within the present Fort Myer. In the scene below, the Union artillery garrison stands to its guns.



A sharp escalation in the intensity and scope of the war, the increasing proximity of regional actions, and a respect for the abilities of enemy leaders like Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson lent credence to the threat to the Union capital. In October 1862, at President Lincoln's behest, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton appointed a commission to look into "the efficiency of the present system of defense for the city." The commission recommended that the defensive cordon already in place be strengthened with "a work on the spur behind Forts Cass and Tillinghast, which shall see into the gorges of these works, give an important fire upon the high ground in front of the line, and flank that line from Fort Woodbury to Fort DeKalb."

Construction of this main work on Arlington Heights, overlooking Washington and Georgetown to the north and the undulating Virginia countryside to the south, was begun in the spring of 1863. It received its official name, Fort Whipple, on 12 June, and its first occupants were artillery and infantry units.

If Fort Whipple were placed on the land within present-day Fort Myer, its outline would extend roughly along a line originating at Quarters Thirteen and project to the corner of Grant and Jackson Avenues, across to Quarters Six, thence to Wainwright Hall skirting Quarters One, and finally back to Quarters Thirteen to complete the redoubt.

Fort Whipple's defenses were never tested. That distinction fell to Fort Stevens on the northern perimeter, where General Jubal Early's attack in July 1864 was repulsed as President Lincoln looked on from the parapet.

Several years passed before any permanent type of construction supplanted Fort Whipple's earthworks, tentage, and first generation frame structures. Then, more time elapsed before a name change brought the military installation into its modern configuration as Fort Myer. By the late 1860s the Signal Corps had taken over the site, and by 1872 new construction had added a hospital, barracks, kitchen, and guardhouse. A pair of one-story buildings, in use as quarters for students being trained in meteorological observation, also contained storerooms and offices. The buildings, identified in contemporary documentation as "officer quarters," were considered to be "old and unfit for the purpose." A peacetime viewpoint appeared to have set in.

Year by year, as funds were appropriated for construction and utilization was expanded, the post's future became increasingly secure. In the decades of the seventies, eighties, and nineties, the physical plant was enlarged and complex land problems were ironed out. On 4 February 1881, Fort Whipple was renamed Fort Myer, primarily to honor the late General Myer but also to eliminate confusion raised by the existence of a second Fort Whipple in Arizona.

Any doubt about Fort Myer's prospects evaporated when, on 4 February 1902, a board of officers, convened to consider and report on the location and distribution of military installations throughout the United States, recommended that Fort Myer, Virginia, be retained as a permanent post.

Given its location, associations, and use, the decision could not have gone any other way. Fort Myer was destined to be the capital's anchor post.

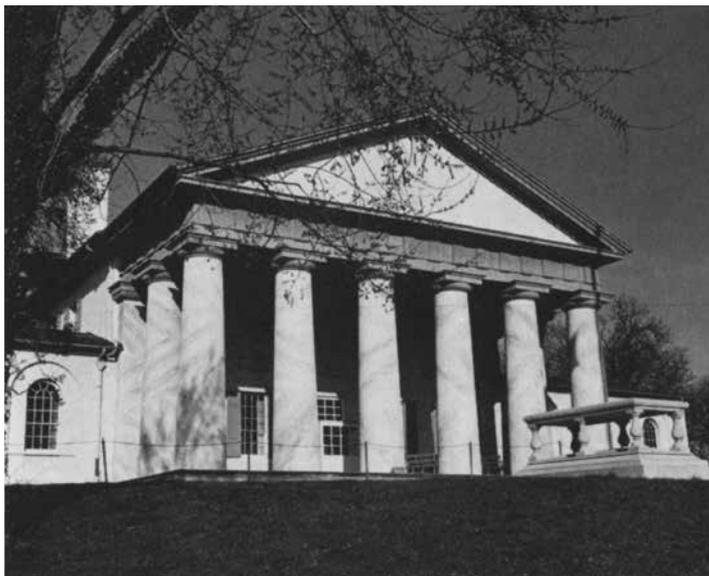
Brevet Major General Amiel Weeks Whipple, U.S. Military Academy, 1841, served on the frontier before the Civil War, commanded elements of the Washington defense forces, and was a division commander at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Mortally wounded in the latter battle, he died at Washington on 7 May 1863. Fort Whipple, completed in June, is named in his honor.



Brigadier General Albert James Myer entered the Army in 1854 as an assistant surgeon. He turned to communications and meteorology, and under his leadership the foundations of the Signal Corps and Weather Bureau were laid. He was the Army's first Chief Signal Officer, and from 1869 to 1880 commanded the Signal School and Fort Whipple. The post was renamed in his honor after his death in 1880.



The Heritage and the Activities



The Custis-Lee Mansion is a centerpiece on Arlington Heights.

Fort Myer's garrison guards the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



Quarters One, Fort Myer, and Arlington Cemetery occupy land that was part of a tract of almost 1,100 acres purchased by John Parke Custis, the only son of Martha Washington by her first marriage. He was raised at Mount Vernon, married, and died while serving as General Washington's aide at Yorktown. Two of Custis' children—George Washington Parke and Eleanor—were raised by the Washingtons, and after their deaths, George Washington Parke moved to the Arlington estate and began to construct Arlington House. He married, and a daughter, Mary Anna Randolph Custis, the only one of four children to survive, grew up on the estate. In 1831 she married Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, and they resided at Arlington House when Army duty permitted their presence at home.

As the nation divided and the Lees cast their allegiance with the South, the government placed troops on Arlington Heights, levied a tax on the property, and, upon default by the absentee owners, purchased the estate at public sale for \$26,800. In June 1864 Secretary of War Stanton designated Arlington House and 200 surrounding acres as a national cemetery, and in July 1872 Secretary of War Belknap designated all that part of the estate outside the cemetery walls as the military reservation of Fort Whipple.

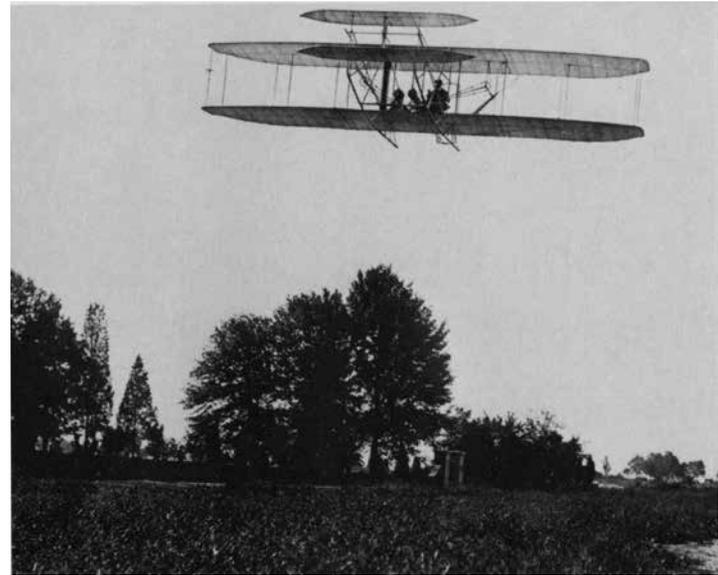
Mrs. Lee's parents died in the 1870s, leaving the estate to her. She, in turn, willed the property to her son, Custis, who, upon her death, sued the government successfully for its 1864 actions in a case that proceeded all the way to the Supreme Court. In 1883 Custis Lee relinquished his title to the property for the sum of \$150,000.

Thus, the modern outlines took shape.

For about five years following its redesignation as Fort Myer, the post was garrisoned by Signal Corps troops and its communications mission continued. Then in 1887, with General Philip H. Sheridan in the senior uniformed officer chair, Fort Myer was designated a cavalry post, and from then until 1942 some of the Army's most celebrated mounted regiments formed the garrison. Horsemanship was a central activity, especially in the period between the World Wars, when the Army had a leading role in Olympic equestrian activities.

Fort Myer was also the site for the earliest developments in the field of Army aviation. The Wright brothers had contracted with the Signal Corps to build a biplane and instruct two operators in its use. On 9 September 1908, Orville Wright made fifty-seven complete circles over the drill field. A crash on 17 September, in which Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge was fatally injured, was only a temporary setback, and military acceptance followed in 1909.

The year of that first test flight at Fort Myer was also the year when Quarters One on Officers Row became the designated official residence of the Army's Chief of Staff. As an established post with easy access to Army headquarters, initially in the District of Columbia and later in the Pentagon on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, Fort Myer has been home for a number of the highest-ranking officers of the Department of Defense. Since 1948, elements of the 3d Infantry, complemented by the U.S. Army Band, have formed the post garrison. Together they comprise the formal military elements for the impressive ceremonies so traditional with the nation's capital.



Orville Wright demonstrated his plane at Fort Myer in 1908.

As a cavalry post, Fort Myer witnessed the best in equestrian skill.



Officers Row



These first generations frame quarters formed Officers Row in 1876 when the post was still Fort Whipple. The building in the foreground was the post commander's quarters.

By 1892 the commanding officer's house had been slightly modified and was occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Guy V. Henry, left of center.



In earlier times the Army post was a world unto itself, its inhabitants, by force of circumstance, an inbred society. Physical isolation was largely responsible for a social seclusion, if not exclusion, that was perhaps cultivated by the unique nature of military service. It was a life whose mobility and insularity denied or discouraged permanent associations with the general citizen, and there is little doubt that, at least in peacetime, it inspired a class consciousness that cut both ways.

Posts were constructed along standard lines, and traditional layouts remain to this day. The heart of an installation was its parade ground. Flanking this grassy area on one side was Officers Row, with houses of brick, stone, board, or log, depending upon funds, availability of materials, permanence, location, and labor. Across from the officers quarters were the enlisted barracks, a hospital, quartermaster warehouse, and guardhouse. A headquarters building with offices usually occupied one end of the parade ground, stables were aligned behind the barracks, and outside the quadrangle were quarters for married soldiers and a sutler's store and canteen.

Because of its size, Fort Myer extended beyond conventional post outlines. The heavy concentration of commissioned personnel in the Washington area required a substantial number of accommodations. Therefore, the officer housing on post was extended to include several streets. The ranking quarters were finally grouped on the bluff overlooking the capital city, and several of them were designated for the use by senior officers of the other services.

History of Quarters One

A Victorian-style red brick house, built on Fort Myer's ridge, Quarters One was completed on 27 May 1899, 38 years almost to the day after Abraham Lincoln sent Union troops across the Potomac River to occupy Arlington Heights. Set on a stone foundation and topped by a slate roof, the house was built by the Quartermaster Corps according to Plan 95, a model still to be seen at a number of the older and more permanent posts. The 40-by-54-foot structure cost \$18,471, a modest figure by today's standard. There were shutters at the windows and the porches were screened. The main floor had a living room, dining room, kitchen, hallway, and one bedroom.

The building was intended to be the residence of the post commander. Because Fort Myer had a dozen of that official between 1899 and 1903, it is difficult to determine which of them occupied the quarters during that period. From 1903 to 1908, however, it was home for Major General Charles F. Humphrey, the Quartermaster General of the Army. Upon his departure, Major General and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell moved in. He had been appointed Chief of Staff in 1906, the fourth officer to hold the title after its inception in 1903. His three predecessors—Generals Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, and John C. Bates—had all lived off post in the Washington area, as had General and Mrs. Bell during his first two years as the Army's senior uniformed officer. Some, but by no means all, of these officers owned permanent family residences in the city of Washington, useful as a base of operations in light of the periodic rotation in assignments and the almost inevitable return for duty at the capital.



View of the sunroom and dining room from the flagstone patio.

Quarters One: The Public Rooms



Above left: *The large living room provides ample space for entertaining guests. The fireplace is one of two salvaged from a demolished West Point cadet barracks at the direction of General Johnson, Army Chief of Staff from 1964–1968. The furnishings and accessories are the Odiernos' personal items that they have collected over their thirty-five years of service.*



Above right: *Another view of the extensive living room.*

Right: *The sun room is adjacent to the living room and dining room and has a doorway leading to the east side garden terrace.*





Left: Set for an official function in this photograph, the dining room's extended table seats up to twenty-eight guests. For larger groups, a buffet-style meal is arranged on the table, enabling guests to serve themselves and mingle throughout the public rooms. The Army provides the crystal, silverware, and china for official entertaining.



Left: Another dining room arrangement allows seating for forty guests, using five round tables.



Left: *The library has the second of the West Point fireplace facings. In February 2000, General and Mrs. Shinseki dedicated the library in honor of Katherine Tupper Marshall. Photographs of Mrs. Marshall are displayed on one wall of the library, and her book, Together: Annals of an Army Wife, is the centerpiece of the library's collection.*

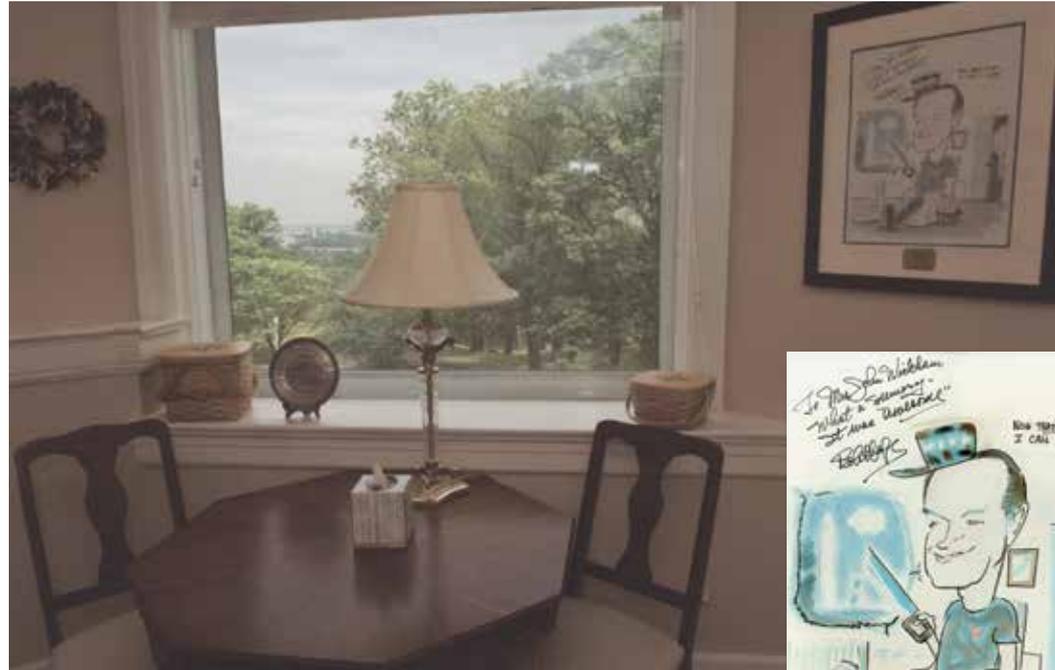
Below: *The library includes the painting titled The Chaplain on the Western Frontier by Tom Lovell, which hangs above a sofa.*

Below left: *In the foyer hangs the portrait of Major General J. Franklin Bell by C. Gregory Stapko. The general's portrait was unveiled in 1964 for the Quarters One permanent collection.*



Right: The “Bob Hope Room,” with its spectacular view of Washington, D.C., is a favorite place for most guests. The autographed caricature of Bob Hope, a gift to Mrs. Wickham from the local Army Officers’ Wives Club, hangs in the room. It is said that Bob Hope, while a guest of General Westmoreland and General Wickham, was the driving force behind enlarging the picture window in this room.

Bottom: These photographs show two of the four guest rooms in Quarters One. The photograph on the right, designated the “Eisenhower Room,” served as the master bedroom during General Eisenhower’s tenure as Chief of Staff.



Occupants of Quarters One



General Bell was the first Chief of Staff to live in Quarters One.

General and Mrs. Wood with their three children, the family pets, and aides, on the quarters lawn after horseback riding. Daughter Luisita, left, pleased her father with her skill in handling horses.



J. Franklin Bell (1906–1910)

During his first two years in Washington, General Bell lived in an apartment. He informed Mrs. William Howard Taft that he and his wife Betsy “both disliked to live in a hotel or apartment house.” One may imagine their pleasure when they moved into Quarters One on 1 June 1908. The trip from Fort Myer to his State-War-Navy Building office would be longer, but there were compensations; General Bell became the first Chief of Staff to commute by automobile. The expanded official obligations upon a Chief of Staff led to the first major modifications to Quarters One—construction of the east wing containing the large main dining room on the first floor and the master bedroom above. Closets, dressing rooms, and baths were included in the project. Total cost was \$16,341.

Leonard Wood (1910–1914)

For General Wood, Fort Myer proved to be an ideal base for family activities, and Quarters One echoed with sound. “Out for an early morning ride” became a familiar entry in the Wood diary. Louise Wood shared her husband’s rides in the rolling Virginia countryside, and Leonard, Jr., Osborne, and daughter, Luisita, all joined in the sport. During the Wood family’s occupancy, there were some further modifications to Quarters One. The original ground floor bedroom, remade into a library in 1911, was extended from 16 to 31 feet, and in 1914 a bathroom was added. A sleeping porch was constructed on the second floor, and the main stairway was extended to the third floor, all at a cost of \$3,963.

Hugh L. Scott (1914–1917)

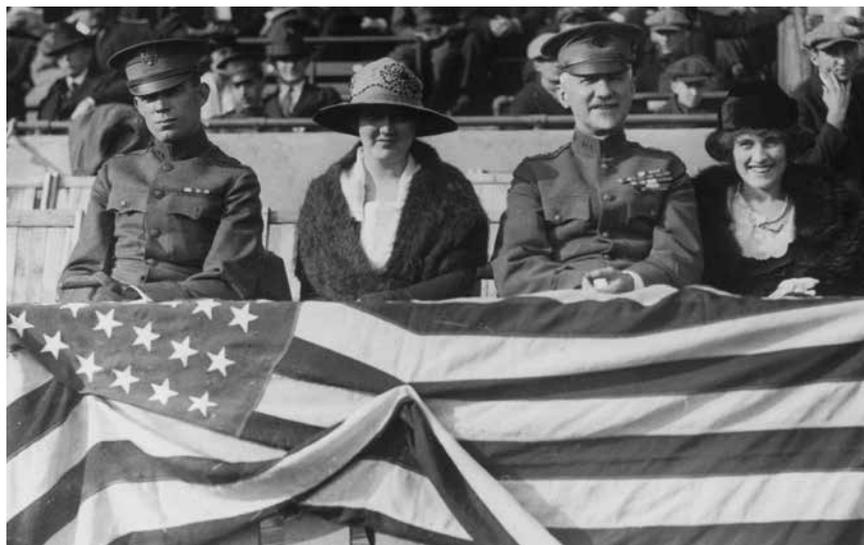
Prominent international figures were frequent visitors at the Chief of Staff's home at Fort Myer. Once, during General Scott's incumbency, with World War battles raging in Western Europe, French Marshal Joffre and British General Bridges came to Quarters One to dine with the American Chief of Staff and his wife Mary. They were met at the door by the Scotts' little grandson, who honored the French marshal with a snappy salute and an enthusiastic "*Vive la France!*" after which Joffre responded with a kiss. Mrs. Scott presided over the Chief of Staff's residence for extended periods, for General Scott was called to the frontier during 1914 and 1915 for peacekeeping missions to several Indian tribes, and in 1917 he visited Russia with the Root Commission.



As Chief of Staff, General Scott spent almost as much time in the field as at the capital. Quarters One often saw him in dress uniform, but on the frontier, the campaign hat was customary.

Peyton C. March (1918–1921)

When General March became Chief of Staff in 1918 and moved into Quarters One for a three-year tour, he had been a widower for fourteen years. He would not remarry until 1923. Thus, his daughter, Mrs. John Millikin, whose husband was with the expeditionary forces overseas, served as hostess, and her son, John, Jr., spent his first year with his grandfather in Quarters One. How much time they had together is questionable, for General March, during wartime, got up at six, was at his desk at eight, lunched there, took one hour for dinner at home, then returned to his office to work until midnight, Sundays included. In between the flood of official cables, General March sent a terse one to Major Millikin announcing the birth of the major's son: "Wife and son doing well. March."



General March, flanked by his daughter Mildred, her husband, Major Millikin, and the latter's sister, attend a football game at Georgetown in 1920. Mildred, center, was hostess at Quarters One.



General and Mrs. Hines had the pleasure of occupying Quarters One for four years. At right, Mrs. Hines takes advantage of a summer day to sit outdoors with her grandson, John Cleland Jr.

General Summerall presents the MacArthur Medal to outstanding trainees at Fort Myer, Virginia. The ceremony took place in 1929 on Summerall Field, the parade ground named in his honor.



John L. Hines (1924–1926)

Chief of Staff occupancy of Quarters One was interrupted in 1921 when General Pershing entered office. A widower who preferred to live in town, he made the Fort Myer house available successively to his deputies, James G. Harbord and John Hines. The Hines family remained in the house when Hines succeeded Pershing as Chief of Staff, holding residence from 1923 to 1926. John and Rita Hines were the first tenants to prune the foliage on the quarters' east side to open the view to the capital. Among their prominent international visitors were Queen Marie of Rumania and the Crown Prince of Sweden. General Hines rode regularly, and his aide, Charles L. Bolte, recalled that he and the general would mount at the porch, dig in the spurs, and jump the hedge into Summerall Field.

Charles P. Summerall (1926–1930)

In October 1927, General Summerall, completing the first of four years as Chief of Staff, set out on an inspection tour of Army posts. He was 60, had a 35-year career behind him, and he and Laura Summerall had been married for 25 years—long enough to have experienced several different types of quarters and posts and to appreciate the privilege of living in Quarters One at Fort Myer. Speaking to large audiences at San Diego and San Francisco and drawing national press attention, Summerall called the Army's housing situation a disgrace, stating that soldiers were living like "immigrants" or like "prisoners of war," and not like soldiers of the United States. Consequently, the Chief of Staff was summoned home for a private audience with President Coolidge.

Douglas MacArthur (1930–1935)

General MacArthur's tour as Chief of Staff and occupancy of Quarters One proved to be a quiet time for the home. As he had been divorced from his first wife eighteen months before, his mother, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, 78, joined him in residence at Fort Myer. But because she was in declining health and unable to fulfill the role of active hostess, General MacArthur was held aloof from the social whirl except for the most stringent of obligations. The situation was eased when his widowed sister-in-law, Mary McCalla MacArthur, joined the family circle and cared for the ailing parent. To facilitate his mother's movement in the quarters, General MacArthur had an elevator installed in 1931 at a cost of \$5,432.



General MacArthur became Chief of Staff in 1930, and Mrs. MacArthur joined her son (whose picture she holds) and became the Quarters One hostess.

Malin Craig (1935–1939)

General Craig, whose tour as Chief of Staff extended from October 1935 through August 1939, was, as eight of his predecessors, a graduate of the United States Military Academy. Indeed, both his father and his wife's were West Pointers. Thus, it was a military family in every sense that lived in Quarters One in the late 1930s. Genevieve Craig drew upon this unique background in 1936 to speak to the Society of Army Daughters about the sacrifices, hardships, and rewards of military life as experienced by her family and the two parental families. There were some further additions to the Chief of Staff's residence early in the Craig occupancy; a garage and porte-cochere were added at a cost of \$4,700, and new sinks were installed in the pantry and kitchen.



In the quiet times of the mid-1930s, General and Mrs. Craig enjoyed relaxing in the Quarters One sitting room to read and keep up with the news through radio broadcasts.



General and Mrs. Marshall enjoy coffee under the apple tree in the quarters garden. It is spring 1941, and the war raging in Europe has not yet involved the United States and the Army's Chief of Staff in five years of world conflict.

George C. Marshall (1939–1945)

General Marshall moved into Quarters One on 21 August 1939. Katherine Marshall and Mrs. Craig had discussed with the quartermaster what should be done to prepare the house for new tenants. In six weeks of modernization, an oil-burning heating plant, refrigerator, and dishwasher had been installed and painting, repapering, and plumbing were completed at a cost of \$12,854.60. General Marshall's tour encompassed World War II. Consequently, national and international leaders visited the quarters, the phone rang constantly, and Katherine had to "fight to see George get some recreation and privacy." As a "first," Mrs. Marshall's daughter, Molly Brown, and Captain James J. Winn were married at Quarters One on Christmas Day, 1940.

General and Mrs. Eisenhower strike a happy pose at Quarters One.



Dwight D. Eisenhower (1945–1948)

General Eisenhower's tour as Chief of Staff opened inauspiciously where Quarters One was concerned, for he was hospitalized at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, to "shake off a particularly nasty cold." It was predictable that, during General and Mrs. Eisenhower's occupancy, they would entertain the Winston Churchills and Field Marshal Montgomery among others. They added a dressing room to the front bedroom and "Ike" used the second floor study to write *Crusade in Europe*. It was in the enclosed upstairs porch, where the family often gathered, that General Eisenhower sat for portraitist Thomas E. Stephens, became fascinated enough to say, "I'd like to try that," and, under the artist's tutelage, became involved in a major hobby. Mamie was his first subject.

Omar N. Bradley (1948–1949)

General Bradley's entitlement to Quarters One would have been brief had it been keyed to his tour as Chief of Staff, for he held the post only eighteen months. However, during his tour, organizational changes created the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and General Bradley became the first chairman of that body. He and Mary Bradley remained in Quarters One while his successor as Chief of Staff, J. Lawton Collins, resided at Fort McNair. The Bradleys found that the house was not up to the demands of modern living, especially concerning its electrical capability. General Bradley informed the next tenants, General and Mrs. Ridgway, that "every time he left he expected to come back and find it a pile of ashes. . . ." Fortunately, such a tragedy did not occur.



General and Mrs. Bradley at Quarters One on the occasion of his advancement in 1949 from Chief of Staff to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They remained in residence until 1953.

Matthew B. Ridgway (1953–1955)

Alerted to Quarters One's problems, General Ridgway launched a major renovation, including a complete rewiring of the house and structural repairs to the dining room. His wife, Penny, redecorated the entire first floor and did some minor refurbishing upstairs. This badly needed renovation, costing \$35,242, was almost double the original construction outlay. In other decorative touches, photographic murals of West Point landmarks were mounted in the dining room, the gardens were landscaped, and a barbecue was installed on the patio. Among prominent guests who visited the quarters during General Ridgway's somewhat abridged tour as Chief of Staff were General Marshall, General Ayub Khan of Pakistan, and the Shah of Iran.



General and Mrs. Ridgway and their son, Matthew Jr., pose in 1955 for a formal family picture in their Quarters One home. The backdrop painting of a Georgetown vista was done by Mrs. Ridgway.



Despite its function as an official residence, Quarters One is also a home. Many younger children have lived in the house while their father was in office; older ones often return for a visit. In 1958 General and Mrs. Taylor posed with their son, Tom, a student at West Point.

Maxwell D. Taylor (1955–1959)

The Taylors made few changes during their residence at Quarters One. They added a powder room downstairs (\$1,800) and a tub to the master bath. Lydia Taylor's pet parakeet, Kristy, after an initial crash, learned to negotiate the second floor in free flight and bait certain guests with a raucous "Beat Navy." General Taylor's linguistic skills and interest in other cultures were reflected in the often-multinational flavor of social functions in Quarters One during his family's residency. After his tour as Chief of Staff, General Taylor left the Army, not to relax in retirement, but to speak urgently in this book, *The Uncertain Trumpet*, to the question of America's declining military strength in a period of heightened international tension.



In addition to private and official entertaining in their Quarters One home, Chiefs of Staff are often honored by senior officials in formal functions at nearby Patton Hall. In 1959 Army Secretary and Mrs. Brucker, right, hosted a dinner for General and Mrs. Lemnitzer, left.

Lyman L. Lemnitzer (1959–1960)

General Lemnitzer was appointed Chief of Staff on 1 July 1959, and the Lemnitzers moved from the Vice Chief of Staff's residence at Fort McNair to Quarters One a few days later. His tour of fifteen months ended when he was advanced to the post of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 1 October 1960. President Eisenhower called him to the White House to ask that he personally resolve the problem of housing for the nation's senior uniformed official so that Quarters One would be available to the Army Chief of Staff. Upon General Lemnitzer's recommendation, Quarters Six, a duplex a few doors away, was reconstructed into a single residence and the Lemnitzers moved there in early January 1962. They left Quarters One with new dishes, a rose garden, and new azaleas.

George H. Decker (1960–1962)

Although General Decker had a full term as Chief of Staff, the Deckers had only a brief stay in Quarters One after the Lemnitzers vacated the Army Chief of Staff's house and moved to Quarters Six. As Katherine Lemnitzer put it, Quarters One was "left sort of raw" for Helen Decker. The Deckers walled up a door that led from the porch into the sitting room and enlarged the door between the dining room and kitchen. Built-in bookcases on the left of the hall door were placed on each side of the fireplace, and the Deckers had an expansible dining room table and thirty matching chairs made for the official dinners required of the Chief of Staff. In eight short months the Deckers did their part to make Quarters One a more efficient residence.

Earle G. Wheeler (1962–1964)

Quarters One has had a tendency to touch the sense of history that seems to flourish in the soldier's breast, and in his tour as Chief of Staff, and concurrent residence in the house on Arlington Heights, General Wheeler bore witness to and Frances Wheeler joined her husband in that predilection. Looking back over the line of succession and impressed by the building's designation in 1908 as the residence of the Army's senior uniformed officer, they honored the first such occupant by commissioning a portrait of General J. Franklin Bell for Quarters One's permanent collection. With respect to the capital city, Frances Wheeler selected wallpaper with a Mall motif for the gracious dining room so often seen by distinguished official visitors.

Social occasions are a part of the fabric of military life and contribute to the esprit and teamwork so essential in official relationships. General and Mrs. Lemnitzer, right, host a reception at Patton Hall honoring General and Mrs. Decker, left, their successors at Quarters One.



Inspection trips regularly take the Army Chief of Staff away from home, and, on occasion (and at personal expense), the wife may accompany her husband. There are always social events, as when General and Mrs. Wheeler, right, visited Sixth Army headquarters in San Francisco.





General and Mrs. Johnson and family.

Quarters One is just a short distance from Summerall Field, site of many official ceremonies that require the participation of the Chief of Staff. General Westmoreland officiated at General McChristian's retirement ceremony in 1971, trooping the line by Jeep.



Harold K. Johnson (1964–1968)

There were both inside and outside improvements to the Quarters One house and grounds during General Johnson's occupancy as Chief of Staff. Two second floor bathrooms were modernized, and two marble fireplaces, salvaged from a cadet barracks that was torn down to make way for new construction at West Point, were installed in the living room and library. On the outside, the sandbased flagstone terrace, where Dorothy Johnson often entertained her friends, was set permanently in cement. Cherry trees were planted on both sides of Washington Avenue below the house, and in front of the quarters a large shade tree, deteriorating from age, was replaced by a maple. The Johnson's daughter, Ellen Kay, and her baby moved in while her husband served in Vietnam.

William C. Westmoreland (1968–1972)

General Westmoreland's tour as Army Chief of Staff and residence at Quarters One had hardly begun when President Lyndon Johnson remarked to Kitsy Westmoreland that he understood the house had a spectacular view of the capital and asked when she was going to invite him to a little family dinner. Mrs. Westmoreland invited the Johnsons and General and Mrs. Wheeler, displayed the view, and topped off a successful dinner with rum pie. The dessert was a favorite of the President, who ate not only his portion but General Wheeler's as well. While in residence, General Westmoreland dubbed the third floor front bedroom the "Bob Hope Room" in honor of the popular comedian and entertainer of America's fighting men, who was an occasional guest.

Creighton W. Abrams (1972–1974)

When the Abrams family moved into Quarters One in October 1972 it was the kitchen's turn for renovation. When General Abrams was informed that it would cost \$300 to restore the large butcher block table, his reaction was a resounding "baloney," and he refinished the table himself. Julie Abrams replaced the dining room wallpaper in the Mall motif, had the sofas re-covered, and planted large number of tulips in the garden. In June 1974, General Abrams was stricken with cancer and had a lung removed. He resumed work during convalescence, first at home and then at the office, but on 17 August he was hospitalized again. He died at Walter Reed Army Medical Center on 4 September 1974, the first Chief of Staff to succumb while in office and in residence at Quarters One.

Frederick C. Weyand (1974–1976)

General Weyand's two-year tour as Chief of Staff and occupancy of Quarters One proved to be of more than routine significance for the historic building. For even though all of the residents of the house had been aware of its associations and relationships, the Weyands were especially touched by its past, by their part in its present, and by its call upon the future. Reaching back a half-century to tap living memory, Arline Weyand wrote to former tenants and those who had had close contact with the mansion, to probe their recollections and capture their experiences. The responses, in word and picture, were assembled into a small but valuable archive at Quarters One. It remains there, a model for future residents to build upon.



At Christmas 1972, General and Mrs. Abrams, seated at right, were joined at Quarters One by their six children, three spouses, ten grandchildren, Mrs. Abrams' mother, and a sister.

Mrs. Weyand holds the bible as her husband is sworn in as Vice Chief on 1 August 1973. Fourteen months later he succeeded General Abrams as Chief of Staff and resident of Quarters One.





The West Point fireplace and General Bell's portrait served as a backdrop when General and Mrs. Rogers posed for this picture in the Quarters One living room in 1979.

An anniversary in 1980 offered the ideal opportunity to assemble members of the Meyer family for this photo. General and Mrs. Meyer are flanked by Nancy and Stuart, while sons Doug, Tim, and Tom stand behind.



Bernard W. Rogers (1976–1979)

General Rogers was sworn in as Chief of Staff on 1 October 1976, and he and Mrs. Rogers moved into Quarters One on 22 October. Four days later they entertained his French counterpart, the first of eighteen Chiefs of Staff of foreign countries they would host in a tour extending to 22 June 1979. During that period they also entertained senior officials of the American government, including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and their wives. They paid tribute to former Secretaries of the Army and Chiefs of Staff with a Quarters One dinner, and Ann Rogers annually entertained the spouses of retired four-star generals and gave an opening tea for the Army Officers' Wives Club.

Edward C. Meyer (1979–1983)

General Meyer was sworn in as Chief of Staff on 22 June 1979. The Meyer family brought a versatile mix of furnishing to personalize their quarters. To complement the dining room's Hepplewhite sideboard, Carol Meyer added a hand-carved Indian screen and embellished the china closet with antique Dresden and Coulton-Burslem. The dining porch was enhanced with an Italian chandelier and with coffee and end tables designed by Mrs. Meyer. To the living room were added an Italian chandelier, a Dutch coffee server, and a century-old Japanese screen. The walls were decorated with a variety of art ranging from a painting of Estes Park by nationally famous landscape artist Charles Partridge Adams to a representation of the family by Tom Meyer.

John A. Wickham, Jr. (1983–1987)

Following his July 1983 appointment as Army Chief of Staff, General Wickham and his family remained in the Vice Chief's residence at Fort McNair while Quarters One was renovated from top to bottom. The Wickhams were thus able to move into a beautifully refurbished home. During their occupancy, Ann Wickham sought to recover Quarters One furniture that had been gradually shifted to other buildings; she also made a concerted effort to upgrade the book collection to ensure that the library lived up to its name and added materials to the quarters' historical archive. The Wickhams also arranged for the mounting of two historic guns in the yard. Named "L'Insatiable" and L'Insociable," the bronze pieces were cast in Strasbourg, France, by Joseph Berenger in 1756.

Daughter Lindsley's marriage to Captain William Eugene Harmer brought the Wickham family together in Quarters One in November 1983. Seated from right are General and Mrs. Wickham, Lindsley, and Ann Wickham's mother. Standing from right are sons Matthew and John Wickham, and Captain Harmer.



Carl E. Vuono (1987–1991)

Having occupied Quarters Two during a former Washington assignment, General Vuono and his family quickly adapted to their Quarters One surroundings when they moved in in mid-July 1987. Ever mindful of the mansion's history, they integrated gifts and furnishings of their predecessors with their own and conducted a number of house tours during their residency. Of special note was the restoration of the garden by members of the quarters staff. The Vuonos occupied the quarters during a particularly historic period which saw the end of the Cold War and visits to Washington by many of General Vuono's foreign counterparts.

The Vuono family gathered to see son Timothy receive his Regular Army commission in the library of Quarters One. Standing are Tim, General Vuono, and Jeff; seated, grandson Michael is flanked by Mrs. Vuono and his mother, Kathy Coldiron.





General Sullivan, his wife Gay, and their daughter Elizabeth sat for this family picture in Quarters One shortly after he became Chief of Staff. Like a number of his predecessors, General Sullivan served a year as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

Gordon R. Sullivan (1991–1995)

General Sullivan was sworn in as Chief of Staff on 21 June 1991. The Sullivan family then moved into Quarters One from the Vice Chief's quarters at Fort Lesley J. McNair in July. While in residence, General Sullivan led the Army through a fundamental transformation, overseeing force reductions and base closures, doctrinal change, successes in peacekeeping, and efforts to move the Army into the information age. His longstanding interest in art, particularly as related to military subjects, is reflected in his editorship of *Portrait of an Army* and *Soldiers Serving the Nation*, visual records of the Army's history drawn from the Army Art Collection. General Sullivan retired from active service in June 1995.



General Reimer and his wife Mary Jo at one of the many official receptions held at Quarters One.

Dennis J. Reimer (1995–1999)

On June 1995, General Reimer was sworn in as the thirty-third Chief of Staff of the United States Army. As had several of their predecessors, General and Mrs. Reimer moved to Quarters One from the Vice Chief's quarters at Fort McNair. To the Reimers, every room in Quarters One carried its own special memories and significance. They prized sharing the history and beauty of their home with visitors, both military and civilian, from around the world since so much of the architecture, art, and memorabilia in the house reflects the Army's heritage. Until his retirement from active service in June 1999, General and Mrs. Reimer especially enjoyed evenings on the Quarters One porch, with its breathtaking vista of the capital skyline and the grounds of Fort Myer.

Eric K. Shinseki (1999–2003)

General Eric K. Shinseki took the oath of office as the Army's thirty-fourth Chief of Staff on 21 June 1999. The Shinsekis moved from the Vice Chief of Staff's quarters at Fort McNair to Quarters One that September. Extensive structural renovations were completed during the interim. During their thirty-four years of service, General and Mrs. Shinseki and their children have lived in Hawaii, Europe, and throughout the continental United States. The décor in Quarters One gracefully combines memorabilia of the Shinsekis' family and military life with the art and architecture of the residence itself.

The Shinseki family gathers for this picture in the living room of Quarters One in the summer of 2001. Counterclockwise from the right are son Ken, Ken's wife Barbara, granddaughter Jocelyn Kimi, daughter Lori, Lori's husband Tim Heaphy, grandson Joseph Aldunate, General Shinseki, General Shinseki's wife Patty, and granddaughter Carolyn Eve.



Peter J. Schoomaker (2003–2007)

Quarters One became the official residence of the thirty-fifth Chief of Staff, General Peter J. Schoomaker, and his family from August 2003 to April 2007. After retiring as Commander in Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command, in December 2000, General Schoomaker was recalled to active duty as Chief of Staff of the Army during extremely challenging times for an Army at war. The Schoomakers decided to keep their personal home and furnishings in Tampa, Florida. With the help of General Schoomaker's aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel Maria Zumwalt, Mrs. Schoomaker carried out an extensive interior transformation that included painting and redecorating the official rooms of the quarters.

The Schoomaker family pose by the Christmas tree in the living room of Quarters One during the 2003 holiday period. From left to right are daughters Lara and Wendy, General Schoomaker, his wife Cindy, and son Andrew.





General and Mrs. Casey with their sons, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren. Top: Jennifer, Sean, Ryan, and Laura. Middle: Jackson, General Casey, Sheila, and Conor. Front: Declan, Lakin, and Reilly.

George W. Casey, Jr. (2007–2011)

Following his April 2007 appointment as the thirty-sixth Chief of Staff of the Army, General Casey and his wife Sheila resided at Fort McNair, while the kitchen in Quarters One was renovated. They moved into Quarters One in January 2008. One week later, they entertained his Bulgarian counterpart, the first of many Chiefs of Staff of foreign armies that they would host. During his tenure, General Casey took steps to restore balance to the Army after six years at war and to continue its transformation. Part of this effort included the implementation of the Army Family Covenant, which was developed based on input from Army Families whom Sheila and he visited during his first year in office.



General and Mrs. Dempsey with their family. Top left: son Major Chris Dempsey and his wife Julie, grandson Luke, daughter Caitlin Boganski, and Megan's husband Kory Bailey; middle: General Dempsey's wife Deanie, General Dempsey, and daughter Megan Bailey; bottom: granddaughters Kayla and Mackenna Dempsey. Not pictured is Caitlin's husband Captain Shane Boganski, who was deployed with the 10th Special Forces Group.

Martin E. Dempsey (2011)

General Dempsey took the oath of office on 11 April 2011 as the thirty-seventh Chief of Staff of the Army. Following his swearing-in ceremony, he was nominated by President Barack Obama to serve as the eighteenth Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. After only 151 days in Quarters One, General Dempsey and his wife Deanie moved two doors down to Quarters Six on the day of the largest earthquake to hit the Washington, D.C., area in over a hundred years. During General Dempsey's 149 days in office, his nine focus areas—the Nation, the Joint Fight, the Profession of Arms, the Army Family, Leader Development, Mission Command, the Squad, the Human Dimension, and Twenty-first-Century Training—helped to shape the intellectual framework for the role of the Army in 2020.

Raymond T. Odierno (2011–)

General Odierno and his wife Linda moved into Quarters One in August 2011. Two weeks later, on 7 September 2011, General Odierno took the oath of office as the thirty-eighth Chief of Staff of the Army. General Odierno has focused on implementing the lessons learned from a decade at war. His goal is to ensure that our Army remains the national force of decisive action—a highly effective force across the spectrum of conflict. General and Mrs. Odierno are also focused on the well-being of the Army Family. General Odierno often asserts, “The strength of our nation is our Army. The strength of our Army is our Soldiers. The strength of our Soldiers is our Families. That’s what makes us Army Strong.”



General and Mrs. Odierno assemble with their family on the front steps of their new home. From left to right: grandson Gianluca, son Tony, grandson Alessandro, daughter-in-law Daniela, General Odierno, daughter Katie, General Odierno’s wife Linda, grandson Brennan, son-in-law Nick, and son Mike.

General Scenes, 1908–2014



General and Mrs. Bell with General Staff officers and their ladies assembled on Quarters One's steps in 1908.



General Peyton C. March inspects polo ponies before a match.



In 1961, the family of General Hugh Scott presented to Quarters One a brass cannon, acquired by the former Chief of Staff at the El Morro fortress, San Juan, Puerto Rico, early in the century. It was emplaced next to the carport.



General Leonard Wood engages in one of his favorite exercises, a morning ride. No matter what an officer's branch, equestrian activities were a part of the daily routine at Fort Myer until the horse was phased out of the military at the midpoint of the twentieth century.



General Malin Craig poses in front of the sitting room fireplace in Quarters One.



General Douglas MacArthur's automobile, parked at the door of Quarters One in 1930, depicts the changing times.



General and Mrs. George C. Marshall strolled frequently in the Quarters One garden with their Dalmatian named Fleet.



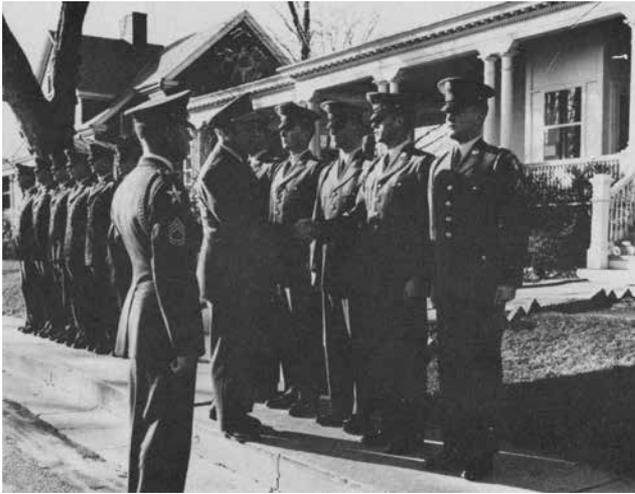
In 1946 Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower watched over the vegetable garden adjacent to Quarters One that represented the food conservation program espoused by the Eisenhowers. Quarters One wives have regularly participated in public service activities.



In 1955 General Ridgway, retiring Chief of Staff, and Mrs. Ridgway greet a distinguished predecessor, General Marshall, at a farewell reception held in the home. General Marshall had a standing invitation to stay with the Ridgways at Quarters One.



General and Mrs. Bradley enjoying the sunroom of Quarters One.



In 1960 General Lemnitzer greeted soldiers of the Honor Company, 1st Battle Group, 3d Infantry, who were performing sentry duty for the Quarters One area at Fort Myer. The Old Guard detachment was formed on the sidewalk in front of the house.



In 1964, the Army Chief of Staff, General Wheeler, stood by as Brigadier General Hal C. Pattison, Chief of Military History, unveiled C. Gregory Stapko's portrait of J. Franklin Bell for the building's permanent collection.



General Maxwell Taylor and his wife, Lydia, pose for a photograph in the library at Quarters One.



As it fronts upon the post flagpole and Myer Monument, Quarters One is at ringside for official ceremonies. The house formed a backdrop for General Johnson's greeting of the Peruvian Minister of War in 1966.



The Westmoreland family (left to right, Rip, Stevie, General and Mrs. Westmoreland, and Margaret) visiting the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, circa 1960. The family resided in Quarters One from 1968 to 1972.



In 1973 General Abrams presents the flag of the Vice Chief of Staff to General Weyand in a formal formation at Fort Myer. General Weyand would be his successor as Chief of Staff and Quarters One resident.



General Frederick Weyand and his wife, Arline, pose for a photo during one of the many social events they hosted at Quarters One.



General and Mrs. Rogers pose with their enlisted aides in 1979.



General Wickham with daughter Lindsley Jean, whose marriage to Captain Bill Harmer was held at the Fort Myer post chapel, followed by a reception ceremony at Quarters One on 5 November 1983.



Mrs. Vuono holds the Bible during General Vuono's swearing-in ceremony as the thirty-first Chief of Staff of the Army in 1987.



General Sullivan (standing) entertains guests in the Quarters One dining room in 1992.



General Reimer (standing), hosting an official dinner party in 1998.



The 20th of May 2006 was a very special day in the life of General and Mrs. Schoomaker. Their daughter Lara and son-in-law MJ celebrated their wedding at Quarters One. The family gathers just before the wedding reception (from right, son Andrew, General Schoomaker, son-in-law Michael Winchester, daughter Lara Winchester, General Schoomaker's wife Cindy, and daughter Wendy).



General and Mrs. Shinseki host the annual Quarters One Holiday Reception on 14 December 2001. The U.S. Army Band "Pershing's Own" provides the entertainment for all official functions at the Quarters.



General and Mrs. Casey hosted a luncheon on 2 July 2008 in honor of the Army Arlington Ladies. Established in 1973 by Mrs. Creighton Abrams, the Arlington Ladies represent the Chief of Staff of the Army at all funerals at Arlington National Cemetery to ensure that no Soldier is buried alone. In this photo the ladies are enjoying a luncheon buffet served in the dining room.

On 11 June 2008, General and Mrs. Casey hosted a reception at Quarters One and a Twilight Tattoo at Whipple Field in honor of the 100th Anniversary of Quarters One as the official residence of the Chief of Staff of the Army. The celebration was attended by five of the nine living former Chiefs of Staff of the Army, family, friends, military and industrial colleagues, and local government leaders. Back Row: General Schoomaker, General Reimer, General Sullivan, and Mrs. Vuono. Front Row: General Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Casey, General Casey, and General Vuono.





Left: The U.S. Army Band Chorus entertains guests during a farewell dinner held on 26 October 2011 in honor of Lieutenant General Eric Schoomaker, Lieutenant General Mitchell Stevenson, and Major General William McCoy.

Below: General Odierno welcomes his guests before a dinner conducted in conjunction with the semiannual conference of four-star general officers. Among the guests that night were General and Mrs. Peter Chiarelli, General and Mrs. Carter Ham, General Ann Dunwoody and her husband Colonel Craig Brotchie (U.S. Air Force, Retired), General and Mrs. James Thurman, General and Mrs. Robert Cone, General and Mrs. Charles Jacoby, and General and Mrs. David Rodriguez.

Below left: Lieutenant General Susan Lawrence signs the guest book in the foyer of Quarters One during a function.



Quarters One Through the Years



Quarters One in 1926. Home of General and Mrs. Charles Summerall.



East side view of Quarters One in 1979, then home of General and Mrs. Bernard Rogers.



Exterior view of Quarters One, March 1954, then home of General and Mrs. Matthew Ridgway.



The terrace of Quarters One in 2000, then home of General and Mrs. Eric Shinseki.

Quarters One, 2014



Quarters One, October 2014

Army Chiefs of Staff and Their Spouses

Chief of Staff	Spouse	Term of Office	
Samuel Baldwin Marks Young*	Margaret Young	15 Aug 1903	8 Jan 1904
Adna Romanza Chaffee*	Kate Chaffee	9 Jan 1904	14 Jan 1906
John Coalter Bates*		15 Jan 1906	13 Apr 1906
J. Franklin Bell	Betsy Bell	14 Apr 1906	21 Apr 1910
Leonard Wood	Louise Wood	22 Apr 1910	20 Apr 1914
William W. Wotherspoon*	Mary Wotherspoon	21 Apr 1914	15 Nov 1914
Hugh L. Scott	Mary Scott	16 Nov 1914	21 Sep 1917
Tasker Howard Bliss*	Eleanore Bliss	22 Sep 1917	18 May 1918
Peyton C. March		19 May 1918	30 Jun 1921
John Joseph Pershing*		1 Jul 1921	13 Sep 1924
John L. Hines	Rita Hines	14 Sep 1924	20 Nov 1926
Charles P. Summerall	Laura Summerall	21 Nov 1926	20 Nov 1930
Douglas MacArthur		21 Nov 1930	1 Oct 1935
Malin Craig	Genevieve Craig	2 Oct 1935	31 Aug 1939
George C. Marshall	Katherine Marshall	1 Sep 1939	18 Nov 1945
Dwight D. Eisenhower	Mamie Eisenhower	19 Nov 1945	7 Feb 1948
Omar N. Bradley	Mary Bradley	7 Feb 1948	16 Aug 1949
Joseph Lawton Collins*	Gladys Collins	16 Aug 1949	15 Aug 1953
Matthew B. Ridgway	Penny Ridgway	16 Aug 1953	30 Jun 1955
Maxwell D. Taylor	Lydia Taylor	30 Jun 1955	30 Jun 1959
Lyman L. Lemnitzer	Katherine Lemnitzer	1 Jul 1959	30 Sep 1960
George H. Decker	Helen Decker	1 Oct 1960	30 Sep 1962
Earle G. Wheeler	Frances Wheeler	1 Oct 1962	2 Jul 1964
Harold K. Johnson	Dorothy Johnson	3 Jul 1964	2 Jul 1968
William C. Westmoreland	Kitsy Westmoreland	3 Jul 1968	30 Jun 1972
Creighton W. Abrams	Julie Abrams	12 Oct 1972	4 Sep 1974
Frederick C. Weyand	Arline Weyand	3 Oct 1974	30 Sep 1976
Bernard W. Rogers	Ann Rogers	1 Oct 1976	21 Jun 1979
Edward C. Meyer	Carol Meyer	22 Jun 1979	21 Jun 1983
John A. Wickham, Jr.	Ann Wickham	23 Jul 1983	23 Jun 1987
Carl E. Vuono	Patricia Vuono	24 Jun 1987	21 Jun 1991
Gordon R. Sullivan	Gay Sullivan	21 Jun 1991	19 Jun 1995
Dennis J. Reimer	Mary Jo Reimer	20 Jun 1995	21 Jun 1999
Eric K. Shinseki	Patty Shinseki	22 Jun 1999	11 Jun 2003
Peter J. Schoomaker	Cindy Schoomaker	1 Aug 2003	10 Apr 2007
George W. Casey, Jr.	Sheila Casey	10 Apr 2007	11 Apr 2011
Martin E. Dempsey	Deanie Dempsey	11 Apr 2011	7 Sep 2011
Raymond T. Odierno	Linda Odierno	7 Sep 2011	—

* Did not live at Quarters One

Suggested Readings

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- William Gardner Bell, *Commanding Generals and Chiefs of Staff* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1999).
- Harry I. Bland, ed., *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall*, 4 vols. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981–1996).
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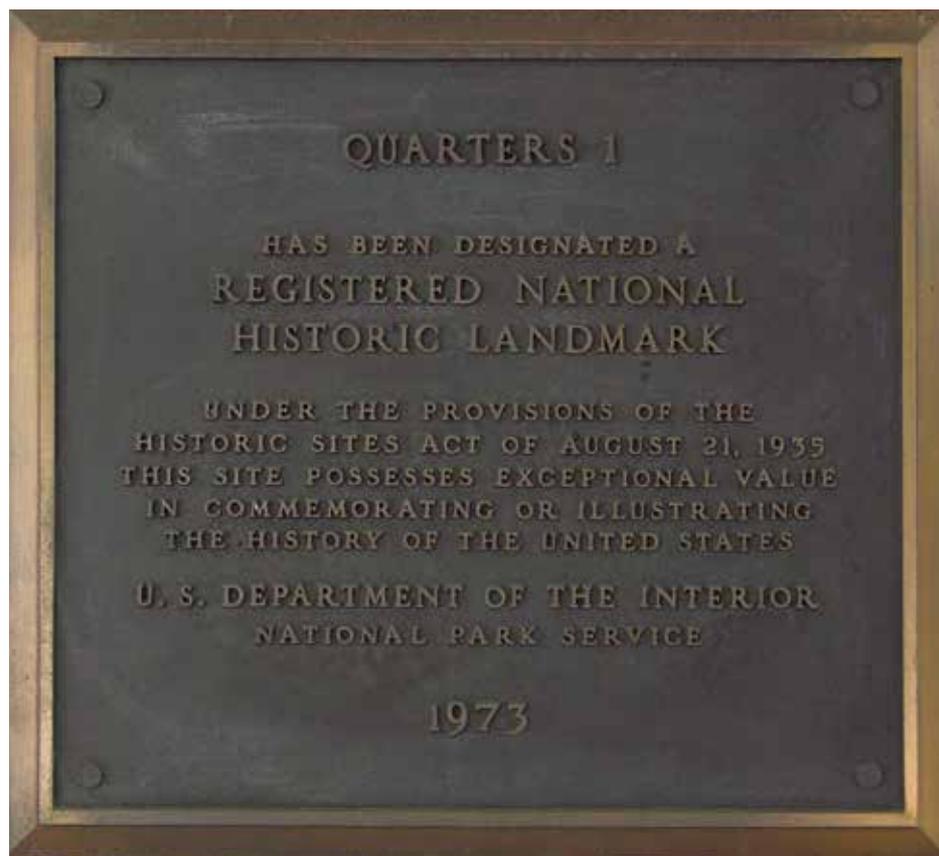
The Army Historical Program

The distinctive official residence known as Quarters One is one of many striking gifts from the Army's past that deserves preservation. Like our physical link with the past epitomized by this historic structure, our intellectual inheritance is also of great value and merits our attention. Great commanders and staff officers have often underscored the connection between military leadership and knowledge of the past as a guide to the future. For over one hundred years the Army has fostered the study and use of history among its commissioned and noncommissioned officers. The Center of Military History is a visible manifestation of the Army's institutional commitment to a full understanding of the Army's past, both its successes and failures, to prepare our leaders for an always uncertain future.

The Center of Military History plays a vital role in military history education both through traditional publications and historical instruction throughout the Army. In addition, the Center and the wider Army Historical Program provide support to headquarters at all levels of the Army and through our ever busier Web site. In official histories and special studies for the Army's leaders, we investigate and analyze the decisions and decision-making processes of the past. To further the education of Soldiers, we preserve through the oral history program the experiences of leaders who preceded us and gather the art and artifacts of past wars into Army museums and our Army art collection. Finally, through the uniformed military history detachments, the Center furnishes direct historical support to military forces deployed in combat theaters abroad.

The Center has yet another mission, to enhance an appreciation in the Army and in the general public for military traditions and institutions. Thus, it is entirely appropriate that the Center produce *Quarters One*, a publication designed to fix this unique building's special place in our nation's history. Situated on a historic post amid historic surroundings near the nation's capital, Quarters One has acquired through age and association a special status that fully warrants its present designation as a National Historic Landmark. In these pages we hope to demonstrate to our Soldiers and distinguished guests a sense of this building's importance to the heritage of our Army.

RICHARD W. STEWART, PH.D.
Chief of Military History



Presented to the Chief of Staff of the Army's Quarters One in 1973, this plaque is currently mounted on the wall in Quarters One front porch.



The view of the capital city from Fort Myer.