

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES

## ALPHABETICAL VERSION

September 30, 2009

The District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites is the District government's list of officially designated historic properties. Properties in the Inventory are deemed worthy of recognition and protection for their contribution to the cultural heritage of one of the nation's most beautiful and historic cities.

### 2009 Inventory

The D.C. Inventory originated in 1964, with 289 listings. The 2009 version of the Inventory contains more than 700 designations encompassing nearly 25,000 properties. Included in the Inventory are:

- 500 historic landmark designations covering more than 800 buildings
- 150 historic landmark designations of other structures, including parks, engineering structures, monuments, building interiors, artifacts, and archaeological sites
- 50 historic districts, including 28 neighborhood historic districts.

Properties in the Inventory are protected by both local and federal historic preservation laws. The D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board (HPRB) designates properties for inclusion in the Inventory, and the D.C. Historic Preservation Office (HPO) maintains the Inventory and supporting documentation. A component of the D.C. Office of Planning, HPO is both the staff to the Review Board and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the District of Columbia.

### Searching the Inventory

The 2009 version of the D.C. Inventory is presented in multiple formats for convenience. Each of these formats is available on the HPO website and may be obtained in an electronic copy.

The main or *thematic version* of the Inventory is arranged to promote understanding of significant properties within their historic context. Designations are grouped by historical period and theme (see the Table of Contents). The development of the District is divided into six broad historical eras, with separate sections on early Georgetown and Washington County, the port town and outlying countryside that were separate legal entities within the District for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Within the thematic subsections, related properties are listed in roughly chronological order. The chronology is based on date of construction or primary historic development, or if the property is significant for association with a person, on the person's period of residence or historical prominence. Informational references to demolished landmarks, National Register properties, and particularly noteworthy contributing properties in historic districts are also included, as are cross-references to listings in other sections. These informational references are indicated by italics.

The *alphabetical version* of the Inventory is arranged in alphabetical order for quick and easy reference. As with the main version, designated properties are listed along with informational references.

### For Further Information and Suggestions

Preparation of the Inventory would not be possible without the assistance of numerous researchers and authors, whose work is gratefully acknowledged. More information on designated properties is available from multiple sources—official designation documents, National Register listings, reference materials on Washington history, and numerous websites. The bibliography provides a brief reference list, but is only a sampling of many available sources.

The Inventory remains a work in progress, with some listings providing only outline information. Gaps will be addressed as new research and resources permit. Please contact HPO for comments or suggestions.

This document is current through September 30, 2009.





**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
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# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES

## A

*Abbe, Cleveland, House: see Arts Club of Washington*

*Acacia Mutual Life Company (1927-28): see Federal Home Loan Bank Board*

*Adams Building: see LeDroit Block*

### **Adams Memorial**

Rock Creek Cemetery, Rock Creek Church Road & Webster Street, NW

Widely acclaimed masterpiece by the foremost American sculptor of his time; influenced the development of abstract composition and form in 20th century American sculpture; erected by Henry Adams (historian and descendant of John and John Quincy Adams) as a memorial to his wife Clover after her 1885 suicide; named *The Peace of God* by Adams, but widely known as *Grief*; hooded bronze figure seated in front of a carved granite monolith, in a sheltered setting; completed 1891 (Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; Stanford White, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; within Rock Creek Cemetery; HABS DC-280; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Adams-Mason Houses**

1072 and 1074 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW

*DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

**Adams-Mason House** (1072 Thomas Jefferson Street): Federal style frame house built c. 1810-12 by Thomas Adams; one of few remaining clapboard houses in the Georgetown waterfront area; purchased by carriage maker George W. Mason c. 1880, occupied by Mason family until 1964; 2-1/2 stories with gable roof and dormers, separate dwelling and shop doors; *HABS DC-161*

**House** (1074 Thomas Jefferson Street): Brick Federal house built c. 1810, also purchased by George Mason c. 1880

*Adas Israel Congregation (1906) at 600 I Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **Adas Israel Synagogue**

3rd & G Streets, NW

City's first synagogue, erected by the orthodox Adas Israel congregation (established 1869); notable example of the city's early vernacular religious architecture; dedication attended by President Grant; 2 stories, brick with gable roof, cantilevered wooden apse, cylindrical cupola, and tall unevenly spaced windows; main interior on 2nd floor includes original Ark of the Law; constructed 1873-76 (Max Kleinman, draftsman; J. William & Co., contractor), used by Adas Israel until 1907; moved from 6th & G Streets in 1969; now the Lillian & Albert Small Jewish Museum; *DC listing March 7, 1968; NR listing March 24, 1969; HABS DC-173*

*Addison School (1885) at 3246 P Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

### **Admiral's House, Naval Observatory**

Massachusetts Avenue at 34th Street, NW

Official residence of the Vice President; constructed as the residence of the Naval Observatory superintendent (Quarters A); later the official residence of Chief of Naval Operations; 3 stories, brick with circular tower, veranda; built 1893 (Leon Dessez, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; US ownership*

*Aged Woman's Home: see Lutz House*

*Agriculture Department, Administration Building and South Building: see Department of Agriculture*

*A.I.O. Moses Home (1889-90) at 1421 T Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

*The Airy View (L.E. Simpson & Co., 1910) at 2415 20<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

*The Al Roy (Harvey Warwick, 1925) at 1615 Kenyon Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

**Alban Towers (and Interiors)**

3700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Fine example of the superior design and craftsmanship of 1920s luxury apartment buildings, commanding the juncture of two avenues; affords spectacular views from one of the city's highest points; illustrates the growing importance of tenant amenities and convenience shops; product of a prominent Washington architect-developer team; highly articulated Tudor Revival facade with courtyards and projecting porches; 6 stories, tan brick and limestone; extensive exterior and interior ornamentation; built 1928, Robert O. Scholz, architect, David A. Baer, developer; *DC designation May 15, 1991 (including lobbies and hallways), NR listing September 9, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

*Albee Building: see Riggs Building*

*The Albemarle (T.F. Schneider, 1900) at 1830 17<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

**The Alden, The Babcock, and The Calvert**

2618, 2620, and 2622 13th Street, NW

Group of three early middle-class apartment buildings designed as a unit; illustrates the evolution of apartment buildings from row house precedents; retains turrets and bays of the Victorian era, but with Colonial Revival facade and front lawn reflecting early-20th-century suburban ideals; built 1904, Edgar S. Kennedy, architect-developer; *DC designation January 24, 1990, NR listing May 25, 1990*

*Aldersgate Methodist Episcopal Church (ca. 1900) at 3038 Q Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*The Alexander (William Palmer, 1895) at 1517 U Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

**Alibi Club**

1806 I Street, NW

Home since 1886 of one of city's oldest private social clubs (formed 1884); elite membership of 50 men has included many influential diplomats, politicians, businessmen and other notables; rare and well-preserved example of Italianate residence in downtown office district; holds extensive collection of antiques and memorabilia; three stories, flat pressed brick facade with bracketed cornice; built c. 1864-69, addition 1889; architects unknown; *DC designation June 17, 1992, NR listing October 21, 1994*

*The Alice (Nicholas T. Haller, 1908) at 1824 S Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

**All Hallows Guild Traveling Carousel [National Register only]**

Constructed in the 1890s, this rare example of a demountable and portable "county fair" type of wooden carousel survives from the vanished era when traveling amusement shows, carnivals, circuses, and county fairs brought entertainment to millions of Americans living outside urban areas. The hand-carved and hand-painted figures—two sleighs pulled by 22 animals including a giraffe, lion, zebra, elephant, goat, camels, deer, and several horses in varying positions—are an important expression of American folk art, reflecting the craftsmanship and artistry of unknown artisans. The carousel is among the dozen oldest in the country, and one of only two known extant examples made by the U.S. Merry-Go-Round Company of Cincinnati. Its significance is enhanced by an equally rare, fancifully decorated Wurlitzer caliola band organ built in 1937 and added to the carousel at that time. The group has been housed at the Cathedral since 1963. *NR listing September 11, 1997*

*All Souls Memorial Episcopal Church (1913) at 2300 Cathedral Avenue NW: see Woodley Park Historic District*

**All Souls Unitarian Church**

16th & Harvard Streets, NW

One of a prominent cluster of Sixteenth Street churches, based on the design of Saint Martin in the Fields, London; third home of the congregation organized in 1821 as First Unitarian (members have included President

Fillmore, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, other notables; Edward Everett Hale and Ralph Waldo Emerson among pastors); brick with stone trim, Corinthian portico, ornate steeple; parish house in rear; built 1924 (Coolidge, Shepley & Bulfinch, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

### **Almas Temple**

1315 K Street, NW

One of the city's few examples of exotic revivalism; home of the local Scottish Rite chapter, chartered in 1886; exceptional polychrome glazed terra cotta facade of Moorish inspiration; built 1929-30 (Allen Hussell Potts, architect); facade dismantled and reconstructed west of the original site (1989-90); *DC designation September 3, 1981*

*The Altamont (William Patrick, architect, 1894) at 233 Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Altamont (Arthur B. Heaton, 1915) at 1901 Wyoming Avenue NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*The Ambassador (Frank R. White, 1920) at 1750 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*American Bank Building: see Baltimore Sun Building*

*American Building Association (1929-30) at 300 Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **American Federation of Labor**

901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Headquarters for 40 years of the pioneering labor organization led by Samuel Gompers (founded 1881); symbolized the maturity and strength of the nation's most powerful union, representing a majority of organized labor; known as the "national labor temple;" dedication address by Woodrow Wilson; built 1915-16 (Milburn, Heister & Co., architects); served as headquarters until the AFL-CIO merger in 1956; 7 stories, classical facade of tan brick with limestone trim; *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 13, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979*

*American Federation of Labor (1955) at 815 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

### **American Institute of Pharmacy (American Pharmacists Association)**

2215 Constitution Avenue, NW

One of the row of monumental buildings developed to extend the Mall to the Potomac, and frame the Lincoln Memorial; exemplifies Beau-Arts ideals of the McMillan Plan of 1901; headquarters of nation's first pharmaceutical association (established 1852); temple-like structure set on a balustraded terrace with cascade of steps, extensive landscaping; Classical Revival facades in white marble; monolithic central block with heroic arched entrance, side wings; interior includes rotunda, museum, and library; built 1932-33 (John Russell Pope, architect); addition 1959-62 (Eggers & Higgins, architects); *DC designation January 21, 1977, NR listing August 18, 1977; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **American National Red Cross**

17th, D and E Streets, NW

Monumental headquarters of the nation's largest official relief organization, founded by Clara Barton in 1881 (and chartered by Congress in 1900); memorial to the women of the Civil War, built with U.S. and private funds; exemplifies McMillan Plan development facing the Ellipse; Classical Revival facades of white marble with front and side porticoes, Corinthian columns, balustraded attic, hipped roof, tall chimneys; ample landscaped grounds; interior includes monumental stair hall, assembly hall with Tiffany stained glass, museum; built 1915-17 (A. Breck Trowbridge and Goodhue Livingston, architects); complementary north building built 1928-29, west building built 1931; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation June 23, 1965 (original building), NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-347; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); included in Seventeenth Street HD*

**American Peace Society (Charles C. Glover House)**

734 Jackson Place, NW

From 1911 to 1948, this house served as the headquarters of the oldest organization in American dedicated solely to promoting international peace. The society was founded in 1828 by lecturer and essayist William Ladd (1778-1841), who sought to foster popular sentiment against war and attempted to persuade legislatures and individual leaders to organize an international court of arbitration as a logical alternative to war. The large three-story town house, built in 1878 for Charles Glover, displays a fine Italian Renaissance Revival facade of brown brick with a hexagonal bay, incised brownstone trim, and pedimented window hoods. Many interior details remain. *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 13, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

*American Pharmacists Association: see American Institute of Pharmacy*

*American Red Cross: see American National Red Cross*

**American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter House**

2025 E Street, NW

Second headquarters built for the local chapter of the Red Cross; prominent component of the Northwest Rectangle complex of government and institutional buildings; among the last works of City Beautiful classicism in the nation's capital; exemplifies modern classical style; major work of noted architects Eggers & Higgins; four stories, sculptural form situated on an expanse of lawn; limestone and bronze facades; monolithic portal with kneeling figural reliefs of Red Cross nurses by sculptor Edmond Amateis; built 1950-52; *DC designation October 24, 1996; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**American Revolution Statuary**

Heroic outdoor statuary commemorating figures of the American Revolutionary War; part of the city's outstanding collection of 19th and 20th century monuments by noted American and foreign sculptors; exemplifies the use of the national capital as a commemorative setting; all authorized and most paid for by Congress; includes both standing pedestrian and equestrian statues, strategically placed in public parks; most in bronze with classical bases, executed in the realistic style popular after the Civil War; *NR listing July 14, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*See separate listings for memorials to John Barry, Edmund Burke, Benjamin Franklin, Nathanael Greene, Nathan Hale, John Paul Jones, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Gilbert de Lafayette, Casimir Pulaski, Jean de Rochambeau, Frederick von Steuben, Artemas Ward, George Washington, and John Witherspoon*

**American Security and Trust Company**

1501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Monumental bank headquarters opposite the Treasury Department; part of a prominent group enhancing the eastern approach to the White House; home of major Washington bank incorporated in 1889 as the city's second trust company; opened city's first women's department; Classical Revival design coordinated with adjacent Riggs Bank (by same architects); granite facades, colossal Ionic portico; interior occupied by majestic banking hall with marble finishes, polychrome coffered ceiling, chandeliers; built 1904-05 (York & Sawyer, architects); interior remodeled 1931-32 upon construction of adjacent office wing; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs*

*American Security Building (1930) at 730 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

*Anacostia Bank (1924) at 2000 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE: see Anacostia Historic District*

**Anacostia Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Martin Luther King Avenue on the west, Good Hope Road on the north, Fendall Street and the rear of the Frederick Douglass Home on the east, and Bangor Street and Morris Road on the south

One of the city's first suburbs, incorporated in 1854 as Uniontown (with later expansions); initially a working-class community dominated by Navy Yard employees; most early houses free-standing or semi-detached frame



structures with front porches and Italianate detail; also includes brick row houses, two business streets with early-20th century commercial buildings, Frederick Douglass Home on hill overlooking neighborhood; contains approximately 550 buildings dating from c. 1854-1930; *DC designation November 27, 1973 (expanded February 3, 1978), NR listing October 11, 1978*

*Anacostia Masonic Temple (1890) at 2002 14<sup>th</sup> Street SE: see Anacostia Historic District*

*Anacostia Methodist Church (1892) at 14th & U Streets SE: see Anacostia Historic District*

***Anacostia Park [National Register eligible]***

Along the Anacostia River from Douglass Bridge to the D.C. boundary

Built 1902-1919; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list March 7, 1968; eligible for NR listing; US ownership*

*Analostan Island: see Theodore Roosevelt Island*

*Analostan Plantation site (ca. 1796): see Roosevelt Island and HABS DC-28*

*The Analoston (George S. Cooper, 1893) at 1718 Corcoran Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*The Anchorage (J.H. de Sibour, 1924) at 1900 Q Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Anderson Cottage: see Lincoln Cottage*

**Larz Anderson House (Society of the Cincinnati)**

2118 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Originally commissioned for lavish entertaining, this limestone edifice from 1902-05 was one of the largest and costliest private homes in the city. It was built for diplomat Larz Anderson and his wife Isabel Weld Perkins Anderson, an author, philanthropist, and heiress to a trading fortune. It was also the temporary residence of many visiting dignitaries. Anderson was descended from a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati, established in 1783 as an association of the descendants of Revolutionary War officers. In 1937, he donated the property to the society for use as a museum and national headquarters. The mansion is among the finest works of Boston architects Little and Browne. Its monumental design in the style of the late English Baroque is particularly notable for the imposing avenue façade. A semicircular entry portico rises within a paved court enclosed by tall wings and a half-height street wall; views over the wall and through a pair of arched porticos provide glimpses of the private enclave within. By contrast, the south-facing garden front is generously open. Notable among the lavish interiors are a great stair hall and gallery. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 7, 1971, NHL designation June 19, 1996; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; HABS DC-255; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I; Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

***Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. (1870-1945)***

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption January 17, 1990, NR adoption September 7, 1994*

Apartment houses comprise a major portion of the building stock in Washington. Approaching 3,500 extant buildings in total, their numbers alone are indicative of a substantial contribution to the city's growth and urban character. More than 500 of these buildings are historic landmarks or are included within historic districts.

Washington had long been a transient city of boarding houses and rooming houses, but the concept of permanent multi-family housing was introduced in response to a severe housing shortage after the Civil War. The city's population has increased by 75% during the 1860s. The earliest apartments, which appeared in the 1870s, were typically in large buildings erected for other purposes, but adapted for multi-family use. An early example was the 1870 conversion of the early-19<sup>th</sup> century Georgetown school, Miss Lydia English's Young Ladies Seminary (*see Colonial Apartments*).

The first Washington buildings actually designed to serve as multi-family residences were erected in the 1880s by New York developers. The earliest was the Portland Flats, built on Thomas Circle in 1880; the Fernando Woods Flats at 1418 I Street, NW, followed in the same year. About 50 such apartment houses or flats were erected during this first decade of construction. They were typically near the central business district, situated on corner lots for ample light and air. In appearance, they followed the prevailing Victorian taste and were

complementary to the city's brick rowhouse tradition, then in its Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival phases.

At first, apartment living was considered merely a necessity for those unable to afford a separate house. By the 1890s, however, luxury apartment houses were being built, showing an increasing acceptance of multi-family life by those able to afford a choice. As the government's rapid expansion in the 1890s created further housing shortages, apartment living also gained wholesale acceptance among the middle class. To satisfy housing needs quickly, many large houses were converted to apartments. Several thousand two-story flats, looking much like rowhouses, were constructed for the working class.

A lasting outcome of this frenzy of speculative apartment house construction was the passage of the city's first height regulations in 1894. In response to a public outcry over the construction of the Cairo, a 12-story apartment house just off 16<sup>th</sup> Street, the District Commissioners adopted legislation limiting the height of apartment houses to 90 feet, and imposing requirements for fireproof construction in tall buildings. Height limits were adopted for commercial buildings as well.

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, real estate speculation by Washington builders and architects increased dramatically. The city's population in 1900 was double that in 1870. By 1910, the pace of apartment house construction was nearly quadruple that seen twenty years earlier. Most apartment houses were located along newly installed streetcar lines, creating the beginnings of apartment "corridors" along 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Columbia Road, and Connecticut Avenue, NW. By the First World War, for example, 150 apartment houses were erected within two blocks of 14<sup>th</sup> Street. Even without streetcars, other streets like 16<sup>th</sup> Street were similarly developed. These new buildings reflected the current taste for Beaux Arts and eclectic revival styles, including Mediterranean, Colonial, and Classical Revivals.

The 1920s were a boom period for new apartment houses and the city's housing stock in general. The decade saw construction of twice as many apartments as in the previous decade. In fact, apartment living was so popular that more apartment houses were built in the 1920s than single-family units, and Washington was ranked with New York and Chicago among the cities with the highest percentage of apartment house residents. In part, this boom was caused by yet another housing shortage due to wartime growth and government expansion (the city gained another 100,000 residents during the 1910s), but it was also caused by the failure of salaries to keep pace with increasing single-family housing prices. Because of inflation and hurried speculative construction, there was also a broad decline in the construction quality of apartment houses built during this era.

Several new concepts in apartment construction and ownership developed in the 1920s. Among these were the evolution of multi-building complexes, garden apartments, and cooperatives. Apartment houses with automobile garages also appeared. The era was one of wide stylistic divergence. Revival styles continued in popularity, and new styles such as Art Deco and Art Moderne emerged as well.

The Great Depression did not substantially diminish apartment house construction in Washington. Due to the government's expansion and the creation of New Deal programs, major housing and office needs continued as the city swelled. The District's population increase of 36% during the 1930s was the greatest recorded during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1930 and 1939, more than \$60 million was spent on apartment house construction alone. During the 1940s, nearly 1,300 apartment houses were built, or 2½ times the number built in the previous decade. Most of these were located in Southeast Washington, which experienced the largest single burst of construction seen in any quadrant during any decade. In 1942, the federal government also instituted its public housing program in the District.

*Apex Building: see Central National Bank*

*The Arcadia and the Cleveland Park (Stern & Tomlinson, 1925) at 3614 and 3616 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Archbold, Anne, Cabin: see Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead*

**Anne Archbold Hall (Gallinger Hospital Nurses' Residence; Capital City School of Nursing)**

19<sup>th</sup> Street & Massachusetts Avenue, SE

Anne Archbold Hall was built in 1931-32 as the Nurses' Residence of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital (later, Gallinger Memorial and ultimately D.C. General Hospital), which was a major teaching institution for the instruction of nurses. As home of the Capital City School of Nursing, it is also a testimony to the struggle for professional recognition for nurses within the medical world. Begun in 1878 as the Washington Training School for Nurses, this was one of the nation's first nursing schools, following those established in 1873 in connection with hospitals in New York, New Haven, and Boston. These nursing schools of the "Nightingale Era" helped transform nursing from a service largely of religious orders to a medical profession. The school was reorganized as Capital City in 1904, but struggled for years with inadequate facilities and funding. Archbold Hall serves as a visible reminder of the efforts within the community to provide medical services to the poor from the time when such services were regarded as charities to the time of their incorporation within the DC Health Department.

Anne Archbold Hall is an impressive example of Neoclassical architecture, designed as a five block, U-shaped brick and limestone building, consisting of two wings and a central pavilion connected by hyphens. It originally accommodated 160 students and a teaching unit with lecture rooms, laboratories, offices, and a large auditorium. The design of Archbold Hall stylistically echoes the Classical Revival standard set forth by the Commission of Fine Arts in the early decades of the twentieth century and can probably be attributed to Albert L. Harris, the city's Municipal Architect. Two annexes, of similar materials and design to the original building were added—one in 1939 extending to the east, and the other in 1945 extending to the north. The building was named in 1945 for Mrs. Anne Archbold, a member of the city's Board of Charities and an active advocate for the facility. *DC designation July 27, 2006; DC ownership; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

*Arden, Elizabeth, Building: see Elizabeth Arden Building*

**Arena Stage**

1101 6th Street, SW

Home of a major Washington cultural institution and nationally prominent pioneer in the American Regional Theater movement; innovative design expresses evolving theater production concepts; houses three theaters of varying scope, including nation's first permanent professional theater-in-the-round; notable element of Southwest urban renewal program; Miesian functionalist design incorporates structural expressionism in main theater pavilion (octagonal block with exposed concrete piers, cantilevered balconies, brick infill, hipped roof); administrative wing of buff brick and concrete trim with glass entry pavilion; built 1960, Kreeger Theater added 1969-70; both by Harry Weese, architect; *DC designation September 18, 1980*

*The Argyle (Alexander H. Sonnemann, 1913) at 3220 17<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

**Arlington Memorial Bridge (and Related Features)**

Over Potomac River

The heart of Washington's monumental riverscape; major elements of the McMillan Commission Plan, forming the western terminus of the Mall composition; symbolic linkage of North and South by connecting the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington House (Robert E. Lee Memorial); authorized by Congress in 1913, funded 1922, built 1926-32 (McKim, Mead & White, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 4, 1980; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Arlington Bridge:** Neoclassical design widely regarded as the city's most beautiful bridge; 9 shallow arches of reinforced concrete dressed in granite, with steel bascule draw span, balustrades, bison keystones (Alexander P. Proctor, sculptor), bas-reliefs (Carl Paul Jennewein, sculptor); monumental gilded bronze equestrian statuary at Lincoln Memorial Circle depicts *The Arts of War* (designed 1925-33; Leo Friedlander, sculptor; installed 1951)

**The Watergate:** Broad curved flight of steps descending from Lincoln Memorial Circle to the Potomac, designed as a ceremonial river entrance to the city

**Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway Terminus:** Granite-faced, balustraded river wall with a belvedere terminating Constitution Avenue; designed and constructed with the bridge; monumental equestrian statuary at Lincoln Memorial Circle depicts *The Arts of Peace* (designed 1925-33; James Earle Fraser, sculptor; installed 1951)

**Columbia Plaza:** Circular plaza on Columbia Island, flanked by four eagle-topped granite pylons (Carl Paul Jennewein, sculptor)

**Boundary Channel Bridge:** Short span carrying Memorial Avenue from Columbia Island to Virginia shore; 3 arches, complementary details

**Memorial Avenue and Hemicycle:** Broad hedge-lined approach and ceremonial entrance to Arlington Cemetery (in Virginia)

*Armed Forces Institute of Pathology: see Army Medical Museum and Library*

### **Armed Forces Retirement Home Historic District**

3700 North Capitol Street, NW (Bounded by North Capitol Street, Irving Street, Park Place, Rock Creek Church Road, and Harewood Road, NW)

The Armed Forces Retirement Home in Washington was established in 1851 as the northern branch of the United States Military Asylum. Of the four original branches of the first national institution for retired and disabled veterans, it is the only one remaining. It was established on the 197-acre former country estate of noted Washington banker George Washington Riggs, which the government purchased along with an additional 58-acre tract using an endowment collected by General Winfield Scott in lieu of pillaging during his occupation of Mexico City in 1847. From 1859 to 1972, the institution was known as the U.S. Soldier's Home, and from 1972 to 2001 as the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

Numerous distinguished military officers have been associated with the operation of the home, including generals Winfield Scott, William T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan, and Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes. It is best known, however, for its association with Abraham Lincoln, who was one of four sitting presidents and their respective Secretaries of War known to have summered at the home. While residing here during 1862, Lincoln developed his emancipation policy and worked on the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, launching the end of legalized slavery in the United States. As the second highest point in the District of Columbia, the grounds also afforded Lincoln the opportunity to view random skirmishes that occurred nearby. The home was not the site of direct military action during the Civil War, but the Army did use its grounds as a signal post.

Situated outside the city's formal limits with panoramic views of the Capitol and city, the historic district includes a collection of 19th and early 20th century buildings and extensive historic landscapes. The centerpiece of the property is the original Gothic Revival-style cottage known as Corn Rigs. Construction of the asylum began in 1852 with the conversion and enlargement of the Riggs dwelling and the placement of a flagstaff marking the establishment of a military installation. The first three masonry buildings were completed by 1857, and these were followed by periodic construction over next century. The grounds also include extensive landscapes, recreational areas, statuary, war relics, and other features. There are 39 contributing buildings and a total of 140 contributing properties dating from 1842 to 1951. *DC designation May 22, 2008, NR listing December 5, 2007; US ownership; see also Soldiers' Home National Historic Site*

### **Samuel Chapman Armstrong Technical High School (Armstrong Manual Training School)**

1st & P Streets, NW

The preeminent example in Washington of a national campaign for vocational training for African-Americans; illustrative of the educational philosophy promoted by Booker T. Washington; important and symbolic institution with an illustrious list of influential alumni; excellent example of Renaissance Revival style

municipal architecture (selected through design competition); notable work of architect Waddy B. Wood; three stories, buff brick and limestone, dominated by a central pavilion with two ornate sculptural entrances and colonnade of brick piers; built 1901-02 as one of two segregated manual training schools (named in honor of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Civil War regimental commander and founder of Hampton Institute); shop and gymnasium addition built 1912; attic and three-story annex, stripped classical style, in yellow brick and limestone, built 1924-27; *DC designation May 23, 1996, NR listing August 16, 1996; DC ownership*

*The Army and Navy (Harry L. Edwards, 1925) at 2540 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Army and Navy Club**

1627 I Street, NW

Built 1911-12, Hornblower & Marshall, architects; facade incorporated in new building, 1985-86; *DC designation June 27, 1974*

### **Army Medical Museum and Library (National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology)**

6825 16th Street, NW

One of the first American institutions dedicated to military medical research, the Army Medical Museum and Library was founded in 1862 by Surgeon General Williams A. Hammond. Its collection of Civil War pathological specimens and case histories represented a major scientific research effort to deal with the immense medical problems posed by the war, and to search for means of reducing the loss of life. Comparison of the collections with Army pension records led to the six-volume *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*, an early study of wartime medicine. The institution has since remained a leader in pathology and the study of disease. Museum curator Walter Reed led the commission which identified a mosquito as the vector for Yellow Fever, and curator Frederick Russell conducted the 1907 clinical trials which led to the vaccination of the U.S. Army against typhoid. From 1867 to 1886, the institution was housed in Ford's Theater, and from 1886 to 1969 on the Mall at 7<sup>th</sup> Street and Independence Avenue, in a Romanesque Revival building designed by architects Cluss and Schulze. Renamed as a division of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in 1949, it is currently housed at Walter Reed Army Medical Center; the library is at the National Library of Medicine at NIH in Bethesda, Maryland. AFIP's 1955 building on the Walter Reed campus (Building 54) is the first and only building in the United States that was designed and constructed to survive a hydrogen bomb. *NHL designation January 12, 1965 (collections only), NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing March 3, 1979; Building 54 eligible for NR listing; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses) NHL designation January 12, 1965 (collections only), NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

### **Army War College (National Defense University)**

Fort McNair, P Street between 3rd & 4th Streets, SW

Built 1907 (McKim, Mead & White, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 28, 1972, NHL designation November 28, 1972; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Fort McNair; US ownership; HABS DC-277*

*The Arsenal: The Arsenal; Original Appropriation No. 5; Reservation 5): see The Plan of the City of Washington.*

Reservation No. 5 occupies the strategic point of land at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers known as Greenleaf Point. Defenses were built in 1794 and the site laid out for the Washington Arsenal by 1803. A federal penitentiary added to the grounds in 1821 was the site of the detention and hanging of the Lincoln assassination conspirators. In 1881, the Army converted the site to the Washington Barracks, and in 1902-03, architects McKim, Mead & White designed the Army War College and other buildings constructed between 1903 and 1915. *See also Fort McNair Historic District*

*Arsenal Monument (1865): see Congressional Cemetery.* The marble figure of a grieving woman atop a tall shaft and pedestal commemorates the 21 women workers killed by the explosion of an ordnance factory at the

Washington Arsenal. The 1864 disaster was the city's worst loss of life during the Civil War. The monument was funded by public subscription and built by stone carver Lot Flannery.

**Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution (National Museum)**

900 Jefferson Drive, SW

Constructed between 1879 and 1881, this is the nation's best-preserved example of 19<sup>th</sup>-century world's fair or exposition-type architecture. Built to house the international exhibits left over from the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, it reflects the three principal requirements of this architectural type: to enclose a very large area, to present a tasteful, dramatic, and pleasing exterior, and to employ inexpensive construction technology. The architects were Cluss & Schulze. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 11, 1971; HABS DC-298; within National Mall HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Arts Club of Washington**

2015 and 2017 I Street, NW

**Caldwell-Monroe House; Timothy Caldwell House**

2017 I Street, NW

From 1877 to 1909 this was the home of Cleveland Abbe (1838-1916), a prominent meteorologist known as the father of the U.S. Weather Service (NHL designation); built 1802-06; altered 1881-1929, 1963; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation May 15, 1975; HABS DC-84*

**General Robert MacFeely House**

2015 I Street, NW

Built c. 1860, altered 1881-1929; *DC designation May 18, 1983, NR listing September 15, 1989*

*The Arundel (1915) at 516 A Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Francis Asbury Memorial**

16th and Mount Pleasant Streets, NW

The monument to pioneer Methodist bishop Francis Asbury (1745-1810) was erected on a small triangular reservation in 1924. The bronze figure on a granite pedestal depicts Asbury astride a pausing horse. Asbury was the first superintendent of the Methodist Church in America, and spent his ministry traveling throughout the country, ordaining thousands of clergymen. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; within Mount Pleasant HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Asbury Methodist Church**

11th & K Streets, NW

Third sanctuary of one of the city's most influential African-American churches, historically associated with the development of Methodism; reflects city's social history through abolition, emancipation, reconstruction, and the civil rights movement; city's oldest African-American church to remain on its original site; early history records striving for independence from white-controlled church leadership; established in 1836 as the Asbury Aid Society by black parishioners from Foundry Methodist Church (an integrated congregation established 1814); gained official recognition in 1845; finally dedicated as an independent pastorate in 1869, named for Methodist evangelist Bishop Francis Asbury (originally Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church); mother church of John Wesley AME Zion and other churches; active in providing educational and missionary assistance after the Civil War; pastors have included J.E.W. Bowen, Matthew W. Clair (promoter of Asbury as the "National Church of Negro Methodism"); congregants have included Mary Church Terrell, Mary McLeod Bethune, other notables; established city's first interracial apartments (1947); built 1915-16 on site of original wooden church (1836) and larger brick church (1845); Gothic Revival, granite and limestone with corner tower, buttressed facades, stained glass windows; Clarence L. Harding, architect; *DC designation March 21, 1984, NR listing November 1, 1986*

**Ashburton House (Saint John's Parish House)**

1525 H Street, NW

For ten months in 1842, this was the scene of negotiations that resolved the long-standing dispute with Great Britain over major segments of the boundary with Canada. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 also saw the U.S. government protect and respect the rights of the states in international affairs and stand firm against British impressments of sailors aboard American ships. Built in 1836, the house was altered in 1853-56. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 7, 1973, NHL designation November 7, 1973; within Lafayette Square HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*The Ashley (Hunter and Bell, 1905) at 2038 18<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*

*The Askeaton and the Shannon (Julius Wenig, 1907) at 1507 and 1503 30<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*The Atlantic (Albert Beers, 1911) at 1305 10<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Shaw and Blagden Alley Historic Districts*

**Atlantic Building**

928-30 F Street, NW

Built 1887-88 (James G. Hill, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted July 24, 1968, redesignated August 28, 1973; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS and Downtown HD*

*Atlantic Coast Line Building (1892, façade reconstructed) at 601 Pennsylvania Avenue NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

**Atlas Theater and Shops**

1313-31 H Street, NE

The Atlas Theater and its adjacent row of six shops form one of the city's best examples of a neighborhood movie house. Built in 1938 at the height of the city's boom in neighborhood theater construction, the air-conditioned, 1000-seat theater and its distinctive shopfronts exemplify the type of convenient modern facility that gradually began to supplant the old downtown movie palaces. The building was designed by John Jacob Zink, the finest and most prolific theater architect in the Mid-Atlantic states during the 1930s and 1940s. The Art Moderne facades are executed in limestone, black glass, and aluminum, with streamline and zigzag decorative motifs. The composition is dynamically asymmetrical—from a pivot point at one end, the triple-panel theater frontispiece, streamlined marquee, and projecting lighted sign form a Cartesian geometry of intersecting planes in three directions. The series of sleek one-story storefronts extends the streamlined composition in a long horizontal of black glass and aluminum panels enframed by limestone pilasters and cornices. *DC designation October 24, 2002*

**Auditor's Building Complex**

14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW

Built 1878-80 (James G. Hill, architect); addition 1891, demolished 1988; addition 1900-01; *DC designation February 26, 1974, NR listing April 27, 1978; US ownership*

**The Augusta and The Louisa**

1151 New Jersey Avenue and 216 New York Avenue, NW

Early apartment building emulating grand mansions of the late Victorian age; illustrates influence of accepted building forms on middle-class housing; Tudor Revival facade of Flemish bond and tapestry brick, with decorative motifs in tile and carved limestone; one of first commissions by noted local architect; Augusta built 1900, Louisa added in 1901, both by Arthur B. Heaton, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994*

*Avalon Theater: see Chevy Chase Theater*

*The Avondale (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1913) at 1726 P Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

## B

*The Babcock: see The Alden, The Babcock, and The Calvert*

### **Babcock-Macomb House**

3415 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1912 (Arthur B. Heaton, architect); *DC designation February 1, 1989, NR listing February 10, 1995*

### **The Bachelor Flats**

1737 H Street, NW

City's only known surviving example of an early luxury apartment house for single men; one of first Georgian Revival apartment building facades; built 1905, Wood, Donn & Deming, architects; *DC designation November 2, 1977, NR listing December 8, 1978; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

*Baker, Newton D., House: see Thomas Beall House*

*The Baltimore (Harry Wardman/Nicholas Grimm, 1905) at 1832 Biltmore Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

### **Baltimore Sun Building (American Bank Building)**

1317 F Street, NW

Built 1885-87 (Alfred B. Mullett, architect); *DC designation December 21, 1983, NR listing March 27, 1985; HABS DC-305*

*Bancroft School (1924) at 1755 Newton Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

*Bank of Columbia: see Old Engine Company No. 5*

*Bank of the Metropolis [demolished]: see Rhodes Tavern*

### ***Banks and Financial Institutions in the District of Columbia (1790-1960)***

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption July 28, 1994, NR adoption December 29, 1994*

Banks and financial institutions have played a central role in the history, growth, and architectural development of Washington. Their buildings represent a distinct, recognizable type that has consistently embodied the highest standards of design and construction. They have traditionally conveyed to the public the important intangible values of prosperity, trust, and solid conservatism.

From the historical perspective, there were three primary types of financial institutions—banks, savings and loans, and trust companies—that performed the common functions of holding money and making loans. As a group, all three could be distinguished by the yardsticks of the building type—the banking hall and the safe—but there were significant differences. Banks were fundamentally investor-owned institutions that issued bills of credit (or bank notes), took deposits, and loaned money for interest or discount. Banks typically supported commercial enterprises and credit-worthy depositors. Developing in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, savings banks did not offer bank notes (or later, checking privileges), but did offer interest on savings. Building and loan associations were similar to savings banks, but with a stronger emphasis on home ownership and mortgage lending. Dating from later in the century is the third type of institution, the trust company, whose functions included the conservation of large amounts of capital through long-term investment. Generally, savings banks served the middle and working classes, while trust companies catered to the wealthy.

The District of Columbia's earliest banks were located in the existing commercial areas of Georgetown and Alexandria. With few banks available, the relationship between some early banks and the U.S Treasury was particularly close. For a period, the Treasury deposited most of its funds with the Bank of Columbia. Only as the city grew did banking gravitate downtown, where a branch of the Second Bank of the United States was located after 1816. Although no bank buildings survive from the federal or antebellum periods, both the National Bank of Washington and Riggs National Bank date from the era. The oldest savings and loan, the



Oriental Building Association, was established in 1861.

To help finance the Civil War and to solve the severe banking problems that followed the demise of the Second Bank of the United States, Congress passed the National Bank Act in 1863, instituting the first regulations for the establishment of national banks. The first Washington bank formed under the Act was the short-lived First National Bank (1863-73), founded by Henry D. Cooke, the brother of financier Jay Cooke. The 1860s and 1870s also saw the first federal regulation of Washington's savings banks. One of the most significant of these was the Freedmen's Savings Bank, which was housed in a building on the site of the present Treasury Annex. Also notable was the Equitable Co-Operative Building Association, founded in 1879.

By the 1880s and 1890s, bank buildings were concentrated in and around the 7<sup>th</sup> Street business district from Market Square to the Patent Office, and in the area between 14<sup>th</sup> Street and the Treasury Department. Because of the prestige of this latter location, close to both the White House and Treasury, it became home to the city's largest banks and bank buildings. It also became the prime location for trust companies, one of the major innovations in the financial industry at the time. As large corporations accumulated capital and individuals amassed large fortunes, trust companies answered the need for institutions with expertise in managing substantial funds, free of the investment restrictions placed on national banks. Washington Loan and Trust and American Security and Trust were the first of these companies.

Decentralization of banking also began in the 1890s. Until that time, there were no banks in the northeast or southeast quadrants. The first bank to open outside of Georgetown and central Washington was the National Capital Bank, established on Capitol Hill in 1889.

The beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed an unprecedented boom in Washington's economy, and parallel growth in the city's banking industry. There was an increase in the construction of bank buildings, the largest of which tended to adhere to the monumental architectural idiom established by leaders like Riggs and American Security and Trust Company. There was also exploration of the tall office form, as banking halls and rental offices were combined in a single structure.

District banking laws encouraged independent and often short-lived neighborhood savings banks to proliferate in this period. Such banks served individual and business customers in a limited area, and were typically housed in dignified classical buildings to give the institutions the impression of solidity and importance. At the turn of the century, there were five savings banks in Washington, with the Union Savings Bank being by far the largest. Between 1895 and 1914, however, the number of savings banks more than quadrupled to a total of eighteen. There was also significant growth in building and loans, to a total of twenty.

The trend toward decentralization of banking also increased, as the percentage of banks located outside downtown rose dramatically. Areas like Capitol Hill, Anacostia, the West End, Mount Pleasant, and Columbia Heights got their first purpose-built banks. It was often the smaller savings banks and loan associations that opened first in these outlying areas.

The Panic of 1907 exposed inherent weaknesses in the nation's banking system, and in 1914, the Federal Reserve Act introduced the modern system of regulatory controls governed by twelve Federal Reserve banks. For the first time, national banks were permitted to operate branches, to engage in the trust business, and to make loans secured by real estate. Many Washington banks actively pursued these opportunities, including potential profits in the real estate market. The 1920s saw continued growth, including the creation of new banks oriented toward specific populations, such as union members and government employees. More stable and longer-lived banks owned and operated by African-Americans also appeared. Architecturally, there was a tentative shift in the philosophy of bank design toward modernism.

In Washington as in the rest of the nation, the boom years of the 1920s were brought to a resounding halt with the stock market crash of 1929. Years of widespread speculation, including bank speculation in real estate, left many banks unable to respond to instability. Many did not have sufficient liquid reserves on hand—some

because so much of their capital was tied up in their own lavish bank headquarters. The first “runs” on Washington banks occurred in July 1932, when four small banks—the Bank of Brightwood, the Departmental Bank, the North Capitol Savings Bank, and the International Exchange Bank—failed. Two months later, after heavy withdrawals, the Prudential Bank was sold to the Industrial Savings Bank. Five months later, a receiver was appointed for the Commercial National Bank, and six months later, the national Bank Holiday was declared by President Roosevelt. All banks were closed from March 5 to March 9, 1933, and on March 9, the Emergency Banking Act gave the president broad powers to reorganize insolvent banks. In Washington, three national banks and ten savings banks did not reopen after the Bank Holiday—more than one-third of the city’s 33 banks. Seven of the unlicensed banks were merged to form the Hamilton Bank, and only one, the Industrial Savings Bank, was subsequently reopened under a new charter. Bank construction virtually halted, and did not fully revive until the 1950s.

In the postwar years, design trends shifted towards the treatment of banks as commercial buildings rather than monumental structures. Open, friendly, and modern surroundings were in vogue, and modern conveniences became more important. By the late 1950s, both drive-in tellers and walk-up windows arrived.

**Banneker Recreation Center**

2500 Georgia Avenue, NW

Built 1934; *DC designation December 18, 1985, NR listing April 28, 1986; DC ownership*

**Barber-Caperton House**

3233 N Street, NW

Built c. 1813-16; Greek revival gazebo in garden c. 1830 (*HABS DC-155*); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*The Barclay (B. Stanley Simmons, 1924) at 1616 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

**George M. Barker Company Warehouse**

1525 7th Street, NW

The lumber warehouse of the George M. Barker Company was constructed in 1906 to supplement its 35-year-old location at 649-51 New York Avenue. The company’s founder, a New Hampshire-born carpenter, opened his first millwork establishment in downtown just after the Civil War. After his death in 1889, the business passed to his wife, and then to his sons and his daughter, Flora Welch, who commissioned the construction of the new building. Arthur M. Poynton, a construction superintendent for the D.C. Inspector of Buildings, designed the warehouse and presumably oversaw the construction. The significance of the Barker lumber warehouse lies in its scarcity as a reminder of largely vanished kind of building and economy. In a city that was never strongly industrial, working buildings were needed mainly for production and refinement of articles and foodstuffs for local consumption, as well as for the storage of goods made elsewhere. As a result, small workshops and storage yards were scattered along streets and alleys throughout the city where they would be proximate both to customers and housing for employees. The Barker lumber warehouse recalls the fine-grained mixture of uses once found in the city’s urban neighborhoods, especially in the days before zoning. The two-story brick building with heavy timber framing is an excellent and evocative example of its type. Its brick and terra cotta facade now dominates the block, but originally stood cheek by jowl with stores, rowhouses, and a theater. The central entry and loft door suggest their former use for loading delivery trucks and wagons. *DC designation May 22, 2008, NR listing August 26, 2008*

*Barney Neighborhood House: see Duncanson-Cranch House*

**Barney Studio House (and Interiors)**

2306 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Exceptional studio-salon and home of artist and community activist Alice Pike Barney (1857-1931), founder of Sylvan Theater and patron of Neighborhood House; rare local example of the artistic salons maintained by prominent European and American artists of the period; work of noted architect Waddy B. Wood; 4-story town

house with stucco facade above limestone base; Mission style with shaped gable, quatrefoil windows, iron balconies, and arched automobile portal; eclectic interior finishes and fittings in wood, iron, glass, and tile reflect the Aesthetic and Arts-and-Crafts design movements; built 1902-03; separate garage built 1921; *DC designation December 15, 1994 (including 1st and 2nd floor interiors, with foyer, salon, dining room, library, stair, and studios); NR listing April 27, 1995; within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; HABS DC-256; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

### **John Barry Statue**

Franklin Park, NW

Memorial to Commodore Barry, the Irish-American naval hero; bronze standing figure on marble pedestal with carved figure of Victory; commissioned by Congress at the request of Irish-American groups; erected 1914 (John J. Boyle, sculptor; Edward P. Casey, architect); *see American Revolution Statuary; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

### **Bartholdi Fountain**

2nd Street & Independence Avenue, SW

The elaborate tiered cast iron fountain by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor of the *Statue of Liberty*, has graced the grounds of the Botanic Garden since 1878. It was purchased by the federal government for \$6,000 after being exhibited to great acclaim along with the right hand of *Liberty* at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The fountain exemplifies the fashion for civic embellishment in French Second Empire taste, while also demonstrating a virtuoso use of new technologies in public art. Rising 30 feet high above a marble pool, and originally plated in bronze, its three colossal caryatids hold aloft a large water basin, attended by tritons, reptiles, and dolphins. The garland of twelve light globes circling the rim of the basin was one of the first outdoor displays of electric lighting in the city and helped make the fountain a public attraction. *DC listing November 8, 1964, exempt from NR listing; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Battery Kemble and Battery Ricketts: see Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System*

### **Battleground National Cemetery**

6625 Georgia Avenue, NW

Established 1864; *NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented April 4, 1980), DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership*

*The Bay State (Robert Scholz, 1939) at 1701 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue Historic Districts and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Mountjoy Bayly House (Chaplains Memorial Building; Hiram Johnson House)**

122 Maryland Avenue, NE

Residence from 1929-47 of Hiram Johnson, former Governor of California and leading voice of the Progressive Movement, who called for the formation of the Progressive Party in 1912; built 1817-22; enlarged c. 1873; altered 1903; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 20, 1973, NHL designation December 8, 1976 (for association with Hiram Johnson); within Capitol Hill HD*

*The Beacon (Joseph Moebs, 1910) at 1801 Calvert Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

### **Joseph Beale House**

2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1897 (Glenn Brown, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs*

### **Joseph Beale House (Egyptian Embassy)**

2301 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1907-09 (Glenn Brown, architect); *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing May 8, 1973; within*

*Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; DC-257; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

**Thomas Beall House (Newton D. Baker House)**

3017 N Street, NW

Thomas Beall constructed this large Federal house, typical of Northeastern seacoast mansions, as an investment in about 1794; it was purchased by Major George Peter in 1811. From 1916 to 1920, it was the residence of Newton Diehl Baker (1871-1937), one of the most distinguished Secretaries of War. Baker presided over the nation's World War I mobilization and continued to be a prime proponent of Woodrow Wilson's concept of world involvement during the 1920s. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation (as Baker House) and NR listing December 8, 1976; within Georgetown HD*

**Beall-Peter-Dick House**

3033 N Street, NW

Built c. 1770; inherited by Thomas Beall 1780; wings added and remodeled c.1871; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Beall-Washington House (Dunbarton)**

1647 30th Street/2920 R Street, NW

Built by Thomas Beall c. 1784; home of his son-in-law Col. George Corbin Washington, great-nephew of George Washington; home of Eliah Riggs, other notables; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Beatty-Stuart House (Hyde House)**

1319 30th Street, NW

Federal style brick house built for Col. Charles Beatty, owner of ferry between Georgetown and Virginia; owned by Nicholas Hedges, 1806-22; residence of merchant Thomas Hyde and son Anthony, secretary to W.W. Corcoran; Flemish bond with splayed brick lintels, originally 2-1/2 stories with dormers; built c. 1798, full 3rd story probably added by Joshua Stuart c. 1832; 19th century front porch removed 1943-44; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*Behrend's Department Store (1913) at 720-24 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*The Belgrade and the Kirkman (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1908) at 1930 and 1918 18<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

*Bell, Alexander Graham, Laboratory: see Volta Laboratory*

**Alexander Melville Bell House**

1527 35th Street, NW

Large mid-19th century town house purchased in 1881 by Alexander Graham Bell as a residence for his father and stepmother; frequented by Bell while using rear carriage house as a laboratory (*see Volta Laboratory*); used after his father's death in 1905 as a library and laboratory; vacated 1920, sold by the Volta Speech Association; terraced corner site, 3 stories, flat roofed, with scored stucco facades imitating stone; bracketed Italianate cornice, front veranda of cast iron lacework, projecting console lintels; built 1854, architect unknown; south wing separated from property in 1950s; north addition in 1983; restored in 1989; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Bellair (Brooks Mansion)**

901 Newton Street, NE

Built c. 1840; addition 1894; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing July 17, 1975; DC ownership*

*Bellevue: see Dunbarton House*

**Perry Belmont House (International Eastern Star Temple)**

1618 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Built 1909, Sanson & Trumbauer, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Dupont Circle HD*

*Bernard Flats (Speiden & Speiden, 1901) at 1018 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Berret School (1889) at 1408 Q Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*Berry & Whitmore Building (1891-93) at 1001-05 F Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

**Mary McLeod Bethune Council House (National Council of Negro Women's Headquarters)**

1318 Vermont Avenue, NW

From 1943 to 1955, this was the last residence of the noted educator, presidential advisor, and civil rights advocate (1875-1955), one of America's most influential African-American leaders in the 1920s-40s; founded the predecessor to Bethune-Cookman College; founded the National Council of Negro Women in 1935, and served as its president until 1949; served as president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History from 1936-51; headed the Office of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration (first African-American woman to head a Federal government office); became Special Advisor for Minority Affairs to Franklin Roosevelt, and the most influential member of his "Black Cabinet;" built c. 1875; became NCNW Council House in 1955; *DC designation May 9, 1975, NR listing October 15, 1982, NHS designation December 11, 1991; within Logan Circle and Fourteenth Street HDs*

**Billy Simpson's House of Seafood and Steaks**

3815 Georgia Avenue, NW

This unassuming two-story brick building was constructed in 1923 as part of a four-unit row housing commercial tenants on the first floor and residents above. During the transition from segregation to the era of Home Rule, it was the place where William W. "Billy" Simpson met a demand for an upscale venue in the African American community where luminaries of politics, government, and entertainment could meet, socialize, and strategize. Billy Simpson's opened in 1956 and became an immediate success. It attracted important figures and up-and-comers of the government, political and entertainment worlds. Stars like Redd Foxx, Dick Gregory, Ella Fitzgerald, and Sidney Poitier would drop in when visiting and performing in Washington, but it was Simpson's political and governmental connections that put him and his restaurant in the network of Washington's African-American establishment. Regular guests included his personal friends Congressmen Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Charles Diggs; the restaurant was also a favorite refuge for Washington's corps of African diplomats, often not warmly welcomed at white establishments. Simpson provided moral, political and material support to the rising black political class and to the causes of the tumultuous 1960s, including the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, the 1968 Poor People's Campaign, and the anti-war movement. Beneficiaries included first Home Rule mayor Walter Washington and the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, an organizer of the 1963 march and later the District's first congressman. Simpson kept his restaurant open round the clock to feed marchers, including Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy. He also participated in the strategy and financing to accomplish the defeat of South Carolina Representative John McMillan, an unsympathetic chairman of the House District Committee. In 1968, Simpson's restaurant served as Jesse Jackson's headquarters during the Poor People's Campaign. Built 1923 (Walter A. Dunigan, builder), with Tudor Revival facade alterations installed during the period of significance from 1956 to 1975. *DC designation September 25, 2008, NR listing March 17, 2009*

*The Biltmore (Claughton West, 1913) at 1940 Biltmore Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

**Blagden Alley/Naylor Court Historic District**

Bounded by 9th, 10th, M, and O Streets, NW

This district of residential, commercial, and service structures is notable for the network of alleyways enclosed behind a facade of middle-class residential streets. In isolated and cramped conditions, amid the stables and warehouses, such alleys provided habitation for the working poor. Blagden Alley in particular inspired humanitarian reformers to eradicate the deplorable living conditions that these alleys came to embody. While

African-Americans were disproportionately represented in the alley population, the area developed as an economically and racially mixed neighborhood with a rich variety of architectural styles and diverse quality. The district includes dwellings of freedmen, examples of black real estate ownership prior to emancipation, and houses like the home of Blanche K. Bruce, the first African-American to serve a full term as U.S. Senator. There are approximately 150 buildings, c. 1833-1941, and sites with archaeological potential; *DC designation September 19, 1990 (effective November 13, 1990), NR listing November 16, 1990; designation superseded by an expanded DC district July 22, 1999 (effective September 7, 1999); NR listing amended September 9, 1999 to create a larger Mount Vernon West Historic District; original DC designation reinstated December 16, 1999; see also Shaw HD*

**James G. Blaine House**

2000 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1881-82, John Fraser, architect; residence of James G. Blaine (1830-1893); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

**Blair House (Blair-Lee House; President's Guest House)**

1651-53 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The large Federal town house diagonally opposite the White House, has served as the Federal government's official guest residence since 1942. Now expanded to include several adjacent houses, it is significant for the great number of dignitaries who have resided or been received there. Previous residents have included Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (a member of Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet"), Montgomery Blair (Lincoln's Postmaster General) and George Bancroft (1800-91), historian and author of the 10-volume *History of the United States*. Built in 1824 by Dr. Joseph Lovell, the house was substantially altered about 1861, and has been repeatedly modified to include a collection of period interiors; it was last restored and enlarged in 1988. *NHL designation October 29, 1937, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented October 26, 1973); within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-45*

*Bluffs Bridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

**William J. Boardman House (Chancery of Iraq)**

1801 P Street, NW

Built 1893-94, Hornblower & Marshall, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Dupont Circle HD; embassy ownership*

**Bodisco House (Clement Smith House)**

3322 O Street, NW

Large and distinguished Federal row house built in 1815-18 by Clement Smith; 3-1/2 stories with raised basement, gable roof, and dormers; facade of Flemish bond brick with recessed panels above windows, fine pedimented portico with curved stair and fanlight; Russian Legation and home of Baron Alexander de Bodisco, Russian minister to U.S. 1838-54; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-174*

***Bolling Air Force Base Historic District [National Register eligible]***

East side of Bolling Air Force base, including the original administrative core along Brookley Avenue and two groups of residential quarters along Westover Avenue

Bolling Air Force Base, the only Air Force installation in the District of Columbia, has served as the center for Air Force administrative headquarters and ceremonial activities since its founding. The original Bolling Field, founded in 1918, was located on low-lying tidal flats just north of the present site (now the Naval Air Station). It was named in honor of Colonel Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, Assistant Chief of the Air Service, and the first high-ranking officer to be killed in action during World War I. Between 1918 and 1926, Bolling Field served as Headquarters of the Army Air Service. It hosted the first Army Air Tournament in 1920, saw many aviation firsts as a base for early long-range endurance flights, including a transcontinental flight by pilot Eddie Rickenbacker in 1921. It was also a center of ceremonial activity, including the return of the *Spirit of St. Louis*

after Charles Lindbergh's solo trans-Atlantic flight in 1927, and the awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Rickenbacker in 1930.

Since the original field was subject to seasonal flooding, the War Department began acquisition of the present site in 1930. Construction of the New Bolling Field began in 1932. The new runways were built in 1936, the hangars and control tower were built in 1939, and the official transfer of personnel was completed by 1940. During World War II, Bolling's mission consisted of air transport and support services, air defense of Washington, and combat training. In 1941, the General Headquarters of the Army Air Forces moved to the base from Langley Air Field in Virginia. More than 150 temporary buildings were erected during the first few years of the war, and at peak activity, more than 5,200 people were stationed or housed on the base. After creation of the U.S. Air Force in 1947, Bolling became Headquarters Command USAF, with a new mission to support special activities and to provide technical training for the Department of Defense. Bolling also maintained facilities for proficiency flying for Washington-based air force personnel until increased activity at National Airport led to closure of the flightline in 1961. The base remains the ceremonial and administrative headquarters for the Air Force, housing many command units including the Air Force Honor Guard and Air Force Band, organized at the base in 1941. *Eligible for NR listing*

The eligible historic district includes 75 historic buildings dating from 1933 to 1945, and there is also significant potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on the base. The base was laid out and designed by the Army Quartermaster Corps using standardized building plans used across the country, with regional variations. At Bolling, the dominant architectural style was a variation of the Georgian Colonial Revival, called the "Mount Vernon" style by Luther M. Leisenring, Supervising Architect for the Quartermaster General. Most of the buildings are constructed of red brick, laid in Flemish bond with limestone or cast stone trim, and hipped or gabled roofs. Contributing buildings include:

***Air Corps Barracks and Parade Ground (Building 20):*** The large consolidated brick barracks for enlisted personnel was the first building constructed on the new Bolling Field. It is architecturally the most elaborate, commanding the main entrance to the base with its broad 49-bay front. The barracks is set on a fieldstone base on sloping ground, rising 2½ stories on the east end and 3½ on the west. The center entrance is marked by a colossal Ionic portico in limestone, and the cross-gabled end pavilions are marked by brick pilasters and side pediments at a similar scale. A broad open porch extends across the central portion of the façade on either side of the main portico. The roof is slate. *Individually eligible for NR listing*

***Base Dispensary (Building 21):*** The small 1½-story hip-roofed dispensary was the second building constructed on the base in 1933. It is rectangular with octagonal end pavilions, a slate roof, gabled dormers, and prominent chimneys. The center entrance is arched, with a paneled door, fanlight and sidelights. It is flanked by sash windows set in rectangular openings with stone keystone lintels and sills. The Flight Surgeon's dispensary provided the only medical care on the post until 1941. It faces the Air Corps Barracks at the main entrance to the base. *Individually eligible for NR listing*

***Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Buildings 22-32):*** The long row of eleven 2½-story brick duplexes are representative of the standard base housing of the pre-World War II era. The line of buildings faces outward onto South Capitol Street at the main entrance, creating a long public façade for the base. The buildings are hip-roofed, with dormers and a prominent central chimney, stone trim, and wooden sunrooms at the rear. They were built in 1933.

***Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Buildings 62-74):*** The row of thirteen 2½-story brick officer's houses (also 1933) are similar to, but more spacious than the NCO quarters. The buildings are set in a long row, with large yards and sweeping lawns. They demonstrate the "Mount Vernon" variation on the Colonial Revival style, with pedimented porches on the entrance front and octagonal bays on the garden front. At the rear of each house is a hip-roofed, screened wooden gazebo and brick barbeque grill (built 1934). Seventeen original two-space carports are made of cinderblock with pitched wooden roofs.

**Fire Station and Guard House (Building 5):** The two-story firehouse from 1933 is Flemish bond brick with a half-hipped roof, denticulated cornice, and large stone-trimmed apparatus doors.

**Quartermaster Maintenance Building (Building 11), Quartermaster Warehouse (Building 12), and Air Corps Warehouse (Building 13):** These nearly identical warehouses from 1933 are long rectangular one-story buildings with front gable roofs, corner pilasters, and large banks of side windows, originally industrial sash.

**Post Exchange and Gymnasium (Building 15):** The large one-story brick post exchange and gymnasium, built in 1933, is distinguished by stepped pediments and Palladian windows with brick voussoirs.

**Electrical Substations (Buildings 10, 34, and 36):** Small hip-roofed and shed-roofed buildings from 1933 and 1934 housed electrical facilities.

**Hangars 1 and 2:** The two remaining original hangars were built in 1938-39. They are red brick with concrete trim, large corner piers, and telescoping hangar doors. The segmental arched roofs supported on bowstring trusses are typical of Army hangars constructed after 1934. The large corner piers (one of which originally supported a control tower) were eliminated from the standard Army design soon after the construction of these hangars. Adjacent to each hangar is a small pitch-roofed hazardous storage building of a similar architectural character, dating from 1943. *Hangars are individually eligible for NR listing.*

**Central Heating Plant (Building 18):** The 1938 heating plant displays parapet gable ends, a corbelled denticulated brick cornice, large industrial sash windows on the sides, and double end doors set in arched openings under tall steel-framed windows and fanlights. Several chimney flues project from the roof.

**Headquarters Wing (Building 410):** The large, 2-story wooden building from 1941 is typical of the quickly erected World War II-era headquarters buildings, originally expected to be temporary. The E-shaped building is one of the Series 700 standardized building plans. It is an austere Colonial Revival form with front-gable side wings and a simple wooden cupola.

**Base Garage (Building 3):** The large one-story gable-roofed building from 1941 is similar to the 1933 warehouses.

**Photographic Laboratory (Building 4):** The large two-story hip-roofed brick laboratory from 1941 is distinguished by round-headed dormers, brick quoins, and a pedimented entrance with paneled door and fanlight.

**Base Communications (Building 16):** This two-story flat-roofed brick building from 1942 is representative of the wartime construction that greatly increased the density of the base. It is very simply detailed with belt courses and window keystones.

**Education Center (Building 424) and Band Center (Building 425):** These two-story 1943 cinderblock buildings with gable roofs are also representative of “temporary” wartime construction.

**Chapel (Building 431):** The modest frame building with neoclassical details, diminutive cupola, and gable-end portico dates from 1943 and is typical of the military base chapels provided for worship during the war.

### **Bomford Mill (Pioneer Flour Mills; Flour Mill)**

3261 K Street, NW

Home of milling business established by Col. George Bomford (1782-1848), army ordnance expert and owner of Kalorama; built 1845-47 on site of 1832 flour mill (burned 1844); run by water power from C&O Canal, and in operation as cotton mill from 1847 until Civil War; converted to flour mill and enlarged c. 1883; operated as Pioneer Flour Mills until 1913; adjacent K Street flour mill built 1922 on site of 1847 flour mill owned by Alexander Ray; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-143*



*Bon Secours Convent: see Convent of Bon Secours*

### **Bond Building**

1404 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1901, George S. Cooper, architect; facade incorporated in new building 1985-86; *DC designation September 18, 1980, NR listing September 15, 1983*

*Borah, William E., Residence: see Windsor Lodge*

*Botanic Garden: see United States Botanic Garden*

*Boulder Bridge (1902): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*Boundary Bridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*Boundary Channel Bridge: see Arlington Memorial Bridge*

### **Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia**

Eastern, Southern, and Western Avenues

The first monuments erected by the United States government, these markers are the enduring physical evidence of the establishment of a permanent national capital. They were placed by Major Andrew Ellicott, the principal surveyor of the capital city (and a noted surveyor of other state boundaries and cities), based on calculations by the African-American astronomer and mathematician Benjamin Banneker. Each Aquia Creek sandstone marker, engraved "Jurisdiction of the United States," indicates its position, date, and the adjoining state. Only 23 of the original 26 stones remain along the Maryland boundary (NE No. 1, SE No. 2, and SE No. 8 are missing). All were laid clockwise in 1792, following the Virginia stones, which were begun from Jones Point in 1791. The stones are one foot square with beveled tops. The corner stones were originally 3 feet high, and the intermediate mile markers 2 feet, although some are greatly eroded. The designation also includes protective iron fences erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution beginning in 1915. These represent a notable early example of the role of patriotism in inspiring preservation stewardship (*see also D.A.R.*). *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing November 8, 1996 (Multiple Property NR documentation adopted January 28, 1991)*

*Bowen Building (1922/35/39, façade only) at 819 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

### **Anthony Bowen YMCA (Twelfth Street YMCA)**

1816 12th Street, NW

Home of the nation's first African-American chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1853 by educator, religious leader, and formerly enslaved Anthony Bowen (1809-71) to provide educational, social, and recreational services to men and boys; first full-service metropolitan building erected for the African-American YMCA, and the oldest of a handful remaining; major commission of W. Sidney Pittman, one of the nation's first African-American architects; construction instigated by Samuel W. Woodward, supported with funds from philanthropists John D. Rockefeller and Julius Rosenwald, matched by a local Capital Campaign; cornerstone laid by Theodore Roosevelt; one of the city's most influential social service organizations, active in community causes and the civil rights movement; built 1908-12, rededicated to Bowen in 1973, closed 1985; 4 stories, Italian Renaissance Revival style; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing October 3, 1983, NHL designation October 12, 1994; within Greater U Street HD*

### **Bowie-Sevier House**

3124 Q Street, NW

Federal era mansion built c.1800 by Washington Bowie, ship owner and godson of George Washington; sold at auction 1890 to John Sevier, descendent of 1st Tennessee Governor; 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with dormers, Flemish bond, pedimented door with fanlight, generous grounds; built 1805, enlargements in 1956-57 for the Episcopal Church Home demolished ca. 2000; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-60; within Georgetown HD*

*B.P.O. Elks, Washington Lodge: see Elks Lodge*  
*Brazilian Embassy: see Robert McCormick House*

**Brickyard Hill House**

3134-36 South Street, NW

Double wooden house built c. 1800 on property owned by Robert Peter (Scottish immigrant, one of Georgetown's first commissioners, and first Mayor in 1789); probably oldest house in Georgetown waterfront area; gable-end facade, pegged wood construction, original mantels; entrance moved from street facade; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-158*

**British Embassy**

3100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1931, Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*The Brittany (Harry Wardman/A.M. Schneider, 1916) at 2001 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*  
*The Broadmoor (Joseph Abel, 1928) at 3601 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Brodhead-Bell-Morton House (Levi P. Morton House; National Paint and Varnish Association)**

1500 Rhode Island Avenue, NW

Built 1879 (John Fraser, architect); facade replaced 1912 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, revised July 30, 1987; NR listing October 14, 1987; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

*Brookland Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 17*

*Brooks Mansion: see Bellair*

*Brown-Toutorsky House (1892-94) at 1720 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

**Brownley Building**

1309 F Street, NW

One of the last remaining Art Deco commercial buildings downtown, built for Brownley's Confectionery; limestone facade with decorative aluminum spandrel panels; important work of local architects prominent during the interwar years; built 1932, Porter & Lockie, architects; *DC designation April 24, 1991, NR listing December 1, 1994*

**Blanche K. Bruce House**

909 M Street, NW

Washington residence of Blanche Kelso Bruce (1841-98), Senator from Mississippi and first African-American to serve a full term in U.S. Senate (1875-81); later Registrar of U.S. Treasury Department and D.C. Recorder of Deeds; built 1873, architect unknown; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing May 15, 1975, NHL designation May 15, 1975; within Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD*

**Samuel M. Bryan House**

2025 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1885, W. Bruce Gray, architect; *DC designation February 22, 1972; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

*Buffalo Bridge: see Dumbarton Bridge*

**Bulfinch Gatehouses and Gateposts**

On Constitution Avenue at 7th, 15th, and 17th Streets, NW

The former gate structures of the Capitol, built after 1814 at the foot of the west Capitol grounds, were part of the reconstruction of the Capitol after the War of 1812. They are generally attributed to Charles Bulfinch, the architect in charge of the restoration. The gatehouses and posts were removed in 1874 and reconstructed at their present locations in 1880; they were restored in 1940. The two one-room gatehouses of rusticated Aquia sandstone were designed to harmonize with the building's basement story. Their classical facades are in the style of Roman Triumphal arches with Doric columns, arched doorways, a guilloche frieze, and heavily foliated scroll of acanthus leaves and rosettes. The four rusticated gateposts are similar, topped with acanthus motifs and volutes. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; within L'Enfant Plan reservations and National Mall HD; US ownership; HABS DC-31, DC-35; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**The Bulletin Building**

717 6th Street, NW

The Bulletin Building was erected in 1928 to house the offices and printing operation of the United Publishing Company. The Bulletin Building is significant as one of the city's better examples of industrial architecture with its four Art Deco bas relief limestone panels that depict the trade of the company within and instantly tie the physical fabric of the building to its 60-year history as a print shop. The building itself may be one of the best and most recognizable symbols of the printing and publishing trades, formerly so important to the city's economy and function. Built 1928; Rodier & Kundzin, architects; *DC designation September 28, 2006, NR listing November 12, 2008*

**Ralph Bunche House**

1510 Jackson Street, NE

International-style residence built for the noted educator, diplomat, and recipient of 1950 Nobel Peace Prize (for mediation of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war for the U.N.); first African-American desk officer at State Department; notable work of architect Hilyard Robinson; built 1941; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing September 30, 1993*

**Bureau of Engraving and Printing**

14th & C Streets, SW

Built 1914, W.B. Olmsted, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership*

*Burke, Edmund, Park (Reservation 68): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The two major trapezoidal reservations on Massachusetts Avenue between 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Streets, NW, were first improved in 1875, and landscaped by the 1880s. Quarter-round concrete coping replaced the perimeter post-and-chain enclosures in 1904. The statue of Edmund Burke was erected in Reservation 68 in 1922. *HABS DC-675*

**Edmund Burke Statue**

11th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, NW

The memorial to the English statesman, orator, and supporter of American independence was presented in 1922 by Britain's Sulgrave Institution to foster Anglo-American friendship. The bronze standing figure on a granite base is a copy of the original in Bristol, England, by sculptor J. Harvard Thomas, and stands on a base by architect Horace Peaslee. *See American Revolution Statuary; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Shaw HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

*Burroughs, Nannie Helen, School [NR]: see National Training School for Women and Girls*

**Hilleary Burrows House**

4520 River Road, NW

This 1897 Queen Anne style house is perhaps the only documented example of a Victorian pattern book house in the city. It was built for Tenleytown resident Hilleary T. Burrows according to a design by H. Galloway Ten

Eyck, a prominent Newark, New Jersey architect, who published two editions of residential designs. The house is one of the original structures in American University Park, and an exemplar of the middle-class residences erected in the new metropolitan Washington suburbs in the mid 1890s. It is sited on a generous lot next to Fort Bayard Park at the River Road entrance to the city, and remains one of the most visible and best-preserved homes in the area. The wraparound front porch with its robust turned posts is particularly fine. *DC designation August 23, 2001*

*Busch Building (1890, façade only) at 710 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

*Butt-Millet Memorial Fountain: see The Plan of the City of Washington (President's Park South).* The memorial fountain on the north edge of the Ellipse was erected by friends of Major Archibald Wallingham Butt (1865-1912) and Francis Davis Millet (1846-1912), well-known figures in Washington society, who lost their lives in the *Titanic* disaster. Archibald Butt was a journalist and influential military aide to Theodore Roosevelt, and Francis Millet a journalist and distinguished decorative artist who superintended the decoration at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The memorial fountain, by sculptor Daniel Chester French and architect Thomas Hastings, consists of a raised marble basin and marble shaft with bas-relief figures representing *Art* and *Military Valor*. It was erected in 1913. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

## C

### **Cady-Lee House**

7064 Eastern Avenue, NW

The 22-room Queen Anne style frame house designed by architect Leon Dessez is one of the largest and most elaborate Victorian houses built in the new commuter suburb of Takoma Park. The house was built in 1887 by Washington real estate and insurance salesman Henry Cady and his wife, Lucinda, and remained in the family until the death of their daughter Mary Cady Lee in 1975. It is notable for its exuberant turreted and gabled exterior, with wraparound porches, imbricated shingling and clapboarding, turned posts, balustrades, spindle work, corbelled chimneys, and finials. The interiors are also well preserved. *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing May 28, 1975; within Takoma Park HD*

### **The Cairo**

1615 Q Street, NW

Among the city's largest early apartment buildings; tallest privately-owned structure when built (156 feet), and the first using steel framing; outrage over construction led to adoption of city's height limit; major work of influential local architect/developer; exotic Moorish facade with Sullivan-esque ornamentation inspired by 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; luxury amenities included elaborate lobby, rooftop dining room, drugstore, bakery, bowling alley, all-electric lighting; built 1894, Thomas F. Schneider, architect; interiors completely remodeled during renovation 1973-76; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994; within Dupont Circle HD; HABS DC-307; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses; Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*Caldwell, Timothy, House and Caldwell-Monroe House: see Arts Club of Washington*

*The Calumet (Albert M. Schneider, 1905) at 1-5 3<sup>rd</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Calvary Baptist Church (1864-66) at 777 8th Street NW, with additions Woodward Hall (1893) at 755 8<sup>th</sup> Street NW and Greene Building (1925-29, facade only) at 733 8<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*The Calvert: see The Alden, the Babcock, and the Calvert*

*Calvert Street Bridge: see Duke Ellington Bridge*

*The Cambridge (Nicholas Haller, 1894) at 510 I Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*Cameroon Embassy: see Hauge House*

*Campbell Building (517 10th Street): see Ford's Theatre National Historic Site.* Three-story commercial building,

built in 1878 for plumber Robert G. Campbell, occupant until 1902; pressed brick Victorian facade with side piers, corbelled broken pediment; storefront altered; *added to Ford's Theatre NHS June 7, 1971*

*Canaan Baptist Church (1926) at 3360 16th Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

*Canadian Defense Mission (1953) at 2450 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts*

*Canal Monument, C&O Canal: see Wisconsin Avenue Bridge*

*Cannon House Office Building: see House Office Building*

*The Canterbury: see The Harrison*

*Capital Savings Bank: see National Benefit Association*

## The Capitol

### Capitol Grounds

The centerpiece of the Federal City crowns the hill L'Enfant described as “a pedestal waiting for a monument.” The Capitol is both the seat of government and the symbol of the United States. It has been occupied continuously by Congress since 1800 (excepting one brief interruption), and until 1935 it housed the Supreme Court as well. The Capitol has been associated with nearly all of the nation’s political leaders. Its legislative chambers have been the site of innumerable debates that have altered the course of history, and the place where presidents, military commanders, and international leaders have addressed the nation. The east and west fronts of the Capitol have been the traditional location of presidential inaugurations. Since the assassination of Lincoln, every president who has died in office has lain in state in the rotunda. The compass rose at the center of the rotunda floor marks the original prime meridian for the country, and is the measuring point for the layout of the city and boundaries of several states.

The Capitol has been under periodic construction for two centuries, and is an amalgam of work by an extraordinary series of leading—and sometimes quarrelling—19<sup>th</sup> century architects, builders, and craftsmen. It is the first major example in America of the Federal architectural style derived from English Neoclassicism, and exhibits numerous efforts at developing an indigenous style of architecture and decorative art drawn from the American environment and reflective of American character and ideals. Its major spaces include unsurpassed Federal and Greek Revival era rooms, and it houses notable examples of American statuary, artwork, decorative arts, and craftsmanship, including the most opulent mid-Victorian interiors in America. Its extraordinary double-shelled and trussed cast iron dome is a significant and innovative engineering achievement. Seeing the dome as symbolic of the Union, Lincoln pushed ahead with construction in the midst of the war, and the year he began with the Emancipation Proclamation ended with the raising of *Freedom* over the Capitol.

Congress solicited designs for the Capitol in open competition in 1792, selecting a late entry by William Thornton, a British-trained physician and architectural amateur born and then residing in the West Indies. Thornton’s Georgian design is most apparent in the original facades still visible on the west front. Execution of the work was entrusted to the runner-up, French-born architect Stephen Hallett. George Washington laid the cornerstone in 1793, but after construction began and Hallett deviated from the plans, he was dismissed and construction was placed under the supervision of English architect George Hadfield, from 1795 until 1798. James Hoban then succeeded him for completion of the north wing, which was occupied by Congress in 1800. Construction resumed in 1803 under the distinguished professional architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe (appointed by Jefferson), who revised Thornton’s overall design, reconstructed parts of the north wing and supervised construction of the south wing, which was completed in 1807.

After British troops burned the building in 1814, Congress moved into a temporary “Brick Capitol” across the street, and Latrobe began reconstruction. Latrobe’s contributions include revised floor plans, the broad entrance colonnade, and the famous corncob and tobacco-leafed capitals. Latrobe was relieved of the work in 1817, leaving plans for the entire building, but having built only two wings connected by a wooden walkway. He was succeeded in 1818 by noted Boston architect Charles Bulfinch, who completed the old house chamber (now Statuary Hall) according to Latrobe’s design, but substituted his own designs for the central rotunda, west portico, and copper-clad wooden dome. Bulfinch also improved the grounds, adding a terrace around the

building and a fence with guardhouses at the periphery. The work was completed in 1829.

Growth of the Congress and the nation—the number of states had doubled by the 1840s—quickly filled the Capitol beyond its capacity. In 1845, Robert Mills made proposals for extensions, and in 1850, Congress authorized another design competition for expansion. Philadelphia architect Thomas U. Walter won the award, and began execution of his Renaissance Revival design for new House and Senate wings in 1851. Two years later, however, supervision of the work was given to engineer Montgomery Meigs, who revised the floor plans and added porticoes on the east fronts of the wings. The House wing was completed in 1857, and the Senate wing in 1859.

Walter also designed the extraordinary double-shelled cast iron dome constructed during the Civil War. The dome rises to 287 feet, taking its proportions from the size of the greatly extended building. At its base, the dome rests on the masonry drum of Bulfinch's dome, but the colonnade encircling Walter's new and higher drum is cantilevered out to a diameter 30 feet greater—a necessary aesthetic and engineering feat that could not have been accomplished without the use of iron. The unusual openness of the dome, with its three tiers of closely spaced windows, also depends on the iron structural frame. Construction of the dome culminated in December 1863, when Thomas Crawford's statue of *Freedom*, cast by Clark Mills, was raised atop the cupola.

Embellishment of the interiors continued in the decades after the war, and even exterior work on the House wing continued into the twentieth century. Carrère & Hastings made repairs and alterations in 1901, and in 1949-50, the House and Senate chambers were redecorated. The east front was extended in 1958-62, the west front restored in 1987-88, and offices installed under the west terrace offices in 1991. Construction of a visitor's center and public entrance under the east front began in 2002.

The original facades of the Capitol are of Aquia Creek sandstone, painted white after the burning of 1814. The Senate and House extensions are of Massachusetts and Maryland marble, the dome painted cast iron, and the east front extension gray Georgia marble. At every phase of construction, architects used the ornate Corinthian order traditionally reserved for the most significant buildings. Sculptural embellishment on the east front includes the central pediment group *Genius of America*, carved in 1825-28 by Luigi Persico (and replicated in the east front extension), the *Progress of Civilization* (1863) by Thomas Crawford in the pediment of the Senate wing, and the *Apotheosis of Democracy* (1916) by Paul Wayland Bartlett in the pediment of the House wing.

Major interiors include the original Senate, House, and Supreme Court chambers (1803-1819) by Latrobe, the Rotunda and Crypt (1822-29) by Latrobe and Bulfinch, and smaller rotundas and stair halls by Latrobe and Bulfinch; some incorporate new domes and other alterations (1901) by Carrère & Hastings. Notable among the many painted and sculptural decorations are John Trumbull's eight historical paintings in the Rotunda (begun 1817). Interiors in the 1850s wings were designed and executed by Walter, Meigs, and Italian fresco painter Constantino Brumidi. Major spaces from the period include vestibules, stair halls, reception rooms, and corridors, notably the Hall of Columns on the ground floor of the House wing. Decorative schemes are characterized by lavish use of marbles, ornamental plaster, scagliola, gilding, fresco painting, and patterned encaustic tile floors. Brumidi's works of art include the Rotunda frieze and fresco entitled *Apotheosis of George Washington*, at the canopy of the dome.

*NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; HABS DC-38; see Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C.; Goode, Washington Sculpture); see also Bulfinch Gatehouses and Gateposts*

### **Capitol Grounds**

The Capitol Grounds were designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and laid out in an extended project lasting from 1874 to 1892. *DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation (see also Original Appropriation No. 2); US ownership*

**West Terraces and Steps:** Built 1874-75

**Spring Grotto:** Built c. 1879

**Herdic Stations:** Horse trolley waiting stands built c. 1876 (*HABS DC-75*)

**Lamp Standards and Fountains:** Lamp standards (*HABS DC-77*), East Front fountains (now planters), Flamingo Fountain, retaining walls, and curbing; built c. 1877

**Ventilation Towers:** Designed c. 1873, constructed c. 1888

### Capitol Hill Historic District

Roughly bounded by the Capitol precinct on the west, F Street NE on the north, 13th and 14th Streets on the east, and the Southeast Freeway on the south, with an expansion area south of the Southeast Freeway bounded by 7<sup>th</sup>, M, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets SE

One of the oldest and most architecturally diverse communities in the city, Capitol Hill reflects the social diversity and economic growth of the early capital. It includes early residential development clustered near the Capitol and Navy Yard, and much late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century housing for mostly middle-class workers. There is great variety of housing types, with elaborate ornamental pressed-brick structures adjacent to simple, unadorned frame buildings and small apartment houses. Many row houses were built either in long uninterrupted blocks or in small groups whose imaginative facades reflect the aspirations of the builders and residents. There are many fine commercial buildings, particularly along 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and notable religious and institutional structures. The predominant architectural styles include Federal, Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival. There are approximately 8,000 primary contributing buildings dating from circa 1791-1945. *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification); designated June 19, 1973; boundary expansion January 20, 1976; NR listing August 27, 1976; boundary expansion February 7, 2002 (effective April 21, 2002), NR listing July 3, 2003; period of significance extended February 27, 2003, NR listing July 3, 2003; HABS DC-71, DC-72, DC-73, DC-74*

*Capitol Hill Metropolitan Baptist Church (1911) at 6th and A Streets NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church (ca. 1885) at 4th and Independence Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Capitol Hill Seventh Day Adventist Church (1910) at 914 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Capitol Hill United Methodist Church (1965) at 421 Seward Square SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### Capitol Park Apartments

800 4th Street, SW

Capitol Park Apartments, completed in 1959, was the first building finished under the Southwest Urban Renewal Plan. It inaugurated Capitol Park, a model complex of apartments, townhouses, and landscape that was hailed in its day as “the first step toward a new Washington.” The building was also important in the career of Chloethiel Woodard Smith, a key figure in the development and implementation of the Southwest master plan. Her success with this project led to further commissions in Washington, and helped make her one of few female architects to achieve renown during the mid-20th century. The award-winning design incorporates features of avant-garde European modernism that were new to Washington, like raising the apartment block on *pilotis*, and screening balconies from the sun with terra cotta *brise-soleil*. The original park at the rear of the building was destroyed by the construction of new apartments in 2003-04, when the pool, vault-roofed pavilion, outdoor hearth, and Dan Kiley landscape were removed and the large mural mosaic by artist Leo Leonni was relocated off the site.

Capitol Park Apartments was built on the site of Dixon’s Court, long considered a notorious alley slum. Photographs of impoverished conditions in the alley with the Capitol dome in the background were widely distributed, and were even used in Soviet propaganda to illustrate “typical living conditions” in Washington. When Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev visited in the late 1950s, President Eisenhower personally took him to see Capitol Park, then under construction, to illustrate the nation’s housing progress. The building is also significant for its role in the landmark Supreme Court ruling in *Berman v. Parker*, which broadened the interpretation of the “public welfare” to include aesthetic purposes like a better urban environment. The property taken by the government and at issue in the case was part of the apartment building site. Despite being

planned to accommodate residents of a variety of incomes, Capitol Park did not achieve its social goals, and along with the rest of the Southwest urban renewal, it has been symbolic of the huge social costs that were borne most directly by the displaced residents of Southwest, mostly African-American, and by the city at large as the social and physical fabric of entire communities was destroyed. *DC designation April 24, 2003*

*Capitol Towers (1930) at 208-10 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Carbery House**

423 6th Street, SE

Built c. 1813; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Capitol Hill HD*

*Carbery School (1887) at 410 5<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Cardozo Senior High School: see Central High School*

**Carlton Hotel**

923 16th Street, NW

Built 1930; Mihran Mesrobian, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 28, 1990; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

**Joseph Carleton House**

1052-54 Potomac Street, NW

Typical middle-class Federal house built about 1794 by Joseph Carleton (Georgetown postmaster from 1799-1803); double house, 2-1/2 stories with gabled roof, dormers, plain facade, rectangular transoms; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-146*

*The Carlyn (1941) at 2500 Q Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Carnegie Building: see Howard University*

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

700 Jackson Place, NW

From 1910 until 1948, this town house served as the national headquarters of the organization founded with a \$10 million bequest from Andrew Carnegie. At its benefactor's direction, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was located "at the Ear of Congress," with the aim to "hasten the abolition of war, the foulest blot upon our civilization." The red brick Italianate house was built in 1860, and from 1860-1888 was the residence of Dr. Peter Parker (known as the "father" of medical missions to China). From 1888 to 1908, it was the home of the Bureau of Pan American Republics. *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 13, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

**Carnegie Institution of Washington, Administration Building**

1530 P Street, NW

Founded in 1902 in the belief that basic scientific research is essential to human well-being, the Carnegie Institution of Washington is an early example of farsighted American philanthropy. This structure, made possible with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), has housed the institution since it was built in 1910. The Beaux Arts design is by New York architects Carrère & Hastings. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation June 23, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

**Carnegie Institution of Washington, Geophysical Laboratory**

2801 Upton Street, NW

One of five scientific research centers of the institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902; site of important scientific achievements and contributions to primary geophysical research; illustrates aspirations of prominent leaders in science and public affairs hoping to develop Washington as a center of research; notable work of



prominent local architects; isolated siting and specialized construction represent significant engineering achievements in meeting technical needs of geophysical laboratory; Mediterranean Revival structure commanding a steeply sloped and landscaped site; stucco facades, hipped tile roof with bracketed eaves, polychrome brickwork; built 1906-07, Wood, Donn & Deming, architects; designation includes main building, power plant, x-ray laboratory, and site; *DC designation May 29, 1991, NR listing December 29, 1994*

*Carnegie Library: see Central Public Library*

### **Carpenters Building**

1010 10<sup>th</sup> Street/1001 K Street, NW

Built in 1926 as the headquarters of Local No. 132 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, this building recalls the extremely prominent role the union and its local affiliates played in the emergence of the national labor movement. When built, it was believed to be the largest building owned by any local union in the United States. The Washington local was closely associated with Gabriel Edmonston, leader of the city's first carpenters' union, and first president of the national union (both established in 1881). Edmonston and the United Brotherhood were instrumental in the formation of the American Federation of Labor, the fight for the eight-hour work day, and the creation of the Labor Day holiday. The eight-story red brick and limestone building, designed by local architect O. Harvey Miller, is a typical commercial office block, yet distinctive for its Colonial Revival facades (which may allude to Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia, home of the nation's oldest trade guild and site of the first Continental Congress). For many years the building housed a Carpenters Hall on the top floor, as well as offices for other union organizations. At the height of the union influx into Washington, it was one of several labor headquarters clustered near the American Federation of Labor on Mount Vernon Square. *DC designation January 23, 2003; NR listing September 17, 2003*

*The Carthage (Bell & Rich, 1919) at 2301 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

### **Mary Ann Shadd Cary House**

1421 W Street, NW

From 1881 to 1885, this was the home of Mary Ann Shadd Cary (1823-1893), writer, journalist, educator, and abolitionist. One of the first African-American female journalists, she lectured widely in the cause of abolition. When a resident of Ontario from 1851 to 1863, she was an indefatigable advocate on behalf of African-American refugees in Canada and women's rights. After the Civil War, she became one of the nation's first African-American women lawyers. She was a ferocious opponent of slavery, racial segregation, and the system of fund raising for refugees known as "begging." The two-story brick rowhouse was built in 1881. *NHL designation and NR listing December 8, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Greater U Street HD*

### **Castle Gatehouse, Georgetown Reservoir**

Near intersection of Reservoir Road & MacArthur Boulevard, NW

Picturesque landmark constructed as part of turn-of-the-century improvements to the municipal water system; stands at the entry to the 4-mile water tunnel from Georgetown Reservoir to McMillan Reservoir; symbol of Army Corps contributions to city's public health; designed to resemble the 1839 insignia of the Army Corps of Engineers; built 1899-1901, restuccoed 1958; *DC designation January 29, 1974, NR listing March 13, 1975; US ownership*

*Casualty Hospital (1928) at 8th and Constitution Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul: see Washington Cathedral*

### **Cathedral Mansions**

2900, 3000, and 3100 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Built 1922-25; Mihran Mesrobian, architect; *DC designation May 17, 1989, NR listing September 9, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

*Catholic Church of the Epiphany (1925) at 2712 Dumbarton Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*The Causeway: see Tregaron*

**The Cavalier (Hilltop Manor)**

3500 14th Street, NW

This imposing apartment building opened in 1927 as Hilltop Manor, an appropriate name given its topographic position, general prominence, and Renaissance Revival architecture. The building was one of a number of collaborations between architect Harvey H. Warwick and developer Morris Cafritz. It is a visual landmark in Columbia Heights in part because it immediately adjoins the public sidewalk, stands 90 feet tall at the roof peak, and occupies frontage along an entire block. The density of the development illustrates the rapid growth on major suburban thoroughfares in the post-World War I era, largely directed by the streetcar system and a new zoning ordinance. It was among the earliest cooperative apartments in the District of Columbia, a housing phenomenon that arose here in the 1920s, promising to give more control to resident owners and afford a high level of services by spreading costs among them. It was renamed “The Cavalier” only two years after opening. *DC designation June 28, 2007; NR listing July 26, 2007*

*Cedar Court (W.R. Larson, 1926) at 410 Cedar Street NW: see Takoma Park Historic District*

*Cedar Hill: see Frederick Douglass National Historic Site*

*Central Armature Works (1927) at 625-27 D Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

**Central Heating Plant**

325 13<sup>th</sup> Street, SW

Built 1933-34; Paul Philippe Cret, architect; *DC designation March 25, 1975, augmented April 26, 2007; NR listing July 6, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Central High School (Cardozo Senior High School)**

13th and Clifton Streets, NW

The city's largest and most elaborate high school, successor to Washington High School (opened 1882); work of nationally prominent school architect from Saint Louis; recognized as a showcase in the development of an appropriate building form for public schools; extensive specialized facilities reflect progressive educational philosophy of fostering student health and social welfare in addition to academic needs; Elizabethan style building and athletic facilities on extraordinary terraced and landscaped site with commanding views over the city; served as prototype for subsequent public schools; embodies origins of city's high schools and evolution from a segregated to integrated system; memorial to Francis L. Cardozo, prominent late-19th century African-American educator and principal of M Street High School; built 1914-16, William B. Ittner, architect; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing September 30, 1993; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Central National Bank (Apex Building)**

7th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Distinctive twin-turreted bank, one of a cluster of financial buildings that distinguish Market Square as a prime 19th century business center; among the last 19th-century structures along the Pennsylvania Avenue ceremonial route; characteristic Victorian design by prominent architect Alfred B. Mullett; built 1859-60 as Seaton House, a Renaissance-Revival-style hotel (renamed the Saint Marc in 1871); purchased and extensively remodeled in 1887 by Central National Bank (including new facades, towers, banking hall, and iron vaults); five stories with brown Seneca sandstone facades, rock-faced granite base, and conical turrets with dormers and iron finials; design echoes the old Center Market and illustrates the undulating projections permitted by building code revisions of the 1870s; renovation and addition 1984-85; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing April 25, 1995; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS and Downtown HD; HABS DC-229*

**Central Public Library (Carnegie Library)**

Mount Vernon Square, NW

Built 1899-1902; architects Ackerman & Ross were selected after a national design competition; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 3, 1969; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Central Savings Bank (1917, altered 1937) at 833 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **Chain Bridge Road School**

2800 Chain Bridge Road, NW

One of only a few extant rural schools in Washington, this four-room schoolhouse from 1923 serves as a link and memorial to the vanished post-Civil War community of black refugees and freedmen that grew up around the city's Civil War fortifications. Built across from Battery Kemble on a road that still retains its character as a rural lane, it replaced an 1865 frame schoolhouse on the site. Although a product of the prominent and prolific Municipal Architect, Albert Harris, the school is atypical of his work, and much plainer than its contemporaries. The hip-roofed building is poured-in-place concrete on the first story, and frame on the upper story, uniformly clad in stucco, with large ganged multi-pane windows and a Colonial Revival entry surround. In 1940, the 17-year-old building was closed and its students transferred in mid-year to the Phillips-Wormley School in Georgetown, after a petition circulated among the white residents of the suburbanizing area cited dubious claims of declining enrollment and poor conditions. *DC designation June 27, 2002, NR listing December 9, 2003*

*Chamber of Commerce: see United States Chamber of Commerce*

*The Chamberlain (William Harris, 1929) at 1425 Rhode Island Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

### **The Champlain (Orme Building)**

1424 K Street, NW

Early apartment building with exceptional white marble Beaux-Arts Classical facade; real estate venture of Redfield Proctor, U.S. Senator from Vermont and president of Vermont Marble Company; illustrates influence of elected officials on design of city, and importance of private construction in extending City Beautiful aesthetic; built 1905, Harold Clinton Smith, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

*The Chancellor (George N. Ray, 1926) at 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Chancery of Burma: see Charles Evans Hughes House*

*Chancery of Iraq: see Boardman, William J., House*

*Chapel Hall: see Gallaudet University, Chapel Hall*

*Chapel of the Sacred Heart: see Georgetown Visitation Convent*

*Chaplains Memorial Building: see Mountjoy Bayly House*

*The Chastleton (Philip Jullien, 1919) at 1701 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*The Chelsea (Appleton P. Clark, 1905) at 201 E Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Chemical Engine No. 5 (Engine Company No. 25; Congress Heights Firehouse)**

3203 Martin Luther King, Jr., Boulevard, SE

The Congress Heights firehouse has been a visual landmark of its neighborhood since its construction in 1902. It was the city's largest and most innovative of its time—and also the most expensive. Since this outlying area was beyond the reach of the municipal water and call-box systems, Col. Arthur E. Randle, a real estate speculator and developer of much of the area, donated land for the purpose, no doubt to increase the confidence of prospective purchasers. Initially housing just a chemical company, the building had a full three apparatus bays and beds for fifteen men, permitting expansion with additional engine and truck companies. Other innovations included an observation tower, the first steel truss roof, and a new system that released horses from their stalls automatically and in sequence. The building exemplifies the eclectic, high-style firehouses of the City Beautiful era. Its classically inspired Italianate revival design, in red brick with hipped roofs of terra cotta tile, bears a striking resemblance to the new campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital, built in the same year just nearby. It is one of the first municipal designs by newly installed Building Inspector Snowden Ashford. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 27, 2007; DC ownership*

### **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal**

Along the Potomac River west from Rock Creek

Excellent and well-preserved example of 19th-century canal technology; major engineering achievement; conveyed many of the city's raw materials during mid-19th century; influenced creation and expansion of adjacent businesses, many using canal as water power source; C&O Canal Company chartered 1825 (same year as opening of Erie Canal), groundbreaking by John Q. Adams at Little Falls 1828; completed to Seneca 1830, to Rock Creek 1831, to Harper's Ferry 1834, to Cumberland 1850; four Aquia Creek sandstone locks in Georgetown built 1830 (Dibble, Beaumont & McCord, contractor); used as source of water mill power from 1837; reached peak tonnage in 1871; included world's largest boat incline, for lowering barges to Potomac near Georgetown (completed 1876, destroyed by flood 1889); ceased commercial operations after 1924 flood, acquired by Department of the Interior as historic site 1938, renovated 1938-39 and later; Benjamin Wright, Chief Engineer 1828-35, Charles B. Fiske, Chief Engineer 1835-52; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; within C&O Canal HD, Georgetown HD, and Potomac Gorge; US ownership; HABS DC-147*

*Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: see also Potomac Aqueduct Bridge and Wisconsin Avenue Bridge*

*Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension: see Lockkeeper's House*

### **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Monument**

Wisconsin Avenue at the Canal

Last remaining bridge of the original five carrying Georgetown streets over the canal; stone arch, faced with Aquia Creek sandstone with inscribed keystones, built 1831; marble obelisk with commemorative inscription, placed 1850; *DC designation January 23, 1973; DC ownership; HABS DC-30*

### **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park**

Along C&O Canal from Rock Creek to D.C. boundary (extends into Maryland)

One of the nation's most intact 19th-century canals, preserved in a continuous 185-mile natural setting; primary Potomac Valley commercial artery during mid-19th century; focus of 20th century conservation efforts for its historical, natural, and recreational value; major features in D.C. include 5 miles of canal and towpath, 4 locks, remains of Potomac aqueduct and incline, Wisconsin Avenue bridge, portions of other roadway bridges and footbridges, various stone roadway and waterway culverts, waste weirs, and spillways (1830-31 with later alterations); also Abner Cloud House (stone farm house, two stories plus basement, wide end chimney, built 1801, restored 1976-78, *HABS DC-99*) and B&O railroad bridge at Arizona Avenue (c.1906); *National Monument designation 1961, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented August 9, 1979), NHP designation 1971, DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD and Potomac Gorge; US ownership*

### **Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Dial Exchange (District, Metropolitan and National Exchanges)**

730 12th Street, NW

The construction of this building in 1927-28 allowed the C&P Telephone Company to introduce dial service to the city's telephone customers through the new District, Metropolitan, and National exchanges. It housed the new dial switching equipment not able to fit in the company's existing two downtown offices. The soaring seven-story building, designed by architects Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker (successors to McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin), was executed with Art Deco detailing and ornamentation. On May 3, 1930, the Company began its first conversion to dial when 60,000 telephones in downtown Washington were switched over from the manual system. *DC designation June 19, 1985, NR listing August 5, 1988*

### **Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Old Main Building**

722 12th Street, NW

In 1903-04, the C&P Company constructed this new "Main" exchange building in a key downtown location to accommodate the increasing numbers of businesses beginning to rely on the telephone. Designed by architect Leon Eidlitz, the new building housed a complex new common battery switchboard, touted at the time as the

largest in the United States. This new switchboard initially served 6,000 telephones, beginning in September 1904. The new exchange offered a number of benefits including the elimination of multiple rings on party lines, and eliminating the need for the operator to interrupt the line to determine whether the subscriber was finished with a call or intended to receive calls. This central exchange was the first in what would be a complex of C&P Company buildings at this location. *DC designation June 19, 1985, NR listing June 13, 1988*

### **Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse**

1111 North Capitol Street, NE

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company's four-story reinforced concrete warehouse and repair facility was built in 1926-27, and served for many years as the central location for storage and maintenance of telephone equipment and vehicles. The company's largest building when it opened, it is both an excellent example of an industrial interpretation of the Art Deco style, and an essential component of an integral system of buildings designed not just for function but to evoke the modernity of a consumer product. The stepped parapets along the roofline, subtle vertical accents at the corner bays, and front entry detailing provide the building's clear architectural expression of the style. New York architects McKenzie, Voorhees and Gmelin were the designers, as they were for many buildings constructed for Bell Telephone affiliates nationwide. *DC designation April 27, 2006, NR listing May 14, 2007*

*The Chesterfield (Hunter & Bell, 1908) at 3141 Mount Pleasant Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

### **Chevy Chase Arcade (and Interior of Arcade)**

5520 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Excellent example of a small-scale commercial arcade, unique in Washington; a major feature of Chevy Chase's commercial avenue (planned by the Chevy Chase Land Company as one of four business centers alternating with apartments along Connecticut Avenue); illustrates early efforts to provide elegant and convenient shopping in prestigious suburban neighborhoods; fine example of Classical Revival style; 2 stories, limestone facade with monumental pilasters, show windows, and arched entrance to the central arcade of shops and upstairs offices; arcade features a vaulted ceiling, clerestory lighting, black-and-white marble floor, plaster ornamental moldings, and sylvan bas-relief panels; built 1925 (Louis R. Moss, architect); *DC designation September 22, 1988; NR listing August 4, 2003*

### **Chevy Chase Theater (Avalon Theater)**

5612 Connecticut Avenue, NW

City's oldest continuously operating neighborhood theater, and a rare local example of an early neighborhood movie house; exemplifies evolution of motion picture theaters and their contribution to the city's commercial and social history; major building on a significant commercial corridor, and a focal point of the Chevy Chase neighborhood since its rapid expansion in the 1920s; "high-style" Classical Revival design of noted local architects; 2 stories, brick with limestone trim, Adamesque ornament; built 1922 (Upman and Adams, architects); *DC designation April 25, 1996, NR listing August 16, 1996*

### **Children's Country Home (Hospital for Sick Children)**

1731 Bunker Hill Road, NE

Founded in 1883 as the Children's Country Home, a charitable convalescent care institution; picturesque cottage-style complex based on French and English vernacular traditions; notable adaptation of 20th century revivalism to create a setting suitable for children; work of Washington architects noted for large residential and municipal commissions; built 1929, Wyeth & Sullivan, architects; alterations, 1953, addition, 1967; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing December 9, 2003*

*Chinese Community Church (1956-58) at 1011 L Street NW: see Shaw Historic District*

*Chinese Merchants Association: see On Leong Chinese Merchants Association*

### **Christ Church**

3116 O Street, NW

Very fine example of late 19th century Gothic design; Georgetown's second Protestant Episcopal congregation (founded 1817), which has included many prominent businessmen, merchants, and officials; one story, red pressed brick with terra cotta and yellow sandstone trim, dominant corner bell tower with open belfry, miniature-scaled cross-gables along sidewalk; built 1885-87 (Cassell & Laws, architects) on site of 1818 church; parish hall; additions 1923, 1967; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-243*

**Christ Church Rectory**

3112 O Street, NW

Built c. 1810; the rectory of Georgetown's second Protestant Episcopal congregation (founded 1817); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Christ Church, Washington Parish (Christ Church Navy Yard)**

620 G Street, SE

City's first Episcopal parish, incorporated 1794; battlemented facade and bell tower; simple interior with flat coved ceiling and cast iron columns; facade design possibly copied from pattern book; initial section built 1806-07 (Robert Alexander, architect; attributed to Benjamin Henry Latrobe); enlarged 1824; Gothic facades and bell tower erected 1849; cast iron columns added on interior 1877 (William H. Hoffman, architect); facades stuccoed ca. 1878; chancel added 1877 or 1891; tower raised and porch added 1891; interior alterations 1921 (Delos H. Smith, architect) and 1953-54 (Horace W. Peaslee, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 25, 1969; within Capitol Hill HD; HABS DC-48*

*Christian Science Monitor Building: see Third Church of Christ, Scientist*

*Church of God and Saints of Christ: see Fletcher Chapel*

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Washington Chapel)**

2810 16th Street, NW

Built 1933 (Young & Hansen, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II; Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Church of the Ascension and Saint Agnes**

1215 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Excellent and well-preserved example of High Victorian Gothic design; strong architectural presence on a major avenue; work of noted Baltimore architects Dixon & Carson; polychrome facades of white marble with pink and orange sandstone trim, lancet windows, multiple buttresses and pinnacles, 187-foot main spire; home of Ascension Parish (organized 1845); served from 1902-12 as seat of Episcopal bishop prior to construction of Washington Cathedral; built 1874-75; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 19, 1984; within Shaw HD*

*Church of the Covenant: see National Presbyterian Church*

**Church of the Epiphany**

1317 G Street, NW

One of few remaining downtown churches, constructed for a neighborhood congregation organized in 1842; associated with many distinguished congregants including President Buchanan, Jefferson Davis, Lord Ashburton; served as Union hospital during Civil War; simple Gothic Revival structure of stuccoed brick with gable roof, buttressed walls, stained glass, large square tower and belfry at front entry; Latin cross interior with plaster walls, hammer beam ceiling, rood screen; original section built 1843-44 (John W. Harkness, architect); doubled in size, and transepts, chancel, and tower added 1857; buttresses and gabled roof added 1874; vestibule and baptistery added 1890 (Edward J. Neville-Stent, architect); parish house constructed 1911; memorial tower added and exterior stuccoed 1922 (J.H. Brooke, architect); many interior alterations; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 10, 1971*

*Church of the Holy City (1894) at 1611 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

*Church of the Pilgrims (1928) at 2201 P Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

*City Bank (1954) at 8th & D Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*City Hall: see OldCity Hall*

### **City Post Office**

Massachusetts Avenue & North Capitol Street, NE

Built 1914 (Daniel Burnham, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, determined eligible for NR listing June 16, 1983; US ownership*

### **City Tavern**

3206 M Street, NW

Built 1796; restored by Macomber & Peter in 1962; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-81*

*Civil War Cemetery (1864-66): see Saint Elizabeths Hospital Historic District*

### **Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System**

Includes Batteries Kemble and Ricketts; Forts Bayard, Bunker Hill, Carroll, Chaplin, Davis, DeRussy, Dupont, Greble, Lincoln, Mahan, Reno, Slocum, Stanton, Stevens, and Totten; and connecting park system 1861-65; 1902; 1926

*DC listing November 8, 1964, amended June 19, 1973 to specify inclusion of the Fort Circle Park System; NR listing July 15, 1974 (documentation revised September 13, 1978); US ownership*

### **Civil War Monuments**

The heroic outdoor statuary honoring participants in the Civil War constitutes an outstanding collection of 19th and early 20th century memorial sculpture. Most are equestrian statues or standing portrait figures in the realistic style, executed in bronze with classically embellished stone bases. Placed strategically in public parks, they exemplify both the spirit of the L'Enfant Plan and the role of the national capital as a commemorative setting. Whether commissioned by veterans' groups or by Congress, most are by leading sculptors of the day, and although varied in artistic quality, they provide an unsurpassed historical record of public sentiment in the aftermath of the war. *NR listing September 20, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture; Jacob, Testament to Union)*

*See monuments to Francis Dupont, Emancipation (Abraham Lincoln), David Farragut, Grand Army of the Republic (Benjamin Stephenson), Ulysses Grant, Winfield Scott Hancock, John Logan, George McClellan, James McPherson, George Gordon Meade, Navy-Peace, Nuns of the Battlefield Monument, Albert Pike, John Rawlins, Winfield Scott, Phillip Sheridan, William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, and George Thomas*

*Clara Barton Parkway [NR]: see George Washington Memorial Parkway*

*The Cleveland (Milburn, Heister & Co., 1922) at 3039 Macomb Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*The Cleveland Park (garden apartments, M. & R.B. Warren/James E. Cooper, 1924-25) at 3018-3028 Porter Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*The Cleveland Park and the Arcadia (Stern & Tomlinson, 1925) at 3616 and 3614 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Cleveland Park Branch Library (1952-53) at 3210 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Cleveland Park Congregational Church (1922) at 3400 Lowell Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

### **Cleveland Park Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Klinge and Woodley Roads on the south, Wisconsin Avenue on the west, Rodman and Tilden Streets on the north, and the rear of properties on the east side of Connecticut Avenue on the east

Includes approximately 1000 buildings c. 1880-1941; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary)*

identification), designated November 19, 1986 (effective April 27, 1987); NR listing April 27, 1987

*Cleveland Park Post Office (1940) at 3430 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*  
*The Cliffbourne (Nicholas Grimm, 1905) at 1855 Calvert Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

### **Clifton Terrace**

1308, 1312 and 1350 Clifton Street, NW

Built by Harry Wardman in 1914-15, Clifton Terrace is a significant example of the noted Washington builder's work, as well as the apartment building designs of architects Frank Russell White and A.M. Schneider. Inspired by the ideals of the garden city movement, Clifton Terrace is a large, three-building complex of Classical Revival buildings sited on one of the city's most important streetcar thoroughfares. In conjunction with other apartment buildings along 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Clifton Terrace helped formed an impressive corridor of modestly appointed apartment buildings that had enormous appeal to Washington's expanding federal and middle income workforce in the early 1900s. *DC designation September 26, 2001, NR listing December 26, 2001*

*Abner Cloud House (1801): see Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP*

### **Cloverdale (Peirce Shoemaker House)**

2600 Tilden Street, NW

Built c. 1810; remodeled 1876, 1910; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 9, 1990*

### **Codman Carriage House and Stable**

1415 22nd Street, NW

Architecturally important example of a unified private carriage house and stable; rare example of a once essential support facility for the city's large mansions (*see Codman-Davis House*); notable work of nationally renowned architect Ogden Codman, Jr., built for his cousin, New England heiress Martha Codman; 2 stories, with French Renaissance facades of pressed brick and stucco, built 1907; *DC designation December 19, 1995; within Dupont Circle HD*

### **Codman-Davis House**

2145 Decatur Place, NW

Built 1906-07 (Ogden Codman, architect); *DC designation June 7, 1979, NR listing October 11, 1979; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

*Cohen, Wilbur, Building: see Social Security Administration*

*The Colonade (Merrill Vaughn, 1910) at 1822 Vernon Street NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*

*Colonial Apartments: see Lydia English's Seminary*

*Colonial Dames of America: see Dumbarton House*

### **Colorado Building**

1343 G Street, NW

Built 1903 (George S. Townsend, architect); addition 1988; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

### **Columbia Hospital for Women**

2401 L Street, NW

For a century and a half, the Columbia Hospital for Women was the city's birthplace of choice for all races. Chartered by Congress in 1866, the hospital was the primary maternity facility in the city, and the birthplace of about 275,000 individuals—the vast majority of all persons born in the District of Columbia during the twentieth century. Until it closed in 2002, Columbia was also a leading national and international innovator in women's and infants' health. In 1919, it established a prenatal care program, and in 1925, it was the first hospital to use babies' footprints for identification. It was one of the first maternity hospitals to establish nurseries for premature infants, and the first to provide classes for expectant fathers. It was also a leader in the



care of children, with its Clinic for Children giving rise to Children's Hospital. Columbia Hospital was first located at Thomas Circle, but in 1876 it moved to the present site, where it used the former Maynard Mansion as a nurses' home. The present five-story structure, built in 1916, overlooks Pennsylvania Avenue from a gentle rise in the center of the block. The Italianate design by architect Nathan C. Wyeth is extraordinary for its sculptural complexity. The tall central block (originally crowned by a rooftop loggia), is flanked by gable-roofed transverse wings with open towers, which rise above two Y-shaped wings that project forward, ending in open sun porches. Facades are golden tapestry brick with limestone trim and terra cotta roofs. The design highlights the importance of light and air in medical thinking of the day. *DC designation December 18, 2002; see also Rush-Bagot Monument*

*Columbia National Bank (1928) at 911 F Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*  
*Columbia Plaza: see Arlington Memorial Bridge*

### **Columbus Fountain**

Union Station Plaza, Massachusetts & Delaware Avenues, NE

Built 1908-12; Lorado Taft, sculptor; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 9, 1980, amended with additional documentation October 12, 2007; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Columbus Plaza (Union Station Plaza; Reservation 334)**

Massachusetts and Delaware Avenues, NE

Improved 1908-12, fountain completed 1912, flagpoles 1975, liberty bell 1981; HABS DC-694; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (with Union Station), NR listing April 9, 1980, amended with additional documentation October 12, 2007*

*Commandant's House, Marine Barracks: see Marine Barracks Historic District*

*Commandant's House, Navy Yard: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

*Commandant's Office, Navy Yard: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

*Commerce Building: see Department of Commerce*

### **Commercial National Bank**

1405 G Street, NW

Excellent early example of the simplified and stylized classicism common in the 1920s; represents important transition in career of noted local architect; housed the city's fourth largest bank of the 1920s (established 1904), whose capital was frozen in the value of its building upon failure in 1933; also designed to house Western Union; 11 stories, strong corner massing, limestone facades with flattened porticos, plain ashlar mid-section, and prominent cornice; austere decoration using Greek Doric motifs; three-story banking lobby with monumental columns; built 1917, Waddy B. Wood, architect; *DC designation July 16, 1986, NR listing October 11, 1991*

### **Concordia United Church of Christ and Rectory (Concordia German Evangelical Church)**

1920 G Street, NW

Built 1885 (Schulze & Goenner, architects); *DC designation August 11, 1977, NR listing December 14, 1978*

### **Conduit Road School**

4954 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

Built 1864, rebuilt 1874; *DC designation May 22, 1973, NR listing November 30, 1973; US ownership*

*Congress Heights Firehouse: see Chemical Engine No. 5*

*The Congressional (Alvin Aubinoe, 1939) at 215 Constitution Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Congressional Cemetery**

18th & E Streets, SE

Established 1807; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

*Congressional House (Frank Tomlinson, 1926) at 236 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*2029 Connecticut Avenue NW (Hunter & Bell, 1915) see Kalorama Triangle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*2101 Connecticut Avenue NW (Joseph Abel, 1927): see Kalorama Triangle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*2661, 2701 and 2854 Connecticut Avenue NW (Harry Wardman/Eugene Waggaman, 1920): see Woodley Park Historic District*

*2800 Connecticut Avenue NW (Frank R. White, 1919): see Woodley Park Historic District*

*3520 Connecticut Avenue NW (Harry Wardman/Frank Tomlinson, 1919): see Cleveland Park Historic District*

### **3901 Connecticut Avenue, NW (and Lobby)**

Tudor Revival apartment building, among the unique concentration of high-quality apartment buildings along Connecticut Avenue; notable work of prominent apartment building developer Harry Bralove and prolific apartment architect George T. Santmyers, Jr.; spacious U-shaped design with landscaped front courtyard illustrates suburbanizing trend in 1920s apartment design; 5 stories, red brick, triple-arched entrance with oriel, cast stone quoins, heraldic motifs, crenellated parapet, and finials; built 1927; *DC designation March 28, 1996 (including lobby interior), NR listing September 11, 1997*

*Connecticut Avenue Bridge (Klinge Valley): see Klinge Valley Bridge*

*Constitution Gardens: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

### **Constitution Hall (Daughters of the American Revolution)**

311 18th Street, NW

The city's largest auditorium, built to accommodate the annual Continental Congresses and other activities of the National Society, DAR; served as unofficial cultural center of nation's capital for more than 40 years; use of the hall denied to singer Marian Anderson in 1939, provoking a major event in civil rights history; major work of noted architect John Russell Pope; monumental Neoclassic design in Alabama limestone; designed 1924-24, built 1928-30; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing September 16, 1985; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); see also Daughters of the American Revolution (Memorial Continental Hall)*

### **Convent of Bon Secours**

4101 Yuma Street, NW

This building reminiscent of an Italianate villa was erected in Tenleytown as the Washington chapter house for the Sisters of Bon Secours, a nursing order founded in France in 1824. The order arrived in the United States in the 1880s, establishing itself in Baltimore. The first nuns came to Washington during the typhoid epidemic of 1905, and provided much needed nursing and home health care, particularly during the catastrophic outbreak of Spanish Flu after World War I. The sisters first occupied the old rectory of the adjacent Saint Ann's Church, and built this 2½-story buff brick convent in 1927-28. The design by Irish-born architect Maurice F. Moore clearly articulates its residential and religious aspects, with a hip-roofed main dormitory block, side chapel, diminutive arcaded tower, and rear loggias suggesting a Renaissance cloister. The convent helps document the history of women's occupations, and reflects the importance of religious orders in the provision of outpatient health care. It is one of a group of prominent Catholic institutional buildings at Tenley Circle. *DC designation January 29, 2004, NR listing November 19, 2004*

### **Cooke's Row**

3007-3029 Q Street, NW

Built in 1868 for Henry D. Cooke, first territorial governor of the District of Columbia (Starkweather & Plowman, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-182*

**Joseph Cooper House**

2030 I Street, NW

Greek Revival house built c. 1831; facade incorporated in new building 1980-81; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within 2000 Block of I Street*

*Cooper Houses: see Sweeney-Plowman Houses*

*Anna Julia Cooper Residence at 201 T Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*Copley Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1514 17<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Corcoran Fire Insurance Company (1892) at 604 11th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

**Corcoran Gallery of Art**

1700 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1894-97 (Ernest Flagg, architect); addition 1925-28 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; NHL designation April 27, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Seventeenth Street HD; see also Renwick Gallery*

*Corcoran Hall: see George Washington University*

*Corcoran School (1889) at 1219 28th Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

**William Wilson Corcoran Store**

1300 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Built 1817; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*The Cordova (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1905/A.H. Sonnemann, 1915) at 1908 Florida Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Corn Rigs: see Lincoln Cottage*

*Cosmos Club: see Townsend House*

**Elliott Coues House**

1726 N Street, NW

From 1887 until his death, this 1880s house was the residence of Elliot Coues (1842-1899), a leading 19<sup>th</sup>-century ornithologist whose studies greatly expanded the knowledge of North American bird life. In 1883, Coues helped found the American Ornithologists Union. In addition, he edited approximately 15 volumes of journals, memoirs, and diaries by famous Western explorers and fur traders. *NHL designation and NR listing May 15, 1975, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Dupont Circle HD*

**Court of Appeals (U.S. Court of Military Appeals)**

450 E Street, NW

Built in 1908-10, this was the first building to expand the District of Columbia Courts complex in Judiciary Square. The Neoclassical structure by Architect of the Capitol Elliott Woods complements the design of Old City Hall. It established the pattern of an architecturally unified group arranged around a central square, creating a civic center in the Beaus Arts manner. Construction of the complex continued until 1939. The three-story hip-roofed building is executed in limestone with an Ionic portico facing E Street. *NR listing January 21, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

*Court of Appeals: see also Old City Hall*

*The Covington (Ralph Healy, 1901) at 1858 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Cox's Row**

3327-3339 N Street, NW

One of the city's few remaining rows of Federal houses; built by John Cox, Colonel during War of 1812, real estate owner, and Mayor of Georgetown 1823-45; residence of Cox at 3339; 5 houses, Flemish bond, ornamented with leaden swags; built 1817-18; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-150*

*Creel Brothers Motors (1917) at 1811 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

**Alexander Crummell School**

Kendall & Gallaudet Streets NE

This neighborhood public school stands like a small-town courthouse at the center of Ivy City. It has long been a focus of community life, supported by the Ivy City Citizens Association. The school was named in honor of Alexander Crummell, the noted African-American clergyman, activist, educator, and founder of the American Negro Academy. Built in 1911-12 as an eight-room schoolhouse (and expanded in 1932), the building typifies the freely adapted Elizabethan Revival inspiration favored by Snowden Ashford, the city's first Municipal Architect, before Colonial Revival designs became standard for the city's public schools. *DC designation May 23, 2002; NR listing July 25, 2003; DC ownership*

**Cuban Friendship Urn**

Ohio Drive at 14th Street Bridge, SW

Erected 1928; *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; US ownership; within East and West Potomac Parks HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Cutts-Madison House (Dolly Madison House)**

721 & Madison Place, NW

Built c. 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-58*

D

**22 D Street, SE [demolished]**

House, built c. 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968; HABS DC-17*

**Danzansky Funeral Home**

3501-03 14th Street, NW

Bernard Danzansky, a former tailor and ice cream and stationery seller, established the first Jewish funeral parlor in the District of Columbia in 1912, meeting the needs of a growing population of Jewish residents of the city. In 1923, Danzansky moved the business to this location, following the migration of Jewish residents to the area. The Danzansky Funeral Home operated here for more than fifty years, as Danzansky became a central figure in Washington's Jewish community. The establishment occupied a four-story corner rowhouse and its neighbor, which are part of trio of brick rowhouses built in 1910 by prominent developer Harry Wardman following designs by architect Albert Beers. In 1938, Danzansky customized his buildings by replacing the front porches with a Tudor Revival addition that expressed the business use and introduced a large corner entrance. *DC designation April 26, 2007*

*Darby Building (1910) at 905-09 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

*Darlington Fountain (Judiciary Square): see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.* This memorial erected in 1923 commemorates Joseph J. Darlington, a prominent and respected member of the District of Columbia Bar Association. Carl Paul Jennewein sculpted the gilded figure of Diana and a faun standing on an octagonal marble pedestal in a shallow pebbled pool. *See Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall**

1776 D Street, NW

Monumental headquarters of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, founded in 1890 for patriotic, historic, and educational purposes; incorporated by Congress in 1895; has made major contributions to citizenship education, historic preservation, and historical scholarship; illustrates McMillan Commission Plan ideal of monumental institutional buildings framing parks; site of the Washington Arms Limitation Conference of 1921-22, one of the most significant international attempts to reduce global tension through disarmament and mutual pledges of arbitration; meeting place for annual DAR conferences; 3 stories, Georgian Revival facades in Vermont marble with monumental Ionic porticoes; commissioned 1902, built 1904-10, Edward Pearce Casey, architect; adjacent administration building built 1923-49; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 28, 1972; HABS DC-282; within Seventeenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); see also Constitution Hall*

*Daughters of 1812: see National Society United States Daughters of 1812*

**John Davidson House**

2900 N Street, NW

Built c. 1810; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*Davidson, Samuel, House: see Evermay*

*The Decatur (George S. Cooper, 1903) at 2131 Florida Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

**Stephen Decatur House**

748 Jackson Place, NW

First private residence on Lafayette Square, built 1818 (Benjamin Henry Latrobe, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-16; within Lafayette Square HD; National Trust ownership*

*Decatur-Gunther House: see Morsell House*

*Samuel Davidson House: see Evermay*

*Decatur Terrace Steps (1911) at 22nd Street and Decatur Place NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

**Demonet Building**

1149 Connecticut Avenue, NW &amp; 1758 M Street, NW

Built 1880; *DC designation November 23, 1979*

*Denman-Werlich House (1886-87) at 1623 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*Dent, Henry Hatch, House: see Springland*

*Dent School (1899-1901) at 210 South Carolina Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Department of Agriculture (Administration Building)**

The Mall between 12th &amp; 14th Streets, SW

Built 1904-08 (Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects); central section built 1930 (Rankin & Kellogg, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 24, 1974; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Department of Agriculture South Building**

1351 C Street, SW

One of the largest and most significant examples of Federal government expansion during the 1930s, built as an office and laboratory annex to the Department of Agriculture; notable attempt to accommodate efficiency and flexibility in large-scale government construction, using modular scheme of multiple wings separated by light courts, originally termed the "Extensible Building;" once considered the world's largest office building;

Classical Revival design intended to remain subordinate to the Main Agriculture building; variety of facade materials including variegated brick, terra cotta, iron, and limestone; extensive interior and exterior ornamentation with agricultural motifs; under design by 1927, built in phases between 1930-36, including pedestrian bridges across Independence Avenue; designed by Louis A. Simon of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 5, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Department of Commerce: see Federal Triangle*

**Department of Housing and Urban Development (Robert C. Weaver Federal Building)**

451 7th Street, SW

The HUD Building was the first government building to be constructed under the seminal Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture written by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a lifelong advocate for urban design excellence, and introduced by President John F. Kennedy. These principles promoted federal government architecture that would “reflect the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of the American National Government,” and “embody the finest contemporary American architectural thought.” It also symbolized the values of a newly created cabinet-level department committed to addressing the urban decline caused by the wave of post-World War II suburbanization.

The HUD headquarters was designed by world-renowned French architect Marcel Breuer and his associate Herbert Beckhard, for a site in the Southwest urban renewal area that would show the federal government’s commitment to urban reinvestment. Breuer used concrete in bold and innovative ways to create an Expressionist building with a sweeping, curvilinear X-shaped form. This represents the first use of precast and cast-in-place concrete as the structural and finish material for a federal building, and it was also the first fully modular federal building. The building was renamed in 1999 to honor Washington native Robert C. Weaver, who served as Lyndon Johnson’s HUD Secretary from 1966-68, and was the first African-American member of a Presidential cabinet. The building was constructed from 1965 to 1968, and includes a 1990 plaza redesign by landscape architect Martha Schwartz. *DC designation June 26, 2008, NR listing August 26, 2008; US ownership*

*Department of Justice: see Federal Triangle*

*Department of Labor: see Federal Triangle*

*Department of State: see Department of War*

**Department of the Interior (New Interior Building)**

18th & C Streets, NW

Built 1936 (Waddy B. Wood, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 10, 1986; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Department of the Interior, South Building: see United States Public Health Service*

*Department of the Treasury: see Treasury Department, Treasury Annex, and Bureau of Engraving and Printing*

*Department of Veterans Affairs: see Veterans Administration*

*Departmental Auditorium: see Federal Triangle*

*The Derondal (Hales and Edmonds, 1913) at 1322-24 15<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*Diplomatic Apartments (Louis E. Sholtes, 1922) at 2500 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**District Building (John A. Wilson Building)**

1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1904-08 (Cope & Stewardson, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-314; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; DC ownership*

*District of Columbia Boundary Stones: see Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*

*District of Columbia Courts: see Court of Appeals, Juvenile Court, Municipal Court, Police Court, and Superior Court*

**District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company (Paper Mill)**

3255-59 K Street, NW

Built 1900-02; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

*District of Columbia World War I Memorial: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.* The white marble Doric tempietto and bandstand honors District residents who served in the Great War. Authorized by Congress in 1924, but funded by public subscription, it was not constructed until 1931. The architect was Frederick Brooke, with associate architects Nathan C. Wyeth and Horace W. Peaslee.

**Francis Dodge House (Hammond Court)**

1517 30th Street, NW

Built 1850-53 (Downing & Vaux, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Robert Dodge House**

1534 28th Street, NW

Built 1850-53 (Downing & Vaux, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-246; within Georgetown HD*

**Dodge Warehouses (and Adjacent Structures)**

1000-06, 1008, and 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, NW; 3205 K Street, NW

Last Federal era commercial buildings on the Georgetown waterfront; owned from 1807-51 by Francis Dodge (native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and merchant shipper in West Indies trade and later canal trade); gable-roofed brick buildings of utilitarian design with large loading doors and gable hoists, 2-1/2 stories plus basement; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (1006-10 Wisconsin), January 23, 1973 (3205 K); within Georgetown HD*

**1000-06 and 1008 Wisconsin:** Warehouses built by lessee Richard Elliott c. 1813-24 (1000 built upon remnants of prior stone building c. 1760); *HABS DC-100 (1006 Wisconsin)*

**1010 Wisconsin:** Residence and shop built by lessee Isaac Tenney c. 1807-13 (*see also Tenney House*)

**Dougall House**

3259 R Street, NW

Built 1854 (Adams & Haskins, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

***Stephen A. Douglas House [demolished]***

2nd and I Streets, NW

Built c. 1857; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1965; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

*Douglass Hall: see Howard University*

**Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (Cedar Hill; Van Hook Mansion)**

14th & W Streets, SE

The Frederick Douglass home, built in 1855-1859, was purchased by the famous abolitionist and statesman in 1877 and served as his residence until his death in 1895. Douglass made several alterations to the building in the 1890s, including two wing additions and a number of outbuildings; the property was restored in 1962-64. *National Capital Park designation September 5, 1962, NHS designation June 25, 1964, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented March 24, 1969); included as part of the National Underground Railroad Network May 17, 2001; within Anacostia HD; US ownership; HABS DC-97*

### **Downtown Historic District**

Generally includes structures fronting on 7th Street NW between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Streets, F Street NW between 7th and 11th Streets, and H and I Streets NW between 5th and 7th Streets

Heart of the old downtown, with an eclectic and exuberant mixture of commercial, institutional, and residential buildings; centered along the historic commercial arteries of 7th and F Streets, which intersect at the monumental Greek Revival Old Patent Office; rich variety of commercial buildings includes retail establishments, banks, department stores, dime stores, and some of city's earliest office buildings; also includes notable synagogues and churches, remnants of downtown residential neighborhood, and portions of Chinatown; fine examples of Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Beaux Arts, and Classical Revival architectural styles; facade materials include brick, stone, cast iron, terra cotta, and cast stone; approximately 200 buildings c. 1830-1940; *DC designation July 26, 1982 (effective October 5, 1984); determined eligible for NR listing October 18, 1984 (not listed due to owner objection); NR listing September 22, 2001*

*The Dresden (L.F. Graether, 1893) at 1800 4<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*The Dresden (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1909) at 2126 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Dumbarton Bridge (Buffalo Bridge)**

Q Street NW, over Rock Creek Park

Built 1914 (Glenn Brown, architect; Alexander P. Proctor, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Dumbarton Court (George S. Cooper, 1909) at 1657 31<sup>st</sup> Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Dumbarton House (National Society of the Colonial Dames of America; Bellevue)**

2715 Q Street, NW

Built c. 1800; moved 1915; restored 1931; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 28, 1991; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-10*

### **Dumbarton Oaks**

3101 R Street, NW

Built 1801 for William H. Dorsey, first judge of Orphan's Court; home of John C. Calhoun while Vice President; home of Brooke Mackall 1826-46; named The Oaks by Col. Henry M. Blount; alterations by Frederick Brooke (1921); gardens by Beatrix Farrand; *DC listing November 8, 1964; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Georgetown HD*

### **Dumbarton Oaks Park**

R Street between 30th and 31st Streets, NW

*NR listing (with Montrose Park) May 28, 1967, amended May 12, 2004; DC listing March 3, 1979; within Georgetown HD*

*Dumbarton United Methodist Church (1898) at 3133 Dumbarton Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

### **Dumblane**

4120 Warren Street, NW

This 1911 residence is the only known local example of a Craftsman residence directly attributable to Gustav Stickley, one of the originators and popularizers of the American Arts and Crafts movement. Dumblane was erected for physician Mabel Cornish Bond and her husband, attorney Samuel Hazen Bond. They derived the design for the house from plans published in 1904 in Stickley's magazine *The Craftsman*, then the leading voice of the movement. The house illustrates numerous Craftsman ideas, including a preference for natural, often rustic local materials, an openness and flexibility of plan, and conveniences for comfort and efficiency. The house is set on a large lot at the edge of Tenleytown, approached by a circular drive leading through rubble



stone entrance piers and past the garage workshop. It is made of brick with a green tile roof and large openings with ganged windows. Despite its two-and-a-half-story height, the house has a distinct horizontal emphasis, surrounded by a pergola and porches that open it up to sunlight, fresh air, and the garden. While the Bonds generally followed the published plan, they customized the house a bit in plan and details, as Stickley encouraged in the spirit of the style. Hazen Bond superintended construction and, presumably in his garage workshop, crafted furniture and built-ins for the house. The interior is largely intact, featuring straightforward exposed wood beams, floors, paneling and stairway, and a large hall fireplace with a facing Inglenook. An illustrated article on the house appeared in *The Craftsman* in February 1913. *DC designation April 28, 2005; NR listing September 21, 2005*

***Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School [demolished]***

First and N Streets, NW

Built 1916 (Snowden Ashford, architect); *DC designation April 29, 1975; demolished 1977; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

*Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Alice Moore Dunbar Residence at 1924 4th Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*Dunbar Theater: see Southern Aid Society Building*

*Dunbarton: see Beall-Washington House*

*Duncanson, William Mayne, House: see The Maples*

**Duncanson-Cranch House (Barney Neighborhood House)**

468-470 N Street, SW

Built c. 1794, attributed to William Lovering; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 26, 1973; HABS DC-128*

*The Dupont (B. Stanley Simmons, 1902) at 1717 20<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Dupont Circle (Reservation 60): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The circle first known as Pacific Circle was first improved in 1873-76, and streetcar tracks were laid along its south side from P Street to Connecticut Avenue in 1874. The circle was renamed with the dedication of a statue of Admiral Dupont in 1884, but the statue was removed in 1917 and replaced in 1921 with the present marble memorial fountain designed by Daniel Chester French. The small brick rest room was built on the adjacent Reservation 59 to the west of the circle was built in 1930. The streetcar underpass was completed in 1949, with access stairs in Reservation 59 and Reservation 61 to the east of the park, and the Connecticut Avenue underpass was completed in 1950. *HABS DC-669; see also Dupont Fountain*

**Dupont Circle Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Rhode Island Avenue, M, and N Streets on the south, Florida Avenue on the west, Swann Street on the north, and the Sixteenth Street HD on the east

Among the city's most elegant historic residential neighborhoods, notable for superior examples of Victorian rowhouse architecture in Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque styles, as well as some of the city's finest turn-of-the-century mansions in Beaux Arts, Chateausque, Renaissance, and Georgian Revival styles; has served as the home of many prominent and affluent Washingtonians, as well as foreign legations; prominent local and national architects are represented; unusually rich and varied streetscapes, many along the diagonal L'Enfant avenues, with centerpiece at Dupont Circle. The district also includes fine examples of early apartments, 1920s commercial buildings along Connecticut Avenue, modest working-class dwellings, stables, and carriage houses; there are approximately 3100 buildings c. 1875-1931; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated June 17, 1977, NR listing July 21, 1978; DC designation expanded June 30, 1983 (effective January 4, 1985) and February 24, 2005 (effective May 22, 2005), NR listing expanded February 6, 1985 and June 10, 2005*

**Rear Admiral Francis Dupont Memorial Fountain**

Dupont Circle, NW

Erected 1921 (Daniel Chester French, sculptor; Henry Bacon, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Dupont Circle HD, and Massachusetts Avenue HD*

**Duvall Foundry**

1050 30th Street, NW

Canal era warehouse built and operated as a foundry by William T. Duvall until c. 1870; used as veterinary hospital in early 20th century; 2 stories, gable roof, brick facade with piers; large arched opening on second floor, canal side; built c. 1856, moved c. 1974; *DC designation January 23, 1973; HABS DC-154; within Georgetown HD*

E

*E Street Complex: see Public Health and Marine Hospital Service*

**East and West Potomac Parks Historic District**

Along Potomac River from Constitution Avenue to Hains Point

East and West Potomac Parks comprise a large portion of the Washington's monumental core, while at the same time providing recreational space for residents and tourists alike. The parks were a primary feature of the McMillan Commission Plan, the nation's preeminent manifestation of the City Beautiful ideal of grand civic space. They are the cumulative product of a century of work by noted American architects. They are the setting for the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, Vietnam and Koran War Veterans Memorials, and many others. They include nationally recognized works of art, most notably Daniel Chester French's statue of Abraham Lincoln.

The parks were created by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in one of the city's most ambitious reclamation projects. Intended to improve both river navigation and the sanitation of the Potomac Flats, the reclamation project lasted for more than 30 years, beginning in 1882, and created more than 730 acres of new land enclosed by stone seawalls. Under an 1897 Act of Congress, the reclaimed land was reserved for recreational use. The McMillan Plan reserved the interior of West Potomac Park for passive recreation, and spaces for active recreation were later sited on the park's fringes. During both World Wars, land in the parks was used for the construction of office and dormitory buildings to support the war effort. The parks are characterized by broad expanses of open space framed by mature landscape plantings and historic boulevards and drives. They have been managed by a succession of government agencies, beginning with the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, and currently the National Park Service.

*DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973, revised November 11, 2001; US ownership; see separate listings for East Potomac Park and West Potomac Park; Bibliography (Robinson & Associates, NR nomination); HABS DC-692 and 693*

**East Potomac Park (Reservation 333):** From its earliest origins, East Potomac Park was meant to be a model "public playground," and the park still contains many early-20<sup>th</sup>-century recreational features. Reclamation of the land was completed in 1911, and it was transferred to the Office of Public Buildings in Grounds for park use in 1912. The completion of Ohio Drive in 1916 allowed access to the park, and a development plan dating to the same year set the framework for the construction of later, primarily active, recreational amenities. In 1966-68, approximately 1,800 Japanese Cherry trees were planted along Ohio Drive around the perimeter of Hains Point. These trees were planted by friends of President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson in honor of their nationwide Beautification Program.

*See separate entries for major contributing features including the Field House, Golf Course, Miniature Golf Course, Potomac Railroad Bridge, Swimming Pool, and U.S. Engineer's Storehouse*

**West Potomac Park (Reservation 332):** West Potomac Park is one of the nation's most important designed landscapes, with several defining features that can be directly attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., one of the most famous American landscape architect of all time. The park contains the nation's foremost collection of commemorative structures, which together represent the definitive history of 20<sup>th</sup>-century American memorialization. A number of its landscape features, including the Tidal Basin cherry trees and rows of elms flanking the Reflecting Pool, have become symbols of Washington, D.C., as have the landscapes associated with the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. The park has also become a continued venue for significant national social gatherings and demonstrations. In particular, the Lincoln Memorial has become an icon in the civil rights movement, best known as the location of such defining moments as Marian Anderson's 1939 Easter Sunday Concert, and Martin Luther King, Jr.'s *I Have a Dream* speech in 1963. The nation's annual Fourth of July celebration centers on the park and the adjacent National Mall. Newer contributing features of West Potomac Park include Constitution Gardens (1976), 56 Signers Memorial (1981), Vietnam Veterans Memorial (1982), Vietnam Women's Memorial (1993), Korean War Veterans Memorial (1995), and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (1994-97).

*See separate entries for major contributing features including the District of Columbia World War I Memorial, John Ericsson Monument, Japanese Cherry Trees and Statuary, Jefferson Memorial and Grounds, John Paul Jones Monument, Kutz Bridge and Independence Avenue Extension, Lincoln Memorial and Grounds, Lockkeeper's House, Number Four Fountain (George Mason Memorial), and Tidal Basin.*

#### **East Capitol Street Car Barn (Metropolitan Railroad Company Car Barn)**

1400 East Capitol Street, NE

Built 1896 (Waddy B. Wood, architect); DC designation March 27, 1973, NR listing February 5, 1974

*East Potomac Park Field House, Golf Course, Miniature Golf Course, and Swimming Pool: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.* Only two side wings of the Field House designed by Horace W. Peaslee were built in 1917. The facades are stucco over concrete, with colonnaded porticos of exposed-aggregate decorative concrete cast by the John Joseph Earley studio. The adjacent golf course is one of the few features of the 1916 development plan that was implemented. The first nine holes were completed in 1917, and the second nine in 1923. The miniature golf course, built in 1931, is the sole remaining course in the District of Columbia, and possibly the longest operating in the country. The swimming pool was one of six authorized by Congress in 1929; it was built in 1936 with Works Progress Administration funds, and was originally segregated for white swimmers only.

*East Washington Savings Bank (1905) at 312 Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

#### **Eastern Market (and Interiors)**

7th Street & North Carolina Avenue, SE

One of three remaining public markets, constructed on a model market plan developed by the city's premier post-Civil War architect; important document of civic improvement during the prolific public works era of Boss Shepherd; notable achievement in the development of modern, clean, and efficient public services; spurred development of commercial and residential growth in the area; addition a notable work of the Office of the Building Inspector; DC listing November 8, 1964; DC designation of interiors August 21, 1991 (includes North Hall, Center Hall, and South Hall with stairhall, "apartments," Market Master's Office on mezzanine, and basement); NR listing May 27, 1971, supplemented March 24, 1995; HABS DC-291; within Capitol Hill HD; DC ownership

**South Hall:** Built 1871-73, Adolph Cluss, architect; Italianate style, red brick, one story with hipped roof, round and arched windows, deep corbels, robust expression; open-span interiors with exposed trusses, utilitarian finishes; vaulted brick basement; cast iron structural elements, monitor skylights

**North and Center Halls:** Built 1908, Snowden Ashford, architect; similar design with more classical detail

*Eastern Market Square (Reservations 44-49): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The large unnamed rectangular open space at the intersection of South Carolina and Pennsylvania Avenues SE, was first improved in the 1880s, as six triangular reservations. By 1894, all of the reservations had been enclosed with cast-iron post-and-chain or post-and-pipe fences and planted with trees and shrubs, except for No. 47 in the southeast corner, which was finally improved in 1903. As at Seward Square, the presence of streetcar tracks along Pennsylvania and turning south on 8<sup>th</sup> Street precluded development of the space as a rectangular park. In 1969, South Carolina Avenue was discontinued through the square, creating four redesigned reservations. Reservation 44/45 is now the location of the Eastern Market Metro station. *HABS DC-670*

*Eaton School (1909-10/21-22) at 3301 Lowell Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

### **Ebenezer United Methodist Church**

4th & D Streets, SE

This 1897 Romanesque Revival building by architects Crump & Palmer is the third church built on this site by Capitol Hill's oldest African-American congregation, formed in 1827. The church split from the integrated Ebenezer congregation, which was founded in 1805 and housed in the city's first Methodist church (built 1811).

The new congregation—known as “Little Ebenezer”—first worshipped in a frame church on this site. The brick church that replaced it 1870 was the home of city's first public school for black children, established in 1864-65. *DC designation May 21, 1975; within Capitol Hill HD*

*The Eddystone (Robert Scholz, 1937) at 1301 Vermont Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*Edes Home (1907) at 2929 N Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Edmonds School (1902-03) at 901 D Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Egyptian Embassy: see Joseph Beale House*

### **923 Eighteenth Street, NW [demolished]**

House, built c. 1800; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished before 1968*

*Eisenhower Building: see State, War, and Navy Building*

### **Eldbrooke Methodist Church**

4100 River Road, NW

Eldbrooke Methodist Church is a long-time historical and architectural landmark of Tenleytown. When the Methodist congregation was founded in the early 1830s, Tenleytown was just beginning to develop as a crossroads village on the road from Frederick and Rockville to the port at Georgetown. The present 1926 church is the congregation's fourth and grandest building on the site purchased in 1840. Designed by Howard W. Cutler, the Spanish style structure features a textured stucco exterior, variegated red tile roof, picturesque corner bell tower, and elaborate portals. Above the main entrance portal, the large bas-relief window surround in the florid Churrigueresque style of the early 18th century Spanish Baroque is perhaps unique in Washington. *DC designation April 24, 2008, NR listing September 5, 2008*

*The Eldon (David L. Stern, 1927) at 933 L Street NW: see Shaw Historic District*

### **Elizabeth Arden Building**

1147 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Notable example of the early-20th century effort by developers, architects, and merchants to transform Connecticut Avenue into an exclusive shopping area modeled after New York's Fifth Avenue; exemplifies the use of restrained classical architecture to project an image of sophisticated elegance; reflects national trend favoring Georgian Revival for its dignity and association with American heritage; only known Washington work of New York society architect Mott B. Schmidt; 6 stories, planar limestone facade with pedimented Palladian window, paired Tuscan columns, fanlight storefronts; built in 1929 for the prestigious beauty salon, which remained for 60 years; *DC designation November 23, 1993; NR listing August 18, 2003*

**Elks' Lodge (Washington Lodge No. 15, B.P.O. Elks) [demolished]**

919 H Street, NW

Built 1906 (B. Stanley Simmons, architect); DC designation April 29, 1975; demolished 1980; see *Bibliography* (Goode: *Capital Losses*)

*The Elkton* (Leon Dessez, 1905) at 515 Seward Square SE: see *Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Duke Ellington Bridge (Calvert Street Bridge)**

Calvert Street NW, over Rock Creek Park

Built 1935 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect; Ralph Modjeski, engineer), sculptural relief panels by Leon Hermant; DC listing November 8, 1964; DC ownership; see *Bibliography* (Myer, *Bridges*; Goode, *Outdoor Sculpture*)

*Duke Ellington Residences at 1805 and 1816 13th Street NW*: see *Greater U Street Historic District*

*Ellington School of the Arts*: see *Western High School*

*The Ellipse (President's Park South)*: see *The Plan of the City of Washington*. Although the portion of Appropriation No. 1 surrounding the White House and departmental buildings was landscaped and enclosed during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the large expanse to the south, between the White House and canal remained for decades an unimproved open common surrounded by a shabby white fence. In 1851, the Commissioner of Public Buildings under President Fillmore secured renowned landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing to propose landscape schemes for the city's parks. While Downing retained the configuration of roads around the President's House, he prescribed new treatment for the southern part of that appropriation. In this large common, he inscribed a large round lawn circled by a roadway labeled "Parade or President's Park." Downing's unexpected death in 1852 and the outbreak of the Civil War halted implementation of these plans for several decades, but the Ellipse was largely graded and planted by 1887 in the form that remains in place today. Over time, monuments and trees have been installed around the edges, but the essential character of the area has remained constant, as has its use for both formal and informal gatherings. *NR listing May 6, 1980*; see also *Bulfinch Gatehouses, Butt-Millet Fountain, First Division Monument, Original Patentees Memorial, Second Division Monument, Sherman Memorial, and Zero Milestone*

**Emancipation Monument**

Lincoln Park, NE/SE

Financed entirely by contributions from formerly enslaved men and women, *Emancipation* was the city's principal memorial to Abraham Lincoln until 1922. The inscription records that freedwoman Charlotte Scott began the campaign to erect the monument with a contribution of five dollars "being her first earnings in freedom and consecrated by her suggestion and request on the day she heard of President Lincoln's death to build a monument to his memory." The sculptural group by Thomas Ball depicts Lincoln holding the Emancipation Proclamation with arms outstretched as a freedman—modeled after Archer Alexander, the last escapee captured under the Fugitive Slave Act—rises from his knees upon breaking free of his shackles. To supplement the \$18,000 in donations assembled by the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, Congress appropriated \$3,000 for the granite pedestal designed by Major O.E. Babcock. The monument was dedicated on the anniversary of the assassination in 1876, with President Grant, many dignitaries, and a huge crowd in attendance to hear Frederick Douglass give the oration. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and the Capitol Hill HD*

*The Embassy* (B. Stanley Simmons, 1914) at 1613 Harvard Street NW: see *Mount Pleasant Historic District*

*The Embassy* (Appleton P. Clark, 1917) at 1424 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see *Sixteenth Street Historic District*

**Embassy Building No. 10**

3149 16th Street, NW

Built 1928-30 (George Oakley Totten, architect); DC designation October 15, 1986, *NR listing November 6, 1986*

**Embassy Gulf Service Station**

2200 P Street, NW

Notable example of 1930s gas station architecture, illustrative of efforts to produce more attractive gas stations; exemplifies oil company efforts to develop a corporate image through architecture; symbolic of the rise of the automobile and its attendant services; notable rendition of an "artistic" gas station in the Neo-Classical style; work of Gulf Oil Corporation chief architect P.R.L. Hogner; built 1936; 1 story, freestanding temple form with gable roof, limestone facades, Tuscan columns, fan transoms; *DC designation June 16, 1993, NR listing September 30, 1993*

*Embassy of Algeria (1951) at 2432 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts*

**Embassy of Italy**

2700 16th Street, NW; 1601 and 1651 Fuller Street, NW; 2601 Mozart Place, NW

The Embassy of Italy is one of the important series of Meridian Hill mansions built for foreign embassies as part of a grand civic plan to remake 16th Street as "Presidents Avenue." The scheme was brought to fruition in the decades after 1900 largely through the efforts of Mary Foote Henderson, who built nearly a dozen embassy buildings near her residence on the street. She succeeded in attracting a few foreign governments to follow suit, and the Embassy of Italy, built in 1924-25 on land the Italian government purchased from Mrs. Henderson, is among the most notable of these. The embassy is a distinguished example of Beaux-Arts design in the Italian Renaissance style, illustrating the effective adaptation of the style for use both as an imposing residence and a statement of national identity. It is one of only two known buildings in Washington designed by Warren and Wetmore, the prominent New York firm perhaps best known as the architects of Grand Central Station. The property also includes a chancery addition from the 1930s. *DC designation February 23, 2006; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

*Embassy of Thailand (1920) at 2300 Kalorama Road NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

*Embassy of Venezuela (1940) at 2443-45 Massachusetts Avenue NW; see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts*

*Emmanuel Episcopal Church (1891) at 13th & V Streets SE: see Anacostia Historic District*

**Engine Company No. 3**

439 New Jersey Avenue, NW

Large and elaborately detailed Italian Renaissance Revival firehouse, built in 1916; exemplifies grand civic design executed under the direction of the Office of Municipal Architect; longtime home of the city's most prestigious firefighting unit, charged with protection of the Capitol (organized in 1806 as the Columbia Volunteer Fire Company); attributed to either Donn & Deming or Leon Dessez; 3 stories, diaper-patterned buff brick with heavily rusticated limestone trim, pedimented windows, red tile pent roof; *DC designation December 8, 1994; DC ownership*

*Engine Company No. 4 (1884-85) at 931 R Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

*Engine Company No. 5 (1900) at 3412 Dent Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

**Engine Company No. 17 (Chemical Company No. 4; Brookland Firehouse)**

1227 Monroe Street, NE

Built in 1902, this building housed one of the first "chemical companies" that served the outlying parts of the District where municipal water service was not fully reliable for firefighting. It was built at a time of changing technology, including the development of a neighborhood "call box" alarm system. The firehouse was one of the first built with an electrical system, but it also took advantage, possibly for the first time, of the innovation of using the hose tower for observation. By 1905, it became Engine Company No. 17. The firehouse is a good, late example of Romanesque Revival, and has been a visual landmark of Brookland since it was built. Its construction had been requested for years by the Brookland Citizens' Association, and on opening day, it was hailed as heralding greater prosperity for the new suburb. The building was constructed with a combination of

load-bearing masonry and structural iron; its unusual asymmetrical design is probably the work of Municipal Architect John B. Brady. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 6, 2007; DC ownership*

**Engine Company No. 19 (Randle Highlands Firehouse)**

2813 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE

Engine Company No. 19 is one of the most picturesque and best loved of Washington's firehouses, designed in an eclectic, principally French, revival style. Because it served suburban areas beyond public water service and the street alarm system, Engine 19 housed a chemical engine and its hose tower doubled as a lookout post. The District of Columbia had no firehouses east of the Anacostia River until 1898, and this station erected in 1910 was only the fourth in that area. The firehouse was designed by the short-lived Washington firm of Averill and Adams, one of several private firms engaged to create unique firehouse designs—succeeding the standard red-brick Victorian model—under the supervision of the new Office of the Municipal Architect. A landmark of Randle Highlands since its construction, Engine 19 is also historically significant for its 100-year association with the District of Columbia's professional firefighting and rescue services, and their role in the protection of lives and property. *DC designation July 23, 2009; DC ownership*

**Engine Company No. 20 (Tenleytown Firehouse)**

4300 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

The Tenleytown Firehouse was the first major public structure built in Tenleytown. Its erection in 1900, when the area was still at the edge of the countryside, followed soon after the platting of the residential subdivisions of Armsleigh Park (1892), American University Park (1897), and North Cleveland Park. By enabling full-scale housing development, the firehouse both signaled and hastened the absorption of the former crossroads settlement into a growing metropolis. Officially Engine Company 20, the firehouse was designed by noted architect Leon Emile Dessez, Jr., in an Italianate Revival style. Facades are glazed buff brick and terra cotta, with overhanging scrolled eaves, terra cotta tile roof, and an expressed hose tower. In 1913, with the addition of Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford's one-story annex on the site of the former horse yard, it became the second motorized station in the city. The firehouse retained most of its exterior and interior features prior to rehabilitation, in which only the facades are to be retained. *DC designation February 7, 2002; DC ownership*

**Engine Company No. 21 and Truck Company No. 9 (Lanier Heights Firehouse)**

1763 Lanier Place, NW

When constructed in 1908, The Lanier Heights Firehouse (for Engine Company 21 and Truck Company 9) was constructed to serve growing suburbs north of Florida Avenue. The Spanish Mission Revival style building is attributed to architect Appleton P. Clark, who lived nearby. Due to its proximity to several multi-story apartments, including the sprawling Ontario Apartments (1904), the station received the city's longest hook and ladder truck. *DC designation June 23, 2005, NR listing July 27, 2007; DC ownership*

**Engine Company No. 23 (Foggy Bottom Firehouse)**

2119 G Street, NW

Engine Company 23 was erected in 1910 as an apparent collaboration between the prominent firm of Hornblower & Marshall and District of Columbia Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford. Influenced by early Italian Renaissance buildings, the façade—with its segmental-arched vehicle opening and quoined limestone frontispiece—differs little from the abstracted Elizabethan style favored by Ashford for the city's public buildings. Today, it retains the high integrity of its original construction. *DC designation June 23, 2005, NR listing June 6, 2007; DC ownership*

**Engine Company No. 24 (Petworth Firehouse)**

3670 New Hampshire Avenue, NW (originally 3702 Georgia Avenue, NW)

Distinguished firehouse from the early-20th century period of eclectic revivalism in municipal buildings; illustrates technological change and the development of the firehouse as a neighborhood institution; housed "Big Liz," city's first motorized pumper; anticipated urban development of the Petworth neighborhood, including prevalent Mediterranean revival houses; visual landmark at Petworth's major commercial intersection; 2 stories, Florentine Renaissance facade of brown brick with pointed-arch truck doors, limestone quoining,

patterned brickwork, iron balcony, overhanging tile roof (since reroofed); built 1911 (Gregg and Leisenring, architects); *DC designation March 17, 1993*

*Engine Company No. 28 (1916) at 3522 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

**Engine Company No. 29 (Palisades Firehouse)**

4811 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

The Palisades firehouse was the city's first one-story firehouse, and one of two prototype Colonial Revival firehouses dating from 1925. In that year, the fire department completed its conversion to all-motorized apparatus, enabling a more rapid response and necessitating fewer firehouses overall. But facilities grew larger, and in outlying suburban areas, more land was available to spread the stations over a more convenient single floor. The design is among the most successful of Municipal Architect Albert Harris. Following neo-Georgian principles, the main block of the front-gabled brick building is symmetrically composed, but the dormitories are placed to the side in a secondary wing, creating a T-shaped plan. A majestic four-story hose tower rises at the rear, balancing the design and creating a conspicuous neighborhood landmark. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 6, 2007; DC ownership*

*English's Female Seminary: see Lydia English's Female Seminary*

*The Envoy: see Meridian Mansions*

**Equitable Cooperative Building Association (and Interior)**

915 F Street, NW

This is the longtime headquarters of one of the city's oldest and most successful savings and loans, founded in 1879. Equitable was the largest building association in the country by the late 1880s. It embodies the historical associations and architectural expression of these important institutions, and is an exceptional example of Classical Revival bank architecture. Equitable is also associated with the career and ideals of the distinguished civic leader and progressive reformer John Joy Edson. The building, constructed in 1911-12 (with 1919 alterations) is a notable work of local architects Frederick B. Pyle and Arthur B. Heaton. Their monumental façade displays colossal white marble Ionic columns, textured buff brick, and classical wave moldings. The skylit banking hall is based on a Greek temple plan with a shallow-arched, coffered ceiling. *DC designation July 28, 1994 (includes banking hall interior), NR listing December 29, 1994*

*John Ericsson Monument: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.* The memorial at the terminus of 23<sup>rd</sup> Street honors naval engineer John Ericsson (1803-1889), the designer of the Union ironclad *Monitor*, and perfecter of the screw propeller. It features a figure of Ericsson seated in front of three allegorical figures—a woman representing *Vision*, a Viking representing *Adventure*, and an iron molder representing *Labor*. Designed by sculptor James Earle Fraser and architect Albert Randolph Ross, the monument was financed mainly by Americans of Scandinavian descent. Construction began in 1924 but was not completed until 1927. *See Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**The Euclid**

1740 Euclid Street, NW

This elegant structure typifies the mid-rise apartment buildings that became increasingly popular in streetcar suburbs of early-20<sup>th</sup> century Washington, especially after the city's exponential growth during World War I. Multi-family dwellings had been slower to gain acceptance in Washington than in other cities like Boston, New York, and Chicago, but once accepted, apartment buildings became a major component of the city's architectural fabric and heritage. The Euclid was built in 1919-20 by owner Howard M. Etchison, among the most prominent of Washington's early-20<sup>th</sup> century developers. The architect was Claughton West, who designed more than 600 houses and 40 apartment buildings in his long career. The six-story corner building displays classical Italianate facades of variegated brown brick with limestone trim and an elaborate modillioned cornice. The two-level lobby is also notable for its exceptional herringbone terra cotta floor. *DC designation September 24, 2009*



**Evans-Tibbs House**

1910 Vermont Avenue, NW

From 1904 until her death, this was the home of Lillian Evans Tibbs (1890-1967), who became the one of the first internationally acclaimed African-American opera singers under the stage name Madame Evanti. During the 1920s, she became the first African-American to perform with an organized European opera company. In the 1930s, she performed at the White House for Eleanor Roosevelt and served as a Goodwill Ambassador to South America. In 1942, she helped found the Negro National Opera Company. The two-story brick rowhouse, designed by architect R.E. Crump, was built in 1894; Madame Evanti added decorative iron railings with stylized harps or lyres in a 1932 remodeling. *DC designation March 20, 1985; NR listing September 8, 1987; within Greater U Street HD*

**Evening Star Building**

1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1898 (Marsh & Peter, architects); 1918 addition demolished 1988; renovation and addition 1988-89; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-316; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

*Everett, Edward H., House (1910-15) at 1606 23rd Street NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

**Evermay (Samuel Davidson House)**

1623 28th Street, NW

Federal mansion built by Samuel Davidson, real estate speculator and owner with David Burns of land occupied by the White House and Lafayette Park; 2½ stories, gable roof, end chimneys, Flemish bond, bracketed eaves, side & elliptical fanlight; extensive formal gardens; built 1801-04 (Nicholas King, architect), remodeled 1811-18, Victorianized 1877, restored to Federal appearance 1923, additions 1961; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 3, 1973; HABS DC-61; within Georgetown HD*

*Executive Office Building: see State, War, and Navy Building*

*The Exeter: see The Oswego and the Exeter*

*Export-Import Bank: see Lafayette Building*

## F

*F Street, NW, 800 Block: see LeDroit Block*

*Gibson Fahnestock House (1909-10) at 2311 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*The Fairfax (Charles Edgar Webb, 1907) at 1200 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Fairfax Hotel (1924) at 21st and Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle Historic Districts*

*Farmers & Mechanics Bank (ca. 1885, altered 1905) at 3068-72 M Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Farmers & Mechanics Bank (1921-22) at 1201 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*The Farnsboro (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1915) at 2129 Florida Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

*Farragut Square (Reservation 12): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* This square was designated as the site for a statue of Admiral David Farragut in 1871, and the first improvements were made in 1872, including a central ellipse and Connecticut Avenue roadway through the square. The roadway was removed when the statue was erected in 1881, and the layout of the square remains largely unchanged from that time. The park was one of several refurbished in the 1960s with an allocation under First Lady Ladybird Johnson's beautification program. *HABS DC-671; see also Farragut Statue*

**Admiral David G. Farragut Statue**

Farragut Square, NW

Erected 1881 (Vinnie Ream Hoxie, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

**Federal Home Loan Bank Board (Home Owners' Loan Corporation)**

320 1st Street, NW

Headquarters of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (an emergency home mortgage refinance agency in operation from 1933-36) and other agencies administered by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (established 1932); associated with the implementation of New Deal policies supporting home ownership; representative example of early-20th century institutional office building in the Classical Revival style; limestone facades with classical detail, lobby ornamentation; constructed in 1927-28 as second headquarters of the Acacia Mutual Insurance Company (the nation's only Federally-chartered life insurance company, incorporated in 1869 as the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia); George E. Mathews of Hoggson Brothers, architect; acquired by the Federal government in 1934 for HOLC, expanded 1935-37 (Louis A. Simon of Public Works Branch, Department of the Treasury, architect); renamed Federal Home Loan Bank Board Building in 1937, occupied by FHLBB until 1970s; *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 3, 2007; US ownership*

**Federal Reserve Board**

Constitution Avenue between 20th and 21st Streets, NW

Built 1937 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Federal Trade Commission: see Federal Triangle*

**Federal Triangle**

Between 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Constitution, and Pennsylvania Avenues, NW

*DC listing March 7, 1968, NR eligible; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Old Post Office:** Built 1891-99 (Willoughby J. Edbrooke, architect); *see separate listing*

**District Building:** Built 1904-08 (Cope and Stewardson, architects); *see separate listing*

**Commerce Building:** Built 1927-32 (York and Sawyer, architects)

**Post Office Department:** Built 1931-34 (Delano and Aldrich, architects)

**Labor Department, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Departmental Auditorium:** Built 1931-35 (Arthur Brown, architect)

**Grand Plaza and Great Circle**

**Internal Revenue Service:** Built 1927-35 (Louis Simon, architect)

**Justice Department:** Built 1931-35 (Zantzinger, Borie and Medary, architects)

**National Archives:** Built 1931-37 (John Russell Pope, architect); *see separate listing*

**Federal Trade Commission:** Built 1937-38 (Bennett, Parsons and Frost, architects)

**Federal-American National Bank (and Interiors)**

615-21 14th Street, NW

Elegant headquarters of the bank formed in 1923 through merger of two institutions; work of nationally prominent bank and skyscraper architect in association with Washington's leading Beaux-Arts practitioner; became headquarters of the Hamilton National Bank formed after the banking crisis of 1933; unusual plan with banking room on raised main floor and retail space at grade; monumental Classical Revival facade in limestone with large arched windows, engaged columns, sculptural embellishment, bronze vestibule; Renaissance Revival banking room with marble entrance stair, mezzanine, elaborate polychrome coffered ceiling, chandeliers, ornamentation in classical motifs, and innovative open counter design; built 1925-26, Alfred C. Bossom and J.H. de Sibour, architects; *DC designation July 18, 1990 (including vestibule, lobby, staircase, and banking room with mezzanine), NR listing December 29, 1994*

*Female Union Band Society Graveyard: see Mount Zion Cemetery*

*Field, Mrs. Marshall, House: see Pink Palace*

*1617 Fifteenth Street NW (George Santmyers, 1924): see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*1901, 1903, 1905, and 1907 Fifteenth Street NW (Hunter & Bell, 1916): see U Street Historic District*

*2437 Fifteenth Street NW: see Old Hungarian Embassy*

### **Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District**

Generally including structures fronting on 15th Street NW between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Street

*DC designation July 31, 1981 (effective October 5, 1984); NR determination of eligibility October 18, 1984 (not listed due to owner objection), NR listing October 12, 2006; includes 20 buildings built 1835-1940*

*Fifth Precinct Station House (ca. 1905) at 5th and E Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*56 Signers Memorial (1981): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

*Fillmore School (1888-92) at 1801 35th Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Firemen's Insurance Company (1882) at 301 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District and HABS DC-235*

### **First African New Church (Church of the New Jerusalem)**

2105-07 10<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

This unusual neighborhood church was built in 1896 for the city's first African-American congregation of the Swedenborgian, or New Church. A Swedenborgian congregation was fully established in Washington by 1846, and in 1858 had built a church just north of the Capitol. After that structure burned in 1889, the church built both a national church on 16<sup>th</sup> Street and this separate African-American church near U Street, on the lot of an old frame chapel that had been moved to the site in 1879. Paul Johann Pelz, the associate architect of the national church, and one of the city's most prominent architects, also designed the African New Church. The brick building is far more modest than the imposing stone national church, but similar in some respects, including its picturesque massing, corner tower, and Romanesque Revival detail. The layout reflects specific New Church doctrine, with a lower sanctuary for baptism and instruction, and an upper sanctuary for worship. In 1905, the People's Seventh Day Adventist Church purchased the building. It was the city's first African-American congregation of that denomination as well, although by the 1930s it had become the People's Seventh Day Baptist Church (remaining until about 1960). Both churches reflect the growing segregation of the city at the turn of the century and the emergence of separate African-American institutions in the U Street area. *DC designation July 24, 2003, NR listing January 29, 2009; see also Sixteenth Street Circle HD (Church of the Holy City)*

*First Baptist Church (1955) at 1328 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

### **First Baptist Church of Deanwood**

1008 45th Street, NE

The First Baptist Church of Deanwood was constructed beginning in 1929. When it was completed in 1938, it was the only black church in the District to be unburdened by debt, a remarkable feat during the Depression. The original church building, designed in a modified Gothic style by African-American architect Roscoe I. Vaughn, is a dominant presence on what historically has been Deanwood's main street. Reverends George Brent and Andrew Allen were long-term pastors and pillars of the local community. Built 1929; Roscoe Vaughn, architect; *DC designation February 28, 2008, NR listing July 24, 2008*

*First Division Monument: see the Plan of the City of Washington (President's Park South).* The monument to the Army's First Division, commemorating those who died in the Great War, was donated by subscription from the members. It stands in President's Park on axis with the south entrance to the old State, War, and Navy Building. The gilded figure of winged Victory by sculptor Daniel Chester French is raised to a height of 80 feet atop a granite column that is one of the largest monoliths ever quarried in the United States. Dedicated in 1924, the monument was designed by Cass Gilbert. Inscribed on bronze tablets at the base of the monument are the names of the 5,599 dead. In 1957, the names of 4,365 World War II dead were added to those earlier inscribed. The new bronze tablets were designed by Cass Gilbert, Jr. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode,*

*Washington Sculpture)*

*Fitzhugh, Emma S., House (1904) at 2253 R Street NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

**Fletcher Chapel (Church of God and Saints of Christ)**

401 New York Avenue, NW

One of the oldest surviving houses of worship in the city, representative of the early city's simple wood frame architecture; rare surviving example of the romantic, picturesque design principles popularized by landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing in the ante-bellum period; site of the founding meeting (June 23, 1893) of the Anti-Saloon League, an important Temperance organization influential in achieving passage of the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; first building associated with the Church of God and Saints of Christ, an African-American denomination (founded in 1903 by William Saunders Crowdy) which now has congregations throughout the U.S. and in other nations; built between 1854 and 1857 as a mission church of McKendree Methodist Church (established 1845); one story with front-gable roof, stuccoed walls (originally vertical board-and-batten siding), arched windows; *DC designation September 26, 1996, NR listing August 14, 1997; within Mount Vernon Square HD*

*The Florence (B. Stanley Simmons, 1909) at 119 8<sup>th</sup> Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Florence Court (T.F. Schneider, 1905) at 2153/2205 California Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Flour Mill: see Bomford Mill*

*Foggy Bottom Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 23*

**Foggy Bottom Historic District**

Roughly bounded by 25th Street on the east, New Hampshire Avenue and H Street on the south, 26th Street on the west, and K Street on the north

*DC designation October 15, 1986 (effective October 13, 1987), NR listing October 14, 1987; contains approximately 135 buildings c. 1860-1915*

*Folger Building: see Hibbs Building*

*Folger Park (Reservation 16): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The park on North Carolina Avenue between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Streets, SE, was first improved in 1879-85. President Arthur requested that the park be named after Charles J. Folger, his late Secretary of the Treasury. The Works Progress Administration redesigned the park in 1936, and this design remains largely intact today. *HABS DC-672*

**Folger Shakespeare Library**

201 East Capitol Street, SE

Exceptional modern classical structure housing the world's largest collection of Shakespeareana; constructed on site of Grant's Row (14 lavish townhouses constructed in 1871); acquired in 1928 by Henry Clay Folger, millionaire Standard Oil executive and avid Shakespeare collector; Elizabethan interior includes full-scale replica of 17th-century English theater; built 1929-32 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect; Alexander B. Trowbridge, consulting architect); addition 1981; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; within Capitol Hill HD*

*Ford Motor Company (1929) at 3040-50 M Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

**Ford's Theatre**

511 10th Street, NW

Site of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865; originally Ford's New Theatre, built by Baltimore theater entrepreneur John T. Ford on the site of the First Baptist Church (built 1833, abandoned 1859, converted 1862 to Ford's Atheneum, burned 1862); construction begun in 1863 (James J. Gifford,

builder-architect); modeled after design of Baltimore's Holliday Street Theatre; unfinished building seized July 1865 by order of the Secretary of War; interior stripped out August 1865 and converted to three-story office building housing Army Medical Museum and Surgeon General (1866-87); section of interior collapsed in 1893 killing 22; facade and other alterations in 1894; used for storage until transferred to National Park Service in 1931; restored in 1967 to 1865 appearance; 3 stories, brick, gable roof with prominent ventilators, pedimented facade with brick pilasters, arcaded street level, cast iron and stone Italianate trim; *DC listing November 8, 1964, US ownership; HSR 1963, HABS DC-82; included within Ford's Theatre NHS and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

### **Ford's Theatre National Historic Site**

Site of the first presidential assassination, which removed Abraham Lincoln's national leadership at a crucial moment at the end of the Civil War; ensuing policy of military reconstruction and severe treatment for the former Confederacy augmented generations of bitterness between north and south; assassination by actor John Wilkes Booth accentuated the disreputable image the American stage suffered in the late 19th century in rural and small town areas; *NHS designation and NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented January 21, 1982); DC designation June 19, 1973; included within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

*See separate listings for: Ford's Theatre, Lincoln Museum and Library, Petersen House, Star Saloon, and Campbell Building*

*The Foreland (Claughton C. West, 1926) at 23 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District  
Forrest, Uriah, House: see Rosedale*

### **Forrest-Marbury House**

3350 M Street, NW

Large Federal town house built c. 1788-90 for Col. Uriah Forrest, mayor of Georgetown; home of William Marbury in the 1830s; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 2, 1973; HABS DC-68; within Georgetown HD*

*Fort Circle Park System: see Civil War Fort Sites*

### **Fort McNair Historic District (Washington Arsenal)**

4th and P Streets, SW

Established in 1791, Fort McNair is the third oldest U.S. Army installation in continuous use, and is nationally significant in the fields of architecture, military history, military education, and health and medicine. In addition to its original use for defense of the city, it has also served as a penitentiary, barracks, hospital, and college. By 1794, a one-gun battery and defenses were in place at Greenleaf Point, and in 1803, an arsenal building designed by George Hadfield was built on the site. Called the Washington Arsenal, it was the main storehouse for munitions in the city. The fort was destroyed by British troops in 1814, but rebuilt and enlarged by 1816. Between 1826 and 1831, the Federal Penitentiary for the District of Columbia (designed by Charles Bulfinch) was built on a site just north of the Arsenal. The arsenal was enlarged to 69 acres in 1857 for construction of a hospital, and during the Civil War it housed 1,000 beds for care of the wounded. Large quantities of ammunition were manufactured at the Arsenal during the war, and an 1861 explosion there caused the city's largest loss of life during the war. In 1862, the penitentiary was closed due to the expanded activities of the arsenal.

The penitentiary is historically significant as the site of the imprisonment and trial of the conspirators in President Lincoln's assassination. Mary Surratt and three others were hanged in the prison courtyard on July 7, 1865. The penitentiary cell block and courtyard walls were razed in 1867, but the administration building where the trial was held still remains. The arsenal was closed in 1881, and the post transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, as Washington Barracks. Major Walter Reed, a faculty member at the U.S. Army Medical School from 1893, conducted exhaustive research on malaria at the post hospital and nearby Potomac tidal flats; in 1898 he reported his findings identifying mosquitoes as carriers of the disease. That same year,

the post hospital was designated as the Army General Hospital; it was later renamed in Reed's honor and remained at Fort McNair until 1909, when it moved to its current location on Georgia Avenue.

Fort McNair was transformed after the Spanish-American War of 1898, as part of the modernization of American military forces and military education systems. With the birth of the Army War College in 1901, the post became the Army's center for the education and training of senior officers. The entire installation was redesigned by McKim, Mead, and White as a Beaux-Arts campus around the war college building on Greenleaf Point; this remains its primary character today. In 1924, the Army Industrial College was founded at McNair in to prepare officers for high level posts in Army supply organizations, and to study industrial mobilization. It evolved into the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. The Army War College was reorganized as the Army-Navy Staff College in 1943, becoming the National War College in 1946 and National Defense University in 1976. The post was renamed in 1948 to honor Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commander of Army ground forces during World War II, who was headquartered at the post and killed in Normandy in 1944. Fort McNair has been the headquarters of the Army's Military District of Washington since 1966.

*DC listing November 8, 1964, determined eligible for NR listing December 22, 1978; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; includes 51 contributing buildings dating from the period of significance 1791-1944; see also The Arsenal (Greenleaf Point). Major structures include:*

**Penitentiary Administration Building:** 1832; 1869 Italianate alterations by Adolph Cluss, architect

**Model Arsenal:** Built 1838, Greek Revival

**Guard House:** Built 1838, Eastlake style, now Golf Club House

**Stable Guard House:** Built about 1860, rebuilt 1904 in Georgian Revival style by McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Army General Hospital and Dispensary:** Built 1880

**Hospital Death House:** Built about 1890

**Boundary Wall:** About 1900, by tradition built from bricks from the demolished penitentiary

**Main Entrance Gates (The Six Gun Gate):** Fabricated about 1875-1900, moved to present location 1903

**General Officers' Quarters (Quarters 7-9):** Three identical buildings, including Commanding Officer's Quarters; built 1903, Colonial Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Officers' Mess (Officers' Club) and two Mess Halls:** Built 1903, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Band Building (Quarters 18):** Built 1903, Colonial Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Enlisted Men's Barracks and Chapel:** Built 1903, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**General Officers Quarters (Quarters 1-6 and 10-15):** Twelve identical buildings, built 1903-05, Colonial Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Parade and Drill Field:** 1903-07, McKim, Mead & White

**Quarter Master's Commissary Stores and Offices:** Built 1904, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**National War College:** Built 1907, Neoclassical, McKim, Mead & White, architects; *see separate listing*

**Engineer Stables and Quarter Master's Stable:** Built 1904, 1919

**NCO Quarters (Quarters 23-28):** Six identical buildings, built 1905-08, Colonial Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Post Office and Gymnasium:** Built about 1908, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Engineers School:** Built 1914, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Quarter Master Shop:** Built 1914, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Post Office:** Built 1939, Georgian Revival

**Eisenhower Hall, Industrial College of the Armed Forces:** Built 1960, Neo-Georgian Revival

*Forts Bayard, Bunker Hill, Carroll, Chaplin, Davis, DeRussy, Dupont, Greble, Lincoln, Mahan, Reno, Slocum, Stanton, Stevens, and Totten: see Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System*

*Founders Library: see Howard University*

*Foundry Methodist Church (1903) at 1500 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

**Fourteenth Street Historic District**

Roughly bounded by S Street on the north, 11th and 12th Streets on the east, N and O Streets on the south, and the Sixteenth Street Historic District on the west

Diverse mid-city neighborhood with origins in the post-Civil War development boom along one of the city's first streetcar lines; records the complete evolutionary cycle of a prime streetcar neighborhood from birth to extinction of this formative transportation mode; illustrates 19th and early-20th century development patterns and housing types; Victorian architectural styles predominate, including Second Empire, Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Romanesque; also includes the city's most impressive collection of early-20th century automobile showrooms. Contains approximately 765 primary contributing buildings c. 1859-mid-1930s. *DC designation May 26, 1994 (effective August 22, 1994), expanded January 18, 2007 (effective March 11, 2007); NR listing November 9, 1994, expanded May 15, 2007; incorporates former listing of the Corcoran Street Special Street façade (DC listing July 24, 1968), Rhode Island Avenue Residential Buildings (1425-1463 Rhode Island, DC designation January 26, 1995, and 1440 Rhode Island Avenue (DC designation April 27, 2006)*

*Fourteenth Street Savings Bank (1905) at 2001 14th Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

**Henry Foxall House**

2908 N Street, NW

Federal house owned as an investment by Henry Foxall, foundry owner and mayor of Georgetown; built c. 1820, originally plastered; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Foxall-McKenney House**

3123 Dumbarton Avenue, NW

Large Federal house built by Henry Foxall for his daughter Mary Ann on her marriage to Samuel McKenney; free-standing, 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with dormers, Flemish bond, pedimented portico; center hall plan with fine interiors; built 1819; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-66; within Georgetown HD*

**Foxhall Village Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Foxhall Road, Reservoir Road, Glover-Archbold Park, and P Street, NW, including some properties south of P Street

Built mostly between 1925 and 1933, Foxhall Village is a planned residential community characterized by its high-quality Tudor Revival architecture. The community is one of the most cohesive collections of residential properties in the city, evoking the image and feeling of an old English village. Most properties are row houses, with generous setbacks enhanced by lush gardens and planted terraces, following a picturesque layout along winding lanes, with circles and crescents that were inspired by historic precedents. There diminutive commercial center on Foxhall Road with its small octagonal tower is particularly charming and notable. The district includes about 388 contributing buildings from 1911 to 1935. *DC designation July 26, 2007 (effective September 10, 2007), NR listing November 29, 2007*

**Franciscan Monastery and Memorial Church of the Holy Land**

1400 Quincy Street, NE

Church built 1899 (Aristides Leonori, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Benjamin Franklin School (and Interiors)**

925 13th Street, NW

Built from 1865-69, Benjamin Franklin School was the flagship of a group of seven modern urban public school buildings constructed between 1862 and 1875 to house, for the first time, a comprehensive system of free universal public education in the Capital. The innovative *Rundbogenstil* ("round-arched style") design by Washington's preeminent German-American architect Adolf Cluss won international awards for modern public school design at the 1873 Vienna, 1876 Philadelphia, and 1878 Paris World Expositions. The building was the site of Alexander Graham Bell's "photophone" experiments in 1876, and housed the city's first designated high

school in 1880. It served as an elementary school until 1925, and housed the administrative headquarters of the school system from 1928 to 1968. The polychrome exterior, fully restored in 1990-92, is composed as a massive central block with side wings and facades of red brick and limestone, with turreted octagonal ventilation towers, patterned mansard roof, and cast iron trim including a bust of Franklin. Impressive volumetric spaces constitute the most important features of the interior. Notable are the broad twin staircase (reflecting the practice of segregating the sexes), the Great Hall with remains of the original frescoes in an architectural *trompe l'oeil* design, and the remarkable timber-frame roof truss system. Other features reflect both the original design and later adaptations in response to changing educational and administrative uses, evolving aesthetics, and technological advances. *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing April 11, 1973; NHL designation June 19, 1996; DC designation amended to include interiors September 26, 2002; DC ownership; HABS DC-289*

*Franklin Square (Reservation 9): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* Originally a city block, Franklin Square was the site of several natural springs, and the government purchased the property and by 1832 installed pipes to carry water to the White House and Executive Offices. The square was first graded in 1853, and further improved in 1864-66, when walks and beds were laid out, sodded, and planted. As early as 1868, a watchman's lodge was constructed, and in 1914, the statue honoring Irish-American naval hero John Barry was installed. In 1933, the Works Progress Administration installed a new park design. *HABS DC-673; see also Barry Statue*

### **Benjamin Franklin Statue**

12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Memorial to Franklin as printer, philanthropist, patriot, and philosopher; donated by Washington Post founder Stilson Hutchins in the name of America's newspaper publishers; marble standing figure on granite base; dedicated 1889 (Jacques Jouvenal, sculptor; J.F. Manning, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

### **George S. Fraser House**

1701 20th Street, NW

Built 1890 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing August 19, 1975; HABS DC-318; within Dupont Circle HD*

*Freedom Plaza (Reservations 32 and 33; Western Plaza): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The square now known as Freedom Plaza was first improved in 1853 as separate triangular reservations on either side of Pennsylvania Avenue. Walks were laid and a horse fountain installed in 1887. Reservation 32, on the south side of the Avenue, was transferred to the city in 1904 with the construction of the District Building, and the statue of Alexander Shepherd was installed there in 1909. The Pulaski statue was installed in 1910 on Reservation 33, on the north side of the Avenue, and the reservation was improved for the occasion. Shepherd moved to 32 in 1931; Reservation 32 was altered for roadway modification in 1958, and Reservation 33 was relandscaped in 1960. The two reservations were merged for the construction of Freedom Plaza in 1980, and the Shepherd statue was reinstalled in front of the John A. Wilson Building after 2000. *HABS DC-696*

### **Freer Gallery of Art**

12th Street & Jefferson Drive, SW

Built 1923 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; within National Mall HD; US ownership*

### **Frelinghuysen University (Edward P. Goodwin House)**

1800 Vermont Avenue, NW

Picturesque post-Civil War rowhouse which served from 1921-27 as the first permanent home of Frelinghuysen University (founded in 1917 to provide academic, vocational and religious education for black working-class adults); associated with the life and achievements of noted educator Dr. Anna J. Cooper (1859-1964), who served as president from 1930-41; significant to the history of African-American education in Washington;



representative of institutions promoting racial solidarity and self-sufficiency during a period of intense segregation; illustrative of neighborhood social change, as the city's foremost African-American neighborhood assimilated speculative housing built for middle-class whites; built in 1879 (Diller B. Groff, builder; first occupied by insurance agent Edward P. Goodwin and family); 2 stories, red brick, triangular plan with octagonal corner tower, bays, corbelling, patterned slate roofs, and elaborate iron finials; *DC designation June 22, 1995; NR listing November 6, 1995; within Greater U Street HD*

*French Embassy: see Old French Embassy*

*B.B. French School (1903-04; HABS DC-74) at 545 7<sup>th</sup> Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Friends Meeting House (Friends Meeting of Washington)**

2111 Florida Avenue, NW

Built 1930 (Walter F. Price, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 6, 1990; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

### **Friendship Baptist Church**

734 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW

This handsome late-19<sup>th</sup> century church is one of few buildings that survived the Southwest Washington urban renewal program of the 1950s and 1960s. The church symbolizes the resistance to one of the most important—yet also most socially destructive—urban renewal projects in the nation. The congregation and its pastor, Rev. Benjamin H. Whiting, saved the church from the demolition, effectively arguing that the church was one of the bedrock institutions of the neighborhood, along with Randall School and Southwest Health Center—the latter serving the “mind” and the “body” of the neighborhood, while Friendship served the spirit. Built in 1886-87 by one of the city’s earliest African-American congregations, the structure is a good representative example of eclectic Victorian design, displaying Romanesque, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne motifs in its turreted façade. James E. Boyce was the builder; the architect is unknown. Additions include a 1930 choir loft and 1952 parish hall. *DC designation May 27, 2004, NR listing November 19, 2004*

*Friendship House: see The Maples*

### **Thomas Fuller House**

2317 Ashmead Place, NW

Built 1893 (Thomas J.D. Fuller, architect); *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing February 21, 1985; within Kalorama Triangle HD*

## G

### ***G Street, NW, 1900 Block [demolished]***

1908, 1910, 1912 & 1916 G Street, NW

Houses, built c. 1875-1925; *DC designation August 11, 1977; demolished 1977*

*Gaff, Thomas T., House (1904-06) at 1520 20th Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

### **Nathaniel Parker Gage School**

2035 2nd Street, NW

The Gage School was designed by Lemuel W. Norris and constructed in 1904-1905. The 1908 addition, designed by Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford, is complementary in its design to the original high-style Colonial Revival building. The school was attended by students in the neighborhoods of LeDroit Park, Bloomingdale, and Eckington and served as an important community meeting and recreation venue. Built 1904; Lemuel Norris, architect; *DC designation October 26, 2004, NR listing November 19, 2008; DC ownership*

### **Joseph Gales School**

65 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

This twelve-room schoolhouse is one of few buildings to survive from Swampoodle, the old largely Irish and Italian working-class neighborhood around the Government Printing Office. Erected in 1881, it is the product of an effort to develop an improved prototype for local schools—at the direction of Congress, the design was by the Architect of the Capitol, Edward Clark. Gales School still commands a prominent site near Union Station. The austere Romanesque Revival building is faced in pressed brick, with molded belt coursing and a massive sandstone entranceway. The school was named in honor of Joseph Gales, Jr., the eighth mayor of Washington City. *DC designation May 23, 2002; DC ownership*

### **Gallaudet College Historic District**

Florida Avenue between 6th and 9th Streets, NE

World's only liberal arts college for the hearing impaired, founded in 1857 as Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; well-preserved romantic landscape campus designed in 1866 by Olmsted, Vaux & Co. (on site of estate named Kendall Green); includes excellent examples of High Victorian Gothic collegiate architecture; monument to founder Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, pioneer educator of the deaf (Daniel Chester French, sculptor); includes approximately 10 buildings c. 1866-1885; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing September 10, 1974, NHL designation September 16, 1985; HABS DC-300; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Gallaudet University, Chapel Hall**

7th Street and Florida Avenue, NE

Built 1874-77; Frederick Clarke Withers, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation December 21, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-301; within Gallaudet College HD*

### **Gallaudet University, President's House**

7th Street & Florida Avenue, NE

Built 1867 (Vaux & Withers, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing February 15, 1974; HABS DC-303; within Gallaudet College HD*

### **Gallinger Hospital [demolished]**

Massachusetts Avenue, SE on Reservation 13

*NR listing February 27, 1989; demolished circa 1990*

*Gannt-Williams House: see Walker House*

### **Garden Club Entrance Markers**

Westmoreland Circle, Wisconsin and Western Avenues, Chevy Chase Circle, and Georgia Avenue at Kalmia Street, NW

The Garden Club of America ceremonial entrance markers were erected in 1932-33 as part of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration, a nationwide series of events authorized by Congress to honor “the first true American.” Each indicates an important entrance to the city from Maryland. The installation was among the bicentennial events in Washington, which also included the formal openings of Arlington Bridge and the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Contemporaneous but unrealized were further plans to create a north portal at Sixteenth Street and more imposing entrance pylons at other locations. Each Aquia Creek sandstone marker bears the Maryland seal and a District cartouche with a bas-relief of George Washington standing with *Lady Justice*, a laurel wreath, rising sun, and depiction of the Capitol dome. The monuments were designed by architect Edward Donn and exemplify both the artistic expression of the time and the patriotic nature of the era's civic embellishment projects. *DC designation May 24, 2007; NR listing April 29, 2008 (Chevy Chase, Westmoreland, and Georgia) and May 12, 2008 (Wisconsin & Western); US and DC ownership; Garden Club of America Entrance Markers in Washington, D.C., 1932-35, Multiple Property Documentation adopted DC May 24, 2007 and NR April 29, 2008*

*Garfield Park (Original Appropriation No. 17; Town House Square; Reservation 17): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* L'Enfant proposed a "grand cascade" in the large, irregularly shaped area where Virginia, New Jersey, and South Carolina Avenues converged at the city canal, probably because the site contained several natural springs. It was acquired as one of the original Federal appropriations, apparently for use as the seat of city government. The square was first improved from about 1883-87, but maintenance of the area proved difficult given its proximity to industrial uses. In 1892, it suffered further damage when the Grand Army of the Republic camped there during its annual reunion. Beginning in 1903, the 24-acre park was pared to about 9 acres by land transfers to the Pennsylvania Railroad, for construction of the Capitol Power Plant in 1905, and for construction of the Southeast/Southwest Freeway in 1969. Much of the present landscape plan, including a small lodge house, dates from 1916. *HABS DC-674*

**Garfinckel's (Julius Garfinckel & Co.)**

1401 F Street, NW

Built 1929-30 (Starrett & Van Vleck, architects); *DC designation February 17, 1988, NR listing April 4, 1995*

*Garfinckel's, Spring Valley Branch: see Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops*

*Garnet-Patterson Junior High School (1927-29) at 2055 10<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

*Gearing Bungalow: see Greystone Enclave*

**General Accounting Office [National Register only]**

441 G Street, NW

First fully modern block-type office building constructed for the Federal government, dependent on artificial lighting and complete air-conditioning; major departure from earlier "fishbone" plans; first headquarters of GAO (established 1921), and the city's largest office building upon completion; prominent siting on Judiciary Square illustrates the influence of the Commission of Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission in placement and design of Federal buildings; massive horizontal block with lingering influence of abstract classicism; facades of shot-sawn limestone with polished red granite trim, aluminum windows, simple rectangular geometry, minimal detail; built 1949-51 (Gilbert S. Underwood, Supervising Architect, Public Buildings Administration); entrance relief sculpture by Joseph Kiselewski, elevator relief panels by Heinz Warneke; *NR listing September 25, 1995; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**General Federation of Women's Clubs Headquarters [National Register only]**

1734 N Street, NW

This rowhouse was the first permanent headquarters for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Founded in 1890, the Federation moved to this building in 1922, when it became involved in conservation projects and community programs. *NHL designation and NR listing, December 4, 1991*

**General Post Office (General Land Office)**

E, F, 7th, and 8th Streets, NW

This beautifully scaled and finely detailed building, with exceptionally fine interiors, is a tour de force of restrained neo-classical design and an outstanding example of American civil architecture. Built in two stages from 1839 to 1866, the building is the work of Robert Mills and Thomas U. Walter, two of the most noted 19<sup>th</sup>-century American architects. The design of the building, based on a traditional Renaissance palazzo, is the first use of the Italianate style for an important public building in America; it also was the first use of marble for one of Washington's public buildings. Both Mills and his contemporaries considered the building his masterwork.

The southern section of the General Post Office stands on the site of the Samuel Blodgett's Great Hotel, the first large building in downtown, built in 1795 and purchased by the government in 1810 to house the Post Office Department, City Post Office, and Patent Office. In 1814, Blodgett's Hotel was the only government building in Washington left unburned by the British, and it became the Hall of Congress for a short period thereafter. Blodgett's burned to the ground in 1836. By 1839, construction was started on the south section of the present building, designed by Robert Mills for use as the Post Office Department and City Post Office. These offices moved into the building about 1844, but quickly outgrew their space limitations, and in 1855, construction was begun on the north extension designed by Thomas U. Walter. Apparently, consulting engineer Montgomery

Meigs suspended construction of the north wing in 1861, and the building was not completed until 1866. During the War, the basement was used as a Union supply depot.

The Post Office Department and City Post Office occupied the building during this entire period, and it was from here that Postmaster General Montgomery Blair initiated home delivery in 1863. Other notable Postmasters General who greatly modernized the postal system were Joseph Holt, Horatio King, and John Wanamaker.

In 1897, upon completion of the new Post Office building on Pennsylvania Avenue (*see Old Post Office*), Congress transferred the building to the Secretary of the Interior. After this transfer, it housed the General Land Office and the Bureau of Education. One of the government's first central power, heating and lighting plants, located in the basement, served the Pension Office, the Patent Office, Court House, Court of Appeals, and Bureau of Mines. Interior Department occupancy continued until 1917, when its new offices were completed at 18<sup>th</sup> and F Streets (*see Interior Department Offices*). After U.S. entry into World War I, the Army operated the National Selective Service Board from the building, and in 1919, General John J. Pershing occupied the building while preparing his final reports as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. After Pershing's departure in 1921, the Tariff Commission first occupied part of the building, and from 1940 until about 1990 it occupied most of the structure.

Although built in sections, the exterior is a harmonious composition, articulated by Corinthian pilasters and columns, with only minor differences in detail. The Mills wing is of New York marble, and the Walter section of Maryland marble. The keystone above the 8<sup>th</sup> Street carriageway entrance displays a carved female head representing *Fidelity*, and bas-reliefs in the spandrels of winged figures bearing a thunderbird and locomotive, symbolizing *Electricity* and *Steam*, respectively. These were sculpted by Guido Butti in 1856. Outstanding interior features in the Mills wing are the groined and barrel-vaulted corridors with plaster friezes on the main floor, two graceful curved cantilevered granite stairways in domed alcoves, and the vaulted third floor main hall with a domed central skylight. In the Walter section, the structural system of cast iron beams supporting segmental brick vaults is characteristic, and the wrought iron roof trusses are among the earliest documented examples of rolled I-beam construction. The granite pavilion that housed Walter's mail receiving room remains in the central courtyard, but his original two-story dead letter office, the major architectural space of the north wing, is only partially preserved.

*DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; HABS DC-219; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; See Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C. and Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*The General Scott (Robert Scholz, 1940) at 1 Scott Circle NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*General Services Building [NR]: see Interior Department Offices*

***George Washington Memorial Parkway (Clara Barton Parkway) [National Register only]***

Extends from Memorial Bridge south to Mount Vernon, and north on both sides of the Potomac River to the Capital Beltway (Clara Barton Parkway north from Chain Bridge on Maryland side); small portions are with D.C.

One of the last parkways completed among the many in the eastern United States, George Washington Memorial Parkway preserves a sizable amount of the natural terrain once familiar to George Washington, providing unparalleled views of the city he founded and the river he traveled. It is associated with a long and continuous planning effort for the Washington region, begun with the L'Enfant Plan, extended with the Permanent System of Highways Plan of 1898, and reinvigorated with the McMillan Plan of 1902. Well-known landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Charles W. Eliot II, and Gilmore D. Clarke invested much time and energy in the planning and execution of the parkway. It was authorized by the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930, and constructed in stages from 1930 to 1966. The parkway also commemorates George Washington's association with the Potomac River, including his enterprising efforts to tap the hinterlands through canals along the river, his estate at Mount Vernon, and his selection of the site for the nation's new capital. The

commemoration of Red Cross founder Clara Barton, for whom the Maryland segment of the parkway was named by an Act of Congress in 1989, is notable as well. Her home at Glen Echo overlooks the parkway. *NR listing June 2, 1995; US ownership*

*George Washington University, old Alumni House: see Wetzel House*

### **George Washington University, Corcoran Hall**

725 21st Street, NW

One of two buildings constructed after a 1922 plan by architect Albert Harris for a Georgian Revival quadrangle to house George Washington University; built 1924 (Albert L. Harris and Arthur B. Heaton, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

*George Washington University, Lisner Auditorium: see Lisner Auditorium*

*George Washington University, President's House: see Ray House*

### **George Washington University, President's Office**

2003 G Street, NW

Built 1892 (George S. Cooper and Victor Mendeleff, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987; NR listing September 13, 1991*

### **George Washington University, Stockton Hall**

720 20th Street, NW

One of two buildings constructed after a 1922 plan by architect Albert Harris for a Georgian Revival quadrangle to house George Washington University; built 1925-26 (Albert L. Harris and Arthur B. Heaton, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing September 13, 1991*

### **George Washington University, Hattie M. Strong Hall**

620 21st Street, NW

The last building constructed by George Washington University in the Georgian Revival style of a 1922 campus plan by architect Albert Harris; a distinctive example of collegiate residential architecture, blending modernist geometrical massing with traditional style; the first women's dormitory on campus, built with funds donated by Hattie M. Strong, a philanthropist and university benefactor; seven stories, brick with limestone entrance portal and trim; the skyline of brick pergolas flanking a central pavilion is one of the most prominent campus features; built 1934 (Waldron Faulkner and Alexander B. Trowbridge, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

*George Washington University, Woodhull House: see Woodhull House*

*Georgetown Baptist Church (1899) at 3101 N Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Georgetown Branch Library (1935) at 1699 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

### **Georgetown Commercial Buildings, M Street and Wisconsin Avenue**

2803, 2919, 3056, 3068, 3072, 3112, 3116, 3209, 3211, & 3232 M Street, NW; 1216, 1219, 1221, 1249, 1304, 1515, 1517, 1522, 1524, 1527, & 1529 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Built c. 1780-1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (1220 Wisconsin Avenue demolished 1972, HABS DC-102); HABS DC-111 (Sims House, 2803 M Street), DC-64 (2919 M Street), DC-115 (Thomas Robertson House, 3116-18 M Street), DC-118 (Thomas Cramphin Building, 3209-11 M Street), DC-120 (3232 M Street), DC-80 (Beall's Express Building, 1522 Wisconsin Avenue), DC-108 (1527-29 Wisconsin Avenue); within Georgetown HD*

### **Georgetown Custom House and Post Office**

1221 31st Street, NW

Built 1857-58 (Ammi Burnham Young, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 10, 1971; HABS DC-138; within Georgetown HD; US ownership*

### **Georgetown Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Reservoir Road and Dumbarton Oaks Park on the north, Rock Creek Park on the east, the Potomac River on the south, and Glover-Archbold Parkway on the west

Georgetown was founded by an Act of the Maryland Assembly in 1751, and incorporated with an elected government in 1789. It became part of the District of Columbia upon its establishment in 1791, remaining a separate jurisdictional entity within the District until Congress revoked its independent charter in 1871. Congress abolished Georgetown as a legal entity in 1895.

Remarkably intact example of a complete historic town; encompasses the area laid out as a port town in 1751 prior to the establishment of the District of Columbia, and later absorbed into the city of Washington; rich variety of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings dating from all periods; includes many of city's oldest buildings; narrow grid streets establish intimate scale in contrast to L'Enfant city; wide range of houses from simple frame dwellings to spaciouly landscaped mansions recording all social levels of the community; architectural styles are also varied, including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque, and Classical Revival examples, as well as numerous vernacular structures; approximately 4000 primary buildings circa 1751-1950; *established by Old Georgetown Act September 22, 1950; DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing May 28, 1967; period of significance expanded February 27, 2003, NR listing July 3, 2003*

*Georgetown Incinerator (1931) at 31st & K Streets NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Georgetown Lutheran Church (1914) at 1556 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

### **Georgetown Market**

3276 M Street, NW

Public market constructed on site used for market since c. 1795; built in 1865 on fieldstone foundations of earlier market c. 1796; original 40-foot 1865 section expanded later; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR designation September 21, 1966 by amendment of the OG Act; NR listing May 6, 1971; HABS DC-123; within Georgetown HD; DC ownership*

*Georgetown Post Office: see Georgetown Custom House and Post Office*

*Georgetown Presbyterian Church (1955) at 3115 P Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Georgetown Recreation Center (1908/16/49) at 34th and Volta Place NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Georgetown Reservoir: see Castle Gatehouse*

*Georgetown Town Hall and Mayor's Office: see Old Engine Company No. 5*

*Georgetown University (established 1789): see Georgetown Historic District*

### **Georgetown University Astronomical Observatory**

Georgetown University

Built 1841-44 (James Curley, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 2, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

### **Georgetown University, Healy Hall**

37th & O Streets, NW

Exuberant High Victorian edifice with picturesque tower prominent on the city skyline; symbolic center of Georgetown University, oldest Catholic institution in the U.S.; named for Rev. Patrick F. Healy, first African-American Jesuit and president of a major university; Northern European Romanesque facades of Potomac gneiss with 334-foot clock tower; begun 1877, exteriors finished 1879, interiors 1901; Smithmeyer & Pelz, architects; interiors include arched hallways, extensive wood paneling and carving; Riggs Library (1889), notable for cast iron book stacks; Hirst Reading Room (1901), Gaston Hall (coffered ceiling with elaborate painted decoration attributed to Bro. Francis L. Schroem); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971, NHL designation December 23, 1987; HABS DC-248; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Georgetown HD*

*Georgetown University Hospital (1897/1903) at 3500 N Streets NW: see Georgetown Historic District*  
*Georgetown University Hospital (1905/46) at 3800 Reservoir Road NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

### **Georgetown University, Old North**

37th & O Streets, NW, on Georgetown University campus

Built 1795-97; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-170; within Georgetown HD*

### **Georgetown Visitation Convent and Preparatory School**

1500 35th Street, NW

The first Catholic girls' school in the United States, and among the first in America (established as the Georgetown Academy for Young Ladies), established by religious women in 1799; received first American charter of the Order of the Visitation in 1816; mother house for 13 convents; also housed Saint Joseph's Benevolent School c.1800-1918; associated with John Carroll and Leonard Neale, first U.S. Bishops; 14 contributing buildings built from 1819 to 1932; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (Chapel), March 7, 1968 (Monastery and Academy Building), NR listing March 29, 1991; HABS DC-211; within Georgetown HD*

**Benevolent School:** Built 1819, enlarged as infirmary 1860

**Chapel of the Sacred Heart:** Built 1821 (Joseph Picot de Clorivière, architect); Classical Revival stucco facade with Ionic pilasters and bell tower; altered 1857

**Meat House:** Built 1836

**West Academy Building:** Built 1838 (Richard Pettit, architect)

**Saint Joseph's Benevolent School (Lalor House):** Built before 1843

**Monastery South Wing:** Built 1857 (Richard Pettit, architect)

**Main Academy Building:** Built 1872 (Norris G. Starkweather, architect)

**Wash House (1891), Fennessy Hall (1923), Gymnasium (1934), and Cabin**

*German-American Building Association (ca. 1895-1900) at 300 Constitution Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Germuiller Row**

748 3rd Street, NW; 300-02 H Street, NW

Ensemble of Victorian era red brick rowhouses by one of the city's most prolific architects, sited on a prominent corner of Massachusetts Avenue; exemplifies late-19th century coordination of residential and commercial architecture; significant remnant of early neighborhood around Judiciary Square; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing December 1, 1994*

**300 H Street:** Commercial building with mortar and pestle on cornice, built 1890, Julius Germuiller, architect

**748 3rd Street:** Last of four identical rowhouses, built 1891, Julius Germuiller, architect

**302 H Street:** Rowhouse, built 1888, possibly by Germuiller

### **James Cardinal Gibbons Memorial**

16th Street and Park Road NW

Erected 1932; Leo Lentelli, sculptor; George Kayl, architect. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; US ownership; within Shaw HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

*Giddings School (1887) at 3rd and G Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **The Gladstone and The Hawarden**

1419 and 1423 R Street, NW

Among the earliest extant middle-class apartment buildings in the city, and the first documented twin apartment buildings; well-preserved interiors; Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival facades illustrating final phase of Victorian eclecticism; named for British prime minister and his Welsh country estate; work of noted local

architect influential in promoting apartment living for the middle class; built 1900-01, George S. Cooper, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994; within Fourteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

### **Glen Hurst**

4933 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

One of only five substantial homes built in the decade after the Palisades subdivision was platted, Glen Hurst is typical of the early development in subdivisions that were not an initial success. Founded in 1890 by financier and Washington Post founder Stilson Hutchins, the Palisades of the Potomac Land Improvement Company planned to develop land on both sides of the river between Georgetown and Great Falls. The company's expectations apparently rested on taking advantage of low land prices, lovely topography, and the likelihood of a new streetcar line to Glen Echo, approved by Congress two years later and completed in 1895. But the residential building boom in the Palisades did not occur until after the turn of the century, peaking in the 1910s and 1920s when more modest homes designed by builders or even ordered by mail were the norm. The handful of large architect-designed 1890s homes illustrate the subdivision's character before arrival of the streetcar, when it was home to a few upper-middle-class residents who could afford personal conveyances. Glen Hurst was the home of real estate broker John C. Hurst, one of the original Palisades promoters. The architect, Richard Ough, was also intimately involved in the development project, designing not only Glen Hurst, but his own home there and the remaining three original houses. Glen Hurst is a substantial stone and frame Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1892 or shortly thereafter. It is a relatively high-style example for this area because of its size, the materials employed, and the richness of detail. *DC designation January 27, 2005, NR listing June 1, 2005*

*The Glendower (John W. Points, 1903) at 21 6<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Glenwood Cemetery Chapel**

2219 Lincoln Road, NE

Significant example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture, exemplifying the widespread influence of the design principles of Henry Hobson Richardson; characterized by elemental massing, massive unbroken wall surfaces, and idiomatic proportion; notable work of Glenn Brown, one of the most influential Washington architects of his generation, and a national leader of the American Institute of Architects; epitomizes the design principles Brown espoused early in his career, before initiating a seminal campaign to improve the planning and architecture of the federal city along classical lines; focal feature of Glenwood Cemetery, a product of the "rural cemetery" movement (chartered 1854, after an 1852 ordinance banning cemeteries within the city limits); sited within a central circle on the picturesque undulating grounds laid out by civil engineer George F. de la Roche; one story, Flemish bond brick, with massive steep-pitched slate roof, dormers, Syrian-arched entrance, and rose window; built 1892; *DC designation August 17, 1988, NR listing January 9, 1989*

*Glover, Charles C., House: see American Peace Society*

### **Glover-Archbold Park**

Along Foundry Branch from Potomac River to Van Ness Street NW

Established 1923; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 16, 2007; US ownership*

### **Godey House**

1401 31st Street, NW

Built c. 1850; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

### **Godey Lime Kilns (Washington Lime Kilns)**

Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway at 27th & L Streets, NW

Remains of manufacturing business established by William H. Godey; built in 1864, in operation until 1908; originally included 4 wood-fired ovens for making lime and plaster, using limestone shipped via the C&O Canal from quarries near Harper's Ferry; *DC designation May 22, 1973, NR listing November 2, 1973; HABS DC-102; within Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway; US ownership*



**Samuel Gompers House**

2122 1st Street, NW

The residence from 1902 to 1917 of Samuel Gompers, the pioneering labor leader and long-time president of the American Federation of Labor, during a period of great achievement; born in a London tenement in 1850, Gompers apprenticed in his father's cigar-making trade, emigrated to America in 1863, and at age 14, while working in New York's East Side, joined the Cigarmakers' Union; as a union organizer, he was instrumental in making the Cigarmakers a national labor model, with a hierarchical leadership exercising centralized control of benefit funds drawn from increased membership dues; in 1877, Gompers was a founder of the union federation which became the AFL in 1886; as its president until 1924, Gompers struggled for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, and succeeded in making the AFL the strongest spokesman for organized labor in America; his residence, a modest 3-story bay-fronted brick rowhouse typical of the Edwardian era, was also an informal meeting place for labor leaders; built 1902; *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 23, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979*

**Samuel Gompers Memorial**

Massachusetts Avenue, 10th and L Streets, NW

The memorial to labor leader Samuel A. Gompers (1850-1924), founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor, was dedicated in 1933, with President and Mrs. Roosevelt in attendance. The bronze seated portrait of Gompers is placed on a pedestal in front of a large granite plinth supporting six allegorical male and female figures representing aspects of the American labor movement: *Justice, Unity and Cooperation of the Labor Movement, the Protection of the Home, and the Overthrow of Industrial Exploitation by Education*. It was sculpted by Robert I. Aitken and donated by the American Federation of Labor. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; US ownership; within Shaw HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

*Samuel Gompers Memorial Park (Reservation 69): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The two major trapezoidal reservations on Massachusetts Avenue between 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Streets, NW, were first improved in 1875, and landscaped by the 1880s. Quarter-round concrete coping replaced the perimeter post-and-chain enclosures in 1904. The statue of Samuel A. Gompers was erected in 1933, and Reservation 69 was officially designated Samuel Gompers Memorial Park in 1955. *HABS DC-675*

*Goodwin, Edward P., House: see Frelinghuysen University*

*Gordon Junior High School (1927-28) at 1819 35<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*The Gornto (Nicholas Haller, 1905) at 1223 12<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Shaw Historic District*

**Government Printing Office**

North Capitol Street between G and H Streets, NW

Massive headquarters of U.S. government printer, located on this site since its organization in 1861; imposing composition of exceptional architectural strength on northern approach to U.S. Capitol; influential in development of surrounding residential area; original building Italian Renaissance Revival style; red brick with brownstone and ornamental terra cotta trim; repetitive, rhythmic arcaded facades; cast iron door & window frames; built 1899-1904, James G. Hill, architect; extension and one-story garage/storage building built c.1926, Louis A. Simon, architect; annex built 1938-40, Louis A. Simon; *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Grace Baptist Church (1891/1920s) at 901 South Carolina Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Grace Church (Grace Protestant Episcopal Church)**

1041 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Small Gothic Revival church housing the parish founded by Saint John's Church in 1855 as a missionary church for canal boatmen and workers; purchase of site and construction funded by D.C. governor Henry Cooke; similar to Oak Hill Chapel, constructed of Potomac blue gneiss with gable roof topped by bell-cotes;

simple interior with exposed truss ceiling, carved woodwork; built 1866-67; rectory built 1895, parish hall built 1898; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; DC-101; within Georgetown HD*

**Grace Reformed Church, Sunday School, and Parish House**

1405 15th Street, NW

National memorial of the Reformed Church in the United States; Washington congregation established 1868, located on this site since 1880; associated with Theodore Roosevelt, who laid cornerstone and attended regularly during presidency; Gothic Revival church and Sunday School buildings in Cleveland greystone by the architect of the Library of Congress; iconographic sculpture by James F. Earley; Parish House built 1892, W.H.H. Knight, architect; Church built 1902-03, Paul J. Pelz and A.A. Ritcher, architects; Sunday School (Akron style plan) built 1911-12, Paul J. Pelz, architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing April 18, 1991*

*Grace, Charles Manuel "Sweet Daddy", Residence at 11 Logan Circle NW: see Logan Circle Historic District*  
*The Granada (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1908) at 1433 T Street NW: see U Street Historic District*  
*F.W. Grand (1900) at 400 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

**Grand Army of the Republic Memorial (Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson Memorial)**

7th and C Streets, NW

Erected 1909 (John Massey Rhine, sculptor; Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Downtown HD, and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

**Ulysses S. Grant Memorial**

Union Square, below the west grounds of the Capitol

Erected 1922 (Henry Merwin Shrady, sculptor; Edward Pearce Casey, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and National Mall HD*

**Grant Road Historic District**

Roughly the section of Grant Road from Wisconsin Avenue to Brandywine Street, NW (includes 4426, 4430, 4434, 4537, 4543, 4547, 4555, 4561, and 4565 Grant Road; 3831 and 3837 Albemarle Street, 3812 Brandywine Street, and 4425 Wisconsin Avenue, NW)

The Grant Road Historic District encompasses a distinctive remnant of the settlement that once stretched out along the country roads crisscrossing Washington County. During the Civil War, the road helped link the ring of earthen forts defending the Capital, and afterwards it was integrated into the substantial community at Tenleytown. The road retains the narrow meandering character and shifting grade of a rural byway, and it is still fronted by modest late-19<sup>th</sup> century frame houses, including the former Post Office and General Store on Wisconsin Avenue. Extant residences include well-preserved examples of "I"-houses, Italianate boxes, and various side- and front-gabled folk house forms. Buildings date from 1860 to 1931. *Designated February 28, 2002 (effective April 21, 2002), NR listing March 3, 2004*

**Ulysses S. Grant School (School Without Walls High School)**

2130 G Street, NW

The Grant School is a three-story, twelve-room public school built in 1882 to the design of noted Washington architect John B. Brady. It is one of the earliest surviving school buildings that represents the second phase of public school construction in the District (after the Adolph Cluss-designed model schools of the 1860s and 1870s) and features an exceptionally intact interior. The school is a visual and functional landmark of the 19th century, working class Foggy Bottom neighborhood. *DC designation May 25, 2006, NR listing May 22, 2007; DC ownership*

**Gray-Payne House [demolished]**

1601 I Street, NW

Built 1887; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968; HABS DC-79; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*Greater Mount Zion Church (1869) at 609 Maryland Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*  
*Greater New Hope Baptist Church: see Washington Hebrew Congregation*

### **Greater U Street Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Florida Avenue, 12th, S, and 16th Streets, NW

The residential and commercial center of Washington's African-American community between 1900 and 1950, this "city within a city" shows how African-Americans responded to intense racial segregation and discrimination by creating their own neighborhood with hundreds of businesses, schools, churches, institutions, and entertainment facilities. The area served as the home to many prominent intellectuals, educators, and entertainers, as well as civic, civil rights, and religious leaders; it also contains a number of institutional buildings constructed by African-American architects and builders who have made significant contributions to the architectural heritage of the District of Columbia. The buildings in the district record the full development of a Victorian-era streetcar neighborhood from the opening of the first streetcar line in 1862, through its mature development during the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The district serves as an excellent illustration of the forces affecting the city's development in this period, including the introduction of building codes, mass production of building elements, and the rise of a local industry of builders and real estate developers. These entrepreneurs constructed groups of speculative row houses for a growing middle-class market, most typically in brick with projecting bays and picturesque rooflines. The resulting cohesive building stock reflects a rich variety of stylistic invention applied to the rowhouse form; interpretations of Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival styles prevail. Contains approximately 1580 primary contributing buildings ca. 1862-1948; *DC designation December 17, 1998 (effective January 11, 1999)*

### **Nathanael Greene Statue**

Stanton Park, NE

Bronze equestrian memorial to Revolutionary War general and commander of the Army of the South; commissioned by Congress, dedicated 1877; Henry Kirke Brown, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Capitol Hill HD*

### **Greyhound Bus Terminal**

1100 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1939-40 (William S. Arrasmith, architect); restoration and addition 1989-90; *DC designation March 4, 1987; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

### **Greystone Enclave (Porter Street, NW, North Side of 2300 Block)**

2323, 2325, and 2329 Porter Street, NW; 3445 Williamsburg Lane, NW

*DC designation June 21, 1989*

**Linnaean Hill** (3445 Williamsburg Lane): Built 1823; within Rock Creek Park

**Greystone** (2325 Porter Street): Built 1913 (Waddy B. Wood, architect)

**Gearing Bungalow** (2329 Porter Street): Built 1914 (Nicholas R. Grimm, architect)

**Pine Crest Manor** (2323 Porter Street): Built 1929 (Gordon B. MacNeil, architect)

### **Charlotte Forten Grimké House**

1608 R Street, NW

From 1881 to 1886, this house built about 1875 was the home of Charlotte Forten Grimké (1838-1914), the pioneer African-American educator, early supporter of women's rights, writer, and active abolitionist. She was with the first group of Northern educators to enter the war-torn areas of the South, providing instruction to formerly enslaved residents of Union-occupied territory. The journal she kept while at Port Royal, South Carolina from 1862-64 provides a vivid picture of her students' progress and growth. Her activities encouraged other African-Americans from the North to lend their skills in support of the newly freed population throughout the South. She was co-founder of the Colored Women's League in 1894, and was married to Francis J. Grimké (1850-1937), the pastor of the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, for more than 60 years. *NHL designation and*

NR listing May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Dupont Circle HD

### **Gunboat Philadelphia**

National Museum of American History, 14th & Constitution Avenue, NW

The only extant Continental Army gunboat built and manned by Americans during the Revolutionary War, *Philadelphia* was built in 1776, and sunk in a battle on Lake Champlain that same year. Salvaged in 1935, she was remarkably well preserved by the water of Valcour Bay. NHL designation January 20, 1961, NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership

## H

### **Samuel Hahnemann Memorial**

Scott Circle, NW

The elaborate memorial to German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), the father of homeopathic medicine, is located on the east side of Scott Circle at Corregidor Street. A triumphal arched niche shelters the bronze seated portrait figure of the physician, at the center of a raised platform enclosed by a curved bench with bronze bas-relief panels depicting aspects of Hahnemann's life. Erected in 1900, the memorial is by sculptor Charles Henry Niehaus and architect Julius F. Harden. DC designation February 22, 2007, NR listing October 11, 2007; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Sixteenth Street HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)

*Haines Department Store (1892) at 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Halcyon House (Benjamin Stoddert House)**

3400 Prospect Street, NW

Built for Benjamin Stoddert, Revolutionary War hero and first Secretary of the Navy; built 1787; enlarged and much altered 1900-38; DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 31, 1971; HABS DC-69; within Georgetown HD

### **Nathan Hale Statue**

9th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW

Bronze memorial statue to first well-known martyr of the American Revolution, executed for espionage; bequeathed by George Dudley Seymour of New Haven; designed by Bela Lyon Pratt c. 1915, cast c. 1930, and moved from Connecticut c. 1946; within Federal Triangle HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS

*Hall, Prince, Masonic Temple: see Prince Hall Masonic Temple*

*Halliday, Henrietta M., House (1908-09) at 2234 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*Hamilton National Bank (1953) at 1337 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Hammond Court: see Francis Dodge House*

### **Hampshire Gardens**

215, 225, and 235 Emerson Street, NW; 4915 3rd Street, NW; 208, 222, 236, and 250 Farragut Street, NW; 4912 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

First fully-developed garden apartment complex in Washington, consisting of buildings and grounds occupying an entire city block; only realized portion of grand scheme for 2,500-unit planned community, abandoned in the Great Depression; open, picturesque character and landscaped setting exemplify progressive trends in 1920s development of middle-class housing; early example of cooperative ownership; 9 buildings, cross-shaped in plan, surrounding a central oval lawn; 2 stories with Tudor Revival facades of tapestry brick with half timbering, crenellated towers, entrances trimmed with carved limestone; built 1929, James E. Cooper, exterior architect; George T. Santmyers, interior architect; Parks and Baxter, landscape architects; DC designation January 27, 1993, NR listing September 9, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)

*Hampton Arms (Harry Wardman/Eugene Waggaman, 1920) at 2726 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Woodley Park Historic District*

*Hampton Courts (Frank R. White, 1925) at 2013 New Hampshire Ave NW: see U Street Historic District*

*Hampton House (Harry Wardman/Eugene Waggaman, 1920) at 2700 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Woodley Park Historic District*

### **Major General Winfield Scott Hancock Statue**

7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Erected 1896 (Henry Jackson Ellicott, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Downtown HD, and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

*Harrington Hotel (1913/16/25) at 11<sup>th</sup> & E Streets NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

### **Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio**

1311-13 F Street, NW

Home of Harris & Ewing, the nation's largest early-20th century news photo service, official White House photographer, and Washington's most noted portrait photographers from 1905 to 1955; prolific documenters of historical figures and events; Italian Renaissance Revival limestone facade exemplifies 1920s neoclassicism; large studios with expansive windows at rear; built 1924 to replace previous structure occupied by Harris & Ewing from 1905; Sonnemann & Justement, architects; *DC designation April 24, 1991, NR listing December 16, 1994*

### **The Harrison (The Canterbury)**

704 3rd Street, NW

City's oldest known surviving conventional apartment building; exemplifies transference of rowhouse form to the new building type; red brick Romanesque Revival facade with rhythmic bays for light and air; built 1888, Johnson and Company, architects; early 20th century addition; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

*Harrison School (1890) at 2120 13th Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

*The Harrowgate and the Windemere (Stern and Tomlinson, 1925-26) at 1833 and 1825 New Hampshire Avenue NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

### **Christian Hauge House (Cameroon Embassy)**

2349 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1906 (George Oakley Totten, architect); *DC designation February 22, 1972; within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; embassy ownership; HABS DC-262; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

### **John Stoddert Haw House**

2808 N Street, NW

Fine Federal town house, built for John Stoddert Haw, nephew of Benjamin Stoddert (among founders of Christ Church Georgetown); Flemish bond brick with stone trim, dormered gable, fanlight door, wood lintels, stone steps, side hall plan; built 1816; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; HABS DC-156; within Georgetown HD*

*The Hawarden: see The Gladstone and the Hawarden*

*The Hawthorne (George Santmyers, 1926) at 317 10<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Hay-Adams Hotel (1927) at 16<sup>th</sup> & H Streets NW: see Lafayette Square and Sixteenth Street Historic Districts and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

**Hayes School**

5<sup>th</sup> and K Streets, NE

Rutherford B. Hayes School is one of the first of the city's public school buildings to be designed under the system of private architects working under the supervision of the Building Inspector. It was designed by Charles E. Burden and completed in 1897. *DC designation December 18, 2003; DC ownership*

*Healy Hall: see Georgetown University*

*The Heatherington (Harry Francis Cunningham, 1937) at 1421 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

**Hecht Company Warehouse**

1401 New York Avenue, NE

Nationally recognized example of architectural modernism; outstanding streamline moderne design embodies 1930s machine-age aesthetics; extensive and innovative use of glass block (one of the nation's first large-scale uses of this material); represents major expansion by one of city's most important retailers (established 1896) to provide advanced consumer services; visually commanding component of locale which has historically served as a light industrial zone linked to key road and rail transportation routes; banded facades crowned by prismatic corner tower, glazed black and buff-colored brick alternating with glass block, rounded corners, integral signage; built 1937, with additions in 1948 and 1961, Abbott, Merkt & Co., architects; *DC designation February 19, 1992, NR listing May 25, 1994*

*Hecht's Department Store (established 1897) at 513 7th Street NW (built 1890) and 515 7th Street NW (built 1891), with additions at 517 7th Street NW (1903) and 7th & F Streets NW (1924): see Downtown Historic District*

**Nicholas Hedges House and Federal Houses**

1063, 1069, and 1071 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW

*DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

**Hedges House**

1069 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW

Small brick residence built for Nicholas Hedges, Georgetown property owner; Federal style, 2-1/2 stories with gable roof, dormers, arched entry with fanlight; side hall plan with fine interior woodwork; built between 1815-18 (Trueman Beck, builder); shop door removed 1941; *HABS DC-160*

**1063 Thomas Jefferson Street**

Small row house with fine Federal style facade, built 1800-15; 2-1/2 stories, Flemish bond brick with splayed stone lintels, arched doorway and pedimented dormers, all with keystone motif; *HABS DC-159*

*Henley Park Hotel: see Tudor Hall*

*The Henrietta (B. Stanley Simmons, 1900) at 933 N Street NW: see Shaw and Blagden Alley Historic Districts*

*Herdic Stations: see Capitol Grounds*

**Christian Heurich House (and Interiors)**

1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

The house built in 1892-94 for successful German-American brewer Christian Heurich (1842-1945) is the city's finest and best-preserved example of Richardsonian Romanesque residential architecture. It is among the nation's most authentic period homes, providing a remarkably evocative sense of the Gilded Age lifestyle of an immigrant industrial entrepreneur. Heurich was the founder and leader of an important business at a time when indigenous manufacturing was central to the local economy. His brewery in Foggy Bottom was the largest in Washington before Prohibition, and one of only two breweries revived thereafter; it was also the last to survive, until 1956. At the turn of the century it was likely the largest single brewing plant in the region. Its construction and demand for hundreds of laborers fostered much development in the Foggy Bottom

neighborhood. Heurich personally led the firm for seventy years, until his death at the age of 102.

The rusticated brownstone and red brick house with its commanding conical-turreted corner bay was designed by architect John Granville Meyers. A 1914 addition and 1923 expansion of the copper-clad conservatory were designed by architect Appleton P. Clark. The original carriage house and grounds also remain. At Heurich's insistence, the house was constructed to be fireproof—likely the first such residence in the city—and incorporated many technological advancements like pneumatic annunciators, metal speaking tubes, and electric lighting and alarms. The lavish interiors evoke an Old-World pedigree, expressing German culture both in the overall display of fine craftsmanship and most explicitly in the remarkable muraled *Alt Deutsche Bierstube* (old German beer room) in the basement. Other notable interiors include formal parlors, dining room, music room, library, grand staircase, family quarters, nursery, and servants' quarters. The interior decoration and furnishing was managed by the New York interior design firm of Charles H. and Hugo F. Huber, and executed by a variety of German-American craftsmen, including Washington cabinetmaker August Grasse, metalworker Amandus Jorss, and painter Detlef Sammann. The house remained in the family until 1956, when it was bequeathed to the Columbia Historical Society (later the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.), which occupied the house until 2002. The family repurchased the house in 2003. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; interiors designated October 24, 2002; within Dupont Circle HD; HABS DC-292*

### **Hibbs Building (Folger Building)**

725 15th Street, NW

Built 1906 (Jules Henri de Sibour, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 19, 1991; within Fifteenth Street HD*

*High Street Bridge: see Wisconsin Avenue Bridge*

### **The Highlands (Zartman House; Sidwell Friends School)**

3825 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Built 1817-27; altered 1840; altered 1935 (Peabody, Wilson & Brown, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972*

*The Highlands (Arthur B. Heaton, 1902) at 1914 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*The Hightowers (Aubinoe & Edwards, 1936) at 2000 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

*The Hightowers (Aubinoe & Edwards, 1938) at 1530 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

### **Hillandale (Main Residence and Gatehouse)**

3905 Mansion Court, NW; 3905 Reservoir Road, NW

Expansive villa built for Anne Archbold, prominent social figure and donor of much of Glover-Archbold Park; picturesque, irregular composition closely modeled on photographs of Italian villas and farmhouses; rustic stucco facades with terra cotta tile roofs, balconies, and loggias, formerly situated on extensive estate; interior includes frescoed vestibule, vaulted music room; complementary gatehouse and wall along Reservoir Road; only known Washington work of noted Boston architect Josephine Wright Chapman; built 1922-25; *DC designation July 18, 1990, NR listing January 31, 1995*

*Hilltop Manor: see The Cavalier*

### **Mrs. Robert R. Hitt House [demolished]**

1501 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Built 1908-09 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1970; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II; Goode: Capital Losses)*

*The Holland (Albert Beers, 1910) at 1825 Vernon Street NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*

**Anthony Holmead Archaeological Site**

Mitchell Park, 23rd & S Streets, NW

Remains from c. 1795-1900; *DC designation April 27, 1986, NR listing April 27, 1995; Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

*The Holmes and the Irving (Appleton P. Clark, 1902 and 1903) at 3020 and 3104 Dent Place NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Holt House: see Jackson Hill*

*Holy Comforter Church and Rectory (1939-40), and School (1922) at 1357 East Capitol Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Holy Temple of Christ (1934) at 12th and E Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Holy Trinity Church: see Old Holy Trinity Church*

*Home Owners' Loan Corporation: see Federal Home Loan Bank Board*

**Homer Building**

601 13th Street, NW

Built 1913-14 (Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect); facade incorporated in new building 1988-89; *DC designation June 8, 1983*

*The Homestead (1914/30) at 2700 Macomb Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Honeymoon House: see Thomas Law House*

*Hooe, James C., House (1907) at 2230 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*Hooper, King, House: see The Lindens*

*Hospital for Sick Children: see Children's Country Home*

*Hospital Square (Original Appropriation No. 13): see The Plan of the City of Washington. Identified as early as 1818 as a site for a national marine hospital, Reservation 13 was occupied by 1915 by the U.S. Jail, Alms House, Hospital, and Workhouse. In 1923, Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris prepared a proposed layout for Gallinger Municipal Hospital along an extension of Massachusetts Avenue into the site. Gallinger was the forerunner of D.C. General Hospital, which occupied a complex of buildings from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. See also Gallinger Hospital*

**Hotel Washington**

15th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1917 (Carrère & Hastings, architect); facade painting restored 1985; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing March 30, 1995; HABS DC-317; within Fifteenth Street HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

**House Office Building (Cannon House Office Building)**

New Jersey and Independence Avenues, SE

Built 1906-08 (Carrère & Hastings, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, exempt from NR listing; US ownership*

*House Where Lincoln Died: see Petersen House*

*Houston, Charles Hamilton, Residence at 1744 S Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Howard, Gen. Oliver Otis, House: see Howard University, Howard Hall*

**Howard Theatre**

620 T Street, NW

City's first legitimate theater for African-American audiences and entertainers, and oldest in theater circuit including Harlem's Apollo; showcase for African-American musical, theatrical, and comedy talent, including Washington natives Duke Ellington and Pearl Bailey; built 1910, J. Edward Storck, architect; closed after 1929



crash, reopened 1931, closed 1970; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing February 15, 1974; DC designation amended January 31, 2008 and NR listing amended February 13, 2008 to state national significance; DC ownership; within Greater U Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

**Howard University, Howard Hall (Gen. Oliver Otis Howard House)**

607 Howard Place, NW

Sole survivor of four original campus buildings at Howard University, founded in 1866 to admit students without regard to sex or color, but with a special commitment to the education of African-Americans; residence of General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, member of the First Congregational Church of Washington (where establishment of the school was first proposed), and third university president (1869-74); symbolizes dedication to making the advantages of higher education available to all; representative of Howard's history as a center of higher education and its exceptional role in preparing African-American professionals in law, medicine, engineering, teaching, and the ministry, and other fields; built 1867; 3 stories, Second Empire style of brick on granite foundations, with corner tower; *DC designation July 24, 1973, NR listing February 12, 1974, NHL designation May 30, 1974; HABS DC-284*

**Howard University, Main Yard (Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall, and Founders Library) [National Register only]**

2365 6<sup>th</sup> Street, NW; 2441 6<sup>th</sup> Street, NW; and 500 Howard Place, NW

These three buildings on Howard University's main yard are nationally significant as the setting for the institution's role in the legal establishment of racially desegregated public education, and for its association with two nationally recognized leaders of that fight—Charles Hamilton Houston and Thurgood Marshall—as well as many others. Through Houston's vision, beginning in 1929 Howard Law School became an educational training ground for activist lawyers dedicated to securing the civil rights of all people of color. In 1936, the nation's first legal course in Civil Rights was established there. Howard University also provided critical support to Marshall and the Legal Defense Fund and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) as they developed the legal strategy that culminated in the historic Supreme Court decisions in *Brown v. Board of Education*, thus ending segregation in public education. *NHL designation January 3, 2001*

**Founders Library:** Completed in 1939, Founders Library was designed in the Colonial Revival style by architects Cassell and Willinston. One of Albert I. Cassell's primary design architects, Louis E. Fry, Sr., who had a significant hand in the design of the library, once commented on its resemblance to Philadelphia's Independence Hall, stating "since the Library was dedicated to liberty, there was no more appropriate design for Howard University's major building to emulate."

**Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall:** Completed in 1935, this Neoclassical building was also built under the direction of Albert Cassell. It housed classrooms and offices for the Departments of Education, History, and Psychology, as well as the Deans of the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School.

**Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel:** Completed in 1894, the chapel was dedicated to the brother of Jeremiah C. Rankin, president of the university from 1890-1903. Eclectic and asymmetrical in design, it is set picturesquely into the hillside. It continues to be used for religious activities and as an auditorium.

**Carnegie Building:** Designed by Henry Whitfield and completed in 1910, this building housed the principal library and School of Religion until 1945. Although not fully documented with respect to NHL criteria, the building is included as a structure that contributes to the setting of the site.

**The Yard:** Howard's upper quadrangle provides the setting for these and five other academic buildings. The Yard became the university's symbolic heart as the campus evolved, and it remains the center of campus life. The design is by landscape architect David A. Willinston.

*Howard University, Miner Building: see Miner Normal School*

**Howe House [demolished]**

1821 H Street, NW

Built c. 1840; DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968

*HUD Building: see Department of Housing and Urban Development*

*The Hudson (A.B. Mullett & Co., 1909) at 1407 S Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

**Charles Evans Hughes House (Chancery of Burma)**

2223 R Street, NW

From 1930 until his death, this was the residence of Charles Evans Hughes (1862-1948), a leader in the progressive movement, former New York governor, Supreme Court Justice, and Republican candidate for president in 1916. As Secretary of State under President Harding, Hughes organized the Washington Conference (1921-22), pursued the “open door” policy in China, and sought to guarantee Japanese security in the western Pacific. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1930 until 1941, Hughes led a philosophically divided court through the judicial storms of the New Deal era. The house was built in 1907 for A. Clifford and Alice Pike Barney. George Oakley Totten was the architect. *NHL designation and NR listing November 28, 1972, DC designation June 19, 1973; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD; embassy ownership; HABS DC-278*

*Hurley Motor Company (1920) at 1522 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*Hurt Home (1924) at 3050 R Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Hyde, Thomas, House: see Beatty-Stuart House*

*Hyde School (1907) at 3219 O Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Hygienic Laboratory: see Public Health and Marine Hospital Service*

I

*I Street, NW, 2000 Block: see Red Lion Row*

**Immaculate Conception Church, School, Rectory, and Residence**

707 and 711 N Street, NW; 1315 and 1317 8th Street, NW

Founded in 1864, Immaculate Conception was the first mission church of Saint Patrick’s, organized to serve the Roman Catholic population in the sparsely settled area north of Mount Vernon Square, including parts of Washington County beyond. Its establishment reflects the growth of the Irish immigrant population in the capital, and presages the rapid postwar expansion of the city north of Massachusetts Avenue. The four architecturally related buildings typify the urban Catholic model, with the church as a centerpiece surrounded by buildings for education and religious orders. The group is a fine example of Gothic Revival and related ecclesiastical architecture, and is associated with notable pastors including its founder, Rev. J. Walter, who was the confessor and defender of Mary Surratt after Lincoln’s assassination. *DC listing July 24, 1968; designation expanded November 21, 2002 to include school, rectory, and residence; NR listing September 17, 2003; HABS DC-285; within Shaw HD*

**Immaculate Conception Church:** The Gothic Revival church is a restrained design distinguished by its soaring tower, rhythmic buttresses, and repetitive bays of unusually large stained glass windows. The design is attributed to Edward Clements, a builder with ties to the prolific Washington architect Adolph Cluss (designer of the contemporaneous and similar Calvary Baptist Church). The major portion of the brick and cast iron church, including the pressed brick front, was built in 1871-74, but for lack of funds the tower was not completed until 1904-05, with exterior work continuing to 1910 and interior finishes to the 1930s.

**Immaculate Conception Boys’ School:** Built in 1908 on the site of the original church (dating from 1864-65), the boys’ school is a three-story Tudor Revival building by architect B. Stanley Simmons. The three-bay façade of red brick with brownstone trim is dominated by a central entrance and copper oriel between octagonal

towers, with large banks of classroom windows in the flanking bays.

**Rectory** (1315 8<sup>th</sup> Street, NW): Built before 1873, the three-story, flat-fronted Italianate rowhouse with pressed brick façade, bracketed wooden cornices, and iron stoop is typical of the residential building forms of the period.

**Convent** (1317 8<sup>th</sup> Street, NW): Built between 1874 and 1878, the three-story Italianate/Queen Anne rowhouse is adjacent to the rectory, with a pressed brick façade and similar cornices, but with a full-height hexagonal bay and more vertical proportions. The convent housed the Sisters of Charity in charge of the girls' school, Immaculate Conception Academy, which relocated in 1872 to a new building at 8<sup>th</sup> and Q Streets, after outgrowing its shared quarters in the original church.

*Independent Order of Odd Fellows (1917) at 419-25 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*Indian Embassy (1954) at 2536 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts*

*Indiana Plaza: see Market Square*

*Indonesian Embassy: see Walsh-McLean House*

*Industrial Savings Bank (1917) at 2000 11th Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

### **Ingleside (Stoddard Baptist Home)**

1818 Newton Street, NW

Built c. 1850 (Thomas U. Walter, architect); *DC designation June 7, 1979, NR listing January 8, 1987; within Mount Pleasant HD*

*Inter-American Defense Board: see Pink Palace*

### **Interior Department Offices (Old Interior Building; General Services Building) [National Register only]**

18th & F Streets, NW

Built 1914-17 (Charles Butler, architect); *NR listing November 23, 1986; US ownership*

*Internal Revenue Service: see Federal Triangle*

*International Eastern Star Temple: see Perry Belmont House*

*International Exchange Bank (1923) at 477 H Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union (1958-59) at 905 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Interstate Commerce Commission: see Federal Triangle*

*The Iowa (T.F. Schneider, 1900) at 1325 13<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Logan Circle and Fourteenth Street Historic Districts*

*The Irving and the Holmes (Appleton P. Clark, 1902 and 1903) at 3104 and 3020 Dent Place NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*The Isabel (Clarence Rose, 1904) at 125-27 and 129-31 11<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Islamic Center (1956) at 2551 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and HABS DC-286*

*Italian Embassy: see Embassy of Italy*

## J

### **Jackson Hill (Holt House)**

Adams Mill Road, NW, on National Zoo grounds

Built prior to 1827; alterations by Glenn Brown, W.R. Emerson, and Hornblower and Marshall (1890-1901); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 24, 1973; HABS DC-21; within National Zoological Park HD; US ownership*

*Jackson School (1889) at 1680 Avon Place NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

**Andrew Jackson Statue**

Lafayette Square

Erected 1853 (Clark Mills, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list March 7, 1968; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Japanese Cherry Trees and Statuary: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.* A gift from Japan, twelve species of cherry trees were planted around the Tidal Basin in 1912. Of the original 3,000 trees, an estimated 150 to 200 survive. Two other postwar gifts from Japan were donated on the centennial of the 1854 peace treaty signed by Commodore Perry, as symbols of Japanese-American understanding: an antique hexagonal granite Japanese Lantern (carved 1651, donated 1954), and the eight-tiered stone Japanese Pagoda (carved ca. 1600, donated 1958). *See Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Japanese Embassy**

2520 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1931 (Delano & Aldrich, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing February 20, 1973; HABS DC-264; within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

**The Jefferson**

315 H Street, NW

Small middle-class apartment building illustrating the building type during its formative years; late Romanesque Revival facade with classical influence; work of prolific apartment architect; built 1899, George S. Cooper, architect; *DC designation February 21, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

*The Jefferson (Jules H. de Sibour, 1922) at 1200-10 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Jefferson Memorial**

West Potomac Park

National memorial to the third U.S. President; major component of the city's monumental plan; Neoclassical rotunda by noted architect John Russell Pope, inspired by Roman Pantheon; caused controversy over design and construction on Tidal Basin; promoted by Franklin Roosevelt; Memorial Commission established 1934, initial design 1935-36, groundbreaking 1937, cornerstone laid by Roosevelt 1938, execution finished after architect's death in 1937 by Otto R. Eggers and Daniel P. Higgins; completed 1942; exterior of Vermont white marble on granite steps and terrace; bronze statue by Rudolph Evans commissioned 1941, erected 1947; pediment sculpture by Adolph A. Weinman, landscaping by F.L. Olmsted, Jr.; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented May 9, 1981); within West Potomac Park; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Jefferson Memorial Grounds: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.* The landscape plan for the memorial, by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was implemented in 1942. It includes symmetrical roadways around the memorial and south entry lawn, massed evergreen plantings at the base of the memorial, and open naturalistic landscape beyond. *See separate listing for Jefferson Memorial.*

*The Johnson (Speiden & Speiden, 1899) at 1731 20<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*  
*Johnson, Hiram, House: see Mountjoy Bayly House*

**Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove**

On Columbia Island in Lady Bird Johnson Park

National memorial to the 36th U.S. President; commemorates Johnson's lifelong interest in the land, and his administration's conservation and environmental accomplishments; illustrates 20th century concept of "living

memorials" which embody ideals in a place of civic activity; exemplifies modern landscape design; red granite megalith set in a grove of white pines; 17-acre park also includes grass meadow and plantings; authorized by Congress 1973, built 1974-77 (Meade Palmer, landscape architect; Harold Vogel, sculptor; Mills & Petticord Partnership, architects); *NR listing December 28 1973, additional documentation July 14, 1998; DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership*

*Johnson, Georgia Douglas, Residence at 1461 S Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

### **John Paul Jones Monument**

17th Street and Independence Avenue, SW

Memorial to Commodore Jones, naval hero of the Revolutionary War; commissioned by Congress; bronze portrait statue standing before temple-like marble pylon with relief carving; dedicated 1912 as the first monument in Potomac Parks, marking the terminus of 17<sup>th</sup> Street; Charles Henry Niehaus, sculptor; Thomas Hastings, architect; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and West Potomac Park; see also East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.*

*Judiciary Square (Original Appropriation No. 9; Reservation 7): see The Plan of the City of Washington.*

Judiciary Square was originally designated as the site for the Supreme Court, in accordance with L'Enfant's Plan to place the three branches of government in a geographical relationship. Although never used for the Supreme Court, the site was gradually developed as a complex of public buildings. It has been the location for a city jail (later converted for hospital use and used during the Civil War), City Hall, a public school, a library, the Pension Building, and other government buildings. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the site became the traditional location of presidential inaugural balls, which were held in temporary buildings in the square before the construction of the monumental Pension Building provided an ideal permanent location. Although the grounds of the square were enhanced periodically for these events, it was inconsistently maintained until after the Civil War, when improvements included a statue to President Lincoln, grading, drainage, fencing, footpaths, and other landscape elements. Judiciary Square was chosen as the site for the first station in the Metrorail System, and ground was broken for the station in December 1969. In 1989-91, a three-acre memorial to honor the nation's law enforcement officers was built in the square. *HABS DC-690*

*The Juniata (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1424 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District*  
*Junior League of Washington: see Loughborough-Patterson House*

*Jules Jusserand Memorial: see Rock Creek Park Historic District.* The elliptical granite bench set into the hillside above Beach Drive commemorates Jean Jules Jusserand (1855-1932), French Ambassador from 1902 to 1924, and a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt and successive presidents. Jusserand was much admired for his diplomatic skills and popular rapport, and he helped persuade the United States to the Allied cause in World War I. Architect Joseph Freedlander designed the memorial, which was installed in 1936. It is the first memorial erected on federal property to a foreign diplomat. *US ownership; see also Old French Embassy.*

*Just, Ernest Everett, Residence at 412 T Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*  
*Justice Department: see Federal Triangle*

*Juvenile Court (Superior Court Building C) at 410 E Street, NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.* Built in 1938-39, this building completed the Judiciary Square complex of five court buildings. Anticipated by Elliott Woods in 1910 as a twin of the D.C. Court of Appeals, the building by Nathan C. Wyeth copies the Ionic portico of the earlier structure, but there are subtle differences in the facades.

## K

*K Street Bridge over Rock Creek (1939): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway*

**3037 K Street, NW [demolished]**

Commercial building built c. 1800 (probably an early tavern); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1964*

*Kalorama Playground (1947) at 19<sup>th</sup> Street & Columbia Road NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District  
2120 Kalorama Road NW (apartments, Louis Justement, 1925): see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and  
Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Kalorama Triangle Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Columbia Road on the east and south, Connecticut Avenue and Rock Creek Park on the west, and the rear of properties on the north side of Calvert Street on the north

*DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated November 22, 1986 (effective April 27, 1987); NR listing May 4, 1987; contains approximately 350 buildings built c. 1893-1931*

**Franklin Kameny Residence**

5020 Cathedral Avenue, NW

Since 1962, this ordinary brick Colonial Revival house has served as the home and office of Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, one of the leading lights of the gay rights movement, and considered the father of gay activism. Trained as an astronomer, Kameny transformed his personal struggle into a cultural struggle that radicalized the gay rights movement and seized the rhetorical high ground. After being discharged from the Army Map Service in 1957 for his homosexuality, Kameny waged a four-year legal fight against the notion that sexual orientation would make one unfit or unsuitable for federal service. Although the Supreme Court declined to hear his case, it was the first time that an equal-rights claim had been made on the basis of sexual orientation. In 1961, Kameny co-founded the Mattachine Society of Washington, committed to achieving an equal legal and social footing for homosexuals. The organization focused on federal employment discrimination, assisting and counseling those who had been fired or disadvantaged while at the same time crafting the legal basis for overturning federal discrimination on a national level. During the 1970s, the organization compelled government agencies to liberalize their policies by forcing public scrutiny of hiring and security clearance decisions. Kameny also recognized that changing society's image of homosexuals and dispelling common perceptions would help open the door to legal equality. Among the obstacles was the stigma of the American Psychiatric Association's definition of homosexuality as a mental illness. After eight years of protest, Kameny and his allies succeeded in persuading the APA to remove homosexuality from its *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Psychiatric Disorders*. The Mattachine Society also ran a program of outreach to churches. Disdaining any apology for his homosexuality, Kameny coined the slogan *Gay is Good*, announcing that society would have to accept homosexuals on their own terms. Kameny was also prominent in local public service. In 1971, when the District of Columbia gained a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives, he was the first openly gay person to run for Congress. In 1975, he became the District's first openly gay official when appointed to the Human Rights Commission. Built 1955; period of significance 1962-1975. *DC designation February 26, 2009*

*Kann's Warehouse (1904) at 717 D Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

*Keith's Theatre: see Riggs Building*

*The Kenesaw (Averill & Stone, 1903-06) at 3060 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District and  
Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens**

Anacostia Avenue & Douglas Street, NE

This unique feature of Washington's park system holds important collections of water plants, fish, reptiles, and amphibians; associated with the botanical study and development of water plants; site of early experiments in hybridization; purchased as farm after Civil War by W.B. Shaw, war veteran and civil servant; operated as commercial operation (Shaw Gardens) by Shaw and daughter Helen Shaw Fowler from 1882 to 1938; purchased by National Park Service in 1938; 9-acre gardens include water lilies and other species in series of irregular ponds, dikes, and marshes on the Anacostia River floodplain; also includes board-and-batten Administration Building, built 1912, and two greenhouses built 1913; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing*

August 25, 1978; US ownership

### **The Kennedy-Warren**

3133 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Among the city's finest luxury apartment buildings, distinguished by its majestic siting and visual prominence; buff brick Art Deco facade with pyramidal tower, Aztec motifs, aluminum decorative panels and entrance marquee; major public spaces include two-story lobby, lounges, dining room, and ballroom; architect's most notable work; built 1931, Joseph Younger, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses and Washington Sculpture)*

*Kesher Israel Congregation (1931) at 2801 N Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Kew Gardens (A.H. Sonnemann, 1922) at 2700 Q Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Key Bridge**

Over the Potomac River at Georgetown

Built 1923 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); renovated 1987; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 1, 1996; DC ownership*

*The Keystone (William S. Plager, 1904) at 428 8<sup>th</sup> Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*King, Martin Luther, Memorial Library: see Martin Luther King Memorial Library*

*King's Palace (1914) at 801 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **The Kingman (The President Monroe) [demolished]**

423-25 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Early apartment building documenting the emergence of the new building type and 20th century classicism; last remaining apartment building by Washington architect noted for apartment design; buff brick Classical Revival facade with round bays and central portico; developed by Alonzo Bliss, fabulously successful cure-all manufacturer; illustrates influence of wealthy investors on Washington real estate development; built 1902, Albert Goenner, architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991; demolished 1998; removed from Inventory May 28, 1998*

*The Kirkman and the Belgrade (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1908) at 1918 and 1930 18<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

*The Klinge (Robert O. Scholz, 1926) at 2755 Macomb Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

### **Klinge Valley Bridge**

Connecticut Avenue NW, over Klinge Valley

Built 1931-32 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect; Ralph Modjeski, engineer) *DC designation January 29, 2004, NR listing May 21, 2004; within Cleveland Park HD; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Myer, Bridges)*

*The Knickerbocker (Merrill T. Vaughn, 1909) at 1840 Mintwood Place NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

### **William Knowles House**

1228 30th Street, NW

Frame house illustrating the influence of Greek Revival on the city's generally conservative early domestic architecture; maintains Federal form, but with frieze-like attic in place of dormers; Doric portico with fluted columns; built c. 1858; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-163; within Georgetown HD*

*Korean War Veterans Memorial (1995): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

**Thaddeus Kosciuszko Monument**

H Street and Madison Place, NW

Memorial to Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, military engineer, and Brigadier General in the Continental Army (responsible for fortifications at Saratoga and West Point); erected by the Polish Alliance; bronze statue on granite pedestal surrounded by figural groups; dedicated 1910; Antoni Popiel, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

*Kresge's (1918, façade only) at 434 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*Kresge's (ca. 1940, with later addition) at 666 Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Kutz Bridge and Independence Avenue Extension: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.*

Independence Avenue was extended west from 14<sup>th</sup> Street in the early 1940s, primarily to provide better access to the Pentagon during the war. The avenue bridge over the Tidal Basin was designed in 1941 by Paul Philippe Cret, and completed in 1943. In 1954, it was dedicated to Brigadier General Charles W. Kutz, a three-term Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia.

L

*L'Enfant Plan: see the Plan of the City of Washington*

*Labor Department: see Federal Triangle*

*La Corona Apartments (Frederic B. Pyle, 1907) at 425 M Street NW: see Mount Vernon Square Historic District*

**The Lafayette**

1605-07 7th Street, NW

Among the city's earliest extant apartment buildings; simplified Queen Anne facade shows effort to incorporate accepted stylistic values into affordable middle-class housing; work of architect influential in the adoption of apartment living; built 1898, George S. Cooper, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

**Lafayette Building (Export-Import Bank) [National Register only]**

811 Vermont Avenue, NW

Highly developed example of the last phase of the Stripped Classical style, illustrating the continued preference for classically derived modernism in the national capital; notable work of nationally recognized Chicago architects; privately developed for leasing to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other finance-related Federal government agencies; strong massing, limestone veneer, black granite portal, almost complete absence of ornament, with design emphasis on color contrast and richness of material; prominently situated on major public squares; marks abandonment of plans for monumental classical frame for Lafayette Square; built 1939-40, (Holabird & Root, architects, in association with A.R. Clas); *within Fifteenth Street HD, NHL designation and NR listing September 1, 2005; US ownership*

**Marquis de Lafayette Monument**

Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, NW

Memorial to Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette, volunteer for American independence and Major General in the Continental army; bronze statue on carved marble pedestal, surrounded by figural groups of other French military commanders in the Revolutionary War; commissioned by Congress, completed 1891; Jean Alexandre Joseph Falquière and Marius Jean Antonin Mercie, sculptors; Paul Pujol, architect; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

*Lafayette Square (Reservation 10): see Plan of the City of Washington.* On L'Enfant's plan of 1791, the area across Pennsylvania Avenue north of the White House, including the two flanking squares between 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Streets now occupied by buildings, were indicated as part of "President's Park." For several decades after construction of the White House, the area was used for various temporary functions, and during Thomas



Jefferson's administration, a section of Pennsylvania Avenue was cleared to separate the White House grounds from the "people's park." Jackson Place and Madison Place were opened on either side of the park in about 1820, at the time the Decatur, Cutts, and Tayloe houses were built. In 1824, the park was planted and walks were laid out in anticipation of the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette, and the park was named in his honor.

The park was redesigned by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851-52. The equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson was erected in the center of the park in 1853, but the installation of Jackson's design was not completed until 1872. The park's two bronze urns, included on the 1852 plans and cast by the Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard from the design of an antique vase, were installed at that time. The tall fence around the park installed under the Downing plan was removed in 1889, and in 1891, the first of the corner statuary groups, honoring Lafayette, was erected at the southeast corner of the park. It was followed by monuments to Rochambeau at the southwest corner in 1902, and Steuben and Kosciuszko at the northwest and northeast corners respectively, in 1910. In 1914, a small watchman's lodge replaced the original lodge on the H Street side of the park; it is the last remaining of four identical lodges that were also built in Lincoln, Franklin, and Judiciary squares. The park was redesigned by the Works Progress Administration in 1937, and again in 1962 as part of the John Carl Warnecke plan for new government offices flanking the square. *HABS DC-676; see also Jackson Statue, and Lafayette, Rochambeau, Steuben, and Kosciuszko Monuments*

### **Lafayette Square Historic District**

Generally including structures fronting on Lafayette Square and in the immediate vicinity

Formal public park opposite the White House, together with its surrounding frame of buildings; place of national symbolic importance and traditional site of public demonstration; includes government buildings, residences, and other structures associated with many of the great figures in nation's political, military, diplomatic, and economic life; distinguished architectural examples of all periods, many by the country's leading architects; park originally included in the area planned by L'Enfant as the President's Park, returned to public use by Thomas Jefferson; named for Marquis de Lafayette in 1824; landscaped by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851-52; includes equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson (Clark Mills, sculptor), elaborate memorials to other European heroes of the Revolutionary War (*see American Revolution Statuary*); includes approximately 30 buildings c. 1815-1940; *NR listing August 29, 1970, NHL designation August 29, 1970, DC designation June 19, 1973*

### **Laird-Dunlop House**

3014 N Street, NW

Large Federal house built by John Laird, prosperous tobacco warehouse owner; inherited by daughter Barbara Laird Dunlop and James Dunlop (law partner of Francis Scott Key and Chief Justice of D.C. Supreme Court); later purchased by Robert Todd Lincoln; Flemish bond brick, arched ground floor windows and classical entry porch; side hall plan; extensive wings added to original house; built c. 1799, attributed to William Loring; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

### **Langston Golf Course [National Register only]**

2600 Benning Road, NE

*NR listing October 15, 1991; US ownership*

### **Langston Terrace Dwellings**

21st Street & Benning Road, NE

The first federally-sponsored public housing complex in the District, and a prime example of the first 51 Public Works Administration housing projects, built from 1933 to 1937 (3 in DC); first of eight housing projects by noted Bauhaus-trained architect and pioneer in government housing for the poor; International style garden apartment buildings around central commons; bas-reliefs and courtyard sculpture; built 1935-38, Hilyard Robinson, architect; *DC designation September 16, 1987, NR listing November 12, 1987; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

*Lanier Heights Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 21*

*Lansburgh's Department Store (1916/24) at 8th & E Streets NW: see Downtown Historic District and HABS DC-355*

*Latrobe Gate: see Washington Navy Yard, Main Gate*

**Thomas Law House (Honeymoon House)**

1252 6th Street, SW

This large Federal town house distinguished by its arched main floor windows was first occupied by wealthy English aristocrat Thomas Law, newly married to Elizabeth Custis, the granddaughter of Martha Washington. Typical of the urban mansions often built on corner sites in the early capital, it was part of an extensive development planned for the waterfront (but never constructed) by early land speculators and Revolutionary War patriots Greenleaf, Morris, and Nicholson. The house is attributed to William Lovering, and was built about 1794-96, with a wing added about 1938. It was one of few buildings retained in the redevelopment of Southwest, and was renovated in 1965. *DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-20*

*The Lawrence (1895) at 1922 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Belford B. Lawson and Marjorie M. Lawson Residence at 8 Logan Circle NW: see Logan Circle Historic District*

**LeDroit Block (F Street, NW, South Side of 800 Block)**

800-10, 812, 814-16, and 818 F Street; 527 9th Street, NW

Group of five related commercial buildings representative of the earliest development of F Street as the city's commercial core; built after the completion of the large-scale municipal improvements undertaken by the Board of Public Works in 1871-74; illustrates renewed civic aspirations of post-Civil War era; rich, animated facades introduce congenial human scale enhancing the monumentality of the L'Enfant Plan and nearby General Post Office and Old Patent Office; includes one of the city's oldest office buildings and work by noted local architects; built 1875-92; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing April 2, 1974; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

**LeDroit Building** (800-10 F Street): Commercial office building erected in 1875 by A.L. Barber & Co., builders of suburban LeDroit Park; rare example of pre-elevator office building design; major work of noted local architect James McGill; housed McGill's office until 1882; corner site, 3 stories with raised basement of shopfronts, three main entrances; exceptional facade design with fully glazed lower floors, colonnaded main floor supporting brick upper facades with triple "Palladian" windows, rhythmic window surrounds; free Italianate adaptation of classical detail; bracketed cornice with alternating triangular and curved pediments, applied lettering; well-preserved interiors with original layout and finishes; *HABS DC-212*

**812 F Street:** Commercial row building; 3 stories, pressed brick facade with bracketed and pedimented cornice in Eastlake manner; Italianate window hoods; built 1875 (probably by architect James McGill); occupied in 1877 by stationer J. Bradley Adams, former tenant of the LeDroit Building

**Adams Building** (814-16 F Street): Commercial row building erected in 1878 by stationer J. Bradley Adams; used as store by Adams until 1888, residence until 1892; 2 stories, pressed brick facade with Eastlake window hoods; heavy projecting cornice with integral sign band; probably by architect James McGill; *HABS DC-214*

**818 F Street:** Commercial row building erected in 1881 by owner J. Bradley Adams; 3 stories, cast iron facade with heavy projecting cornice; possibly by architect James McGill; *HABS DC-215*

**Warder Building** (527 9th Street): Early elevator building erected in 1892 by B.H. Warder, wealthy Ohio manufacturer of farm implements, who moved to Washington to invest in real estate; intended for use as offices, apartments, and stores; built 1892, Nicholas T. Haller, architect; housed Haller's office, many patent agents; labor unions and DC Communist Party during 1940s; 6 stories, brick with arcaded base, horizontally banded upper floors, Romanesque Revival detail; intact interiors with iron cage elevator; *HABS DC-216*

**LeDroit Park Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Rhode Island and Florida Avenues on the south, Howard University on the west, Elm Street on the north, and 2nd Street NW on the east

Early example of a planned, architecturally unified suburban subdivision; important concentration of houses designed by noted local architect James McGill in the style of A.J. Downing; home of many educators at Howard University and other prominent African-American Washingtonians; site of early efforts to achieve equal housing in a segregated white neighborhood; includes approximately 100 buildings c. 1873-1910; *DC designation November 27, 1973, NR listing February 25, 1974; HABS DC-287*

**Thomas Sim Lee Corner**

3001-3011 M Street, NW

DC listing *November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Thomas Sim Lee Houses** (3001-03 M Street): One of a handful of pre-Revolutionary houses in Georgetown; built c. 1787-91, divided c. 1805; *HABS DC-65*

**Ross & Getty Building** (3005-3011 M Street): Built 1810-12; *HABS DC-113*

*Lenox School (1889) at 5th and G Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**John Lenthall Houses**

606-610 21st Street, NW (originally 612-14 19th Street, NW)

Built c. 1800; moved and restored 1978-79; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972*

*The Leumass (Harry Blake, 1905) at 1201 Q Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

**Edward Simon Lewis House**

456 N Street, SW

Built c. 1815; renovated 1966; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 23, 1973; HABS DC-26*

*Liberty National Bank (1919) at 825 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

**Library of Congress**

10 1st Street, SE

Built 1886-97 (Smithmeyer & Pelz; Edward P. Casey, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation December 21, 1965; exempt from NR listing; HABS DC-351; US ownership*

*The Lincoln (C.A. Didden & Son, 1902) at 121 12<sup>th</sup> Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument: see Armed Forces Retirement Home Historic District*

*Lincoln Building (1922) at 510 10<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

**Lincoln Congregational Temple United Church of Christ**

1701 11th Street, NW

Home of influential congregation which traces its beginnings from the Lincoln Industrial Mission (an educational and social aid mission built on this site in 1868-69) and Park Temple Congregational Church; tangible expression of social and educational heritage of African-American community; site of significant events, including founding of American Negro Academy, the first major African-American learned society (in 1897), and civil rights activities; unusual local example of Italian Romanesque Revival architecture; variegated brick with gable roof, basilican plan, arched windows; west facade dominated by rose window and arcaded portico with stone columns, foliate Byzantine capitals, corbelled frieze, tile roofs; built 1928, Howard Wright Cutler, architect; *DC designation October 27, 1994, NR listing February 24, 1995; within Greater U Street HD*

**Lincoln Cottage (President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument)**

Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street, NW

The Gothic Revival summer cottage of banker George Washington Riggs was constructed by carpenter William Degges in 1842-43 according to plans by Philadelphia architect John Skirving, a close colleague of acclaimed architect Thomas U. Walter. It was sited amidst agricultural buildings, pastures, natural woodlands, and newly introduced picturesque landscape features designed in the manner promoted by the influential aesthete Andrew Jackson Downing; some of these landscape features remain. Riggs called the house *Corn Rigs*, and used it as a country retreat, particularly after retiring to private life in 1848 after his firm's great success as bankers to the government during the Mexican War; he sold it to the government in 1851. The cottage served as President Lincoln's summer retreat from 1862 to 1864, and in July of 1862, Lincoln wrote his second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation here. In 1889, the Soldier's Home named it the Anderson Building in honor of Maj. General Robert Anderson, who was instrumental in establishment of the Military Asylum, and later commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was reopened as President Lincoln's Cottage in 2008 after restoration to its Civil War appearance. *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Armed Forces Retirement Home HD and Soldiers' Home NHS; National Monument designation July 7, 2000; US ownership; HABS DC-353*

### **Lincoln Memorial (and Statue of Lincoln)**

West Potomac Park

National memorial to the martyred 16th President; formal terminus to the McMillan Commission's extended Mall; masterful reinterpretation of the Greek temple for a 20th century monument; among the nation's most recognized public buildings, widely regarded as one of its most beautiful; major work of renowned architect and sculptor; site of pivotal events in the Civil Rights movement, including 1939 Easter concert by Marion Anderson and 1963 March on Washington address ("I Have a Dream") by Martin Luther King, Jr.; majestic peripteral Doric temple of Colorado marble with ornamented and inscribed attic frieze; elaborate landscaped and terraced base with monumental steps; Indiana limestone interior with murals, inscriptions, and massive Georgia white marble statue of Lincoln sitting in contemplation; Memorial Commission established 1910, design approved 1913, built 1914-22 (Henry Bacon, architect); statue erected 1922 (Daniel Chester French, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented March 24, 1981); within West Potomac Park; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Lincoln Memorial Grounds: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.* Henry Bacon and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., collaborated on the landscape design for Lincoln Memorial Circle, which was completed in 1920-32. They also modified and implemented Charles F. McKim's concept for the Reflecting Pool and Rainbow Pool (1919-22), adding double rows of elm trees (1915-16) as a frame. *See also separate listing for Lincoln Memorial.*

### **Lincoln Museum and Library**

Housed at Ford's Theatre

Collection of books and artifacts related to Lincoln and the assassination, begun by Osborn H. Oldroyd; original group of 3000 items augmented by artifacts from trial of conspirators, later acquisitions; opened in 1892, purchased by US government in 1926, moved to Ford's Theatre in 1932; *DC listing November 8, 1964 with Ford's Theatre, included within Ford's Theatre NHS and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; ;US ownership*

*Lincoln Park (Reservation 14): see Plan of the City of Washington.* Pierre L'Enfant intended the large rectangular square situated one mile east of the Capitol as the location of an itinerary column, from which distances to the federal city would be measured. A plan for the park was first devised in 1855, but the square was little more than a refuse heap until the Civil War, when it became the site of a Union hospital. Congress officially designated the reservation as Lincoln Square in 1866, and the park was enclosed and landscaped between 1872 and 1875. The Emancipation statue was installed in 1876. The park was redesigned in 1931, and again in 1974 with the erection of the Mary McLeod Bethune statue by Robert Berks. *HABS DC-677; see also Emancipation Statue*

*Lincoln Park United Methodist Church (ca. 1930) at 1301 North Carolina Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Lincoln Playground: see Old Eastern Market Square*

*Abraham Lincoln Statue (1868): see Old City Hall.* The marble standing portrait by Lot Flannery is the city's first public monument to Lincoln, and the nation's oldest extant memorial to the martyred president. Sponsored by a committee of business and civic leaders that formed immediately after the assassination, it was funded by local donations from a citizenry truly shocked by the assassination but also insecure about alleged Southern sympathies. The monument was dedicated with great fanfare on the third anniversary of the assassination, with President Johnson, many dignitaries, and a huge crowd in attendance. Flannery, an Irish immigrant and stone carver, ran a successful local business, but his statue raised high in the air on a tall column—in the style of a cemetery monument—was later considered hopelessly naïve. It was reinstalled on a simple pedestal in 1923.

### **Lincoln Theatre**

1215 U Street, NW

Among the most prominent buildings remaining from the historic commercial and cultural corridor along U Street, long the center of black Washington; one of the city's few surviving 1920s movie theaters, constructed as a first-run house for an African-American clientele; significant collaboration between noted theater architect Reginald W. Geare and leading Washington theater operator Harry M. Crandall; Neoclassical facade design of tan brick and cast stone with bas-relief Adamesque detail; well-preserved lobby and auditorium; built 1921; *DC designation September 16, 1992, NR listing October 27, 1993; within Greater U Street HD*

### **The Lindens (King Hooper House)**

2401 Kalorama Road, NW

Built 1754; moved from Danvers, Massachusetts and rebuilt 1935-37; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969; HABS MASS-2-33; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

*Lingan-Templeman House: see Prospect House*

*The Linking and flanking apartments (Stern & Tomlinson, 1921-23) at 3618, 3620, and 3624 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

### **Linnaean Hill (Joshua Peirce House; Peirce-Klingling Mansion)**

3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW, in Rock Creek Park

Built 1823; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 10, 1973; HABS DC-11; within Rock Creek Park HD and Greystone Enclave; US ownership*

*Linnaean Hill Stable and Outbuildings (1823), and Garage (1936): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

### **Edward Linthicum House**

3019 P Street, NW

Federal house built by merchant and civic leader Edward M. Linthicum (occupied 1826-46); home of Thomas Corcoran (brother of W.W. Corcoran), 1846-56; 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with pedimented dormers, Flemish bond, stone lintels with rosettes, elliptical-arched doorway, colonettes, side and fan lights, stone steps; built 1826; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*The Linville (Appleton P. Clark, 1914) at 116 6<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Lisner Auditorium, George Washington University**

730 21st Street, NW

Built 1940 (Faulkner & Kingsbury, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing October 25, 1990*

### **Litchfield House [demolished]**

2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1892 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1969; HABS DC-*

*The Livingston (Hunter & Bell, 1917) at 1741-43 T Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*  
*Alain Locke Residence at 1326 R Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

### **Lockkeeper's House, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension**

17th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

This lockkeeper's house is the only remnant of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension, which was built in 1832-33 to connect the C&O Canal (begun in 1828, and originating at Rock Creek) to the Washington City Canal (built from 1802 to 1815, and leading from the Potomac at 17th Street to the Anacostia). The extension was intended to ensure that the city would benefit from commerce along the major canals. The house is a simple 1½-story fieldstone building (originally 2 ½ stories) with a shingled roof and end chimneys. It fell into disuse by 1855, and was converted for park purposes in 1903. Originally located west and north of its present location, the building was moved in 1915 as Seventeenth Street was extended across West Potomac Park; it was restored to its present condition in the 1930s. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; HABS DC-36; within West Potomac Park; US ownership*

*Logan Circle (Reservation 153): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The circle was first laid out in 1872, with lawn and trees, gas-lit walks, and an ornamental fountain. By 1879, it was known as Iowa Circle. The landscaping was redesigned in 1901, when the statue of Major General John A. Logan was installed; Congress officially renamed it Logan Circle in 1930. Traffic lanes for 13<sup>th</sup> Street were cut through the circle in 1950, but were removed in 1985, allowing for restoration of the circle to its historic size. There are four smaller adjacent reservations. *HABS DC-339; see also Logan Statue*

### **Logan Circle Historic District**

Generally including structures in the immediate vicinity of Logan Circle

Virtually unchanged example of a prosperous, late-19th century residential neighborhood constructed around one of the L'Enfant circles; remarkably coherent example of architectural expression from the gaslight era; large individually designed brick and stone houses present a continuous street facade of Late Victorian and Richardsonian Romanesque architecture; contains approximately 135 contributing buildings built c. 1875-1900. *DC preliminary listing November 8, 1964, DC designation March 28, 1972; NR listing June 30, 1972; HABS DC-399; within Fourteenth Street HD*

### **General John A. Logan Statue**

Logan Circle, NW

Erected 1901 (Franklin Simmons, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Logan Circle HD, and Fourteenth Street HD*

### **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Statue**

Connecticut Avenue and M Street, NW

The monument to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) was erected in Reservation 150 in 1909. The seated bronze figure of the contemplative poet holding a book is raised on a red granite pedestal. Begun by sculptor Thomas Ball, the statue was completed by William Couper. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; within Dupont Circle HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*The Lorraine (Nicholas T. Haller, 1897) at 1706 S Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

### **Alvin Mason Lothrop House**

2001 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Built 1908-09 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC designation December 16, 1987, NR listing December 20, 1988; within Kalorama Triangle HD*

*The Loudon (B. Stanley Simmons, 1901) at 314 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Loughborough-Patterson House (Junior League of Washington)**

3041 M Street, NW

Built 1801-06; DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD

*The Louisa: see The Augusta and the Louisa*

*Louise Hand Laundry (1918) at 1405 12<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Shaw Historic District*

*Lovejoy School (1901) at 440 12<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Lurgan (Appleton P. Clark, 1913) at 919 L Street NW: see Shaw Historic District*

**Luther Place Memorial Church (and Luther Statue)**

1226 Vermont Avenue, NW, at Thomas Circle

Distinctive Gothic Revival church impressively sited on Thomas Circle; notable example of post-Civil War architecture; triangular form, robust massing with large octagonal tower facing circle, smaller side towers, and buttressed facades of quarry-faced red sandstone; fan-shaped auditorium with wooden ceiling arches, cast iron columns, Gothic tracery, and stained glass; built 1870-73 for the Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church; original design by Judson York modified by architects John C. Harkness and Henry S. Davis; dedicated 1874; towers completed early 1880s; bronze statue of Martin Luther erected 1884; major repairs in 1904 after fire; subsequent interior alterations; parish house built 1951 (Luther M. Leisenring, architect) on site of Memorial Hall built 1867-68 (Judson York, architect); DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Fourteenth Street HD; see *Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1934) at 222 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**John Lutz House (Aged Woman's Home)**

1255 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Built c. 1750; additions 1870 and 1872; DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-105; within Georgetown HD

**The Luzon (The Westover)**

2501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Prominently situated Romanesque Revival apartment building, one of few remaining structures from formative period of apartment development; illustrates evolution of middle-class apartments from rowhouse precedents; notable work of prolific local architect; built 1896, Nicholas T. Haller, architect; DC designation September 19, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994

**Lydia English's Female Seminary (Colonial Apartments)**

1305-1315 30th Street, NW

Once part of Miss Lydia English's Female Seminary; Union hospital during Civil War; one of the city's first apartment house conversions (in 1870); built c. 1820; DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD

*Lyles-Magruder House: see The Rest*

*Lyons Mill Bridge (1932): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

## M

*M Street Bridge over Rock Creek (1929): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway*

**M Street High School (Perry School)**

128 M Street, NW

One of the nation's first public high schools for African-American students, founded in 1870 as the Preparatory High School for Negro Youth; important benchmark in development of the city's educational system; represents

struggle by African-American population for quality education, despite great disparities in facilities, grounds, architectural design, and size in the dual school system; precursor to Dunbar High School (established 1916); rigorous curriculum and exceptional faculty due to limited professional opportunities for African-Americans elsewhere; produced high proportion of college graduates and numerous prominent educators and public figures, including Carter G. Woodson; principals included Francis L. Cardozo, Sr., Robert H. Terrell, Anna J. Cooper; built 1890-91; architectural plans by the office of Building Inspector Thomas Entwistle (approved by Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol); *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing October 23, 1986; DC ownership*

**MacArthur Theater (and Lobby)**

4859 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

This large neighborhood movie house is characteristic of the theaters that were once prominent in the city's outlying commercial centers; such places of popular entertainment, convenient by car and removed from downtown congestion, help illustrate the city's social history and suburban expansion; built at the close of World War II, the MacArthur typifies the moderne style of architecture; it is the work of John J. Zink, noted for his technical innovations and the design of more than 200 motion picture theaters throughout the Mid-Atlantic states; it reflects the influence of modernism in both design and materials; one story, irregular shape, red brick with limestone frontispiece and streamlines, curved aluminum marquee, and frameless glass doors allowing an open flow from sidewalk to lobby (which features marble paneling, ramped terrazzo floor, aluminum trim, and cove lighting); built 1945; *DC designation June 26, 1997*

*MacFeely, Robert, House: see Arts Club of Washington*

**Mackall Square**

1633 29th Street, NW

Estate with one-room deep main house and Greek Revival Ionic portico built c. 1820 for Benjamin Mackall; rear wing mid-18th century; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-164; within Georgetown HD*

**Mackall-Worthington House**

3406 R Street, NW

Built 1820 for Leonard Mackall; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*The Mackenzie (A.B. Mullett & Co., 1916) at 221 Constitution Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Macklin (Mihran Mesrobian, 1939) at 2911 Newark Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Madison, Dolly, House: see Cutts-Madison House*

*Main Gate, Navy Yard: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

*Main, Thomas, House: see Whitehaven*

*Malaysian Chancery (ca. 1960) at 2401 S Street NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts*

*The Mall: see The Plan of the City of Washington (Part of Original Appropriation 2; Reservations 3 through 6).*

The Mall's present formal, iconic appearance is largely a 20th-century creation based on the McMillan Commission's interpretation of the L'Enfant Plan, and represents perhaps the most significant accomplishment of the Commission. *HABS DC-678*

**Manhattan Laundry**

1326-46 Florida Avenue, NW

Complex of vernacular and designed commercial structures representing more than 50 years of commercial growth; illustrates expansion of urban core and industrial development along Florida Avenue; notable expression of commercial wealth; originally housed the traction facility for streetcar company chartered in 1862; converted to printing plant in 1892 and laundry in 1905; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing November 21, 1994; within Greater U Street HD*



**West Building (Washington & Georgetown Railroad Company Car Barn):** Built 1877, John B. Brady, architect), steam plant (built 1908, altered c. 1914 and 1923), and addition (built 1926, A.S.J. Atkinson, architect)

**South Building:** Stable and warehouse (built 1911)

**East Building:** Includes rug cleaning plant and garage/dry cleaning facility (built 1936, Alexander M. Pringle, architect); and Administrative Offices (built 1936-37, Bedford Brown, architect; among the city's finest Art Deco designs; extensive use of glass block, enameled metal panels, and other innovative materials in classically-inspired facade)

**The Maples (William Mayne Duncanson House; Friendship House)**

619 D Street, SE

Built 1795-96 (William Lovering, architect); enlarged 1936; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 18, 1973; HABS DC-5; within Capitol Hill HD*

**Guglielmo Marconi Memorial**

16th and Lamont Streets NW

The Art Deco monument to Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937), the inventor of the radio, was donated by public subscription and erected in 1941. The gilded bronze bust of Marconi is set on a pedestal in front of a granite shaft that supports an allegorical female figure of *the Wave* soaring above a globe and clouds. The monument is the work of Italian-American sculptor Attilio Piccirilli and architect Joseph Freedlander. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; within Mount Pleasant HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Maret School: see Woodley*

*The Margaret (Harry Wardman/Nicholas Grimm, 1903) at 1809-11 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*

**Marine Barracks Historic District**

Bounded by 8th, 9th, G, and I Streets, SE

Nation's oldest continuously active Marine Corps installation, central to Marine Corps tradition and history; built on site selected by Thomas Jefferson; designed as the permanent home of the Marine Corps Commandant and barracks for 500 men and their officers; Marine Corps headquarters from 1801 to 1901; home of Marine Band (the "President's Own") since 1801; associated with many historical figures including Commodore Joshua Barney, General Archibald Henderson, John Philip Sousa, and notable detainees; quadrangle of buildings surrounding a central parade ground; includes approximately a dozen buildings built 1801-1935; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 27, 1972, NHL designation May 11, 1976; within Capitol Hill HD; US ownership*

**Marine Barracks and Band Hall**

9th & I Streets, SE

Two major components (old Marine Barracks and Band Hall) of a unified composition of military buildings built 1902-06 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects), replacing original wooden barracks dating from 1801-06 (George Hadfield, architect); 490-foot-long Barracks defines east side of parade ground; 2 stories, glazed red-orange brick with limestone trim, hipped roof, arcaded loggia, and crenellated central pavilion; similar Band Hall forms south side of grounds; other structures in complex include 5 Officers' Quarters, Sentry House, and continuous iron fence; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 4, 1973, within Marine Barracks and Capitol Hill HDs; US ownership*

**Marine Corps Commandant's House**

801 G Street, SE

Only structure to survive from the original Marine Barracks, and one of few public buildings to survive the 1814 burning of Washington; built 1801-05 (George Hadfield, architect); official residence of the Marine Corps Commandant since 1805; distinguished example of early Federal design; 2-1/2 story brick town

house with contiguous bow rooms facing parade ground; enlarged in 1840; mansard roof with hooded dormers added in 1891; addition 1934; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-134; within Marine Barracks and Capitol Hill HDs; US ownership*

*Marine Hospital Service, Hygienic Laboratory: see Public Health and Marine Hospital Service*

*Marion Park (Reservation 18): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The rectangular park at South Carolina Avenue and 5<sup>th</sup> Street was first graded and planted in 1885, although the present layout dates from 1964. It was named in honor of the distinguished South Carolina Revolutionary War soldier Francis Marion, nicknamed the Swamp Fox. *HABS DC-679*

*Market Square and Indiana Plaza (Reservations 35, 36, 36A): see The Plan of the City of Washington* Market Square, the open space at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Indiana Avenues, was first improved when a market was constructed on the adjacent Appropriation No. 7 in 1802. Reservation 36, on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets, was enclosed by the 1850s, and the statue of Winfield Scott Hancock located there in 1896. The statue of John Rawlins was located on Reservation 34, west of 9<sup>th</sup> Street, in about 1889, but this reservation was eliminated for construction of the Federal Triangle in 1932. Reservation 35, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, was combined with the National Archives site in 1937, and in 1965 it became the site of the simple monument suggested by Franklin D. Roosevelt as his memorial. Reservation 36A, east of 7<sup>th</sup> Street and now known as Indiana Plaza, was established in 1904. The street known as Market Space along the north side of the square was closed in 1979, and the present park and Navy Memorial were built in 1987-91. *HABS DC-691; see also Hancock Statue, Rawlins Statue, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial*

*Marlatt, Charles L., House (1908-09) at 1521 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*The Marlboro and the Montgomery (Louis Krauss, 1900) at 514 and 512 U Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*Marshall, John, House: see Ringgold-Carroll House*

*Marshall, John, Statue (1884): see The Capitol and Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Martin Luther King Memorial Library (and interior)**

901 G Street, NW

The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, built in 1969-72, is the city's only work by one of the 20th century's most important architects, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. It is the architect's only constructed library design. It is also significant as the city's primary memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., dedicated as a living memorial in his memory soon after his assassination. *DC designation June 28, 2007; NR listing October 22, 2007; DC ownership*

*Maryland Courts (Frank Russell White, 1926) at 518 9<sup>th</sup> Street and 816 E Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Mason, John Thomson, House: see Quality Hill*

### **Masonic Temple (Museum of Women in the Arts)**

1250 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1907-08 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects); renovated 1985-86; *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing February 18, 1987 (see also Old Masonic Temple)*

*Massachusetts Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek (1940-41): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway*

### **Massachusetts Avenue Historic District**

Generally including structures fronting on Massachusetts Avenue from 17th Street NW to Observatory Circle Boulevard of grand mansions, row houses, and embassies, known as "Embassy Row"; among the finest

realizations of L'Enfant's Baroque vision of grand vistas and diagonal avenues; exemplar of the fashion for urban boulevards in the European manner, with dynamic interaction among buildings, streets, and landscaped open space; includes some of the city's most elegant and lavish turn-of-the-century residences; home to many foreign governments since early 1900s; many locally and nationally prominent architects represented; architectural styles include Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, Beaux Arts, Chateausque, and Classical Revival; includes approximately 150 buildings c. 1880-1940; *DC designation November 27, 1973, NR listing October 22, 1974*

*Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops: see Spring Valley Shopping Center*

*Mather Building (1917-18) at 916 G Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*May Office Building (1869, altered 1909, façade only) at 501 7<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **Mayfair Mansions**

Kenilworth Avenue, Jay, and Hayes Streets, SE

One of Washington's first top-quality housing developments for African-American families; among the first Federally subsidized housing in nation for African-American residents; project of Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux (1885-1968), religious leader and radio evangelist; notable work of one of city's first professionally-trained African-American architects; large garden apartment complex built on site of Benning Race Track; three-story Colonial Revival buildings sited around central commons; built 1942-46, Albert I. Cassell, architect; *DC designation May 17, 1989, NR listing November 1, 1989*

### **Mayflower Hotel**

1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Built 1924 (Warren & Wetmore; Robert Beresford, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 14, 1983; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

### **Henry McCleery House**

1068 30th Street, NW

Small brick row house probably built for Henry McCleery; 2-1/2 stories, now partly below grade as a result of 1831 street regrading for bridge across C&O Canal; fine interior woodwork; built c. 1800; *DC designation January 23, 1973; HABS DC-162; within Georgetown HD*

### **General George B. McClellan Statue**

Connecticut Avenue and California Street, NW

Erected 1907 (Frederick MacMonnies, sculptor; James Crocroft, architect); *within Kalorama Triangle HD*

### **McCormick Apartments (National Trust for Historic Preservation)**

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Among the city's most elaborate luxury apartment houses; residence from 1922-37 of millionaire industrialist, Secretary of the Treasury (from 1921-32, the longest cabinet tenure since Albert Gallatin), and author of the "Mellon Plan" which stimulated the economic boom of the 1920s; built 1915-16, J.H. de Sibour, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 3, 1973, NHL designation May 11, 1976; HABS DC-265; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; National Trust ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I; Goode: Best Addresses)*

### **Robert S. McCormick House (Brazilian Embassy)**

3000 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built c. 1910 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

### **McGill Building [demolished]**

908 G Street, NW

Built 1891 (James McGill, architect); *DC designation February 20, 1973; demolished 1973; see Bibliography*

(Goode: Capital Losses)

*McGuire-Jenkins House (1889) at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see (see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

*McKinley Manual Training School: see Shaw Junior High School*

### **McLachlen Building**

1001 G Street, NW

Architecturally distinctive commercial building in Beaux-Arts Classical Revival style, influenced by Chicago commercial precedents; significant work of noted and socially prominent Washington architect Jules Henri de Sibour; illustrates influence of McMillan Commission Plan on business district; home of family-run bank founded 1887 as real estate investment partnership, associated with local community development; 9 stories, corner site, richly ornamented facades of marble and glazed terra cotta with textured spandrels, Greek Doric entrance, exuberant cornice; banking hall remains; built 1910-11, altered and renovated 1988-89; *DC designation September 11, 1985, NR listing November 6, 1986*

### **McMillan Park Reservoir**

1st Street and Michigan Avenue, NW

Washington's first water treatment facility and a primary component of the municipal water system; major engineering and aesthetic achievement; caused elimination of typhoid epidemics and reduced incidence of other diseases; major component of the city's park system; collaborative effort of prominent figures in the City Beautiful movement; memorial to Senator James McMillan, sponsor of the Senate Park Commission; *DC designation August 21, 1991; US and DC ownership*

**New City Reservoir:** Built 1883-88 to receive Potomac River water via the Washington Aqueduct and Georgetown Reservoir (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, architects)

**Smith Spring House:** Built 1886 (T.W. Symons, architect); covers the site of springs identified by L'Enfant and used as a water source for the U.S. Capitol beginning in 1833

**East Shaft Gate House:** Built 1901 (Henry A. Macomb, architect)

**Filtration Complex (Pumping Station, Circulating Conduit, Gatehouse, Intake Gatehouse, Control House, Laboratory, Shelter House, Engine House, Regulator Houses, Filtration Beds, Sand Washers, Sand Bins, and Clear Water Reservoir):** Unified complex of red brick buildings, Flemish bond with tile roofs, and more utilitarian concrete structures; includes underground slow sand purification system advocated by the city's medical community in preference to chemical treatment; built 1904-05 (Allen Hazen, architect)

**McMillan Park:** Built 1906-13 (Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect)

**Storehouse, Shelter House and Garage:** Built 1911

**McMillan Fountain:** Erected 1913 (Herbert Adams, sculptor; Charles Adams Platt, architect; dismantled 1941)

**Chemical Tower, Flume Building, and Gatehouse:** Built 1939

*McMillan Plan: see the Plan of the City of Washington*

*McPherson Square (Reservation 11): see The Plan of the City of Washington. This square was largely unimproved before 1867, when the Vermont Avenue roadway was removed and two triangular reservations combined to create a rectangular park, named the following year in honor of General Winfield Scott. In 1871, however, the*

roadway was reinstalled under Alexander Shepherd, and the next year, the site for the statue of Scott, authorized when Congress named the square in his honor, was changed to its present location. In 1873, however, Congress authorized a statue of General James McPherson, and named the square in his honor. The rectangular park was recreated by 1876, when the statue was unveiled. The park was relandscaped in 1892, and again in about 1920; the walkways were repaved in 1931. *HABS DC-680; see also McPherson Statue*

### **James McPherson Statue**

McPherson Square, NW

The bronze equestrian statue of Brigadier General James B. McPherson honors the Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, killed in 1864 on the outskirts of Atlanta. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee raised \$23,500 for the statue, sculpted by Italian-born Louis Rebisso of Cincinnati. Congress contributed \$25,000 for the granite base and pedestal, designed by O.E. Babcock. The statue was cast from bronze cannon captured in the Battle of Atlanta. At the dedication attended by President Hayes in 1876, General William T. Sherman presided and General John Logan delivered the main address. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

### **Major General George Gordon Meade Monument**

Pennsylvania Avenue between 3rd and 4th Streets, NW

Erected 1927 (Charles A. Grafly, sculptor; Simon and Simon, architects); relocated 1984; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

*Meader's (Academy) Theater (1909/34) at 535-37 8th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Meigs Bridge over Rock Creek (refaced 1916): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway*

*The Mellis (A.B. Mullett & Co., 1913) at 624 Maryland Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Melwood (Wardman Construction Co., 1926) at 1803 Biltmore Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

*The Melwood and the Vernon (B. Stanley Simmons, 1906) at 1768 and 1774 U Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

*Memorial Avenue and Hemicycle: see Arlington Memorial Bridge*

*Memorial Church of the Holy Land: see Franciscan Monastery*

*Memorial Continental Hall: see Daughters of the American Revolution*

### **Memorials in Washington, D.C.**

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption February 22, 2007; NR adoption October 11, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

The memorials honoring distinguished individuals, expressing international goodwill, and commemorating significant events are notable components of the city's collection of monumental public sculpture, which is unsurpassed in the nation. The memorial statuary embellishes the city's public parks and serves as a record of the history of American commemorative memorials. Most are distinguished works of notable sculptors and artists.

*The Mendota (James G. Hill, 1901) at 2220 20<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Mercantile Savings Bank**

719-21 10th Street, NW

Notable example of a small early-20th century savings bank, embodying the historical associations and architectural expression of these once common, but often short-lived financial institutions; one of the last such structures downtown; illustrates use of modest classicism to convey dignity and financial stability, while retaining an approachable image; significant work of local architect; 2 stories, buff brick and limestone, Italian Renaissance Revival style; built 1912 (Julius Wenig, architect); altered 1938 (also by Wenig); *DC designation July 28, 1994*

*Merchants Bank & Trust (1912) at 1369 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

### **Meridian Hall**

2401 15th Street, NW

Tudor Revival mansion by one of city's leading Beaux-Arts architects; commissioned by Mary F. Henderson, the guiding force behind development of Sixteenth Street and the Meridian Hill area as an enclave of embassies and mansions; briefly used as an embassy as intended; scored stucco facade evocative of an English manor house, with large arched portal, panels of casement windows, cast stone quatrefoil ornamentation; interior features grand central staircase, salons, ballroom, and dining hall ornamented in Tudor classical style; built 1923, George Oakley Totten, Jr., architect; *DC designation December 19, 1990, NR listing January 28, 1991*

### **Meridian Hill Area**

Generally including the area around Meridian Hill Park from Florida Avenue to Irving Street, NW

Built c. 1900-1940; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification); not subject to the D.C. Historic Protection Act; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

*Meridian Hill Baptist Church (1927) at 3146 16th Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

### **Meridian Hill Park**

15th, 16th, W, and Euclid Streets, NW

Built 1915-20 (Horace W. Peaslee, architect; Ferruccio Vitale, landscape architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 25, 1974, NHL designation April 19, 1994; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Meridian Hill Area*

### **Meridian House**

1630 Crescent Place, NW

Built 1921-23 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

### **Meridian Manor**

1424 Chapin Street, NW

Meridian Manor was designed in the Colonial Revival style by George T. Santmyers, one of Washington D.C.'s most prolific apartment house architects. Built in 1926, it is a significant example of the speculative middle class apartment buildings constructed in the 1910s and 1920s adjacent to the 14<sup>th</sup> Street streetcar line. The building's design and architectural vocabulary characterized the work of developers and architects who attempted to capitalize on the proximity to the streetcar line in meeting the demand for solid, modestly appointed middle class apartment buildings. *NR listing March 29, 2001, DC designation September 26, 2001*

### **Meridian Mansions (The Envoy)**

2400 16th Street, NW

One of the city's finest apartment hotels when opened; prestigious address which served as home to numerous senators, congressmen, and diplomats; lobby with massive marble columns, elaborate ornamental molding; built 1916-18, A.H. Sonnemann, architect; roof pavilions and lamp standards removed c.1963; renovated 1981; *DC designation December 9, 1982, NR listing July 28, 1983; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

*The Methodist Building (Walter Ballinger, architect, 1923/1931) at 100 Maryland Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Methodist Cemetery (Tenleytown)**

4100 Block of Murdock Mill Road, NW

The Methodist Cemetery is the only known community cemetery in what was Washington County, and probably the best-preserved rural burying ground in the city. Established in 1855, it contains the burials of many of Tenleytown's earliest settlers and is as representative of the village's formation as were its churches,

schools, taverns, and other businesses. *DC designation April 24, 2008, NR listing September 5, 2008*

*Methodist Episcopal Burying Grounds: see Mount Zion Cemetery*

*Metropolis Building Association (1890) at 201 Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church**

1518 M Street, NW

Metropolitan, the national church of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, has been the site of numerous civic and educational assemblies, and addresses by notables including U.S. Presidents, and political, cultural, and civil rights leaders. It was the site of the funeral of Frederick Douglass. The congregation was formed by the merger of two congregations established in 1820 and 1838. The Gothic Revival building was erected in 1886; Samuel T.G. Morsell, one of the city's earliest large contractors, is credited as the architect. *DC designation April 24, 1973, NR listing July 26, 1973; HABS DC-352; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

### **Metropolitan Club**

1700 H Street, NW

Built 1908 (Heins & LaFarge, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 28, 1995*

*Metropolitan Railroad Company Car Barn: see East Capitol Street Car Barn*

### **Michler Place**

1739-1751 F Street, NW

Built 1870-71; largely demolished c. 1980 (facade fragments remain); *DC designation January 18, 1979; HABS DC-340*

### **Military Road School**

1375 Missouri Avenue NW

This small neighborhood school, erected on the site of one of the city's first public schools for freedmen (built 1864-65), retains its historical connection with the struggle by African-Americans to secure the benefits of public education. Originally situated under the protective watch of Fort Stevens, and now adjacent to the greensward of parklands connecting the Civil War forts, the school documents the presence of Washington's vanished refugee settlements and their dependence on military encampments. The new building, as one of the city's first public buildings designed by the office of Municipal Architect (established 1909), and reviewed by the Commission of Fine Arts (established 1910), reflects attempts during the Progressive era to enhance the quality of public architecture throughout the city. It is a fine representative example of the work of Washington architect Snowden Ashford, built in 1911-12. The building is 2-1/2 stories, one room deep with a central entrance porch, gently flared hipped roof, wide scrolled eaves, and octagonal cupola; facades are red brick accented by stucco panels and limestone trim; to maintain left-hand daylighting in all four classrooms, the large banks of multi-paned windows on one side of the facade are balanced by recessed brick panels on the other. The site may possess archaeological potential. *DC designation July 23, 1998; NR listing July 25, 2003; DC ownership*

### **Joaquin Miller Cabin**

Beach Drive north of Military Road, NW

Log cabin built in 1883 by "Poet of the Sierras" Cincinnati Hiner ("Joaquin") Miller; served as his home from 1883-86; moved from 16th Street & Crescent Place, NW in 1912; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Rock Creek Park HD; US ownership*

*Miller, Commander Alexander, House (1900-01) at 2201 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

### **Benjamin Miller House**

1524 28th Street, NW

One of the city's few small Greek Revival houses; built c. 1845 for Benjamin Miller (associated with building of Aqueduct Bridge); free-standing, frame, 3 bays, low gable roof, end chimneys, pedimented Greek Revival portico with Doric columns, 6-panel door with side lights; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-247; within Georgetown HD*

*Miller-Dudley Company auto showroom (1920) at 1714-16 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

### **Miner Normal School (Miner Building, Howard University)**

2565 Georgia Avenue, NW

Home of Miner Normal School and Miner Teachers College, centers for the training of Washington's African-American teachers for almost 80 years; associated with Myrtila Miner, 19th century educational pioneer; notable early example of school building using Colonial Revival style; built 1913-14, Leon E. Dessez, architect, Snowden Ashford, supervising architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing October 11, 1991*

*The Minerva (Nicholas Grimm, 1904) at 1838 4<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*Minnehaha Theater (1909) at 1213 U Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

*The Mintwood (Louis Rouleau, 1929) at 1841 Columbia Road NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

*The Miramar (Harvey Warwick, 1929) at 1301 15<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*The Mississippi (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1436 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

*The Mohawk (Hunter and Bell, 1913) at 436 M Street NW: see Mount Vernon Square Historic District*

*The Monterey (Stern & Tomlinson, 1922) at 3530-32 Connecticut Avenue, NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*The Montgomery and the Marlboro (Louis Krauss, 1900) at 512 and 514 U Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*The Monticello and the New Lynton (Hunter & Bell, 1909) at 3151 and 3149 Mount Pleasant Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

### **Montrose Park**

R Street between 30th and 31st Streets, NW

Montrose Park occupies land once owned by ropemaking magnate Robert Parrott in the early 19th century. Parrott allowed Georgetown residents to use his tract of land for picnics and meetings. The area became known as Parrott's Woods, and by the early 20th century it had fallen into disrepair. At the urging of Sarah Louisa Rittenhouse and others, Congress purchased the property and established Montrose Park in 1911. The old rope walk is a feature of the landscape design. *NR listing (with Dumbarton Oaks Park) May 28, 1967, amended March 12, 2004, DC listing March 3, 1979; separate NR listing November 15, 2007; within Georgetown HD*

### **Clarence Moore House (Old Canadian Embassy)**

1746 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

French Baroque mansion, among the largest and finest on Massachusetts Avenue, built for Clarence Moore (investor and broker with W.B. Hibbs & Co.) and his second wife Mabelle Swift (heiress to Swift meat packing fortune); notable work of architects Bruce Price & Jules Henri de Sibour; elaborate and exceptionally fine interiors in French and English style, with extensive wood carving, plasterwork, and fittings; Canadian chancery and residence 1927-46 (house and furnishings purchased as Canada's first US diplomatic post); built 1906-09; Moore perished in Titanic in 1912; *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing April 3, 1973; HABS DC-267; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*The Moorings (Horace Peaslee, 1927) at 1909 Q Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Moran Building**

501-09 G Street, NW

Built 1889-90; *DC designation July 30, 1981, NR listing September 26, 1983*



*Moran, Mrs. Francis B. (Jane W.B.), House (1909-10) at 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*  
*Moreschi Building (1958-59) at 905 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

**Morrison and Clark Houses (Soldiers, Sailors, Marines & Airmen's Club; Morrison-Clark Inn)**

1013-15 L Street, NW

Built c. 1865; bays added to 1015 L in 1867, part of cupola removed 1894, porch added 1917, side entry added 1923; houses connected 1930; *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing March 19, 1991; within Shaw HD; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

*Morrow Drive (1911): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

**Morsell House (John S. Williams House; Decatur-Gunther House)**

2812 N Street, NW

Federal house built in 1813 as home of Judge Morsell; elliptical fanlight, stone steps and iron balustrade; center hall plan; expanded; built 1813; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-29; within Georgetown HD*

*Morton, Levi P., House: see Brodhead-Bell-Morton House*

**Mott Motors/Plymouth Theater**

1365 H Street NE

Built in 1927-28, this one-story commercial row building typifies the small automobile dealerships that helped foster the transformation of traditional retail streets into automobile-oriented shopping strips. Designed by the noted local firm of Upman & Adams, the storefront is an eclectic Italianate composition, executed in textured limestone with Moorish entrances, a tile roof, and battlemented cornice. In 1943, the building was converted to a movie theater catering principally to African-Americans—the first such facility in the Near Northeast neighborhood. It remains a fairly intact survivor from the era of segregated public entertainment. *DC designation April 25, 2002, NR listing March 3, 2004*

*Mount Calvary Baptist Church (ca. 1895) at 801 North Carolina Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Mount Jezreel Baptist Church (1883) at 5th & E Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Mount Joy Baptist Church (ca. 1875) at 514 4th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Mount Olivet Lutheran Church (Vermont Avenue Christian Church)**

1302 Vermont Avenue, NW

Built 1882-84 (R.G. Russell, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Logan Circle and Fourteenth Street HDs*

**Mount Pleasant Historic District**

Roughly bounded by 16th Street on the east, Harvard Street on the south, Rock Creek Park on the west, and Piney Branch Park on the north

*DC designation October 15, 1986 (effective October 26, 1987); NR listing October 5, 1987; contains approximately 1100 buildings c. 1870-1949*

*Mount Pleasant Library (1925) at 16th & Lamont Streets NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

**Mount Vernon Memorial Highway**

Columbia Island along west side of Potomac River (south from Memorial Circle, continuing in Virginia to Mount Vernon)

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, the segment of the George Washington Memorial Parkway leading south from Memorial Bridge, was the first parkway constructed and maintained by the U.S. government. As a memorial to the nation's first president, it was the first road with a commemorative function explicit in its name

and alignment. The parkway contributed to the establishment of a regional park system oriented along creek and river valleys, as envisioned in the 1902 McMillan Plan and 1920s NCPC plans. It was an important link in the evolution of parkway design from pioneering efforts in Westchester County to later federal projects such as Skyline Drive. It was also one of the first roads planned using aerial photography, and it established National Park Service standards for future parkway construction. The segment in the District includes Memorial Circle, about 1½ miles of roadway, the Boundary Channel Bridge (stone-faced concrete arch), light fixtures, specimen and ornamental trees, and planned vistas. It was authorized in 1928 and built in 1931-32 by the Bureau of Public Roads (Gilmore Clarke, consulting landscape architect and bridge designer; Jay Downer, consulting engineer). Monuments along the parkway include the Navy-Marine Memorial (designed 1922, built 1934) by Ernesto Begni del Piatta, in commemoration of those who died at sea during World War I, and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove (1976). *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 18, 1981; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); see also George Washington Memorial Parkway*

### **Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church**

900 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1917 (Sauguinet & Staats, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964*

*Mount Vernon Square (Reservation 8): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* A public market was first erected on the 7<sup>th</sup> Street side of the square in 1846, but was removed in 1872. In that year the intersecting streets and avenues were laid out through the reservation, and the square improved as a group of six triangular parks. After residents petitioned for a single park at the location, the carriageways were removed in 1882, and the park planted with trees and shrubs. In 1899, Andrew Carnegie agreed to donate funds for a public library in the square. The library was completed in 1903, but the site was not redesigned and landscaped until 1913, and that design remains largely intact today. *HABS DC-682*

### **Mount Vernon Square Historic District**

Roughly bounded by 1<sup>st</sup> Street, New York Avenue, 7<sup>th</sup> Street, and M and N Streets, NW

One of two remaining fragments of a formerly contiguous neighborhood around Mount Vernon Square, this residential and commercial enclave derives its origins from scattered growth on what was once the city's fringe. Many of its oldest buildings are simple, flat-fronted frame houses built by working-class owners. By the Civil War, the area grew into an economically and racially mixed neighborhood, served by the public market in the square and the streetcar line along 7<sup>th</sup> Street. Bay-fronted brick and stone rowhouses, and fancy mercantile facades on 7<sup>th</sup> Street date from the prosperous Victorian years. At the same time, poorer residents continued to cluster in modest homes on the narrow side streets cut through large blocks. Owner-built homes predominate; a notable exception is the full block of 53 houses developed by T.F. Schneider in 1890. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the character of the neighborhood began to shift as auto repair shops, laundries, and warehouses sprang up along the increasingly busy New York Avenue traffic artery. The district effectively conveys the mosaic of overlapping social, racial, and workplace communities that characterize historic Washington. It includes 429 contributing buildings in a variety of architectural styles ca. 1845-1945; *DC designation July 22, 1999 (effective September 7, 1999), NR listing September 3, 1999*

### **Mount Vernon Triangle Historic District**

The Mount Vernon Triangle Historic District is a physical remnant of a unique 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century working class neighborhood that was largely dependent upon the commercial activity of the Northern Liberties Market and 7<sup>th</sup> Street corridor. The collection of historic buildings provides a visual reminder of the types and scale of homes and businesses that were erected by members of this community—working class entrepreneurs of mixed backgrounds, including a sizeable German and Italian immigrant population, many with ties to the local merchant community. The district also includes archaeological resources and buildings documenting the beginnings of automobile service businesses; 24 contributing buildings from 1873-1946. *DC designation November 17, 2005, (effective March 26, 2006), NR listing September 19, 2006*

### **Mount Vernon Triangle, Washington, D.C., Architectural and Historic Resources, 1791-1946**

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption November 17, 2005; NR adoption May 26, 2006*

*See also Mount Vernon Triangle Historic District, Emily Wiley House, Second Baptist Church, and The Jefferson*

**Mount Zion Cemetery (Methodist Episcopal Burying Grounds; Female Union Band Society Graveyard)**

Mill Road, NW

Established 1809; includes Old Methodist Burying Ground and Female Union Band Society Graveyard established 1842 as benevolent association to provide burial for free blacks; leased for 99 years in 1879; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing August 6, 1975; within Georgetown HD*

**Mount Zion United Methodist Church**

1334 29th Street, NW

Home of the oldest African-American congregation in the city, organized in 1816 from Dumbarton Avenue United Methodist Church (present name adopted in 1846); gable-roofed brick building with Gothic Revival facade, stained glass lancet windows, second floor sanctuary, tin ceiling with Gothic tracery; congregation sponsored one of city's first black schools (1823), active in underground railroad; site purchased from Henry Foxall 1875, construction begun in 1876, completed 1884; community house built 1813; *DC June 27, 1974, NR listing July 24, 1975; HABS DC-242; within Georgetown HD*

**Mullett Rowhouses**

2517-2525 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Speculative luxury townhouses designed as an investment property by one of the most prominent 19th century American architects (Supervisory Architect of the U.S. Treasury from 1866-74 and designer of the Old State, War, and Navy Building); red brick Queen Anne facades exemplify Victorian aesthetic; financial difficulties connected with this project said to have contribute to architect's suicide a year later; built 1889, Alfred B. Mullett, architect; *DC designation September 19, 1990, NR listing September 30, 1994*

*Municipal Center at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.* This was the first building constructed according to plans developed during the 1920s for a civic center between Judiciary Square and Pennsylvania Avenue. The building was designed by municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth and constructed from 1939 to 1941. The overall form of the building reflects both its origins in the Beaux Arts civic center form, and the context of Neoclassical buildings on Judiciary Square, but the decorative inspiration is Art Deco and Art Moderne. Notable features include the cast aluminum revolving doors and abstracted classical columns, capitals, and moldings. Designed at the close of the New Deal era, the building also incorporates major artwork sponsored by the Works Progress Administration. In the interior courtyards are two enormous ceramic sculptural panels: Democracy in Action by Waylande Gregory, and Health and Welfare by Hildreth Meiere. Flanking the plaza steps to the west of the building are two granite bas-relief sculptural panels: Urban Life by John Gregory, and Light, Water, and Thoroughfare by Lee Lawrie. In the south lobby floor is a terrazzo map of the District of Columbia, and near the north entrance is an octagonal fountain by the John J. Earley Studio (dedicated in 1980 as the Washington Area Law Enforcement Memorial). See Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)

*Municipal Court (Superior Court Building B) at 409 E Street, NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.* Built in 1938-39, this building by Nathan C. Wyeth is the twin of the Police Court, forming the eastern edge of the square.

*Museum of Women in the Arts: see Masonic Temple*  
*Myers, George Hewitt, House: see Textile Museum*

**The Myrene**

703 6th Street, NW

Early multiple-family dwelling illustrating the evolution of apartments from the row house form; excellent example of the middle-class apartment "flat"; eclectic late Romanesque Revival facade; built 1897-98, J.H.

McIntyre, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994*

## N

### **2225 N Street, NW**

Representative example of small moderate-income apartment building by prominent developer Harry Wardman; illustrates historically important aspect of cultural context of Dupont Circle/West End area; Renaissance Revival facade responds effectively to adjacent parkland; built 1924-25, Wardman & Waggaman, architects; *DC designation May 16, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994*

### **2916-2924 N Street, NW**

Houses, originally non-commissioned officers' barracks, built c. 1861; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*Nannie Helen Burroughs School: see National Training School for Women and Girls*

*The Nantucket (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1418 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

*The Natchez (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1440 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

### **National Academy of Sciences**

2101 Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1924; Bertram G. Goodhue, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 15, 1974; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **National Arboretum**

3501 New York Avenue, NE

The national arboretum of the United States, and an institution of world renown; a major element of the city's park system, established through the efforts of the Commission of Fine Arts, and closely associated with the work of noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.; probably the nation's largest urban arboretum at more than 400 acres; a nationwide center for research, education, and plant propagation, taking advantage of the city's congenial climatic zone at the juncture of North and South; a repository for international gifts; the site of the Latrobe columns from the U.S. Capitol East Portico, and significant archaeological remains; established by Congress in 1927; landscaping of the Mount Hamilton site begun by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s; fully laid out after a 1947-48 master plan by the Public Buildings Administration; opened to the public in 1949; major collections include Morrison Glen Dale Azalea Garden, Gotelli Dwarf Conifer Collection, National Boxwood Collection, National Bonsai and Penjing Museum, National Grove of State Trees, National Herb Garden, and other plantings of native and non-native trees, shrubs, and perennials; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing April 11, 1973; US ownership*

### **National Archives**

Between 8<sup>th</sup> Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1931-37; John Russell Pope, architect; *DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

### **National Bank of Washington**

301 7th Street, NW

Headquarters of one of city's longest-lived banks, founded in 1809 as the Bank of Washington; located at this site from 1828 until c. 1990; existing building built 1889, James G. Hill, architect; *DC listing July 24, 1968, NR listing May 8, 1974; HABS DC-223; within Downtown HD, Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

### **National Baptist Memorial Church**

16th Street & Columbia Road, NW

Built 1924; Egerton Swartout, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Meridian Hill Area*

**National Benefit Association (Capital Savings Bank) [demolished]**

609 F Street, NW

Built 1844, enlarged 1889, remodeled 1907; DC designation May 16, 1975; demolished c. 1985

*National Building Museum: see Old Pension Building**National Capital Press Building (1913, façade reconstructed) at 511 11<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site**National Cathedral: see Washington Cathedral***National City Christian Church**

14th Street and Thomas Circle, NW

Built 1930 (John Russell Pope, architect); addition by Leon Chatelain (1952); addition c. 1985; DC listing November 8, 1964; within Fourteenth Street HD

*National Council of Negro Women: see Mary McLeod Bethune House**National Defense University: see Army War College***National Gallery of Art**

6th Street &amp; Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1941 (John Russell Pope; Eggers &amp; Higgins, architects); DC listing March 7, 1968; within National Mall HD; US ownership

*National Geographic Society, Hubbard Hall (1902), addition (1913), and administrative wing (1931-32) at 1156 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District**National Headquarters of the U.S. Daughters of 1812: see National Society United States Daughters of 1812**National Institute of Health: see Public Health and Marine Hospital Service**National Library of Medicine: see Army Medical Museum***The National Mall**

Roughly bounded by the Capitol Grounds on the east, Independence Avenue on the south, 14th Street on the west, and Constitution Avenue on the north

Planned 1791; 1901; DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented May 19, 1981); a major element of the L'Enfant Plan; US ownership; includes approximately 10 buildings c. 1847-1976

**National Metropolitan Bank**

613 15th Street, NW

Built 1905-07 (B. Stanley Simmons; Gordon, Tracy &amp; Swartout, architects); facade incorporated in new building 1986; DC designation August 11, 1977, NR listing September 13, 1978; within Fifteenth Street HD

*National Metropolitan Bank (1949-50) at 4301 49th Street NW: see Spring Valley Shopping Center**National Museum: see Arts and Industries Building**National Museum of American Art: see Old Patent Office**National Museum of Health and Medicine: see Army Medical Museum**National Museum of Women in the Arts: see Masonic Temple**National Observatory: see Old Naval Observatory**National Paint and Varnish Association: see Brodhead-Bell-Morton House**National Portrait Gallery: see Old Patent Office***National Presbyterian Church (Church of the Covenant) [demolished]**

18th &amp; N Streets, NW

Built 1887-89 (J.C. Cady &amp; Co., architect); DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1966; HABS DC-140; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)

**National Savings and Trust Company (National Safe Deposit Company)**

1445 New York Avenue, NW

Imposing Queen Anne headquarters of Washington's second savings bank; formed from 1891 merger of National Safe Deposit Company (chartered in 1867 as one of nation's earliest safety-deposit institutions) and National Savings Bank, (chartered in 1870); renamed National Savings & Trust Company in 1907; built 1888, James T. Windrim, architect; additions 1916, 1925, 1985; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; within Fifteenth Street HD*

*National Shrine: see Shrine of the Immaculate Conception*

*National Society of the Colonial Dames of America: see Dumbarton House*

*National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: see Daughters of the American Revolution*

**National Society United States Daughters of 1812 (John Henry Upshur House)**

1461 Rhode Island Avenue, NW

Since 1928, the Queen Anne style rowhouse built in 1884 by Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, USN (1823-1917) has been the national headquarters of the United States Daughters of 1812. The National Society United States Daughters of 1812 is a volunteer women's service organization dedicated to patriotism, education, and preservation of documents and relics from the period between 1784 and 1815. It was organized on January 8, 1892, on the 77th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, by founder Flora Adams Darling, an author, Civil War widow, and daughter of John Adams. In 1901, the society was one of the first women's organizations to receive a national charter by an Act of Congress. By 1915, at the end of the administration of organizing president Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 35 state societies had been organized with an enrollment of 3,758 members. The three-story red brick house with sandstone trim, bowed bay, and a sunburst-pattern railing was designed by architect Frederick Withers. The flagpole in front is a topgallant mast from the USS *Constitution*, given to the society in 1933 following reconditioning of the famed *Old Ironsides*. In 1992, the Society purchased the adjacent Romanesque Revival house at 1463 Rhode Island Avenue for use as a museum and library. *DC designation January 26, 1995, NR listing December 12, 1997; within Fourteenth Street HD*

***National Training School for Women and Girls, Trades Hall (Nannie Helen Burroughs School) [National Register only]***

601 50th Street, NE

Founded by Nannie Helen Burroughs in 1909, the National Training School offered a unique combination of educational opportunities for African-American young women and girls. The school offered academic training equivalent to the upper grades of high school and community college, religious instruction, and training in domestic arts and vocations. It was the first American institution to offer all of these opportunities within a single school. *NHL designation and NR listing July 17, 1991*

*National Trust for Historic Preservation: see McCormick Apartments*

**National Union Building**

918 F Street, NW

Built 1890; Glenn Brown, architect; *DC designation October 24, 1973, NR listing September 21, 1990; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

*National Union Insurance Company (1882) at 645 Indiana Avenue NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*National Woman's Party Headquarters: see Sewall-Belmont House*

**National Zoological Park**

3001 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Major achievement of the late-19th century conservation movement, created for the preservation of endangered animals indigenous to the US; major component of the park system in the Rock Creek valley; important work of noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, with alterations by F.L. Olmsted, Jr.; site of major scientific

investigations including experiments in zoology, anatomy, and aerodynamics; spacious and picturesque location a significant innovation in zoo design; influenced layout of curvilinear street pattern in surrounding area; established 1889, expanded 1921, 1923; approximately 15 buildings 1892-1940; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 11, 1973; US ownership*

**Bird House:** Built 1928 (Howland Russell/A.L. Harris, architects)

**Reptile House:** Built 1931, (A.L. Harris, architect)

**Small Mammal House:** Built 1937 by Public Works Administration (Edwin H. Clarke, consulting architect)

### **Natural History Building, Smithsonian Institution**

11th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1910 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within National Mall HD; US ownership*

*Naval Hospital: see Potomac Annex Historic District*

*Naval Lodge (ca 1890) at 4th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Naval Medical School: see Potomac Annex Historic District*

*Naval Museum of Hygiene: see Potomac Annex Historic District*

### **Naval Observatory Historic District (New Naval Observatory)**

Massachusetts Avenue at 34<sup>th</sup> Street, including the entire Observatory Circle campus except the Vice President's Residence

The U.S. Naval Observatory fills a place in the field of practical astronomy not occupied by any other organization in the United States. One of the world's foremost astronomical institutions, the observatory has established a long-standing and illustrious reputation based on its primary role in precise timekeeping and fundamental astronomy, or the calculation of the exact position of celestial bodies. Since 1893, when it relocated from Foggy Bottom, the institution has been located on a hilltop campus north of Georgetown. The ten original buildings that comprised the observatory complex, all but one of which survive, were designed by the famed American architect Richard Morris Hunt, and are his only buildings in Washington, D.C. The observatory is nationally significant for its architecture and for the importance and continuity of its scientific work.

The site for the observatory was acquired in 1881, and the complex was begun in 1888 and occupied in 1893. After the initial period of construction, the site developed quite gradually, with small buildings constructed as needed to house new instruments or functions. More significant physical changes have occurred during wartime. During World War I, the observatory's longstanding role in the maintenance, repair, and testing of instruments increased dramatically, as many more instruments were needed to equip naval ships and airplanes, and the Navy could no longer rely on European manufacturers for specialized components such as optical glass. The Nautical Instrument Shop, established in 1913, and the Aviation Section, created in 1917, were significant to the war effort, as was the observatory's continuing role in supporting naval navigation and convoy shipping. Modest improvements to the grounds continued during the 1920s and 1930s, and in the early 1930s, the observatory began a modernization program as part of an effort to create a stronger program for abstract scientific investigation. As the observatory's functions expanded again during World War II, a cluster of new buildings was added at the southern edge of the site. During the postwar years, a modern instrument laboratory was built at the western edge of the campus. Buildings subsequent to the original construction were designed by the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks.

*NR and NHL eligible; US ownership; see also Old Naval Observatory, Admiral's House, and Bibliography (Robinson & Associates, Intensive Level Survey)*

**Main Building (Building 1; James Melville Gillis Building):** A masterful design by one of the most prominent and influential American architects of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Main Building owes its unusual configuration of intersecting shapes to the unique technical and architectural challenges posed by the

observatory program. The building houses four distinct elements—the elegant marble ashlar administrative wing in the center, flanked by the conical-roofed cylindrical library at one end and the rock-faced marble observatory tower and corrugated metal transit house (Building 8) at the other. The administrative wing provides office space for administrative as well as professional staff performing the critical calculations that make astronomical data usable. The collection of the observatory library is one of the world’s foremost astronomical collections, containing both current publications and rare books and periodicals dating back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The domed observatory tower houses the original 12-inch refracting equatorial telescope, supported on a massive foundation that extends down through the tower to bedrock. Both the observatory and the transit house (*see below*) have been significant in conducting the scientific work at the observatory. Designed between 1881 and 1887, the building was constructed in 1891-92. The spare and abstractly detailed façades are inspired by eclectic Neoclassicism.

***Great Equatorial Building (Building 2):*** Built as part of the original complex to house the 26-inch telescope still in use, this is one of the most important scientific structures at the observatory. The rock-faced white marble building is composed of two interconnected parts, a small temple-like office wing in front of the domed observatory. The dome rotates a full 360 degrees, and the floor of the observatory can be raised or lowered with counterweights. The telescope was the largest in the world when built, and today it is the largest refracting instrument still in use. The lens dates from 1873 and was relocated from the old Foggy Bottom observatory. It has been used for observations of planetary features and moons, binary stars, comets, asteroids, novae, and occultations.

***Clock House (Building 3) and Observer’s Rooms (Buildings 4 and 5):*** Built from 1888-93, this attached group at the exact center of the observatory circle determined the plan of the entire complex. The Clock House, a small, gable-roofed granite building in the form of a Greek temple, housed the observatory’s original master clock until about 1961. The Zero Mark, a small metal disk, is set into the center of the floor. The master clock, sealed in a vault for protection from external temperature, humidity, and barometric pressures, gave the extremely accurate time calculations that were broadcast daily to navigators, telegraph and telephone systems, and civil authorities. Since the delicate timekeeping instruments needed maximum protection from external vibrations caused by traffic or construction, an 1894 Act of Congress protected the circular area within 1,000 feet of the house from development. The flanking observer’s rooms, connected to the clock house with short hyphens, supported the work of timekeeping and the two transit circle instruments by providing space for astronomers to rest, warm up, and perform calculations at night. The hip-roofed observer’s rooms are similar to the clock house, and share a continuous stone foundation, but are constructed of wood. All three buildings were designed by Richard Morris Hunt as part of the original complex. A new time clock vault, added at the rear of the building in 1932, was part of a general modernization of the observatory. It allowed observation of the time clock through a periscope, avoiding the need to enter the vault.

***Nine-Inch Transit House (Building 6), North Marker House (Building 29), and South Marker House (Building 30):*** Built to house the nine-inch transit circle telescope, the transit house was part of the original 1893 complex. It is one of the pair of transit houses located on either side of the Clock House because of their use in timekeeping and sensitivity to vibration and other interference. As originally designed, the transit house was a simple gabled box set on a high stone foundation, with corrugated metal sides and observation openings along the ridge and sides, enclosable with large flaps. Uninsulated metal walls were necessary to ensure even interior and exterior temperatures. The original nine-inch transit was one of the most important telescopes in the observatory, used in positional astronomy and in determining the fundamental celestial coordinate system in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1932-33, the roof was replaced with a lower gable that split open transverse to the ridge, by rolling on steel beams supported by external trussed buttresses. The original telescope was decommissioned in 1945 and replaced by a seven-inch transit from 1956 to the late 1960s. The north and south marker houses (circa 1893-1908) are small, square wooden sheds on brick foundations, placed at a precise distance from the transit house to shelter lights used in calibrating the instrument.

***Six-Inch Transit House (Building 7), North Marker House (Building 27), and South Marker House (Building 28):*** Built to house the six-inch transit telescope, this transit house is the twin of the nine-inch transit



house. For more than 100 years, the building housed the six-inch transit circle telescope, one of the observatory's most important instruments, used in the creation of six fundamental star catalogues since 1924. The telescope was installed in 1898 and decommissioned in the mid-1990s, when the fundamental coordinate system for the northern hemisphere was completed. Like its twin, the transit house was altered in 1932-33; the north and south marker houses date from 1899 and circa 1900-08 respectively.

***Transit House (Building 8):*** The transit house at the west end of the Main Building was originally similar to the other transit houses, sheathed in corrugated metal with an operable observation slit along the gable.

***Boiler House (Building 17) and Dynamo House (Building 16):*** This connected structure includes one-story granite boiler house with brick smokestack, designed by Richard Morris Hunt as part of the original complex, and a brick dynamo house annex designed by Leon Dessez in 1891. Two floors were added to the dynamo house in 1917, when it was converted to an instrument repair shop. The observatory's nautical instrument work was a critical function during wartime.

***Transit Laboratory (Building 25):*** This small gabled shed, made of metal with an operable roof, dates from about 1893. Its original use may have been related to the photo house and photoheliograph (now demolished), and it was also used as a portable transit house for longitude calculations.

***Superintendent's Residence (Quarters A):*** see separate listing for *Admiral's House*

***Observers' Houses (Quarters B and C):*** Built in 1895-96, this duplex residence is one of the earliest buildings on the site, designed by noted Washington architect William J. Marsh. Astronomer's residences, of which Quarters B and C are the best examples on the site, were crucial to the efficiency and productivity of the observatory, as proximity to the telescopes allowed astronomers to work at night whenever viewing conditions were optimal.

***Foreman's House (Quarters D):*** Built in 1901, this American foursquare residence (with recent additions) was erected to house the foreman and captain of the watch.

***Non-Magnetic House (originally Building 42, now Building 54):*** Built in 1918 in response to a shortage of magnetic compasses during the war, this small square wooden building with overhanging flared eaves was constructed without any iron or steel in order to allow for compass work. It was later converted to house clock vaults.

***Astrographic Laboratory (Building 24) and Addition (now Building 78; Simon Newcomb Laboratory):*** Built in 1932, the astrographic laboratory was one of three major scientific buildings constructed as part of the modernization effort in the early 1930s. It housed laboratory space, offices, and dark rooms for developing photographs. A large 1961 addition, the only major postwar building on the campus, houses the Time Service Division, Astrometry and Astrophysics Division, and Horological Museum. Atomic and quartz-crystal clocks used in modern timekeeping are housed here, as is the current Master Clock calibrated to an accuracy of one billionth of a second per day from instruments at various locations on the grounds.

***Forty-Inch Telescope Dome (Building 39):*** Built in 1932, this structure housed the forty-inch Ritchey-Chrétien aplanatic reflecting telescope, one of the first of its kind and one of the largest telescopes in the country when installed. The building is hexagonal in plan, sheathed in corrugated metal, with a rotating observation dome. The original telescope was relocated to Arizona in 1955.

***Instrument Repair and Storage Building (Building 52):*** This concrete industrial building from 1940-41 was a significant component of the World War II-era expansion of the observatory facilities, accommodating a more than 10-fold increase in employment in the Material Department. The building housed the observatory's nautical instrument repair, calibration, maintenance, and dissemination, which was critical to the war effort.

**Mess Hall (Building 59):** This one-story brick building was constructed as a cafeteria in 1942, in conjunction with the vast increase in the observatory's work in supplying navigational instruments during World War II. It was an important support building associated with the wartime mobilization. The International style design features overhanging roofs, wraparound casement windows, and a recessed corner entrance flanked by circular windows.

**Training Compass House (Building 55):** Built in 1943 as a twin to the 1918 non-magnetic house, this structure was apparently built for the same reason—increased compass demand during wartime. It was also used subsequently for clock vaults.

**Compass Adjustor's House (Building 61):** This small rectangular hip-roofed wooden cottage on a brick foundation was built in 1943 for compass work.

**Simon Newcomb Laboratory (Building 78):** The two-story 1961 addition to the Astrographic Laboratory is the only major postwar building on the campus. It is flat-roofed with an observation dome; facades are precast paneled concrete, with abstract pilasters and trim reflecting to the design of the 1932 laboratory. The combined structure houses the Time Service Division, Astrometry and Astrophysics Division, and Horological Museum. Atomic and quartz-crystal clocks used in modern timekeeping are housed here, as is the current Master Clock calibrated to an accuracy of one billionth of a second per day from instruments at various locations on the grounds. *Eligible due to exceptional importance.*

### **Navy-Peace Monument**

Pennsylvania Avenue and 1st Street, NW

Erected 1877 (Franklin Simmons, sculptor; Edward Clark, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

*The Navy Yard (Original Appropriation No. 14) and Annex: see the Plan of the City of Washington and Washington Navy Yard Historic District.*

### **Navy Yard Car Barn (Washington & Georgetown Railroad Car House)**

770 M Street, SE

This imposing brick and stone streetcar barn was constructed in 1891 at a terminus of the city's first and perhaps most important streetcar line, running along Pennsylvania Avenue from Georgetown to the Navy Yard. The sprawling Romanesque Revival building is well known for its picturesque castellated corner, standing just opposite the Yard's Main Gate. It is the only Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company building to survive from the cable car era, and one of the city's few surviving streetcar facilities. The car barn is a reminder of Navy Yard's importance as a place of local employment, and of the streetcar system that lasted for 100 years and had a profound influence on the city's development. Walter C. Root, architect; *DC designation March 23, 2006; NR listing November 14, 2006; within Capitol Hill HD*

*Navy Yard East Extension: see Washington Navy Yard, East Extension*

*The Netherlands (Hunter and Bell, 1909) at 1852 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*The New Berne (Hunter & Bell, 1905) at 1113-15 12<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Shaw Historic District*

*New City Reservoir: see McMillan Park Reservoir*

*New Interior Building: see Department of the Interior*

*The New Lynton and Monticello (Hunter & Bell, 1909) at 3149 and 3151 Mount Pleasant Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

*New Naval Observatory: see Naval Observatory Historic District*

*The New York (Julius Wenig, 1902) at 115 New York Avenue NW: see Mount Vernon Square Historic District*

### **Francis Griffith Newlands Memorial Fountain**

Chevy Chase Circle, NW

Built 1933; *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; US ownership*

*The Newport (Robert I. Fleming, 1884) at 1618 21<sup>st</sup> Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

**Newton Theater**

3601-11 12th Street, NE; 1200-02 Newton Street, NE

The 1007-seat Newton Theater opened in 1937 on the main commercial strip in Brookland, at a time when the trend in movie-going drifted away from large downtown venues to smaller, neighbor-based theaters. For many years the Newton has been a social and physical center of Brookland, and its fortunes have often mirrored those of the surrounding community. The Newton's opening was a boon to the 12th Street commercial district, but such new theaters ultimately suffered from increasing competition themselves, not only from other venues, but from other media such as television. Theaters' troubles were aggravated by the flight of both population and capital from urban neighborhoods, and in a climate of dropping demand, desegregation contributed to making redundant theaters unsustainable. The Newton closed in the mid 1960s, and its vacancy became not only a symbol but a cause of the neighborhood's flagging health. The Newton was designed by prominent theater architect John J. Zink, who is credited with more than 200 movie theater projects in this region. With its glazed yellow brick, streamlined corner portal, and ziggurat sign, the building is a good example of an Art Moderne/Art Deco-style neighborhood theater, one of only a handful left in the city. *DC designation April 27, 2006, NR listing June 26, 2007*

*1603 Nineteenth Street (Speiden & Speiden, 1899): see Dupont Circle Historic District*

**Nineteenth Street Baptist Church [demolished]**

19th & I Streets, NW

Built in 1871 on the site of Washington's first Baptist Church (built 1802); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1976; HABS DC-357*

*Ninth Precinct Station House (ca. 1895) at 523-25 9th Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Nolando (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1905) at 1413 T Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

*The North Carolina and the Georgia (William S. Plager, 1905) at 309 and 311 4<sup>th</sup> Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Northbrook Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1917) at 3420 and 3426 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

*Northeast Branch Library (1932) at 330 7<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Northeast Masonic Temple (1914) at 523 8th Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Northern Liberty German-American Savings Bank (1912, facade only) at 511 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

**Northern Liberty Market [demolished]**

5th & K Streets, NW

Built 1874 (James McGill, architect); burned and heavily altered in 1946; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968; demolished 1988; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

*Northern Market: see O Street Market*

**The Northumberland (and Interiors)**

2039 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Built 1909-10 (Albert Beers, architect); designated interiors include lobby and public circulation space exclusive of basement spaces; *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing March 25, 1980; within Greater U Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Northwest Rectangle Historic District [National Register eligible]**

Generally bounded by Constitution Avenue, 17<sup>th</sup>, E, and 23<sup>rd</sup> Streets NW, including buildings on the north side of E Street between 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Streets and between 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Streets

This district of government offices and institutions developed incrementally over a period of seven decades as a neighborhood of monumental buildings framing the Ellipse and the extension of the Mall. Civic improvement of the area on a grand scale began as early as 1891, with the construction of the Corcoran Gallery of Art. A decade later, the Senate Park Commission Plan encompassed the area within the kite-shaped “General Plan for Central Washington,” but aside from a group of civic buildings on the west side of the Ellipse, and a new avenue leading to the Lincoln Memorial site, it envisioned mostly a buffer of parkland. Soon thereafter, the western frame of the Ellipse was in place, with construction of the Pan American Union (1908-10), D.A.R. Headquarters (1910), and Red Cross (1915). The same pattern continued westward in the 1920s, as the National Academy of Sciences (1922-24) rose across the park from the Lincoln Memorial.

The federal presence in the area was heralded by the construction of the Interior Department Offices in 1915-17, as well as wartime “tempo” for the cabinet departments housed in the State, War, and Navy Building nearby. Sustained demand for expansion of government offices led to more formalized planning of the “northwest triangle” or “northwest building area” as a counterpart to the Federal Triangle complex across the Ellipse. By 1931, the National Capital Planning Commission officially recommended the design of a unified complex of federal buildings, and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., prepared initial layouts for the grouping that would become known as the Northwest Rectangle. A series of plans evolved through the 1930s, as new buildings were constructed for the Public Health Service (1933), Department of the Interior (1935-36), Federal Reserve (1937), and War Department (1939-41). Intermittent ideas for a functionally consolidated public health or defense center, organized around a central square or “Little Mall” were considered, but none was fully realized. After the Second World War, major construction continued with the Pan American Union Annex (1949), Red Cross D.C. Chapter House (1950-52), State Department (1957-60) and Office of Personnel Management (1963). Though architecturally diverse, the district is unified by buildings of monumental scale, imposing presence, and similarity of design inspiration and materials. It includes 17 contributing buildings dating from 1891 to 1963. Nearly all are constructed of limestone or marble with facades that show a gradual evolution over the years from classicism to modernism. *Eligible for NR listing*

*The Norwood (Hunter and Bell, 1916) at 1868 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Number Four Fountain: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District. Constructed in 1905-06 as part of a 50-acre nursery and rose garden installed in West Potomac Park by the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, this 58-foot diameter concrete fountain basin is the last of four to survive. Surrounded by flowerbeds, it is now part of the George Mason Memorial.*

### **Nuns of the Battlefield Monument**

Rhode Island Avenue and M Street, NW

Erected 1924 (Jerome Connor, sculptor; Ward Brown, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

## O

### **O Street Market (Northern Market)**

7th & O Streets, NW

One of three remaining 19th century public markets, built in 1881; *DC listing July 24, 1968, NR listing April 28, 1995; HABS DC-342; DC ownership*

### **Oak Hill Cemetery**

30th & R Streets, NW

Established 1848; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-249 (gatehouse); see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Georgetown HD; see also Van Ness Mausoleum*

### **Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel**

30th & R Streets, NW

Built 1850 (James Renwick, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-172; within Oak Hill Cemetery and Georgetown HD*

*The Oakland (B. Stanley Simmons, 1905) at 2006 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*  
*The Oakmont (Speiden & Speiden, 1903) at 225 Morgan Street NW: see Mount Vernon Square Historic District*

*Observatory Hill (Original Appropriation No. 4): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* Although L'Enfant anticipated use of this hill overlooking the Potomac for defensive battlements, it was set aside for a National University that never materialized. The site remained a lightly wooded military campground and overgrown meadow until 1842, when President Tyler selected the site as the permanent home of the Depot of Charts and Instruments (established 1830), and authorized the Navy to construct a National Observatory to make the astronomical observations essential for navigation. *See also E Street Complex, Old Naval Observatory, Potomac Annex Historic District and Washington Naval Hospital*

### **Octagon House (The Octagon; John Tayloe House)**

1741 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1800 (William Thornton, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; see also Tayloe House (21 Madison Place, NW); HABS DC-25*

*Ohev Sholom Synagogue (1852, altered 1906) at 500-02 I Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*Ohio Drive (1912-16): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

*Old Arsenal: see The Arsenal*

*Old Australian Embassy: see Wilkins House*

*Old Canadian Embassy: see Moore House*

### **Old City Hall (District of Columbia Court of Appeals)**

451 Indiana Avenue, NW

City Hall was the first public building that the Federal government erected for the District of Columbia. It was begun in 1820, after designs by architect George Hadfield, but construction proceeded fitfully because of chronic underfunding of the local government. Unlike the major federal buildings, which were built of stone, City Hall was constructed economically of brick with a stucco facing. By 1822, the central section was complete, and occupied by the mayor and registrar. The east wing was completed in 1826, but the west wing not until 1849-50. During the period before the Civil War, trials of abolitionists and Underground Railroad participants occurred here. In 1863, the District's newly formed Supreme Court took up residence in the building. Ten years later, it expanded to occupy the entire structure as Congress assumed control. From 1881-83, the building was enlarged on its north side, and in 1892, a brick ventilating tower similar to those on the Capitol grounds was added just to the west of the building. Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark oversaw both projects. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the stucco facades had deteriorated to such an extent that in 1916-18, the entire building was refaced in limestone, and the interior was substantially rebuilt with new courtrooms. While the new facades followed the original design closely, some changes were made including removal of the 1883 north portico. Architect of the Capitol Elliott Woods was responsible for the work. *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-41; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; DC ownership*

*Old Columbia Heights Firehouse: see Truck Company F*

*Old Corcoran Gallery: see Renwick Gallery*

*Old Eastern Market Square (Original Appropriation Nos. 15 & 16; Lincoln Playground; Reservation 19 and 19A): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* Located between Fifth, Seventh, K, and L Streets, SE, these appropriations appear to have been intended by L'Enfant to function as a market space serviced by a short canal from the Anacostia. An early market was constructed on the site, presumably the predecessor to Eastern Market. By 1894, the area was known as Reservations 19 and 19A, and by 1914 as Lincoln Playground.

**Old Ebbitt Grill (Interior) [demolished]**

1427 F Street, NW

Built c. 1890; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1979; HABS DC-315*

**Old Engine Company No. 5 (Bank of Columbia; Georgetown Town Hall & Mayor's Office)**

3210 M Street, NW

Remnants of an early home of one of the nation's first banks (1793-1826), which was extensively involved in the city's early development, construction of the Potomac Canal, and U.S. government financing; built 1796, occupied by bank until 1806, then by U.S. Bureau of Indian Trade (1807-22), Georgetown Town Hall (1823-63), Lang's Hotel (1863-70), D.C. government offices and storage (1871-83); largely reconstructed and refaced in 1883 to house Engine Company No. 5 (Peter Lauritzen, architect), which occupied until 1946; facade incorporated in new building 1983; 3 stories, flat brick facade with corbelled cornice, Queen Anne style entry doors, original Flemish bond brickwork on upper floors; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971, removed from NR April 6, 1983; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-119*

**Old Engine Company No. 6**

438 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built c. 1860; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing September 5, 1975; DC ownership; HABS DC-88*

*Old Engine Company No. 9 (1893) at 1624 U Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District and (HABS DC-89)*

**Old Engine Company No. 10**

1341 Maryland Avenue, NE

Engine House 10 was erected in 1894-95 to serve the Stanton Park neighborhood, the northern portion of Capitol Hill, and the emerging suburban subdivisions of Trinidad and Ivy City. One of a series of eight District firehouses designed by Leon Dessez, it was similar to his since-demolished Engine House 11 of 1895 and is probably the best and most characteristic example of a Victorian-era firehouse still owned by the District. The front pedestrian entrance between two vehicle bays was typical of these stations, and the brick facade with limestone and terra cotta trim was common to those built in the mid-1880s through mid-1890s. *DC designation January 24, 2008, NR listing November 19, 2008; DC ownership*

*Old Engine Company No. 11: see Truck Company F*

**Old Engine Company No. 12 (Eckington Firehouse)**

1626 North Capitol Street, NW

Designed by Snowden Ashford, Engine Company 12 was constructed in response to the Eckington Citizens Association's call for fire protection. The firehouse has been a visual landmark of the neighborhood since its construction in 1896-97. The Italian Renaissance Revival edifice set the tone for institutional and commercial construction on North Capitol Street, where it remains as the last and architecturally most intact of the extant Victorian firehouses. *DC designation May 25, 2006, NR listing June 6, 2007*

**Old Engine Company No. 26 (Langdon Firehouse; Chemical Company No. 3)**

2715 22<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE

Old Engine Company 26 was erected in 1908 following a petition by the Northeastern Citizens' Suburban Association for better fire protection for the new Langdon neighborhood. Because the firehouse served a suburban area generally beyond the city's hydrant system, it received a chemical engine and was originally known as Chemical Company No. 3. The building was designed by A.B. Mullett & Sons, the firm led by the sons, Thomas and Frederick, of the deceased former Supervising Architect of the Treasury. It is the most domestic of the city's firehouse designs, essentially a half-timbered, sixteenth-century English manor house, with modifications to accommodate fire equipment. The building was renamed Engine Company 26 at the beginning of the automobile era. In 1940, however, Engine 26 moved out when a restructuring of the fire department led to disposal of redundant stations. *DC designation June 23, 2005, NR listing August 8, 2007*

*Old Executive Office Building: see State, War, and Navy Building*

**Old French Embassy**

2460 16th Street, NW

This former embassy is among the finest of nearly a dozen Meridian Hill mansions built by the formidable Mary Foote Henderson (1841-1931), in collaboration with her favorite architect, George Oakley Totten. Built in 1906-07, the project was her first successful enticement of a foreign mission to Sixteenth Street, in keeping with her great ambition to create an "Avenue of Presidents" lined with lavish embassies and memorials. It is a superb example of Beaux-Arts residential architecture, ranking among Totten's finest work. The embassy was planned and built under French ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, who served from 1902-25 as one of the most influential and admired foreign diplomats ever assigned to the Washington corps. It was the site of critical political conferences during and after World War I, and served as Jusserand's residence until his retirement. The building is 4 stories with a domed corner pavilion, loggias, and mansard roofs; facades are limestone and terra cotta in the Parisian high style of Louis XVI and the Second Empire. *DC designation August 28, 1997; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

**Old Holy Trinity Church**

3513-15 N Street, NW

First Catholic church in DC; built c.1787-94; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-201; within Georgetown HD*

**Old Hungarian Embassy**

2437 15<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

Built 1927 (George Oakley Totten, architect); originally intended as an embassy building; *DC designation December 16, 1987, NR listing March 16, 1988; within Meridian Hill Area*

*Old Interior Department: see Interior Department Offices*

**Old Masonic Temple**

901 F Street, NW

Built 1868-70 (Cluss & Kammerheuber, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1974; HABS DC-218; within Downtown HD*

**Old Naval Hospital (Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars)**

9th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, SE

Built in 1865-66, this 50-bed hospital was intended to serve Civil War naval forces on the Potomac, and remained in hospital use until 1911. It was probably built on the site of an earlier hospital. From 1920 to 1963, it served as the Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars, a private home founded by Civil War veterans to provide temporary shelter to veterans, including those pressing pension claims in the capital. The 3-story red brick Italianate structure is composed as a central block with projecting front and rear pavilions and porches, mansard roof, quoins, and molded cornice. The fenced and landscaped grounds include a detached stable. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 3, 1974, amended May 20, 2009 to establish national significance; US ownership (DC-administered); within Capitol Hill HD*

**Old Naval Observatory (National Observatory; Naval Museum of Hygiene; Naval Medical School)**

23rd & E Streets, NW

The original National Observatory was authorized by President Tyler in 1842 and completed in 1844 according to plans prepared by Lieutenant James Melville Gilliss. The observatory was the site of notable advances in astronomy and mathematics, and is associated with its first superintendent, Matthew Fontaine Maury, who supervised the publication of numerous volumes of oceanographical charts, and was the author of the first oceanographical textbook. The observatory installed a new transit circle instrument by the end of the Civil War. The domed south wing housed the 26-inch Great Equatorial telescope, the largest of its day, installed in 1873. In 1877, astronomer Asaph Hall discovered the moons of Mars with this instrument. From its inception, the observatory was authorized to calculate and keep official time, which was indicated by the dropping of a time

ball from the flagstaff each day at noon. By 1878, poor atmospheric conditions in Foggy Bottom led Congress to authorize relocation to a new site, and in 1893, the observatory moved to its new home on Massachusetts Avenue extended. After its relocation, the property was transferred to the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to serve as a Museum of Hygiene, and later the Naval Medical School. Built in 1842-44, with alterations in 1847-48, 1865, 1873, 1894, 1903, and 1915-17. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation January 12, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-341; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Potomac Annex Historic District (NR-eligible); US ownership*

*Old North: see Georgetown University*

### **Old Post Office**

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1891-99 (Willoughby J. Edbrooke, architect); renovated 1978-81; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 11, 1973; HABS DC-135; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

### **Old Stone House**

3051 M Street, NW

Considered the oldest house in Georgetown, built in 1765 for Christopher Lehman; restored by Hausman, 1956-58; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; HABS DC-2; within Georgetown HD; US ownership*

*Old Woodley Park Historic District: see Woodley Park Historic District*

### **The Olympia**

1368 Euclid Street, NW

Built in 1898, the Olympia is the only remaining apartment house from the first wave of construction—spurred by the opening of the electric streetcar line in 1892—along upper 14<sup>th</sup> Street in Columbia Heights. With the new convenience of public transit uptown, these buildings created the city's first apartment corridor. Stylistically, the Olympia is also notable as a transitional mixture of Victorian and Beaux Arts design, reflecting the period from about 1895 to 1905 when monumental classicism returned to favor in Washington. In architect Albert B. Morgan's design, the stark verticality of hexagonal bays contrasts with the tripartite horizontal layering and design motifs of a classical façade. *DC designation February 28, 2002*

### **On Leong Chinese Merchants Association**

618-20 H Street, NW

Headquarters for more than 60 years of the On Leong Merchants Association, which was responsible for relocating the city's Chinatown at its current site; Chinatown's first transformation of an existing building with applied Chinese ornamental features; exemplifies the demonstration of cultural identity through historically inspired architecture; reflects the importance of mutual aid organizations in the immigrant experience; constructed 1932 (Marcus Hallett, architect) by combining and altering two rowhouses built c. 1852; three stories, brick, with undulating pagoda-form roofs, fretwork balconies, patterned tiles, lanterns, and roof cresting. *DC designation September 26, 1996*

*Organization of American States: see Pan American Union*

### **Oriental Building Association**

600 F Street, NW

The 1909 home of the Oriental Building Association embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a financial institution headquarters in the Italian Renaissance Revival *palazzo* style. The five-story corner building of buff brick and limestone houses a ground floor banking hall and leasable upper floors. A notable work of the German-American architect Albert Goenner, the building is located in the midst of the downtown mercantile neighborhood historically dominated by German-American businesses. OBA exemplifies the historical importance of immigrant self-help organizations and business relationships. Chartered in 1880, the association



originated in 1861 as a building and loan association designed to allow small businesses and average savers to pool resources and offer credit. The association's name suggests that the founders may have been members of a fraternal lodge: at the time of its founding, there was an "Oriental Lodge No. 19" of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows downtown and a Masonic Oriental Lodge in Alexandria. For many years, the officers and directors of the Association were German immigrants; Goenner's selection as architect undoubtedly reflects his connections within that community. The association occupied its building at 6th and F Streets for nearly a century, and continues in business today as OBA Bank, the oldest savings and loan in the nation. *DC designation February 26, 2004, NR listing September 10, 2004*

*Original Patentees Memorial: see The Plan of the City of Washington (The Ellipse).* The National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists donated the memorial to the Original Patentees of the District of Columbia in 1935. The simple granite shaft commemorates the original eighteen landholders whose land grants embraced the site of the federal city. Each side of the monument contains a relief panel carved with a symbol of the early pioneers' agricultural pursuits—a tobacco plant, wild turkey, stalk of corn, and fish. The names of the original landowners are inscribed on the base with the dates of their land patents.

*Orme Building: see The Champlain*

### **The Oswego and The Exeter**

1326-28 and 1330-32 U Street, NW

These twin apartment houses are notable among Washington's early multiple-family dwellings. Built soon after the 1896 opening of an electrified streetcar line on U Street, the Oswego (built 1900) and the Exeter (built 1904), reflect the changing nature of housing in an increasingly urbanized city. This type of moderately priced and attractively designed apartment house, conveniently located in an established neighborhood, helped to popularize apartment living for Washington's middle class. The buildings demonstrate an early use of the same design for twin buildings, which was to become a much-used technique for architects and developers in providing economical apartment housing. The buildings are the earliest extant apartment commission (at age 29) of architect B. Stanley Simmons, who went on to design more than 60 apartment houses in the city; they also represent the work of developers Lester Barr and Franklin Sanner. Each is three stories, T-shaped in plan with facades of tan brick atop a limestone base, with stone lintels, and sheet metal pediments and cornices; facades mix late Victorian and early Colonial Revival elements, including bay-like center pavilions with attenuated pilasters and pedimented door surrounds. *DC designation July 23, 1998; within Greater U Street HD*

*Owens, Isaac, House: see Walker House*

### **Owl's Nest**

3031 Gates Road, NW

Owl's Nest, a handsome and imposing Shingle-style residence, is a rare artifact from the beginnings of suburban development on the fringe between Washington's earliest inner suburbs and its rural hinterlands. Built as a rural country house for journalist William L. Crouse, Owl's Nest and its exceptional wooded grounds illustrate the gradual transition of the former Washington County from farmsteads to scattered suburban country houses on large lots, to more dense suburbs on a planned system of gridded streets. Designed by Appleton P. Clark, Jr., a significant native architect, it is one of the city's best examples of this style, exhibiting the complex asymmetrical massing, wide sheltering roofs, massive stone walls, and contrasting wood-shingled surfaces that characterize the style. Built in 1897, the house and its hilltop setting above the old Grant Road have been remarkably little changed. *DC designation April 26, 2001*

## P

*P Street Bridge over Rock Creek (1935): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway*

**Thomas Nelson Page House**

1759 R Street, NW

Mansion designed for writer Thomas Nelson Page and his second wife, heiress Florence Lathrop Field Page; notable and early example of the Georgian Revival style by leading architectural firm; knowledgeable adaptation of 18th century English-American residential architecture to late-19th century considerations of space, scale and function; harbinger of the popular use of Colonial architectural precedent; residence of prominent literary figure noted for documentation of the aristocratic South; center of Washington literary and social life in late 19th and early 20th centuries; prominently sited on avenue of grand residences; 4-1/2 stories on polygonal corner site, facades of Harvard brick with limestone and white-painted trim; Ionic portico, fanlight doorway, side loggia, *piano nobile* with iron balconies, arcaded windows; ceremonial interiors arranged around open stair hall; built 1896, Stanford White (McKim, Mead & White), architect; loggia enclosed by White in 1903 to create vaulted garden room with lattice ceiling; *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing September 5, 1975; within Dupont Circle HD*

**Palais Royale (North Building, Woodward & Lothrop) [demolished]**

11th & G Streets, NW

Built 1892 (Harvey Page, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968, redesignated October 24, 1973; demolished 1987*

*Palisades Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 29*

*Palisades Recreation Center (1938) at Dana & Sherrier Place NW: see Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park*

*The Pall Mall (Robert Scholz, 1940) at 1112 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

**Pan American Union (Organization of American States)**

17th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

Home of the world's oldest international association, founded in 1890 to foster cultural and commercial ties among the Western Hemisphere republics; focal point of Washington's diplomatic and cultural activity; widely considered among the city's most beautiful Beaux-Arts buildings; among the first major buildings implementing the McMillan Commission plans for monumental extension of the Mall; first major commission in architect's distinguished career, won in an early nationwide design competition; construction largely funded by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie; occupies former site of the Van Ness Mansion, a commanding location on the Ellipse at Constitution Avenue; square in plan, organized around tropical patio; four-story, hip-roofed main pavilion housing ceremonial rooms, flanked by two-story office wings, set amid ample lawns and gardens; marble facades exhibit symbolic blending of North and South American expression; triple arcaded main entry, classical details, terra cotta roofs, iconographic sculpture, ornamental bronzework; stately interiors with extensive artwork; originally Bureau of American Republics, established at the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington in 1889-90, renamed Pan American Union in 1910; built 1908-10, Paul Philippe Cret, and Albert P. Kelsey, architects; Gutzon Borglum and Isidore Konti, primary sculptors; Blue Aztec garden and 2-story arcaded annex pavilion completed 1912; reorganized as Secretariat of the Organization of American States in 1948; *DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969; included in designation of Seventeenth Street HD; international ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*The Pancoast (Nicholas Haller, 1903) at 1341-45 East Capitol Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Paper Mill: see District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company*

*Park and Shop (1929-30) at 3501-27 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Park Crest (Claughton West, 1922) at 2308 Ashmead Place, NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

**1644-66 Park Road, NW**

South side of 1600 block of Park Road, NW

Distinctive and unusual group of twelve semi-detached Colonial Revival row houses; exemplifies speculative rowhouse development characteristic of Mount Pleasant neighborhood; excellent example of residential design

by noted local architect, and one of his few rows; demonstrates facility for eclectic design and sophistication in relating to context; three stories, red brick with slate mansard roofs, wooden front porches; alternating facades with shallow oriels, prominent dormers, curved pediments, Flemish and Georgian detail; built 1906, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect; *DC designation March 21, 1984, NR listing November 6, 1986; within Mount Pleasant HD*

### **Park Road, NW, North Side of 1800 Block**

1801, 1809, 1827, 1833, 1835, 1841, 1843, 1857, 1867, & 1869 Park Road, NW

Distinguished group of ten large turn-of-the-century suburban residences, impressively sited on terraces above a curving cross-town artery; exceptional display of Edwardian era architectural eclecticism in Mount Pleasant; unique group of large custom-designed houses in a community dominated by speculative rowhouse development; illustrates aspirations of prosperous businessmen, bankers, and professionals; notable work of several locally prominent architects, including Frederick B. Pyle, Harding & Upman, Appleton P. Clark, and C.A. Didden & Son, working in a variety of architectural styles, particularly the Colonial Revival; most houses two stories, frame or brick, some monumental; variety of textures and materials, particularly clapboard, shingles, stucco; multiple roof forms, abundance of bays and dormers; generous front porches and porticoes, ample fenestration; columns, balustrades, fanlight entrances typical; elegant details, with attenuated proportions, oval and elliptical forms common; includes ten houses and five carriage houses built 1892-1911; *DC designation December 14, 1977, NR listing November 15, 1978; HABS DC-283 (1841 Park Road); within Mount Pleasant HD*

### **Park Tower**

2440 Sixteenth Street, NW

Among the city's finest pre-International style modern buildings, prominently sited opposite Meridian Hill Park; superb example of 1920s design aesthetic, exhibiting integral approach to Art Deco form and detail; reflects important changes in aesthetic philosophies, as one of first major buildings to break away from the city's predominant Beaux-Arts and Colonial Revival expression; illustrates sustained effort to develop Sixteenth Street as prestigious avenue; fashionable address for congressmen, professionals, and other notables during 1930s; 5 stories, extended irregular plan with repetitive bays, tapestry brick facades in golden buff color; ziggurat-like main facade with rooftop loggia rising above squared bays, in limestone and patterned brick with chevron, diaper, and oak leaf motifs; built 1928-29, William Harris, architect; *DC designation January 20, 1988, NR listing October 30, 1989; within Meridian Hill Area*

*The Parkway (Frank R. White, 1927) at 3220 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

### **Parkways of the National Capital Region (1913-1965)**

Multiple Property Documentation; *NR listing May 9, 1991*

The various parkways of the national capital reflect the culmination of several national trends after the turn of the century: the City Beautiful movement's emphasis on integrated urban green space, the advent of automobiles and the rapid development of road systems, and the decline in the quality of urban living and resulting popularity of outdoor recreation. Parkway in the Washington area are the culmination of efforts of District, Maryland, and Virginia interests, guided by the McMillan Commission's recommendation for a series of parks and parkways extending the scheme of Pierre L'Enfant. After the precedent-setting network of suburban New York parkways, upon which it was idealized, Washington's system is the most comprehensive and monumental in the nation.

Recreational use of automobiles prevailed during their earliest decades. In keeping with the McMillan Plan, a token carriage path around the Tidal Basin and upriver to Rock Creek was built by 1904, serving as a literal and figurative prologue to the era of parkway construction. The city trailed behind others, however, in the development of parkways, and it was not until the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933 that parkway landscaping was provided for at the federal level.

The parkway's foremost purpose was to separate pleasure motorists from the traffic of heavy commercial users.

Initially, the parkway was conceived simply as an attenuated park with a road through it. By 1938, however, the National Park Service had identified a set of eight characteristics to differentiate parkways from ordinary highways. These specifications were: a limit to non-commercial, recreational traffic; the avoidance of unsightly roadside development; a wider-than-average right-of-way to provide a buffer from abutting property; no frontage or access rights, to encourage the preservation of natural scenery; preference for a new site, to avoid already congested and built-up areas; best access to native scenery; the elimination of major grade crossings; and well-distanced entrance and exit points to reduce traffic interruptions and increase safety. Collectively, these specifications ensured a self-contained, well-preserved, and safe thoroughfare.

By the late 1930s, as automobile use shifted from pastime to a more direct transportation purpose, the emphasis in road design also changed. Technological improvements also affected the evolution of parkways until World War II, when parkway development was, for all practical purposes, usurped by modern highway construction.

Ancillary to the major Washington parkways along the Potomac and Rock Creek are a number of related “strip” or “border” parks. The land along these small waterways was preserved not just for parkway use, but also for flood control. Along Rock Creek, these stream parks include the Piney Branch Parkway (1908 and 1920s), Melvin Hazen Park (along Tilden Street west of the park), Pinehurst Parkway (along Beech Street west of the park), Beach Parkway (at the northernmost of the District boundary), and the nearby North Portal Parkway (west of 16<sup>th</sup> Street). Fragments of a minor park and parkway system that failed to materialize west of Rock Creek include Whitehaven Parkway, Normanstone Parkway, and the Klinge Valley Parkway. Only a few disjointed border fragments exist of a planned Archbold-Glover Parkway. Further west, Arizona Parkway was intended but never built as a connector to Dalecarlia Parkway. South of the Anacostia, Oxon Run was slated in the 1920s to be developed as a parkway with recreational facilities, but only the latter were built.

Some major elements of Washington’s idealized parkway system never came to fruition. Fort Drive, a proposed connection of forty or so Civil War fortifications, would have encircled the city, but only portions of the land were acquired. Two extensions of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, both north and south of the city, would have served as ceremonial entries. Despite their absence, the completed system of parkways remains a vital component of the regional transportation system, and contributes to the historic symbolism and design of the nation’s capital.

### **Patent Office (National Portrait Gallery and National Museum of American Art)**

7th, 9th, F & G Streets, NW

One of the finest and most important Greek Revival structures in the nation, the Patent Office is the largest such edifice undertaken by the U.S. government. Although its origins reflect the confused rivalry that characterized the American architectural profession in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the building nevertheless achieved a unity of design and a simple, bold monumentality unsurpassed in American civil architecture. The building also reflects the historic importance of the Patent Office during the era when scientific invention propelled the American economy and began to mold the national character. Although more than a half million patents were issued here, the building was designed not just to house patent examiners, but also to display the models required for patent applications. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was an important public attraction, exhibiting the Declaration of Independence, art collections of the National Institute, and other historical artifacts as well. The building served as a temporary barracks and hospital during the Civil War; Walt Whitman’s nursing here gave inspiration to his poetry. It was also the site of Lincoln’s second inaugural ball. A century later, the building’s rescue contributed significantly to the development of the historic preservation movement and the assumption of federal responsibility for stewardship of historic landmarks. GSA contemplated demolition of the building for a parking garage in the late 1950s, but President Eisenhower intervened, and in 1962, Congress turned the building over to the Smithsonian for museum use. It was renovated in 1964-67 and reopened to the public in 1968.

The Patent Office was built on the site proposed by L’Enfant for a non-denomination national church, affording scientific invention a suitable place of honor in the capital. At the direction of Congress, Andrew Jackson adopted the design submitted by William Parker Elliott, a young Washington architect trained by George

Hadfield, and Ithiel Town, the former partner of Alexander Jackson Davis, for a quadrangular building to be erected in phases. At the same time, the president placed Robert Mills—whose plan for the Treasury was adopted at the same time—in charge of construction, with authority to make changes in Elliott’s plans. Jackson laid the cornerstone of the south wing in 1836. Mills’s design modifications included the massive masonry vaults added as a fireproofing measure, the elegant cantilevered double stair opposite the main entrance, and probably the massive Doric portico. The south wing was completed about 1840, and in 1849, Mills was named architect of the east and west wings contemplated in the original plan. He was removed from his post during construction in 1852, and supervision of the work, including design of the north wing, was turned over to Thomas U. Walter. As in other buildings, Walter dispensed with Mills’s stone vaults in favor of shallow segmental brick vaults supported on cast iron beams, and an iron-trussed roof. Walter completed the east wing in 1853, and continued the west wing from 1851 to 1854. His assistant Edward Clark finished the work on the west wing by 1856, and began the north wing in the same year. The building was finally completed in 1867, but a devastating fire in 1877 destroyed the iron roofs and upper halls of the west and north wings, while sparing the masonry south and east wings. Architects Cluss & Schulze rebuilt the damaged model hall interiors (and the south hall) in a “modern Renaissance” style, with richly ornamented cast iron galleries and a patterned encaustic tile floor.

On each front, a central Doric portico set in front of facades articulated by continuous monumental pilasters and end pavilions. The natural Aquia Creek sandstone is visible on the south façade; other facades are white marble above a grey granite base. Major interior features include Mills’s Lincoln Gallery on the top floor of the east wing, and the south and west model halls by Cluss & Schulze, with cast relief panels by sculptor Caspar Buberl.

*DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation January 12, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-130; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; within a L’Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; See Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C.; AIA Guide)*

### **Patterson House (Washington Club)**

15 Dupont Circle, NW

Italian neoclassical mansion built for Robert Wilson Patterson, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, and Elizabeth Medill Patterson; long-time home of their daughter Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson, writer, social figure, and publisher of *Washington Times-Herald*; one of two Washington residences designed by Stanford White; exceptional white marble and terra cotta facade with lavish ornamentation; neoclassical interiors; acquired by Washington Club in 1951; built 1902-03, McKim, Mead & White, architects; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 5, 1972; HABS DC-270; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs*

*Patterson, Mary Jane, Residence at 1523 15th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

### **George Peabody School**

5th & C Streets, NE

Notable example of the city's late-19th century municipal school design, prominently sited on Stanton Park; one of the city's oldest standing public school buildings; largest public school of its day; early home of Capitol Hill High School (later Eastern High School); named for banker and educational philanthropist George Peabody (before moving to Baltimore, Peabody was employed in the Georgetown dry goods store of Elisha Riggs); intended as L’Enfant School, renamed after residents protested mispronunciation as "infant's school"; four stories, square in plan, red brick with multiple central pavilions, gable roofs; Romanesque Revival facades with bluestone banding and trim, corbelled cornices, arcaded penthouse; well-preserved interiors follow standard plan with penthouse auditorium; built 1879, design by Edward Clark, supervised by Thomas B. Entwistle, Inspector of Buildings; *DC listing November 8, 1964; DC ownership; within Capitol Hill HD*

*Peerless Motor Company (1919) at 1501 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*Peirce Barn: see Peirce Springhouse and Barn*

*Peirce, Joshua, House (Peirce-Klinge Mansion): see Linnaean Hill*

**Peirce Mill**

Tilden Street & Beach Drive, NW

Built 1820, 1829; restored 1934-36; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969; HABS DC-22; within Rock Creek Park HD; US ownership*

*Peirce Mill Bridge (1872/95/1921): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*Peirce Mill Dam (1904-05): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*Peirce Shoemaker House: see Cloverdale*

**Peirce Springhouse and Barn**

2400 block of Tilden Street, NW

Built 1829; restored 1934-36; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 25, 1973; within Rock Creek Park HD; US ownership*

**Peirce Still House**

2400 Tilden Street, NW

Built 1811; 1924; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 6, 1990*

*Penn Theater (1935, façade only) at 644 Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW: see The Seven Buildings*

**Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site**

Roughly bounded by 3rd Street NW on the east, Constitution Avenue on the south, East Executive Avenue on the west, and E and F Streets on the north

The national ceremonial route and its surroundings; site of inaugural parades and civic processions; historic commercial heart of the city; contains both monumental civic buildings and smaller commercial structures; includes approximately 160 contributing buildings c. 1791-1930; *NHS designation and NR listing October 15, 1966, DC designation June 19, 1973, NR listing amended with documentation October 12, 2007*

**Pension Building (National Building Museum)**

4th, 5th, F & G Streets, NW

Built 1882-87 (Montgomery Meigs, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation February 4, 1985; HABS DC-76; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*People's Commercial and Savings Bank (1920) at 822 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Frances Perkins House [National Register only]**

2326 California Street, NW

From 1937 to 1940, this was the residence of Frances Perkins (1882-1965), the nation's first female cabinet member, who served as Secretary of Labor under President Roosevelt from 1932 to 1945. During her long tenure, particularly in the pre-war New Deal years, she was the prime mover on several pieces of legislation that are among the Democratic Party's most lasting achievements: the Social Security Act (Perkins chaired the drafting committee), and the Fair Labor Standards Act, which created a minimum wage and restricted child labor nationwide. *NHL designation and NR listing July 17, 1991*

*Perry School: see M Street High School*

*Pershing Park (Reservation 617; Square 226): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* Scheduled to become part of the Federal Triangle under a 1916 plan, this site was rendered surplus after the final plan for the Commerce Building was developed. Subsequent plans for a small park and fountain donated by the state of Pennsylvania also did not materialize. The site was cleared of buildings about 1930, was the location of a temporary visitor information center built in 1942, and was relandscaped in 1965. The park and memorial to John J. Pershing

Memorial were built in 1980. *HABS DC-695*

*Peruvian Chancery: see Emily Wilkins House*

**Petersen House**

516 10th Street, NW

The house where Abraham Lincoln died was built in 1849 by German immigrant tailor William Petersen. Petersen died in 1871, and in 1893 the house was occupied by the District of Columbia Memorial Association, formed to honor the martyred president. After Congress purchased the property in 1896, it housed the Oldroyd collection of Lincolniana and became a tourist attraction. In 1933, it was transferred to National Park Service. The three-story brick house, distinguished by its Greek Revival door surround and (replicated) Seneca sandstone steps, was restored in 1959. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-165; located within Ford's Theatre NHS and the Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

*Petworth Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 24*

**Petworth Gardens (Webster Gardens Apartments)**

124, 126, 128 and 130 Webster Street, NW

Petworth Gardens is the first example of garden apartments constructed in the District of Columbia, and an early example nationally. The group of four buildings were developed in 1921 by Allan E. Walker, after designs by architect Robert F. Beresford. They were inspired by the "Londonese" type of apartments made famous in a play about Pomander Walk, a pedestrian street of rowhouses in a London suburb, also then being copied in New York. Traditional humanistic touches, combined with the orientation of the narrow ends of the buildings to Webster Street, rendered the buildings house-like in appearance, pleasing and respectable to residents and passersby alike. Architecturally, the buildings are relatively simple, but reflect the eclectic revivalism of the day. They are brick with occasional projecting hexagonal bays and dormered, hipped roofs with broad eaves and exposed rafter ends, multi-light windows, and arched entrance surrounds. The concept of garden apartments derived from the Garden City movement and other efforts at housing reform. Once popularized, they became nearly ubiquitous for decades of multi-family housing construction, and notably for public housing. *DC designation September 25, 2008, NR listing November 10, 2008*

*Philadelphia: see Gunboat Philadelphia*

*Philipsborn (1919) at 606-12 11th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

**Phillips Collection (Duncan Phillips House; Phillips Memorial Gallery)**

1612 21st Street, NW

Built 1896-97 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); 1907 addition (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); addition by Wyeth & King (1959-60), remodeled 1988-89; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs*

*Phillips School (1890) at 2720 N Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Pierce Mill, etc.: see Peirce*

**Brigadier General Albert Pike Statue**

Constitution Avenue and 3rd Street, NW

Erected 1901 (Gaetano Trentanove, sculptor); relocated 1977; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

*Pine Crest Manor: see Greystone Enclave*

*Piney Branch Parkway (1935): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*Piney Branch Quarry: see Rock Creek Historic District*

**"Pink Palace" (Mrs. Marshall Field House; Inter-American Defense Board)**

2600 16th Street, NW

Built 1906 (George Oakley Totten, architect); additions 1912, 1988; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing*

*August 5, 1991; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*Pioneer Flour Mills: see Bomford Mill*

### **The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan; L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)**

The Plan of Washington is the sole American example of a comprehensive Baroque city plan with a coordinated system of radiating avenues, parks, and vistas overlaid upon an orthogonal grid of streets. It defines the physical character of the national capital, through a symbolic and commemorative arrangement of buildings, structures, and views. The plan was intimately related to the establishment of the United States and the creation of a symbolic and innovative capital city for the Federal republic. It was embellished through 19th century public works and building regulations, and magnified and expanded through the urban improvements of the Senate Park Commission of 1901 (the McMillan Commission), resulting in the most elegant example of City Beautiful tenets in the nation. The plan is the acknowledged masterpiece of architect-engineer Pierre (Peter) Charles L'Enfant and the McMillan Commission. It is also significant to the work of numerous other persons and groups important to the landscape architecture, urban design, civil engineering, and planning of the city. It has served continuously as the setting for national political expression and nationally significant events, and has influenced subsequent American city planning and other planned national capitals.

*DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), major elements designated January 19, 1971; DC designation expanded January 23, 1997 to include virtually all extant components of the historic city plan; incorporates former separate listings of the Eighth Street Vista (DC listing March 7, 1968), Franklin Square (DC listing March 7, 1968), Rawlins Park (DC listing November 8, 1964), and East Capitol Street (DC listing November 8, 1964, extended June 19, 1973), but excludes L'Enfant Reservations 10, 11, and 12 (intended as Bank and Exchange Squares); NR listing April 24, 1997; HABS DC-668; see Bibliography (Robinson & Associates: draft NHL Nomination)*

**Major Elements:** In 1792, the Federal government purchased 17 sizable parcels, known as the Original Appropriations, as sites for specific public uses. Most of these remain recognizable as public open spaces, although some were never developed as public space, and some are the sites of major public buildings with only residual grounds. Original Appropriation No. 6, intended as the location of a market, was never developed, and is now the site of the Federal Reserve. Appropriation No. 7, also intended as a market space, is now occupied by the National Archives. Appropriation No. 8, intended as the site for a non-denominational national memorial church, is the site of the Old Patent Office. Appropriations Nos. 10, 11, and 12, collectively Bank and Exchange Squares, located north of Pennsylvania Avenue between Second and Fourth-and-a-Half Streets, were sold for private development by an Act of Congress in 1822, and the sites are now occupied by the U.S. Court House and Department of Labor.

*See separate entries for the remaining original appropriations: President's Park (No. 1), White House Grounds (part of No. 1), the Ellipse (part of No. 1), Lafayette Square (part of No. 1), the Capitol Grounds (part of No. 2), the Mall (part of No. 2), Washington Monument Grounds (No. 3), Observatory Hill (No. 4), Washington Arsenal (No. 5), Judiciary Square (No. 9), Hospital Square (No. 13), Washington Navy Yard (No. 14), Old Eastern Market Square (Nos. 15 and 16)*

With the outbreak of war between the Union and the Confederacy, many of the city's public grounds became vital to the survival of the city and the Union. Open spaces became ideal campsites for troops protecting the capital, and crude encampments, barracks, temporary offices, and hospitals were erected on them. What little planting and landscaping had been completed before the war was damaged or neglected. Roads, bridges, and the city streets were also vital to the war effort, and suffered under the abuse. To expedite traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue, Congress chartered the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to run streetcar tracks from Georgetown to the Capitol and Navy Yard on the same gauge as the railroad.

Following the war, Congress and the city returned their attention to improving and beautifying the city's infrastructure. Jurisdiction of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds was transferred from civilian control



to the Army Corps of Engineers in 1867. Brigadier General Nathaniel Michler (1827-81) was placed in charge, and although Michler's reports never mentioned L'Enfant by name, his respect for the integrity of the original plan is evident. Michler advocated landscaping the wide avenues as elegant boulevards after the fashion set in Europe.

While devising a scheme for the improvement for the avenues, Michler acknowledged parks and small reservations created by the road system as an integral feature of the original plan. He also recognized that the original plan had been misinterpreted when the Mall was divided into segments by intervening streets, and recommended that these streets be tunneled under the Mall. He also suggested, in 1870, that the Potomac flats should be reclaimed. Michler recommended the creation of rectangular parks at McPherson and Farragut Squares, the creation of the circular parks at Thomas, Scott, and Dupont Circles, and the development of parks in the hitherto neglected public reservations east of the Capitol.

Congress further committed to improving the Capitol with two important laws in 1870 and 1871. In 1870, Congress formed the Parking Commission and allowed private encroachment on many of L'Enfant's wide streets and avenues under a system that remains in effect today. The legislation enabled a large percentage of the right-of-way to be maintained and improved by the owners or occupants of the abutting properties, effectively narrowing the width of the street area requiring federally funded improvement. In 1871, Congress formed a Territorial Government for the city, and during the next four years, under Henry D. Cooke as territorial governor and Alexander Shepherd as head of the Board of Public Works, the city undertook an extraordinary program of public works before it was dissolved due to debt and shame. Nonetheless, Shepherd's improvements drastically changed the face and reputation of the city and inspired decades of growth, investment, and improvement.

With the demise of the territorial government and the Board of Public Works in 1874, responsibility for the streets, bridges, and other public works reverted to a temporary Board of Commissioners until a more permanent municipal government was established by the Organic Act of June 11, 1878. The Organic Act vested executive power in three Commissioners, including an officer of the Army Corps of Engineers, known as the Engineer Commissioner, who was placed in charge of the repair and improvement of streets, avenues, and other public rights of way. Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, the Commissioners and Army Corps continued to improve the city's infrastructure. By 1881, most of the avenues had some type of pavement, and within the next decade, most streets in the northwest quadrant were paved with asphalt as far north as Florida Avenue. By the end of the century, development gradually approached the outer limits of the L'Enfant Plan.

The federal Office of Public Buildings and Grounds was responsible for the executive mansion grounds as well as the city's parks and bridges. As the larger city parks were improved, the OPB&G heeded L'Enfant's recommendation for making them the locations of statues and memorials. Parks were further embellished with exotic flowers, trees, and shrubs, although the lush plantings of the Victorian era gave way to sparser plantings toward the turn of the century. Another responsibility of the OPB&G was to identify and maintain the small, usually triangular federal reservations that resulted from the layout of new roadways and landscaped "parking" areas within the broad street rights-of-way. Scores of these plots were created where the diagonal avenues intersected grid streets; an 1883 listing described 246 federal reservations of various sizes, shapes, and states of improvement. Comprising a total of 408 acres, 38 were described as highly improved, 47 were partially improved, and the remaining 161 were vacant and unimproved. This list was updated in 1887 and 1894, when 301 reservations were enumerated, 92 of which were highly improved, 41 partially improved, and 168 unimproved. While few of the triangular reservations were large enough for extensive landscaping, they were laid out with simple lawns or planting beds, often with perimeter iron fencing.

The turn of the century and the centennial of the city of Washington provided the occasion for a reexamination of Washington's original plan, subsequent development, and anticipated growth. The result of this process of reevaluation was the 1902 report of the Senate Park Commission, which came to be known as the McMillan Plan. Adopting as their goal the fulfillment of what they called "the comprehensive, intelligent, and yet simple and straightforward scheme devised by L'Enfant," the highly accomplished members of the commission

devised a plan that refashioned L'Enfant's Baroque design principles into a powerful statement of City Beautiful aesthetic ideals. The members of the Senate Park Commission created an ambitious set of written and visual proposals for the city's future that not only guided Washington's development for decades to come but became a nationally significant model for the new field of city planning nationwide.

*See separate listings for major park reservations: Columbus Plaza, Dupont Circle, East Potomac Park, Eastern Market Square (Reservations 44-49), Farragut Square, Folger Park, Freedom Plaza, Garfield Park, Gompers Park, Judiciary Square, Lafayette Square, Lincoln Square, Logan Circle, Marion Park, Market Square, McPherson Square, Mount Vernon Square, Pershing Park, Rawlins Park, Scott Circle, Seward Square, Stanton Square, Thomas Circle, Washington Circle, and West Potomac Park*

**Avenues and Streets** include Connecticut (HABS DC-698), Delaware (HABS DC-699), Indiana (HABS DC-713), Kentucky (HABS DC-701), Maryland (HABS DC-702), Massachusetts (HABS DC-703), New Hampshire (HABS DC-704), New Jersey (HABS DC-715), New York (HABS DC-716), North Carolina (HABS DC-705), Pennsylvania (HABS DC-706), Potomac (originally Georgia; HABS DC-707), Rhode Island (HABS DC-708), South Carolina (HABS DC-709), Tennessee (HABS DC-710), Vermont (HABS DC-711), and Virginia (HABS DC-712) Avenues; North, South, and East Capitol (HABS DC-681) Streets; K Street (HABS DC-714), 8th Street NW (HABS DC-718), and 16th Street NW (HABS DC-717); Florida Avenue (originally Boundary Street; HABS DC-700), Washington Avenue (originally Canal Street), and Maine Avenue (originally Water Street); Jackson and Madison Places; Constitution, Independence, and Louisiana Avenues (added with the McMillan Plan); and the remaining numbered and lettered streets of the original plan.

**Vistas** include the primary intersecting vistas (from the Capitol along the Mall to the western horizon and from the White House along President's Park to the southern horizon); vistas along radiating and orthogonal avenues (many providing either oblique or frontal views of landmark buildings and monuments), vistas along the major cross-axes at 4th and 8th Streets NW (providing frontal views of landmark buildings), tangential vistas along E, F, and G Streets NW (providing views of the landmarks marking these cross-axes), other frontal vistas of landmark buildings, and other axial street vistas connecting circles, squares, and parks.

### **The Plymouth**

1236 11th Street, NW

Built 1903 (Frederick Atkinson, architect); DC designation June 19, 1985, NR listing June 2, 1986; within Shaw HD

*Plymouth Theater: see Mott Motors*

*Police Court (Superior Court Building A) at 515 5<sup>th</sup> Street, NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.*

Built in 1936-37, this building by municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth extended the Judiciary Square courts complex north across E Street, forming the western edge of the central square now occupied by the National Law Enforcement Memorial.

### **The Ponce DeLeon**

4514 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Notable example of 1920s exoticism located on an important apartment corridor; Spanish Revival facade with diapered brickwork, terra cotta tile roof, limestone portico and trim, Moorish arch motifs; intact lobby with decorative plaster ceiling and terrazzo floor; among the best of the architect's many apartment commissions; built 1928, David L. Stern, architect; DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994

*The Porter (Harvey Warwick, 1925) at 3600 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Porter Street, NW, 2300 Block: see Greystone Enclave*

*The Portsmouth (T.F. Schneider, 1905) at 1735 New Hampshire Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Post Office: see City Post Office, General Post Office, and Old Post Office*

*Post Office Department: see Federal Triangle, General Post Office, and Old Post Office*

**Potomac Annex Historic District (Washington Naval Hospital) [National Register eligible]**

23rd &amp; E Streets, NW

The Potomac Annex Historic District encompasses a complex of Navy buildings on a prominent hill adjacent to the Potomac in Foggy Bottom. It is associated with the first Naval Observatory and a series of U.S. Naval medical institutions, which constituted a sophisticated and influential medical facility renowned for the treatment and care of Navy personnel, research into naval medical issues, and the training of naval medical personnel. The institutions' work in these areas improved medical practices and care not only within the Navy, but also in the medical field in general, particularly through advances in areas such as tropical medicine, chemical warfare, aviation medicine, venereal disease, and other contagious diseases. The medical complex had an important association with World War I, treating thousands of servicemen during this period. The war quadrupled the hospital's annual patient load, requiring the construction of additional facilities to handle the increased number of patients and staff. In addition, the Medical School was affected, entering important new fields of medical training and research relevant to the war effort. Among the school's endeavors during this period was the training of the epidemiological and sanitary units deployed to the front.

The Potomac Annex site was set aside as Original Appropriation No. 4 in the Plan of the City of Washington. Although L'Enfant anticipated use of the site for defensive battlements, the District Commissioners set it aside for a National University which never materialized. In 1842, President Tyler selected the site as the permanent home of the Depot of Charts and Instruments (established 1830), and authorized the construction of a naval observatory to make the astronomical observations essential for navigation. The observatory occupied the site until 1893, and after its relocation, the property was transferred to the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to serve as a Museum of Hygiene. The bureau and its laboratories were recognized as the site of significant research in medical issues related to naval service.

In 1902, the Naval Medical School established in Brooklyn in 1893 was also relocated to the site. It shared the old observatory, and upon disbanding of the museum in 1905, expanded to occupy the entire structure. In 1903, Congress authorized construction of a Washington Naval Hospital at the site, to replace the old Naval Hospital near the Navy Yard. The new hospital was built just south of the observatory, followed by separate wards and staff quarters, designed in a similar style to create a unified campus. The hospital was used heavily during World War I and the influenza epidemic of 1918. A dental school was established in 1923, and a program in aviation medicine in 1927. By 1930, the facility had become inadequate, and the Navy proposed replacement of all buildings with a new hospital, but in 1937 Congress authorized relocation to a new site. The hospital moved to Bethesda in 1942, and the complex became the administrative headquarters of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

*Eligible for NR listing (September 12, 2001); includes buildings significant from 1842 to 1942; US ownership; see also Observatory Hill, Old Naval Hospital, Old Naval Observatory, Washington Naval Hospital, Benjamin Rush Statue, and Bibliography (Robinson, Architectural Survey, Potomac Annex)*

**Potomac Aqueduct Bridge Abutment and Pier**

Potomac River west of Key Bridge

Remnants of canal aqueduct over the Potomac, including Georgetown abutment and stone pier; a major early-19th century engineering achievement involving construction of piers to bedrock 35 feet under the waterline; begun 1833 from Virginia shore, Georgetown abutment built 1840-41, completed 1843 (Maj. William Turnbull, U.S. Topographical Engineers, architect); originally carried wooden queen-post truss; drained and used as highway bridge during Civil War; wooden Howe truss constructed for canal in 1868, with highway bridge above; iron truss added in 1888; inland arch of abutment raised c. 1900-09 to accommodate trains; superstructure removed 1933, piers cut down 1962; *DC designation January 23, 1973; US ownership; HABS DC-166; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

**Potomac Boat Club**

3530 K Street, NW

Built 1908; DC designation January 23, 1973, NR listing June 27, 1991; within Georgetown HD and Potomac Gorge

*Potomac Electric Power Company (1929-30) at 999 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site and Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**The Potomac Gorge (Potomac Palisades)**

Potomac River upstream from Key Bridge

The site of the Federal City, at the opening out of the valley where the Potomac breaks over the fall line from Piedmont uplands onto the coastal plain, was chosen for political, practical, and aesthetic reasons. Located on the symbolic dividing line between North and South, and near George Washington's Mount Vernon estate, the selection placed the city at the head of river navigation, with access to fertile hinterlands and the potential for waterpower from the falls just upriver. The beauty of the Potomac Gorge was recognized from the city's beginnings, and since the time of the McMillan Plan, it has been preserved in its natural state. *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership*

**Potomac Masonic Lodge No. 5**

1058 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW

City's oldest lodge hall, built in 1810 by Georgetown's third Masonic Lodge (Potomac Lodge No. 43, rechartered in 1811 as Potomac Lodge No. 5); sold 1840 and converted to a shop and residence; 2 stories, brick, facade altered (central door and arched 2nd floor recess, lunette and panels filled in; show windows added 1940s); *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-153; within Georgetown HD*

*Potomac Palisades: see Potomac Gorge*

**Potomac Palisades Archaeological Site [NR only]**

Vicinity of Foxhall Road and MacArthur Boulevard

Prehistoric; *NR listing April 15, 1982; US ownership*

*Potomac Parks, East and West (reclaimed 1882-1912): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

*Potomac Railroad Bridge: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.* This federally chartered bridge was built by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1901 to carry railroad traffic over the Potomac River. Most of its steel trusses were subsequently replaced by steel plate girders.

*Potomac Savings Bank (ca. 1850, altered 1910) at 1200 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District and HABS DC-323*

*President Lincoln's Cottage (President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument): see Lincoln Cottage*

*President's Guest House (1942): see Blair House*

*President's House, Gallaudet University: see Gallaudet University, President's House*

*President's House, George Washington University: see Ray House*

*President's Office, George Washington University: see George Washington University, President's Office*

*President's Park (Original Appropriation No. 1): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The original appropriation known as President's Park is now divided into three distinct spaces: the White House Grounds, the Ellipse or South Grounds, and Lafayette Square (now Reservation 10). *HABS DC-689; see separate listings*

*President's Park South: see the Ellipse*

*The Presidential (Appleton P. Clark, 1922) at 1026 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Prince Hall Masonic Temple**

1000 U Street, NW

Home of first African-American Masonic order in the south, founded 1825; named for first African-American freemason; built 1922-30, Albert Cassell, architect; altered 1930; *DC designation December 9, 1982, NR listing September 15, 1983; within Greater U Street HD*

**Proctor Alley Livery Stable**

1211-1219 Rear 13th Street, NW

Rare surviving example of a large-scale commercial livery stable; distinguishing features illustrate state-of-the-art technology for a late-19th century stable facility; 3 stories, red brick, utilitarian design with segmental-arched windows including individual horse stall windows; metal-framed structure with sanitary concrete flooring; built 1894, J.F. Denson, architect; operated as W.H. Penland & Co. stable from 1894-97, Mount Vernon Stables from 1898-1908, then converted to garage for Terminal Taxicab Company; *DC designation April 21, 1993, NR listing December 29, 1994*

**Prospect Hill Cemetery**

2201 North Capitol Street, NE

Notable for a design that embodies the romantic landscape ideals of the Victorian era, Prospect Hill Cemetery was established in 1858 by the German Evangelical Society of the Concordia (Lutheran) Church. The grounds display a general asymmetry of winding roads and paths winding over and around gentle grassy hills and under trees. Burials are in a combination of rows and plots, marked with classical monuments and in a variety of ways. Prospect Hill is notable for its association with the history and contributions of Washington's Protestant Germans, and for its archaeological potential. *DC designation March 24, 2005*

**Prospect House (Lingan-Templeman House)**

3508 Prospect Street, NW

Built 1788-93 by a prosperous Georgetown merchant; altered 1861; enlarged and restored in 1934 (J.W. Adams, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-210; within Georgetown HD*

***Providence Hospital [demolished]***

Folger Square, SE

Built 1866; enlarged and extensively remodeled in 1904 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1964*

*Prudential Bank (1922) at 715-17 Florida Avenue NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

**Count Pulaski Statue**

13th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Bronze equestrian memorial to Brigadier General Count Casimir Pulaski, Polish patriot and volunteer in the Revolutionary War; commissioned by Congress, dedicated 1910; Kazimierz Chodzinski, sculptor; Albert R. Ross, architect; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

***Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Hygienic Laboratory (National Institute of Health; E Street Complex) [National Register eligible]***

2430 E Street, NW

The group of three buildings on the western side of Observatory Hill (also called the E Street Complex) comprise the original home of the Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health. The campus was established in 1901, when five acres of Original Appropriation No. 4 were separated and transferred to the Marine Hospital Service for use as its Hygienic Laboratory. Created in 1871 as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury, the Marine Hospital Service was the successor to the loose system of marine hospitals built to provide relief and maintenance of disabled seamen at sea and river ports across the country. These hospitals were supported by payments from merchant seamen into the Marine-Hospital Fund, established in 1798 as the nation's first medical insurance program. Under first Supervising Surgeon General Dr. John Maynard

Woodworth, a former Union Army surgeon, the service was transformed along military lines into a unified national health corps designed to deal with the health needs of a rapidly growing and industrializing nation. In response epidemics of contagious disease, the service's functions were periodically expanded to include the supervision of national quarantine, medical inspection of immigrants, interstate disease prevention, American Indian health systems, and general public health investigation.

In 1887, the service established a Hygienic Laboratory at its marine hospital on Staten Island, to help diagnose infectious diseases among immigrants. In 1902, the functions of that laboratory were greatly enlarged and relocated to Washington as part of the reorganized Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, under the direction of the Surgeon General. In 1912, this agency became the Public Health Service, with additional authority to investigate diseases and sanitation. In 1930, the Hygienic Laboratory was reorganized as the National Institute of Health (with 1948 expansion, National Institutes of Health), and in 1939, the Public Health Service was combined with other New Deal agencies related to health, education, and welfare to create the Federal Security Agency. In 1953, the agency was elevated to cabinet status as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and in 1979, remained with the new Department of Health and Human Services.

**Hygienic Laboratory (Central Building):** Built in 1904 at what was the corner of 25<sup>th</sup> and E Streets, the main building was occupied by the Hygienic Laboratory (later National Institute of Health) from 1904 to 1941. The front section of the building was demolished for construction of the E Street expressway in the 1960s.

**East Building:** Built 1919

**South Building:** Built 1919

#### **Public Health Service (Department of the Interior South Building)**

1951 Constitution Avenue, NW

Notable example of Federal office construction during the 1930s, built as the first headquarters of the United States Public Health Service; one of the monumental buildings lining Constitution Avenue in accordance with the McMillan Commission Plan; first headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1942-46); home of Atomic Energy Commission (1947-c1953), and various other Federal agencies including Bureau of Indian Affairs; the only substantial government commission of noted Washington architect Jules H. de Sibour; Greek Classical Revival style, marble facades with monumental windows between pilasters, tile roof, classical lobby; built 1931-33. *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 5, 2007; US ownership*

#### **Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960**

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption May 23, 2002, NR adoption July 21, 2003*

The history of public education in the District of Columbia follows the course of the city's growth itself. The public school system dates from 1804, only four years after the Federal government occupied the city. President Jefferson headed the first board of trustees. Since then, the school system grew as the city developed, and in the process the educational offerings expanded to address the diverse needs of the city's population.

Despite the high level of interest in the public schools, the early school system remained small and housed in makeshift quarters. As late as 1855, the school buildings were described as ill-adapted for educational purposes and deficient in space. For African-American children, conditions were worse. The black schools developed in 1807 under the sponsorship of private citizens and religious groups. The schools were quartered in churches and in other buildings that had been built for non-educational purposes. Small one-room and two-room frame buildings were constructed along the major roads that cut through the rural landscape of Washington County. Typically, an acre or half-acre of land was considered sufficient for each school.

By the end of the Civil War, however, the District embarked on an ambitious plan to erect modern schoolhouses and a system of free public education that would be unsurpassed in the nation. The postwar era was marked by the construction of a distinctive group of major school buildings, unlike anything that had been built previously in Washington. This new physical presence was accompanied by the restructuring of the schools to create a graded system, high schools, and a normal school. During this period, the school system inaugurated a policy of relatively small buildings for the lower grades, reflecting the modest and widely scattered population of the

District. Even as the population became more dense, the small elementary school was entrenched in the sympathies of the local citizenry, and this policy endured.

In 1862, Congress had provided for a system of public schools for black students, under a separate superintendent, but it was not until 1865 that the first public schoolhouse for African-American students was constructed. By 1874, the separate school systems were merged into a single entity for all of the schools of Washington City, Georgetown, and Washington County. The city gradually overcome the challenges of a rapidly increasing population and unreliable Congressional funding to construct substantial systems for both white and black schools, although the allocation of funds between the white and black schools remained a serious point of contention that affected location, design, and operations of the schools. A limited form of separation of the sexes also endured well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and its vestiges can be seen in separate boys' and girls' entrances in many school buildings

Under the commission system of municipal government established in 1878, the public school building program of the last quarter of the nineteenth century was not as publicized as that of the previous decade, although the District continued to seek out innovative designs for its schools. In 1879, the Commissioners advertised for designs for a public schoolhouse, but throughout the 1880s and much of the 1890s, the Engineer Commissioner and his staff in the Office of the Building Inspector designed dozens of eight- to twelve-room red brick schoolhouses close to population centers. When a school became overcrowded, the customary response was to construct a new school building on an adjacent lot or within a few blocks of the older school. In other instances, small annexes were appended to the original buildings.

During the 1880s, architect John B. Brady designed many of the school buildings under the supervision of Building Inspector Thomas B. Entwistle. Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark was also associated with municipal architecture both as a designer and as an inspector of designs. Many of the schools produced during this period were simple, efficient, and durable red brick buildings in the Romanesque Revival style. The buildings were often elaborated with picturesque elements, such as towers with pyramidal roofs and finials, and when completed, they blended in with the buildings of the surrounding community. The floor plan typically followed a fairly predictable pattern of four rooms with adjoining cloakrooms on each floor, arranged in a pinwheel fashion around a central hallway, with play areas in the basement.

By the late 1890s, the familiar red brick schoolhouse came to characterize the building type in the city. Its straightforward simplicity, once lauded for its excellence, had become out of step with changing aesthetic standards. In response to this criticism, city and school officials sought ways to improve the quality of design, and following the example of the federal government, opened the design of school buildings to private architects under the supervision of the Building Inspector. While the plans for these newer buildings were basically the same, the exterior treatments of the buildings differed significantly from the previous schools. Thus these early buildings designed by private architects can be regarded as transitional buildings, bridging two eras of schoolhouse design.

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Washington's public educational system began to address a broader range of education needs, such as technical education, physical education, and life-time skills. During the first decade of the century, architects in private practice cooperated with municipal architects in designing facilities to serve these programs. The well-known practitioners involved in this work included Marsh & Peter, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., Leon Dessez, Robert Stead, Waddy B. Wood, and Glenn Brown.

The school buildings designed during this period reflected national advances in educational planning and in the technology of ventilation, heating, and lighting. No longer containing only classrooms, auditoria, and playrooms, high schools were now "temples of education" that included large gymnasias, swimming pools, lunchrooms, laboratories, and armories. Their design had become a science, involving consideration of the building plan, site, relationship to sun, entrances, cloakrooms, playgrounds, and sanitary facilities. Such schools became an important building type discussed in architectural journals.

In 1908, the Commissioners appointed a Schoolhouse Commission to study the buildings of the system. In the area of new building design, the Schoolhouse Commission envisioned the consolidation of small facilities into much larger ones, so that smaller 4- to 8-room schools would be replaced by larger 16- to 24-room schools similar to those found in New York City, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. This recommendation proved unpopular, however, and despite the 12-room elementary school becoming more common, continued increases in school enrollment precluded attempts to abandon all older buildings.

In 1909, Congress created the position of Municipal Architect, with authority for the design of the public schools, and in 1910, the design of the buildings came under the review of the newly created Commission of Fine Arts. During the following two decades, the design of the city's schools was dominated by the two Municipal Architects: Snowden Ashford, who served until 1921, and his successor, Albert L. Harris, who served until his death in 1933. During this period, the design of buildings covered the range of Renaissance, Elizabethan, Collegiate Gothic, and Colonial Revival styles, although the preference of the Fine Arts Commissioners tended to favor the latter.

After World War I, the school construction program accelerated rapidly in response to the city's greatly increased population. The creation of junior high schools necessitated a new kind of building, and caused changes in the design of elementary and senior high schools. The city's architects also experimented with expansible buildings, allowing schools to be designed as a complete whole, but constructed in sections as the population of the surrounding community expanded. By the end of the decade, the city embarked on a Five Year Building Program to provide larger and more modern schools, and as part of the plan, Municipal Architect Harris finally abandoned the old eight-room pinwheel-type of building in favor of schools with 16 to 20 classrooms.

During the 1930s, the Great Depression interrupted the Five Year Building Program embarked upon in the late 1920s. Funds for school construction were not readily available, yet at the same time, the New Deal programs of the Roosevelt Administration brought large numbers of workers to the District. Overcrowding continued to be a problem in the schools. In spite of these problems, 27 new schools were completed during the 1930s, including four high schools and seven junior high schools. Vocational schools were raised to the level of junior high schools during this period, and then, during World War II, to vocational high schools.

In 1934, Nathan C. Wyeth succeeded Albert Harris as Municipal Architect; he retired in 1946. All of the 1930s schools were designed in the Colonial Revival style established by Harris and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. Gradually, stylistic refinement and prominent embellishment fell victim to economic constraint at the insistence of Congress.

The population of the District increased by more than a quarter million residents during World War II, and as the war neared its end, construction of schools to accommodate demographic changes became an urgent priority. The Office of the Municipal Architect responded to the crisis with a series of schools. Under Nathan Wyeth's successor Merrel A. Coe, the design for these buildings gradually evolved from merely applying a Moderne vocabulary to the much-repeated 1928 prototype for an extensible school building, to an altogether new plan based upon the functional aesthetics of postwar modernism and the International style. Varied interior functions were expressed by a dynamic asymmetrical massing of volumetric elements, as in the new prototypical design for junior high schools, featuring long classroom blocks on either side of a central entrance tower.

Many of the newcomers during World War II were African-American, and in the segregated school system, the hardships caused by the wartime halt in school construction were now borne disproportionately borne by their children. Construction of schools for African-American students became a priority and included the majority of new schools and additions to schools built after the war. As increasing numbers of white families moved to the suburbs, the Board of Education further attempted to remedy the imbalance in school facilities by shifting school boundaries and finally by reassigning formerly white schools to the black system, most notably in 1950 by relocating the overcrowded Cardozo High School to the old Central High School.



The first direct challenge to the segregated school system after the war came in 1947, as part of the sustained national struggle leading to the Supreme Court public school desegregation cases in 1954. After these decisions, the D.C. Public Schools drew national attention and scrutiny as the first jurisdiction in the country to desegregate its schools. For the remainder of the decade, the schools faced the continuing problems of reorganization, overcrowding, teacher shortages, and poor distribution of facilities relative to the locations of greatest need.

*Pullman, Mrs. George, House: see Russian Embassy*

## Q

### **Quality Hill (John Thomson Mason House; Charles Worthington House)**

3425 Prospect Street, NW

Built between 1797 and 1798 by prominent landholder John Thomson Mason; purchased by Dr. Charles Worthington in 1810, and named Quality Hill; restored c. 1942; Flemish bond with keystone lintels, a molded water table, modillioned cornice, and dormers; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-167; within Georgetown HD*

## R

### **Railroad Retirement Board (Mary E. Switzer Building)**

330 C Street, SW

One of the last buildings constructed under the extensive Federal office construction program of the 1920s and 1930s; built for the Railroad Retirement Board (established 1934), and associated with the establishment of a nationwide pension program, one of the most enduring accomplishments of the New Deal; illustrates sustained implementation of the McMillan Plan recommendations for the monumental core; among last works of noted Philadelphia architect; massive "half-fishbone" geometry in abstracted classical style influenced by industrial design; limestone facades with monumental windows and pylons, Egyptian motifs; secondary component within a jointly planned complex including the Social Security Administration Building; built 1939-40; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, Consulting Architect; designs implemented by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency; entrance relief sculptures by Robert Kittredge. *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 6, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Elizabeth G. Randall Junior High School (Cardozo School)**

65 I Street, SW

The Randall School, established in 1906 as the Cardozo Elementary School, became a junior high school in 1927 and was repeatedly expanded to meet the educational needs of Southwest's African-American community. The 1906 main block and its additions represent in microcosm the physical development of District of Columbia schools during the first half of the twentieth century, illustrating the products of private architectural commissions and of the Municipal Architect's office. Randall School has been among the most important community buildings in Southwest and one of the relatively few buildings or landmarks that survived urban renewal. Built 1906-1949, Marsh and Peter and Albert L. Harris, architects; *DC designation March 22, 2007, NR listing December 22, 2008*

*Randall Mansions (Harvey Warwick, 1923) at 1900 Lamont Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

*Randle Highlands Firehouse: see Engine Company 19*

*Rankin Chapel: see Howard University*

*Rapids Footbridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*The Ravenel (William Harris, 1929) at 1610 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Rawlins Park (Reservation 13): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* Rawlins Park was first improved in 1873, in preparation for the statue of General Rawlins in 1874. The area around the park remained largely undeveloped, however, and in 1886, at the request of veterans, the statue was removed to Market Square. The park was redesigned and 1916-17, coincident with the construction of the new Interior Department building on its north. The new design, by Office of Public Buildings and Grounds Landscape Architect George Burnap, featured a central fountain, in a deliberate departure from the Victorian habit of placing an equestrian statue in the center of the park. With the demolition of the Center Market in 1931, the statue of Rawlins was returned to the park in 1931. Construction of the New Interior Department Building, and consequent street widening, occasioned another redesign and reconstruction of the park, by landscape architects Donald Klein and Leland Bartlett, in 1935-38. *HABS DC-683; see also Rawlins Statue*

### **John Rawlins Statue**

Rawlins Park, 18th & E Streets, NW

The standing figure of Major General John A. Rawlins honors the longtime friend, trusted adviser, and aide-de-camp of General Grant. Rawlins died of tuberculosis in 1869 while serving as Grant's Secretary of War. Prodded by the President, Congress authorized \$10,000 for the statue in 1872, and French-born Philadelphia sculptor Joseph A. Bailly (or Bailey) was selected by competition. The statue depicts Rawlins in uniform holding his field glasses and sword. It was erected in 1874, but after veterans found the surroundings unsuitable, it was moved to various sites on Pennsylvania Avenue from 1880 until 1931, when it returned to Rawlins Park. The reflecting pool and landscaping were added in 1938 after completion of the Department of the Interior. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

### **Alexander Ray House (Steedman-Ray House; President's House, George Washington University)**

1925 F Street, NW

Built c. 1850 for Alexander Ray (1799-1878); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 21, 1990; HABS DC-44*

### ***Ray's Warehouse and Office [demolished]***

3260-62 K Street, NW

Built c. 1855, c. 1885; *DC designation January 23, 1973; demolished c. 1974*

*Recorder of Deeds at 515 D Street, NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. Built in 1941-42, the Art Moderne structure housing the Recorder of Deeds was designed by municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth. The office was traditionally reserved for African-Americans since President Garfield appointed Frederick Douglass to the post in 1881, and the building is distinguished by a series of seven Works Progress Administration murals depicting notable African-Americans.*

*Red Cross: see American National Red Cross and American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter House*

### **Red Lion Row (I Street, NW, South Side of 2000 Block)**

2004, 2006, 2008, 2018, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2030, 2032, 2034, and 2040 I Street; 823 20th Street, NW; 825 21st Street, NW

Built 1831-1896; buildings and facades incorporated in new building 1980-81; *DC designation January 24, 1977, NR listing August 9, 1977*

### ***Reeves Bakery [demolished]***

1209 F Street, NW

Built 1886 (Rhodes & Simon, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968; demolished 1988*

### **Renwick Gallery (Old Corcoran Gallery)**

1661 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1859-64 (James Renwick, architect); restored 1967-70 and 1985-86; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR*

*listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; within Lafayette Square HD; HABS DC-49; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Reservation 13 Archaeological Site**

19th and Massachusetts Avenues, SE

Prehistoric; *DC designation March 16, 1988; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; DC ownership*

### **The Rest (Lyles-Magruder House)**

4343 39th Street, NW

Built c. 1800, perhaps earlier; remodeled in 19th century; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

*The Rhode Island (William Harris, 1930) at 1437 Rhode Island Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*1440 Rhode Island Avenue (Hunter and Bell, 1912): see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

### **Rhodes Tavern (Bank of the Metropolis; Corcoran & Riggs) [demolished]**

15th & F Streets, NW

Built 1800-01; part razed 1957; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969; demolished 1984; HABS DC-326*

### **Zalmon Richards House**

1301 Corcoran Street, NW

From 1882 until his death, this was the home of Zalmon Richards (1811-1899), the founder and first president of the National Education Association. Richards promoted the passage in 1867 of the bill establishing the Federal Office of Education (now the Department of Education.) Built 1872-73; *NHL designation December 21, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing July 24, 1968; HABS DC-343; within Fourteenth Street HD*

*Willis Richardson, Willis, Residence at 512 U Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*The Riggs (Jules H. de Sibour, 1912) at 1409 15<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

### **Riggs Building (Albee Building)**

615-27 15th Street, NW

Built 1911-12 (Jules Henri de Sibour, architect); rear portion and Keith's Theatre (originally Chase's Theater) demolished in 1979; *DC designation November 2, 1977, NR listing September 7, 1978; within Fifteenth Street HD*

### **Riggs National Bank**

1503-05 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The headquarters of one of the city's most important banks is an excellent example of Classical Revival bank architecture from the Beaux Arts period. Prominently sited opposite the U.S. Treasury, it influenced the design of other city banks. The bank was established in 1840 as Corcoran & Riggs, by William W. Corcoran (a former official of the Second Bank of the U.S.) and George Washington Riggs (the heir of a New York banking family). The bank purchased many assets of Second Bank of the U.S. after its failure, and handled numerous Federal government transactions including the financing of the Mexican War (1846-48), early international sales of U.S. bonds, and the Alaska purchase (1868). It also financed notable private ventures including construction of the first U.S. telegraph line to Baltimore. It has served many Presidents and notables, and played a major role in addressing the 1933 banking crisis. It was located at this site in the former home of Second Bank of the United States from 1846. On Corcoran's retirement in 1854, it was renamed Riggs & Co.; in 1896, it was federally chartered as Riggs National Bank in 1896. The monumental granite bank with its impressive facade of Ionic columns, and lofty skylit banking hall with neoclassical decoration was built in 1899-1902. York & Sawyer (of New York) were the architects. The 1922-24 addition was designed by Appleton P. Clark, Jr. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs*

*Riggs National Bank (1923) at 1913 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

**Riggs-Riley House**

3038 N Street, NW

Federal town house built by merchant Romulus Riggs; sold to Dr. Joshua Riley, who maintained medical office on site (since demolished); Flemish bond brick, stone overdoor; side hall plan; built 1816; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-46; within Georgetown HD*

**Riggs-Tompkins Building**

3300 14th Street, NW

Built 1922 (George N. Ray, architect); renovation and addition 1984-85; *DC designation June 17, 1985, NR listing January 5, 1987*

*Riley Spring Bridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

**Ringgold-Carroll House (John Marshall House)**

1801 F Street, NW

Large corner mansion, built circa 1825; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 26, 1973*

*The Rita (William S. Plager, 1905) at 400 Seward Square SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Comte de Rochambeau Monument**

Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place, NW

Memorial to Comte Jean de Rochambeau, Major General of the Continental Army and commander of French forces in the Revolutionary War; erected by act of Congress; bronze portrait statue on carved granite pedestal with figure of armed Liberty defending America; dedicated 1902; J.J. Fernand Hamar, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

**Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway**

Along Potomac River and Rock Creek from Lincoln Memorial to National Zoo  
(U.S. Reservation 360)

Built 1924; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 4, 2005; US ownership*

*Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Terminus: see Arlington Memorial Bridge*

*Rock Creek Church: see Saint Paul's Episcopal Church*

**Rock Creek Church Yard and Cemetery**

Webster Street and Rock Creek Church Road, NW

Established 1719; *DC designation January 21, 1977, NR listing August 12, 1977; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Rock Creek Park Historic District**

Along Rock Creek and tributaries from National Zoo to D.C. boundary

(U.S. Reservation 339)

Established 1890; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 23, 1991; contains nine contributing buildings and 22 structures and objects dating from c.1791-1941; US ownership*

**Buildings and Structures:** Peirce Coach House (Art Barn; c. 1810, 1936), Peirce Mill (1820/29; *see separate listing*), Linnaean Hill and three outbuildings (1823; *see separate listing*), Peirce Springhouse (1829; *see separate listing*); Joaquin Miller Cabin (1883, relocated 1912; *see separate listing*). Peirce Mill Dam (1904-05), Park Police Substation (1935-36), Jules Jusserand Memorial (1936)

**Roads:** Beach Drive (1897-1900), Ridge (Glover) Road (1899-1901), Wise Road (1900), Ross Drive (1902-03), Milkhouse Ford (1904), Morrow Drive (1911), Sherrill Drive (1921-25), Bingham Drive (1921-25), Joyce Road (1921-25)

**Bridges:** Peirce Mill Bridge (1872, altered 1895 and 1921), Grant Road Bridge (ca. 1898), Boulder Bridge (1901-03; W.J. Douglas, architect; *NR listing March 20, 1980*), Ross Drive Bridge (1907/68; *NR listing March 20, 1980*), Sixteenth Street Bridge (1907-10; *see Bibliography: Goode, Washington Sculpture*), Pinehurst Bridge (1910-11, altered 1958), Morrow Drive Bridge (1911), Old Military Road Bridge (1929), Lyons Mill Bridge (1932), Rapids Footbridge (1934-35), Rolling Meadow Bridge (1934-35), Riley Spring Bridge (1934-35), Boundary Bridge (1934-35), Bluffs Bridge (1934-35)

**Piney Branch Parkway:** Added 1924; roadway built 1935

*The Rockingham (Appleton P. Clark, 1903) at 1317 Rhode Island Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*The Rodman (Stern & Tomlinson, 1922) at 3002 Rodman Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*  
*Rolling Meadow Bridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

### **The Roosevelt**

1116-18 F Street, NE

Early middle-class multiple dwelling, expressed as a double rowhouse; illustrates the evolution of apartment buildings from the vernacular rowhouse form; built 1898-99, C. Graham & Son, architects; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

*The Roosevelt (Appleton P. Clark, 1919) at 2101 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.* The simple memorial to the nation's longest-serving president, situated on Reservation 35 near the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to the National Archives, was placed in 1965 in accordance with a request Roosevelt made in 1941. The modest slab of white Vermont marble is inscribed with his name and dates of birth and death.

*Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (1994-97): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

### **Theodore Roosevelt Island National Memorial (Analoostan Island)**

Potomac River west of Georgetown Channel

Memorial to the 26th President, in honor of his love of nature; 88-acre island presented to the nation by the Roosevelt Memorial Association in 1931; opened to the public in 1936; memorial built 1960 (Eric Gugler, architect; Paul Manship, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; National Monument; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Rosedale (Uriah Forrest House)**

3501 Newark Street, NW

At the urging of his wife Rebecca Plater Forrest, Revolutionary War Colonel Uriah Forrest moved from Georgetown to build this country homestead off the Frederick Turnpike. Originally part of Pretty Prospect, which Forrest purchased in 1792 with Benjamin Stoddert, and William Deakins Jr. Though he lost a leg at the Battle of Germantown in 1777, Forrest did much of the work with the help of five servants. The farmhouse, built about 1793, incorporates a small stone cottage dating from about 1740, predating Georgetown's Old Stone House. Forrest died in 1805, and the estate remained in the family until 1920. *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing May 8, 1973; within Cleveland Park HD*

*Ross and Getty Building: see Lee, Thomas Sim, Houses*

*Ross Drive Bridge (1907): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*Ross School (1888) at 1730 R Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Benjamin Rush Statue:* see *Potomac Annex Historic District*. The bronze standing figure on a granite pedestal commemorates Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), a prominent and influential American physician, surgeon general of the Continental Army, and signer of the declaration of independence, noted for his important contributions to psychiatry and treatment of the mentally ill. The statue by sculptor Roland Hinton Perry and architect Louis R. Metcalf was erected in 1904. See *Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Rush-Bagot Monument:* see *Columbia Hospital for Women*. A 1935 monument on the hospital grounds commemorates the Rush-Bagot Agreement, the 1817 treaty that to this day provides for the restriction of naval forces on the Great Lakes. It was negotiated on behalf of Canada in the British Legation, which was housed at the time in the Maynard Mansion. The simple concrete monument displays a bronze plaque by sculptor Benjamin Johnson. It shows two male figures with symbols of bounty, holding wreathed shields of the United States and Canada over an inscribed tablet. Just west of the monument, a red sandstone retaining wall from the mansion site still remains.

*Russell Senate Office Building:* see *Senate Office Building*

**Russian Embassy (Mrs. George Pullman House)**

1125 16th Street, NW

Built 1910 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Sixteenth Street HD; HABS DC-270; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

*Rutland Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1725 17<sup>th</sup> Street NW:* see *Dupont Circle Historic District*

S

**Sacred Heart Church**

16th Street & Park Road, NW

Seventh century Northern Italian basilica style church; cruciform plan; profusely decorated interior; completed 1922, Murphy & Olmsted, architects; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

*Sacred Heart School (1938) at 1623-45 Park Road NW:* see *Mount Pleasant Historic District*

**Saint Aloysius Catholic Church**

North Capitol & I Streets, NW

Excellent and prominently sited example of mid-19th century Renaissance Revival church; city's second oldest Catholic church; parish church of the Jesuit Fathers of Georgetown College, and centerpiece of Jesuit school complex; one of three known buildings designed by noted Jesuit mathematician, astronomer, and physicist; basilica form with pedimented Ionic entrance facade, arcaded side facades, and square belfry; facades and trim almost entirely red brick; elaborate marble and plaster sanctuary with monumental Corinthian pilasters, modillioned cornice, and domed chancel with murals by Constantino Brumidi (1805-80); built 1857-59, Fr. Benedict Sestini, architect; rectory built 1887; interior alterations 1925, 1934; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing July 26, 1973*

*Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church:* see *Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church*

*The Saint Clair (George S. Cooper, 1903) at 1717 T Street NW:* see *Strivers' Section Historic District*

*The Saint Dennis (Matthew Lepley, 1921) at 1636 Kenyon Street NW:* see *Mount Pleasant Historic District*

**Saint Dominic's Church**

630 E Street, SW

Built 1865-75 (Keeley, architect); rebuilt after 1885 fire; restored after 1929 fire; *DC listing July 24, 1968*

**Saint Elizabeths Hospital Historic District**

2700 and 2701 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE

Saint Elizabeths Hospital is one of the nation's earliest and most significant institutions for the treatment of mental illness. Established largely through the efforts of Dorothea Dix, the leading mental health reformer of the 19th century, it was chartered by Congress in 1852 as the Government Hospital for the Insane, with the mission to provide "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment" for patients from the Army, Navy, and District of Columbia. The hospital opened in 1855, and shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War was impressed into service as a general hospital for sick and wounded combatants. It was these wartime patients who originated the use of the name Saint Elizabeths, after the property's 17th century land patent, out reluctance to use the hospital's formal name. Congress officially renamed the institution in 1916.

As was customary and considered healthful, the hospital grounds were established outside the city limits, on what was the Barry Farm overlooking the Anacostia River. The first structure, the innovative four-story Center Building (1853-55), was designed by superintendent Charles Nichols and architect Thomas U. Walter in a castellated Gothic style. The building was an early example of the "linear plan" for mental hospital wards developed by reformer Thomas Kirkbride. Several more buildings were constructed to treat veterans after the Civil War, and by the 1890s the institution grew into a complex of residential and treatment buildings as well as a central kitchen, boiler house, ice plant, bakery, dairy, firehouse, gatehouses, and barns. A major expansion occurred at the turn of the century, with Italianate classical buildings designed by Boston architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; further expansion occurred through the 1950s. The campus is also notable for its designed picturesque landscapes. Gardening became part of patient therapy, as did work on the hospital farm, which lasted into the twentieth century.

St. Elizabeths served as a model for later institutions, both as a pioneer of humane treatment of the mentally ill and for its advancement of innovative therapeutic and diagnostic techniques. Over 150 years, the hospital treated perhaps 125,000 patients, and at its mid-20th century peak, housed 7,000 patients with a staff of 4,000. Well-known patients have included presidential assassin Charles Guiteau and poet Ezra Pound. Thousands of former patients are believed to be buried in unmarked graves across the campus, and several hundred Civil War soldiers are interred in two small cemeteries. *NR listing April 26, 1979, NHL designation December 14, 1990, and DC designation May 26, 2005; US and DC ownership*

**Center Building** (Built 1853-55)**West Lodge** (1856)**Boundary Wall** (1858-1869)**East Lodge** (1861)**Civil War Cemetery** (1864-66)**Gatehouse** (1874)**Patient's Circulating Library** (1883); moved and enlarged 1904, renovated 1928-29**Dining Hall for Detached Buildings** (1885-86)**Fire Engine House** (1889-91, moved 1905)**Burroughs Cottage** (1891)**Administration Building and 11 Lettered Buildings** (built 1903; Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects)**Nichols, White, and Eldridge Buildings** (1930s)**Continuous Treatment Buildings** (9 buildings; built 1940s)

*Saint James Episcopal Church and Rectory (ca. 1900) at 222 8th Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Saint John's Church**

16th &amp; H Streets, NW

Built 1815-16 (Benjamin Latrobe, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-19; within Lafayette Square and Sixteenth Street HDs*

**Saint John's Church, Georgetown**

3240 O Street, NW

The second oldest Episcopal Church in Washington, Saint John's was designed by William Thornton, architect of the U.S. Capitol. It was completed in 1809, and much modified thereafter; it originally had an octagonal steeple. The adjacent rectory was built in 1875. *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*Saint John's Parish House: see Ashburton House*

*Saint Joseph's Catholic Church (1868) at 2nd and C Streets NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Saint Lawrence (Albert Beers, 1908) at 1807 California Street NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*

**Saint Luke's Episcopal Church**

15th & Church Streets, NW

City's first independent black Episcopal church, established 1879 by Rev. Alexander Crummell (1819-98), one of the foremost African-American scholars of the 19th century, pioneer in the establishment of an African-American tradition of scholarship, spokesman for black liberation, and founder in 1897 of the American Negro Academy; epitomizes founder's view of the church as an institution fostering social change, education, and self-help; major work of Calvin T.S. Brent, city's first African-American architect; Early English Gothic style, gable-roofed with rough-cut random bluestone walls, red-and-white sandstone trim, lancet windows; long nave with cast iron columns, exposed roof framing, oak paneling, stained glass; built 1876-79; *NR listing May 11, 1976, NHL designation May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Fourteenth Street HD*

*Saint Margaret's Episcopal Church (1895) at 1820 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

**Saint Mark's Church**

3rd & A Streets, SE

Built 1888-94 (T. Buckler Chequier, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Capitol Hill HD*

**Saint Mary's Catholic Church (Saint Mary Mother of God)**

725 5th Street, NW

Built 1891 (E.F. Baldwin, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968*

*Saint Mary's Church Orphanage (1902) and School (1906) at 481 G Place NW: see Downtown Historic District*

**Saint Mary's Episcopal Church (Saint Mary's Chapel)**

730 23rd Street, NW

Home of first African-American Episcopal congregation in Washington, founded in 1867 in split from Church of the Epiphany; congregation of pastor Alexander Crummell from 1873-79; timber roof, Tiffany windows; built 1886-87, Renwick, Aspinwall & Russell, architects; *DC designation March 28, 1972, NR listing April 2, 1973*

**Saint Matthew's Cathedral and Rectory**

1725-39 Rhode Island Avenue, NW

Built 1893 (Heins & LaFarge, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 24, 1974; within Dupont Circle HD*

*The Saint Mihiel (Frank R. White, 1920) at 1712 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Saint Monica's Episcopal Church (1930) at 1340 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Saint Patrick's Academy and Carroll Hall (1904) at 924 G Streets NW: see Downtown Historic District*

**Saint Patrick's Church**

10th & G Streets, NW



The first Catholic parish in the federal city, located on land purchased in 1794. Built 1872-84 (Laurence J. O'Connor, architect); additions in 1904 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Downtown HD*

*Saint Patrick's Church Rectory (1904) at 619 10th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (Rock Creek Church)**

Rock Creek Church Road & Webster Street, NW

Built 1775; remodeled 1864; burned & restored 1921; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-47; within Rock Creek Cemetery*

*Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (1945) at 2430 K Street NW: see Foggy Bottom Historic District*

*Saint Peter's Catholic Church and Rectory (1889) at 2nd and C Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Saint Phillip's Baptist Church**

1001 North Capitol Street, NE

Built 1891-92 (Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect); *DC designation June 27, 1974*

*The Saint Regis (Merrill T. Vaughn, 1912) at 2219 California Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Saint Teresa's Catholic Church (1879) at 13th & V Streets SE: see Anacostia Historic District*

*Saint Thomas Apostle Church (1950) at 2665 Woodley Road NW: see Woodley Park Historic District*

*Saint Thomas Episcopal Church (1893, fragment) at 1772 Church Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Salem Baptist Church (ca. 1875) at 917 N Street NW: see Blagden Alley and Shaw Historic Districts*

### **General Jose de San Martin Memorial**

Virginia Avenue and 20th Street NW

Gift from the citizens of Argentina; copy of the original by Augustin-Alexandre Dumont in Buenos Aires; erected 1925, relocated and rededicated on a new pedestal in 1976. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Schneider Triangle**

2209, 2211, and 2213 Washington Circle, NW; 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, and 1011 New Hampshire Avenue, NW; 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, and 1016 22nd Street, NW; 2201, 2203, 2205, and 2207 K Street, NW (All of Square 53)

Built 1889 (Thomas Franklin Schneider, architect); *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing December 13, 1982*

*Schuyler Arms (Frank R. White, 1926) at 1954 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*

*Scott Circle (Reservation 63): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The circle was first improved in 1873 and the statue of General Scott placed in 1874. The flanking smaller Reservations 62 and 64 were graded and planted in 1874, and improved in 1901-02 in conjunction with the installation of the Daniel Webster and Samuel Hahnemann memorials. The entire area was refurbished in 1911-12, and further alterations made with the construction of the 16<sup>th</sup> Street underpass in 1941-42. *HABS DC-684; see also Scott Statue, Webster Statue, and Hahnemann Memorial*

### **Winfield Scott Statue**

Scott Circle, NW

The equestrian statue of Brevet Lt. General Winfield Scott commemorates "Old Fuss and Feathers," the Mexican War hero who ended his half-century career in 1861, after brief command of the Union armies at age 75. Congress appropriated \$35,000 for the statue the year after Scott's death in 1866, and it was cast from bronze cannon captured in Mexico. Erected in 1874, the statue by New York sculptor Henry Kirke Brown

depicts the elderly general on his favorite mare (at the last minute, rendered a stallion). The monolithic granite base was carved from the largest stone yet quarried in America. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and the Sixteenth Street HD; see also Soldier's Home*

**Scott-Grant House**

3238 R Street, NW

Built 1854; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Scottish Rite Temple**

1733 16th Street, NW

Built 1911-15 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I; Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Sears, Roebuck & Company Department Store**

4500 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Full-scale suburban department store of revolutionary design; among the city's earliest and most significant examples of modern commercial architecture; exemplifies the advancement of modern mass merchandising by an influential national retailer of affordable and dependable goods for the middle class; embodies functional efficiency and practicality as a basis for customer appeal; incorporates significant department store innovations, including suburban location, windowless layout, and rooftop parking; exhibits notable use of architectural concrete as a primary facade material; polygonal plan, 1 story plus basement, mezzanine, and penthouses; facades of board-formed and exposed-aggregate concrete with prominent automobile ramps, display windows, and signage; cantilevered entrance canopies and streamlined detail; built 1941, John Stokes Redden and John G. Raben, architects; *DC designation May 25, 1995, NR listing February 16, 1996*

**Second Baptist Church**

816 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, NW

The church begun in 1894 and dedicated in 1901 is the home of the city's second oldest African-American Baptist congregation, founded in 1848. Second Baptist sprang from the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church and is noted in the Baptist movement as the mother church for many other area congregations. The church first located on this site in 1856, and served according to oral history as a stop on the Underground Railroad. For many years, its large and distinguished Sunday School Lyceum was a forum for illustrious guests including Frederick Douglass and Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr. The imposing Victorian Gothic church is also a significant reminder of the largely vanished neighborhood northwest of North Capitol and H Streets. Designed by prolific and prominent Washington architect Appleton P. Clark, the church also reflects the fashion for Romanesque—notably in its rusticated Indiana limestone façade with massive square stair towers, rounded buttresses, and slit-like windows. The façade, original stained glass windows, and interior are highly intact. *DC designation December 18, 2002, NR listing June 30, 2004*

*Second Division Memorial: see The Plan of the City of Washington (The Ellipse).* The monument to the Army's Second Division, honoring the dead of World War I, was donated by Division members and friends. The 18-foot-tall gilded bronze sword is set in front of an opening in the granite backdrop, symbolically halting the German advance to Paris. The monument was designed by John Russell Pope, with sculptor James Earle Fraser, and dedicated in 1936. Wings commemorating the Division's dead in World War II and the Korean War were added in 1962. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Second National Bank (ca. 1876, altered 1910) at 509 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

**Second National Bank**

1331-33 G Street

Second headquarters of bank organized in 1872; rental office space above banking room (since altered); Italian Renaissance Revival facade, limestone with bronze infill, exemplifies flattened neoclassicism popular during the 1920s; one of a cluster of bank buildings; notable work of prolific local architect; built 1927-28, Appleton

P. Clark, Jr., architect; *DC designation February 21, 1990, NR listing December 29, 1994*

*Second Officer's House, Navy Yard: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

*Securities Building (1925) at 729 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

**Security Storage Company [demolished]**

1140 15th Street, NW

Built 1890 (James G. Hill, architect); additions 1907 and 1921; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1965*

*Sedgwick Gardens (Mihran Mesrobian, 1931) at 3726 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses and Washington Sculpture)*

*The Seminole (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1444 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

**Senate Office Building (Russell Senate Office Building)**

1st Street & Constitution Avenue, NE

Built 1906-09 (Carrère & Hastings, architects); fourth side built 1933 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, exempt from NR listing; US ownership*

**Senator Theater (Entrance Pavilion)**

3950 Minnesota Avenue, NE

Entrance pavilion of neighborhood movie theater by noted Baltimore theater architect; imposing Art Moderne style entry pylon of buff brick and glass block with streamline motif in colored vitrolite; neon signage; built 1942, John J. Zink, architect; auditorium demolished; *DC designation September 19, 1990*

*Sequoia: see USS Sequoia*

**The Seven Buildings (1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW)**

1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Last of the "Seven Buildings," built 1794-96; reflect the influence of George Washington's building regulations, which encouraged the construction of brick row buildings; facade incorporated in new construction 1988; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from the designation list March 7, 1968, redesignated May 23, 1984 (1901-09 and 1913 were omitted from the designation list July 24, 1968 and demolished 1960s); HABS DC-59; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

**Seventeenth Street Historic District (Seventeenth Street, NW, West Side between New York and Constitution Avenues)**

*DC listing March 7, 1968; see separate listing on each property*

**Corcoran Gallery of Art:** Built 1894-97 (Ernest Flagg, architect); addition 1925-28 (Charles Adams Platt, architect)

**Pan American Union:** Built 1908-10 (Paul Philippe Cret and Albert Kelsey, architects)

**Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall:** Built 1910 (Edward Pearce Casey, architect)

**American National Red Cross:** Built 1913-17 (A.B. Trowbridge, architect)

*Seventh Precinct Station House (1891, altered) at 3220-22 Volta Place NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

**Seventh Street, NW, East Side of 1000 Block**

1005, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1015-1/2, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027-31, 1033, and 1035 7th Street, NW; 649 and 651 New York Avenue, NW

Commercial buildings built 1862-1938; *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing February 2, 1984; within Mount Vernon Square HD*

**Seventh Street Savings Bank**

1300 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

This bank is an excellent example of the independent and often short-lived neighborhood savings banks that proliferated at the turn of the century, serving individual and business customers in a limited area. The bank was formed in 1912, during an economic rebound following the “Knickerbocker” Panic of 1907, and the two-story building was constructed in 1912-13. The layout of the bank, with apartments upstairs, and shops and apartments in an adjacent wing on 7<sup>th</sup> Street (now demolished), is illustrative of the investment strategies needed to sustain such small institutions. The bank failed in the banking crisis of 1933, and was one of eight banks merged and reorganized as the Hamilton National Bank. The building design by the firm of (Alfred) Rich & (Alphonsus) FitzSimons typifies the customary classical style. The temple-front façade is executed in textured buff brick with limestone and terra cotta trim. Large arched windows with iron grilles, and a long side window bay light the banking hall. The building is now the lone survivor of a once-vibrant commercial block. *DC designation November 21, 2002*

**Sewall-Belmont House (National Woman's Party Headquarters)**

144 Constitution Avenue, NE

Built 1800, incorporating a 2-story 1750 house; burned 1814; rebuilt 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 16, 1972, NHS designation May 30, 1974; within Capitol Hill HD*

*Seward Square (Reservations 38-43): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* This square was not developed as a rectangular park because of the trolley tracks laid along Pennsylvania Avenue during the Civil War in 1862. The Avenue was paved through the square in 1872, and the triangular reservations may have been graded and planted by 1876. In 1883, the Office of Public Buildings & Grounds proposed rerouting of the streetcar and roadway to create a rectangular park, but this did not occur. The square was known as Seward Place by that time (presumably in honor of Lincoln’s Secretary of State), but it was not formally named Seward Square until 1903, when a grassy median was added along the streetcar tracks. Fifth Street was removed from the park in 1963, and the park was relandscaped in 1975, after completion of Metro construction. *HABS DC-685*

*Shadd, Mary Ann, House: see Cary House*

**Shaw Historic District**

Roughly bounded by 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Streets, L Street, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Streets, and Rhode Island Avenue, NW

The larger of two remaining fragments of a formerly contiguous neighborhood around Mount Vernon Square, this district stretches north of downtown along the old streetcar lines on 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets. The neighborhood developed mostly after the Civil War as an economically and racially mixed community, with buildings of diverse quality in a rich variety of architectural styles. Rowhouses dominate a streetscape punctuated by churches, apartment buildings, and a few commercial strips. Owner-built homes are scattered throughout, but most of the housing stock is speculative construction, reflecting late-19<sup>th</sup> century mass-production technology and a taste for more elaborate building form and embellishment. There are approximately 450 contributing buildings, dating from c.1833 to 1932. *DC designation July 22, 1999 as part of an expanded district including the Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD (effective September 7, 1999), NR listing September 9, 1999 as Mount Vernon West Historic District; DC designation amended December 16, 1999 to create a separate Shaw Historic District*

**Robert Gould Shaw Junior High School (McKinley Manual Training School)**

1616 Marion Street, NW (650 Rhode Island Avenue, NW)

The original home of William McKinley Manual Training School, this building completed in 1902 for white students (at the same time as its counterpart Armstrong for African-American students) was the product of an important trend in the educational philosophy of the period. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, educators nationwide began to promote the idea of industrial education alongside a more traditional academic one that prepared high school students for college. Architecturally, the imposing buff brick and limestone structure designed by Henry Ives Cobb reflects both the city’s attempt to improve public school design through the use of private architects, and Cobb’s Chicago origins, particularly in the third-floor running arcade of Romanesque

arches. When McKinley moved to its larger Eckington campus in 1928, this building was converted to Shaw Junior High School, for African-American students. From the beginning, Shaw was overcrowded and the building deteriorating, and as conditions worsened, the building—dubbed *Shameful Shaw*—became emblematic of the city's neglect of African Americans. By the 1960s, the surrounding neighborhood became the Shaw Urban Renewal area. *DC designation September 25, 2008, NR listing December 22, 2008*

### **General Phillip H. Sheridan Statue**

Sheridan Circle, NW

Erected 1908 (Gutzon Borglum, sculptor; Henry Winslow, architect); *within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs*

### **Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Connecticut and Florida Avenues on the east, P Street on the south, and Rock Creek Park on the west and north

*DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated August 16, 1989 (effective September 25, 1989), NR listing October 30, 1989; includes approximately 610 contributing buildings built c. 1890-1945*

*Sherman Building (1882, altered) at 925-27 F Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial**

Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, NW

Erected 1903 (Carl Rohl-Smith et al., sculptors); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

*Shields, Susan Hart, House (1888) at 1401 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*Shoemaker, Peirce, House: see Cloverdale*

*Shoreham Building (1928-29) at 806 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

### **Shrine of the Immaculate Conception**

4th Street & Michigan Avenue, NE

Begun 1920 (Maginnis & Walsh, Frederick Vernon Murphy, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list March 7, 1968; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Sidwell Friends School: see The Highlands*

*Simpson's House of Seafood and Steaks: see Billy Simpson's House of Seafood and Steaks*

### **The Six Buildings [demolished]**

2109 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The last of the three-story Federal era brick houses known as the "Six Buildings" (2105 to 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue) stood until demolished about 1985. The real estate syndicate of Greenleaf, Morris, and Nicholson undertook construction of the houses in 1795 as part of a contract with the District Commissioners to build twenty houses annually, but as there was some doubt whether they met specifications for height and coverage, they were sold to Isaac Pollock, who completed them. After 1800, to relieve cramped conditions in the Treasury Office, the buildings briefly housed government offices. The Navy Department occupied 2107, and the State Department another of the houses; the War Department was located across Pennsylvania Avenue. There were numerous distinguished residents during the 19<sup>th</sup> century including James Madison and Sam Houston. *DC listing November 8, 1964; omitted from designation list July 24, 1968*

*1509 Sixteenth Street NW (Averill, Hall & Adams, 1909): see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Sixteenth Street Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway (1907-10): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

### **Sixteenth Street Historic District**

Generally including structures fronting on 16th Street, NW from Lafayette Square to Florida Avenue

Grand avenue of buildings along one of the most important streets in the Federal City; buildings varied in type and style, but related in conception, scale, materials, and quality of design; includes row houses, large detached houses, churches, small apartment buildings, monumental apartments, office buildings, and institutional buildings; styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Beaux Arts, and Art Moderne; many of Washington's most prominent architects are represented; contains approximately 147 contributing buildings dating from 1815-1959. *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated March 9, 1977; NR listing August 25, 1978; DC designation expanded January 18, 2007 to extend south of Scott Circle (effective March 11, 2007); NR listing expanded July 11, 2007*

### **William L. Slayton House (and interior)**

3411 Ordway Street, NW

The Slayton House is one of only three houses known to have been designed by world-renowned architect I.M. Pei. The house, designed in the International Style, is located in the Cleveland Park Historic District. It was completed in 1960 and features a triple-vault, poured-in-place concrete roof as its most distinguishing feature. The front and rear elevations are all glass, resulting in a house that is largely transparent and open in plan. *DC designation May 22, 2008, NR listing October 2, 2008; within Cleveland Park HD*

*Smith, Clement, House: see Bodisco House*

### **Smith Row**

3255-3267 N Street, NW

Built c. 1815 by Col. James Smith; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-67; within Georgetown HD*

*Smith Spring House: see McMillan Park Reservoir Historic District*

### **Smith-Bruce House**

1405-11 34th Street, NW

Federal house built c. 1810; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

### **Smithsonian Institution**

Jefferson Drive between 9th & 12th Streets, NW

Built 1847-55 (James Renwick, architect); alterations by Adolph Cluss after 1865 fire; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation January 12, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-141; within National Mall HD; see also Arts and Industries Building and Natural History Building*

### **Social Security Administration (Wilbur J. Cohen Building)**

330 Independence Avenue, SW

One of the last buildings constructed under the extensive Federal office construction program of the 1920s and 1930s; built for the Social Security Board (established 1935), and associated with the establishment of a nationwide pension program, one of the most enduring accomplishments of the New Deal; illustrates the expansion of the McMillan Plan recommendations to Southwest Washington; among last works of noted Philadelphia architect; jointly planned with the Railroad Retirement Building; massive interconnected blocks in an abstracted classical style influenced by industrial design; limestone facades with monumental windows and pylons, Egyptian motifs; built 1939-40; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, Consulting Architect; designs implemented by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency; exterior relief sculpture by Henry Kreis, Emma Lou Davis; interior artwork. *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 6, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Society of the Cincinnati: see Larz Anderson House*

**Soldier's Home, Main Building (Sherman Building)**

The first dormitory at the Soldier's Home evolved into a composite edifice of three buildings; *DC listing November 8, 1964; original section within Soldiers' Home NHS; US ownership*

**Scott Building (Sherman Building South):** Built 1852-57 (Barton S. Alexander, architect); clock tower and third floor added in 1869 (Edward Clark, architect)

**Annex:** Built early 1880s

**Sherman North:** Built 1889-91

**Soldiers' Home National Historic Site (United States Military Asylum)**

Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street, NW

The four oldest buildings and their immediate grounds comprise the United States Military Asylum as originally developed, and as it existed as the Soldier's Home during Lincoln's residency. The three buildings constructed for the asylum were designed by Lieutenant Barton Stone Alexander in a Romanesque Revival style. *NHL designation November 7, 1973; NR listing February 11, 1974; DC listing March 3, 1979; within the Armed Forces Retirement Home HD; US ownership; HABS DC-353; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Lincoln Cottage (Corn Rigs; Anderson Cottage):** Built 1842-43, altered 1897 and 1923, restored 2001-08; *see separate listing*

**Sherman Building South (Scott Building):** Built 1854-57, tower added 1869; *see separate listing for Soldier's Home, Main Building*

**Quarters #1:** Built 1854-57

**Quarters #2:** Built 1854-57

*Soldiers, Sailors, Marines & Airmen's Club: see Morrison-Clark Houses*

*Somerset House (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1801 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

**John Philip Sousa Junior High School**

3650 Ely Place, SE

John Philip Sousa Junior High (now Middle) School, built in 1950, stands as a symbol of the lengthy conflict over the desegregation of public schools and the beginning of the modern civil rights movement. The school is nationally significant for its role in the U.S. Supreme Court case *Bolling v. Sharpe*, which was decided the same day as the four public school desegregation cases combined in *Brown v. Board of Education*. The case originated in September 1950, when in a move orchestrated by civil rights lawyers, Spottswood Bolling and other black children were denied enrollment in the new all-white school. While the Court's ruling in *Brown* established that the states could not maintain segregated public schools, its simultaneous ruling in *Bolling* made such schools also unconstitutional if maintained by the federal government. Drawing moral authority from the heart of the nation's capital, the ruling reinforced the absolute magnitude of the decisions striking down the "separate but equal" doctrine. Merrel A. Coe, architect. *NHL designation and NR listing August 7, 2001, DC designation October 23, 2008; DC ownership*

*Southeast Branch Library (1922) at 7th and D Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Southern Aid Society Building/Dunbar Theater**

1901-03 7th Street, NW

Built 1921 (Isaiah T. Hatton, architect; Reginald W. Geare, theater architect); *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing November 6, 1986; within Greater U Street HD*

**Southern Building**

805 15th Street, NW

Built 1912 (Daniel Burnham & Associates, architects); addition 1986-87; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Fifteenth Street HD*

**Spencer Carriage House and Stable**

2123 Twining Court, NW (Rear 2120 P Street, NW)

Built in 1905 for Southern Railway president Samuel Spencer, this combined carriage house and stable is a large and impressive example of its type. Such buildings were once an essential support facility for the wealthy residents of the city's mansions. The building is also notable as the work of John McGregor, a local "master builder" active from the 1870s to 1911. The structure is 2 stories, of red brick in a utilitarian design with modest brick detailing, a hipped slate roof, and cupolas. *DC designation December 19, 1995, NR listing August 29, 1996; within Dupont Circle HD*

**Spring Valley Shopping Center (Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops and Square 1500)**

4820, 4841-59, 4860, 4861, 4866, 4872, and 4874 Massachusetts Avenue, NW; 4301 49th Street, NW

Planned cluster of neighborhood commercial buildings, created as a village-like complex to complement the design character and prestige of affluent planned neighborhoods nearby; exemplifies the use of zoning regulations to control commercial sprawl; influenced by model neighborhood schemes of the 1920s, which abandoned continuous commercial strips (as this area was zoned in 1920) in favor of predefined commercial nodes (as zoned in 1928); prototype of the neighborhood drive-in shopping center, with centralized management and controlled tenancy, designed to offer a complete range of shops along with auto servicing; illustrates the evolution of retail business as a suburban convenience; typifies the Williamsburg-inspired Colonial Revival style popular in mid-century; significant work of pioneering real estate developers W.C. & A.N. Miller; *DC designation July 19, 1989; all buildings of red brick, 1 or 2 stories, with stone, wood, slate, and copper trim, sited with customer parking; includes:*

**Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops** (4841-59 Massachusetts), one of the oldest planned neighborhood shopping centers in the metropolitan area, nationally recognized at the time as a model of the building type; includes an arcade of shops, gas station, and forecourt with off-street parking; built 1936 (E. Burton Corning, architect; Charles Hillegeist, developer); *NR listing July 25, 2003*

**4860 and 4866 Massachusetts Avenue:** Grocery store (originally Spring Valley D.G.S. Market) and gas station (originally Esso); built 1936 (Gordon MacNeil, architect); *NR listing August 4, 2003*

**Garfinckel's, Spring Valley Branch** (4820 Massachusetts), an early outlying branch department store, built 1942 (Gordon MacNeil, architect)

**4872-74 Massachusetts Avenue:** Commercial buildings, built 1947 (office of W.C. & A.N. Miller, architect)

**National Metropolitan Bank/Mayer & Co. Furniture Store** (4301 49th Street), branch locations of downtown businesses, built 1949-50 (Edward R. Spano, architect)

**Springland (Henry Hatch Dent House)**

3550 Tilden Street, NW

One of a very few antebellum structures remaining in the former Washington County, this brick house is a notable example of the vernacular country house architecture of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century gentleman builders. It was erected by former U.S. Assistant Attorney General Henry Hatch Dent and his wife, Ann Maria Adlum Dent, daughter of John Adlum, the most important figure in American viticulture (and owner of the neighboring estate named *The Vineyard*). The house is also significant as the residence of James MacBride Sterrett (1847-1923), who married the Dent's daughter Adlumia. Sterrett was a prominent writer and professor of religion and philosophy at Columbian College (now the George Washington University), and a founder and first rector of All Souls Episcopal Church. During the time Sterrett lived at the house, from 1891 until his death, he wrote several of his books on Hegelian idealistic philosophy. Built circa 1845, with an addition circa 1891; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 9, 1990*



**Dent Springhouse**

3517 Springland Lane, NW

This simple structure from about 1845 is a rare example of a once-common rural appurtenance vital for protecting water sources and providing cold storage for food. About 12 feet square and built of granite fieldstone, it stands in a swale below the Dent House, enclosing the source of a tributary stream of Rock Creek. The spring is now dry, but the water trough inside and exiting the house is well preserved. *DC designation June 25, 2002; NR listing August 21, 2003*

**Square 38, Designated Properties**

2301-13 Washington Circle, NW; 2315-2327 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, and 1015 24th Street, NW; 2300, 2324 & 2326 L Street, NW; 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, and 1010 23rd Street, NW (all of Square 38 except 2308-2320 L Street, NW)

Built 1876-1909; 1925; facades of some properties incorporated in new buildings c. 1980 and 1988-89; *DC designation August 16, 1979*

*Square 1500: see Spring Valley Shopping Center*

*Stanley, Alice W. B., House (1930) at 2370 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*Stanton Manor (George Santmyers, 1929) at 644 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Stanton Park (Reservation 15): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* By 1871, the park at the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues was known as Stanton Place, in honor of Lincoln's Secretary of War. The first improvements were made to the park in 1878-79, in preparation for the statue of Revolutionary War General Nathaniel Greene, placed in 1879. The park was redesigned in a more formal manner in 1921, and subsequent changes were made in 1930. In 1964, at the prompting of Ladybird Johnson's beautification program, the park was refurbished and playground equipment was installed on the west side. *HABS DC-686; see also Greene Statue*

*Star Saloon at 509 11th Street: see Ford's Theatre National Historic Site.* Three-story brick addition to Ford's Theatre, originally an interconnected lounge, bar, and restaurant; unadorned flat facade with cast iron pilasters at storefront; built 1863, first floor occupied by the Star Saloon 1863-65; demolished 1930, rebuilt 1967

*State Department: see War Department*

**State, War and Navy Building (Old Executive Office Building; Eisenhower Building)**

17th Street &amp; Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1871-88 (Alfred B. Mullett, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; HABS DC-290; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Statler Hotel (Capital Hilton) (1941) at 1001 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Steedman-Ray House: see Ray House*

*Stephenson, Dr. Benjamin F., Memorial: see Grand Army of the Republic Memorial*

*The Sterling (Appleton P. Clark, 1905) at 1915 Calvert Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

**Baron von Steuben Monument**

H Street and Jackson Place, NW

Memorial to Baron Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben, Major General of the Continental Army and the man most responsible for training of American troops during the Revolutionary War; erected by act of Congress; bronze statue on granite pedestal with inscriptions, flanking figural groups; dedicated 1910; Albert Jaegers, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

**Thaddeus Stevens School**

1050 21st Street, NW

One of city's oldest surviving elementary schools for African-American students, named after Pennsylvania congressman and abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens; built 1868, enlarged 1883, largely rebuilt 1896; *DC designation June 20, 1972, NR listing July 12, 2001 ; DC ownership*

**Stevens-Billings Houses**

3025-27 N Street, NW

Built c. 1870; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*Stewart, Alexander, House (1908-09) at 2200 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*Stockett-Friske Company (1916) at 919 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

*Stockton Hall: see George Washington University*

*Stoddard Baptist Home: see Ingleside*

*The Stoddert (Leon Dessez, 1899) at 2900-08 Q Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Stoddert, Benjamin, House: see Halcyon House*

**Strand Theater**

5129-31 Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue, NE

The Strand Theater is significant for its role in the development of the Deanwood neighborhood, a historically African-American community in Northeast Washington. When it opened in 1928, it was the first motion picture theater constructed east of the Anacostia River for African-American patrons. The Strand was a center of community social life for more than 40 years and reinforced the self-sufficiency of the neighborhood. It was also reflective of the trend in the early motion picture industry to provide affordable but segregated neighborhood-based entertainment. The Strand is also significant for its association with its owner and builder, Abe E. Lichtman. A white Jew, Lichtman became a nationally known advocate for equal economic opportunities for African Americans, and was an important business leader through his ties with Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt. His theater staffs were almost always African American at a time when few would be hired for white-collar jobs, and he was also active in sponsoring recreational opportunities for African-American youth. The Strand is designed in a stripped-down version of the Renaissance Revival style, with facades characterized by symmetrical balance and a restrained use of classical elements. *DC designation June 26, 2008, NR listing November 25, 2008*

***Streetcar and Bus Resources of Washington, D.C., 1862-1962***

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption March 23, 2006; NR adoption June 19, 2006, additional documentation November 14, 2006*

Washington's transit history contains interesting variations on the evolution of the industry as a whole. The most profound of these was the streetcar, both horse-drawn and motorized. The early routes of the streetcar followed the 1791 plan for the Federal City, drafted by Pierre L'Enfant seventy years before the first railway tracks were laid. The earliest lines followed the plan's principal thoroughfares, connecting the established residential and commercial areas of Georgetown with the centers of government along Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the United States Capitol, and beyond to the Navy Yard. The railway lines linked the wharves in southwest Washington, D.C. with the mercantile corridor along 7th Street, 14th Street, and the growing residential neighborhoods to the north. These 1862 horse-drawn routes reflected the city's developing nineteenth-century residential, commercial, and employment patterns. Although a technological innovation, the earliest horse-drawn railway routes conformed to and reinforced existing transportation patterns that had been served by earlier, less efficient conveyances such as the horse-drawn omnibuses, herdics, and horse-drawn carriages.

By the early 1890s, railway companies began to experiment with storage batteries, compressed air, overhead lines, underground cable, and electric traction that enabled streetcars to travel faster and climb steeper grades. Accordingly, the expansion of the railway lines became a tool used by real estate developers to encourage the

city's burgeoning population to inhabit new neighborhoods, which improved the original city and then started to development localities outside the original city boundaries. These street railway lines were typically owned and operated by the real estate developers who maintained an interest in the neighborhood, streetcar line, and the first of the generating power companies.

The late-nineteenth-century era of rapid transit expansion, spurred by land developers, was followed by a period of consolidation in the early twentieth century. Owners, seeking profits in transportation and utilities over land development, simplified the routes and generally extended lines to serve established employment and residential areas rather than to promote new ones. In its heyday, roughly between 1903 and 1933, Washington, D.C.'s electric traction system consisted of two large companies operating city and suburban services, several separate suburban lines, and three interurban lines. This service, which was instrumental in the development of the nation's capital, functioned along side the automobile by the second decade of the twentieth century, and eventually was replaced by the motor bus in 1962. Thus, for nearly one hundred years, streetcars, both horse-drawn and electric, played a major role in the development of Washington, D.C.

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### **Strivers' Section Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Swann Street on the south, Florida Avenue on the north and west, and the Sixteenth Street Historic District on the east

Predominantly residential area with longstanding associations with leading individuals and institutions in Washington's African-American community; characterized by late 19th and early-20th century rowhouses from the Edwardian era, generally of relatively simple, rhythmically repeating speculative designs; also includes small apartment houses and early-20th century neighborhood commercial structures, and occasional individually-designed row houses; styles include Italianate, Second Empire, Richardsonian Romanesque, Tudor Revival, and Beaux Arts; *DC designation June 30, 1983 (effective January 4, 1985), NR listing February 6, 1985; includes approximately 450 contributing buildings built c. 1875-1925*

*Strong, Hattie, Hall: see George Washington University*

*Stuart Junior High School (1925-27) at 410 E Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Suitland Parkway [National Register only]**

Extends from the Anacostia River at South Capitol Street to Marlboro Pike

The parkway linking Andrews Air Force Base with Washington is one of the network of planned entryways into the capital city. Authorized in 1937, it was not built until 1943-44, when it was considered an important transportation route to a major military airfield. Suitland Parkway exemplifies the type of defense highway advocated by Franklin Roosevelt, and it is also associated with key figures in the development of parkway design, Gilmore D. Clarke and Jay Downer. It was a new type of road combining parkway principles with the freeway efficiency of the German *autobahn*. Direct and high-speed, it also retained the parkway's contoured layout and camouflage of plantings—considered more impervious to air attack than a straight open highway. After the war, Suitland Parkway was transferred to the National Park Service, and as the customary entryway for foreign dignitaries, it has given many their first glimpse of the nation's capital. It has also hosted both triumphal and mournful processions of public officials, from presidents returning after diplomatic missions to

the funeral cortege of President John F. Kennedy. The parkway was incomplete at the end of the war, and a segment in Maryland remains only two lanes. About three of the total nine miles of roadway are located in the District. *NR listing June 2, 1995; US ownership*

*Sulgrave Club: see Wadsworth House*

### **Charles Sumner School**

17th & M Streets, NW

One of three post-Civil War black schools, named in honor of Charles Sumner, Massachusetts Senator and ardent abolitionist who attempted unsuccessfully to ban segregated schools and public facilities in city; temporary home of the M Street High School; awarded medal for design at 1873 Vienna Exposition; headquarters for Superintendent and Board of Trustees for Colored Public Schools of Washington and Georgetown; "modernized Norman" style; built 1871-72, Adolph Cluss, architect; renovated 1984-85; *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing December 20, 1979; DC ownership*

*Sun Building: see Baltimore Sun Building*

*Superior Court, Building A: see Police Court*

*Superior Court, Building B: see Municipal Court*

*Superior Court, Building C: see Juvenile Court*

### **Supreme Court**

1 First Street, NE

Built 1925-35 (Cass Gilbert, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation May 4, 1987; HABS DC-356; exempt from NR listing; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

### **Mary Surratt House**

604 H Street, NW

The Mary Elizabeth Surratt Boarding House is an 1843 vernacular Greek Revival dwelling that Mary Surratt operated as a boarding house from September 1864 through April 1865. During this period, John Wilkes Booth visited the boardinghouse both socially and to meet with other members of the conspiracy while planning President Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mary Surratt was the first woman executed by the federal government, encouraging a debate regarding her guilt that has continued to the present. After her execution for her participation in the assassination conspiracy, subsequent owners continued to maintain the property as a boarding house. In 1925, then-owner Irvan Schwartzman converted the first floor of the dwelling into a commercial space and added show windows at the street level. In 1931, Yow Chin Teas moved into the building and subsequent tenants have included High Wah & Co. Importers, Sie Que Co. Imports, and the Suey Sang Lung Co. grocery. The building remains in use as a Chinese restaurant named Wok and Roll. *DC listing July 24, 1968, NR listing August 11, 2009; within Downtown HD*

*The Susquehanna (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1430 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

### **Swartzell, Rheem and Hensey Building**

727 15th Street, NW

Built 1908 (Paul J. Pelz, architect); facade altered and incorporated in new building 1984; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Fifteenth Street HD*

### **Sweeney-Plowman Houses (Cooper Houses)**

2521 and 2523 K Street, NW

*DC designation October 24, 1984*

**Sweeney House** (2521 K Street): Built 1843

**Plowman House** (2523 K Street): Built 1868

*Switzer, Mary, Building: see Railroad Retirement Board*

**William Syphax School**

1360 Half Street, SW

This historically black elementary school commemorates William Syphax (1825-1891), the first president of the *Board of Trustees of Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown* (established 1868). Syphax was a proponent of a unified public school system, and a vigorous advocate for equal educational standards; he oversaw construction of both Sumner and Stevens Schools. The original Colonial Revival structure, built in 1901 (Marsh & Peter, architects), is a fine example of the public schools that the D.C. Office of the Building Inspector commissioned from local architects. The large 1941 addition (also in Colonial Revival style) by Municipal Architect Nathan C. Wyeth follows the “extensible” prototype created by his predecessor Albert L. Harris; this was further expanded in 1953. The building illustrates both the progressive civic design ideals of the turn of the century, and the modernization and expansion of the public schools during wartime mobilization. Like similar neighborhood schools throughout the city, it establishes a municipal presence in the local community. The original 2-1/2-story building is hip-roofed, with red brick facades, arched windows and white terra cotta trim; the 2-story additions are flat-roofed, with red brick facades, banks of multi-pane windows, and limestone trim. *DC designation April 22, 1999; NR listing July 25, 2003*

## T

*T Street Post Office (1940) at 1409 T Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

**Taft Bridge**

Connecticut Avenue over Rock Creek Park, NW

Built 1908 (George S. Morrison, Edward Pearce Casey, architects), concrete lions by Roland Hinton Perry; *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing July 3, 2003; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

*Takoma Park Baptist Church (1923-24) at 6803 Piney Branch Road NW: see Takoma Park Historic District*

**Takoma Park Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Aspen Street on the south, Piney Branch Road and 7th Street on the west, and Eastern Avenue on the northeast

*DC designation September 18, 1980 (effective November 28, 1980); NR listing June 30, 1983; contains approximately 160 contributing buildings c. 1883-1940*

*Takoma Park Library (1911) at 5th & Cedar Streets NW: see Takoma Park Historic District*

*Takoma Theater (1922) at 4th & Butternut Streets NW: see Takoma Park Historic District*

**Benjamin Ogle Tayloe House**

723 Madison Place, NW

Built 1828; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-51; see also Octagon House*

*Tayloe, John, House: see Octagon House*

*Taylor-Tally Company auto showroom (1919) at 1840 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

**Telecommunications Resources of Washington, DC (1877-1954)**

*Multiple Property Documentation; DC adoption April 27, 2006; NR adoption December 21, 2006*

By the first decade of the 20th century, the telephone had become an essential instrument of the “modern” world. By 1905, the number of C&P Telephone Company subscribers had reached 40,000 and long distance service extended from Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities. In order to accommodate the expanding clientele, C&P entered into an extensive building campaign. Between 1900 and

1908, the company built six new branch exchanges and a warehouse, giving the system adequate capacity until World War I. Demand for telephone service increased dramatically during the war and through the 1920s. In response, C&P again entered into a major building period, constructing a new downtown exchange, a central warehouse, and either new or expanded exchanges in outlying communities including suburban Maryland. A revolutionary change also came during the 1920s, with the introduction of the dial telephone system enabling mechanical and electrical mechanisms to replace manual operators. By the end of the decade, there were more than 600,000 telephones in service in the C&P region.

### **Temperance Fountain**

7th Street and Indiana Avenue, NW

This small water fountain was donated to the city by Henry Cogswell, a San Francisco dentist and investor, who gave similar fountains to other cities. The monument is in the form of a granite temple sheltering a drinking fountain in the form of bronze dolphins on a granite pedestal. A bronze water crane stands on the roof, above inscriptions exhorting faith, hope, charity, and temperance. The fountain was erected about 1880; it was originally cooled by ice and included a horse-watering trough. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; HABS DC-240; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars: see Old Naval Hospital*

### **Tenleytown in Washington, D.C.: Architectural and Historic Resources, 1791-1941**

Multiple property documentation; *DC adoption April 24, 2008*

*See also: The Rest (ca. 1800), Methodist Cemetery (Tenleytown) (1855), Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System (1861-65; 1926), Hilleary Burrows House (1897), Engine Company No. 20 (1900), Dumblane (1911), Eldbrooke Methodist Church (1926), Convent of Bon Secours (1927-28), Sears, Roebuck & Company Department Store (1941), and Western Union Telegraph Company, Washington Radio Terminal (1945-47)*

*Tenleytown Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 20*

### **Isaac Tenney House**

3010 O Street, NW

Large frame house built c. 1805 for merchant Isaac Tenney (an associate of Francis Dodge from Newburyport, Massachusetts); 2 stories with raised basement, gable roof, end chimneys, clapboard, wood fan above door; center hall plan; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

### **Tenth Precinct Station House**

750 Park Road, NW

Built 1901 (A.B. Mullett & Co., architects); *DC designation October 15, 1986, NR listing November 10, 1986; DC ownership*

### **Mary Church Terrell House**

326 T Street, NW

Home of distinguished educator, suffragette, and civil rights activist; achieved national prominence as first president of National Association of Colored Women (1897); first African-American citizen to serve on D.C. School Board (1895-1919); member of Committee of Forty, founders of NAACP (1909); instrumental in bringing 1953 Supreme Court suit outlawing segregation in public places; also home of Robert Terrell (1857-1925), principal of M Street High School and first black judge on D.C. Municipal Court; among most prominent social leaders of city's black community; purchase of this house instrumental in integration of LeDroit Park; built 1892; *NHL designation and NR listing May 15, 1975, DC designation May 21, 1975; within LeDroit Park HD*

### **Textile Museum (Tucker House and Myers House)**

2310-2320 S Street, NW

*DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

**Martha S. Tucker House** (2320 S Street): Built 1908 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects)

**George Hewitt Myers House** (2310 S Street): Built 1912 (John Russell Pope, architect)

*Theodore Roosevelt Island National Memorial: see Roosevelt Island*

### **Third Baptist Church**

1546 5<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

Since its construction in 1893, this Gothic Revival church has long been a dominant presence in its neighborhood of small two-story row houses. It is the most important surviving work of architect Calvin T. S. Brent, the first African American in Washington trained as a professional architect and the first to support himself solely by his architectural practice. Though operating within the arena of segregation, Brent was able to accomplish a large body of work from 1876 until his death at the age of 45 in 1899, inspiring the next generation of black architects. Third Baptist was the last of his churches, and the only one clearly credited as his work to survive in intact condition. It is a large, basilican-plan brick edifice with a tall corner tower, traceried stained glass windows, elaborate corbelled cornices, and a gable roof covered with what is probably the original slate, some of which appears to retain its polychrome pattern. The builder was Edward Winslow. The only substantial alteration to the building occurred in 1919 when the church added a new choir loft, organ loft, and baptismal pool designed by African-American architect Isaiah T. Hatton.

As one of the oldest and most active African American congregations in Washington (organized in 1858), Third Baptist strove to advance the political and educational rights of African Americans during eras of great hostility.

Although Third Baptist did not include the oldest and wealthiest black families, it shared many of the concerns of the city's most elite black churches. It was committed to temperance and education and was willing to work with sympathetic white churches. Under the 41-year pastorate of Reverend George O. Bullock from 1918 to 1959, Third Baptist grew to one of the largest and most influential churches in the city. During his tenure, the church was active in supporting the work of organizations like the NAACP and Negro National Educational Congress, organizing mass meetings, seeking voting rights, and pushing for desegregation of the public schools and armed forces. During the turbulent period of the 1960s, Third Baptist played an important role in distributing aid to people in the neighborhood uprooted by the devastating riots of 1968, and it narrowly averted demolition of its building for the Shaw urban renewal project. *DC designation September 25, 2008, NR November 26, 2008*

### **Third Church of Christ, Scientist, and Christian Science Monitor Building**

1601 I Street, NW and 910 16th Street, NW

The modernist church, office building, and plaza built from 1968 to 1971 are notable as works of the office of I.M. Pei and Partners and principal designer Araldo Cossutta. A European-trained protégé of the famous Swiss architect LeCorbusier, Cossutta was a visionary architect interested in exploring the possibilities of architectural concrete as an expressive and technologically innovative medium. This complex was among the last in the firm's progression of experimental concrete structures in Denver, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington, and was directly inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's concrete Unity Temple of 1905-06. As in these earlier structures, the Christian Science buildings employ concrete as an integral material that unifies structure with both interior and exterior finish. The church is bold and uncompromising in its geometric forms, set off by the brick plaza and broad ribbons of glass on the office facade. Also notable are the effects of natural light in elegant, unobstructed interior spaces separated from outside distractions. *DC designation December 6, 2007; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*Thomas Circle (Reservations 65-67): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* This circle was defined by fencing in 1869, and first graded and planted by 1871, when it was known as Memorial Circle after the trees planted in honor of several states. In 1877, the circle was renamed as the site of a memorial to General George H. Thomas, and the statue was erected in 1879. The circle was redesigned in 1911, again in 1940 with the construction of the Massachusetts Avenue tunnel, and further in 1952 when 13<sup>th</sup> Street was cut through. *HABS*

DC-687; *see also Thomas Statue*

**Major General George H. Thomas Statue**

Thomas Circle, NW

Erected 1879 (John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

**Alma Thomas House**

1530 15th Street, NW

From 1907 until her death, this was the home and studio of Alma Thomas (1892-1978), the nationally recognized artist whose career reached its height in the 1960s. Thomas is significant not only for her artistic contributions, but also for her dedication to educating and introducing both young and adult African-Americans to the world of art during the time of segregation in the nation's capital. In 1924, she graduated as the first art major at Howard University, and probably the first black female fine arts graduate in the nation. From 1925 to 1960, Thomas taught at Shaw Junior High School while continuing her painting and studies. Her mostly abstract work is sometimes associated with the Washington Color School. She took inspiration from this house and the natural world she viewed from it—both the front yard holly tree and crape myrtle in the back garden figure in her painting. Her work is included in the collections of the National Museum of American Art, Corcoran Gallery, Metropolitan Museum, Whitney Museum, and others. The two-story Italianate row house was built about 1875. *DC designation November 13, 1985, NR listing July 28, 1987; within Fourteenth Street HD*

**Strong John Thomson School**

1200 L Street, NW

Strong John Thomson School was built in 1910 by Marsh & Peter, one of the city's most prominent architectural firms during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It highlights the firm's significant contribution to the design of public schools. Upon its construction, it was cited as a model school for elementary education in the District of Columbia. The school was built in direct response to the 1908 Report of the Schoolhouse Commission that addressed a two-year study of schoolhouse construction across the country and made recommendations for modernizing the D.C. Public School system. This building showcased the latest trends in technology and educational planning. A third story was added in 1924. *DC designation July 26, 2001; DC ownership*

*Tidal Basin: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.* The Tidal Basin was an integral component of the plan for reclamation of the Potomac Flats. Designed in 1882 by U.S. Army Major Peter C. Hains, its engineering purpose is to flush the Washington Channel. It was dredged in 1885, and its seawall completed in 1896. The basin was also intended to serve a dual recreational purpose. The Tidal Reservoir Outlet Bridge (1888-89) at the upstream entry to the channel holds the tidal gates designed to control the water flow into the channel. Due to silting, however, the basin was redredged in 1907, and a second set of gates added at the Tidal Reservoir Inlet Bridge (1908-09), designed by Nathan C. Wyeth.

*The Tiffany (Frank R. White, 1922) at 1925 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Tilden Gardens (Parks & Baxter, 1927-31) at 3000 Tilden Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Tingey House: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

**Titanic Memorial**

Water and P Streets, SW

Erected 1931; Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, sculptor; Henry Bacon, architect. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

**Tivoli Theatre**

3301-3325 14th Street, NW

Built 1923-24 (Charles Lamb, architect); *DC designation June 24, 1983, NR listing April 10, 1985; DC ownership*



*The Toronto (Albert Beers, 1908) at 2000 P Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*The Torraine (Charles Edgar Webb, 1905) at 424 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Tower Building**

1401 K Street, NW

One of the city's few large Art Deco office buildings, distinguished by its pyramidal tower and corner site on Franklin Square; typifies the influence on architectural design of early-20th century zoning regulations mandating stepped setbacks for tall buildings; spare and conservative ornament correlates with Washington tradition of stripped Classicism; largest commission of local architect Robert F. Beresford; built in 1929; 12 stories, H-shaped plan with setbacks to 177-foot tower; planar limestone facades with attenuated bronze storefronts, stylized pediments, and chevron, floral, and geometric ornament; *DC designation July 27, 1995, NR listing September 7, 1995*

### **Richard H. Townsend House (Cosmos Club)**

2121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1898-1900; Carrère & Hastings, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 3, 1973; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; HABS DC-273; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

### **Treasury Annex**

Pennsylvania Avenue & Madison Place, NW

Built 1919 (Cass Gilbert, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

### **Treasury Department**

1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The Treasury building is the home of the federal government's second department, established in 1789. The building was erected between 1836 and 1869, and is the work of five major American architects—Robert Mills, Thomas U. Walter, Ammi B. Young, Isaiah Rogers, and Alfred B. Mullett. Conceived and built in the Greek Revival style which so captured the spirit of the young republic, this building and the Patent Office, undertaken at the same time, are the most outstanding examples of Greek Revival civil architecture in the country. Not only were they the largest non-military buildings undertaken by the federal government in their own time, but they also influenced countless examples of civil architecture across the nation.

From 1800, the Treasury Department was housed in the first of George Hadfield's three brick Executive Offices, built in 1798-99 on the site of the present north wing. The Treasury Office caught fire in 1801, 1814, and 1833, and was not reconstructed after the third conflagration. Robert Mills, who had been in the capital since 1830, was asked to assess the fire, and by 1836, his plans for a new Treasury building were accepted by Andrew Jackson. Undoubtedly, a major reason for Mills's selection was his interest in fireproof construction, demonstrated by his Fireproof Building (1822-27) in Charleston, South Carolina. Mills had also studied with both Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Latrobe.

Mills's design for the Treasury called for an E-shaped building opening west toward the White House, with a long classical façade on 15<sup>th</sup> Street, but only the east front and center wing were built under his supervision, from 1836 to 1842. The unusual vaulted structural system of the building and its monumental scale aroused suspicion in Congress, and some sharp professional jealousies among rival architects. In 1838, a bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the demolition of the half-completed structure. The architect presenting the case for demolition was Thomas U. Walter, Philadelphia's leading Greek Revival practitioner. Walter was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 1851, and he was authorized to prepare plans for extending the Treasury in 1855. His concept, which was carried through as others executed the work, established the ultimate rectangular layout, double courtyards, and porticoed facades.

The south wing was built from 1855 to 1861, under the supervision of Ammi B. Young, appointed Supervising

Architect of the Treasury in 1852. While Mills had been forced to use Aquia Creek sandstone, the extension was carried out in granite. The columns were monoliths, whereas Mills's had been built up in drums. Rogers was abruptly dismissed by Secretary Salmon P. Chase in 1862, and replaced by Isaiah Rogers, who remained in the job until 1865, supervising completion of the west wing (1855-64), addition of an attic floor on all the wings (1863-65), and preliminary planning for the north wing. Upon his resignation, Rogers was succeeded by his former subordinate Alfred B. Mullett, who completed the north wing from 1867 to 1869. This wing contains the elaborately decorated marble Banking Room, which was the setting for Ulysses Grant's first inaugural ball in 1869.

The Mills interiors are minimally decorated, their volumetric architectural character resulting from the masonry barrel-vaulted corridors, flanked by groin-vaulted offices. The elegantly curved, cantilevered marble staircases are a signature of his work. In contrast, the interiors of the three later wings rely much more on interior decoration for their architectural character. Their structural system, influenced by the emergent cast iron technology, is one of shallow segmental brick vaults supported on cast iron beams, producing rectilinear volumes and a much less sculptural appearance. In these wings, Young, Rogers, and Mullett made extensive and imaginative use cast iron of and cast plaster decoration, including cast iron pilasters and friezes in the main corridors. Mullett's Cash Room is the most lavish space in the building, displaying seven varieties of marble in the paneled walls, and richly sculptural bronze railings for the balcony.

By the late 1890s, the need for additional office space led to the insertion of a large truss-roofed drafting room in the south courtyard, for use by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. By 1980, the poor quality of the building's original Aquia Creek sandstone led to the rebuilding of Mills's colonnade. Architects York and Sawyer added an attic story to the building in 1909-10, and made other alterations through 1923. The north entrance statue of Alexander Hamilton, by James Earle Fraser on a base by Henry Bacon, was also installed in 1923.

*DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 11, 1971; HABS DC-348; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs, Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C. and Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Tregaron (The Causeway)**

3029 Klinge Road, NW (3100 Macomb Street, NW)

Built 1912 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC designation January 5, 1979, NR listing June 28, 1990; within Cleveland Park HD*

*Trinidad Firehouse: see Truck House No. 13*

*Trinity Episcopal Church (1936-37) at 7003 Piney Branch Road NW: see Takoma Park Historic District*

### **Trinity Towers**

3023 14<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

Trinity Towers, built in 1928, is a significant example of noted Washington architect Harvey Warwick's Gothic Moderne style apartment building designs. It was planned as a large, urban apartment building and sited on the 14th Street streetcar line. Along with the many other apartment buildings along 14th Street, Trinity Towers helped form an impressive corridor of modestly appointed apartment building that appealed to Washington's expanding federal and middle income workforce in the first decades of the twentieth century. *DC designation September 26, 2001, NR listing December 26, 2001*

### **Truck Company F (Old Engine Company No. 11; Old Columbia Heights Firehouse)**

1338 Park Road, NW

Truck Company F was built in 1900 to serve the emerging neighborhood of Columbia Heights. It was one of the first of a new series of high-style firehouses created in the eclectic period between the late 1890s and World War I, as an expression of civic pride and as a testament to the importance of the Fire Department. The superb Italian Renaissance Revival design by local architect Leon Dessez is executed with a high degree of finish and

formality, using Roman brick and glazed terra cotta detail. The rear stable, similar in design, also remains. The firehouse was built for Truck Company F (whose designation is inscribed in the terra cotta frieze); it was renamed Truck Company 6 in 1906, and merged with Engine Company 11 in 1940. The building was removed from active duty when Engine Company 11 relocated in 1982. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 6, 2007; DC ownership*

*Truck Company No. 9: see Engine Company No. 21*

**Truck House No. 13 (Engine Company No. 10; Trinidad Firehouse)**

1342 Florida Avenue, NE

This was one of two structures built in 1925 as prototypes for a new generation of firehouses for the District. They were the first to deviate from the traditional two-story plan, and the first designed in the Colonial Revival style, a mode of expression favored by the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts as appropriate for municipal institutions in the city's residential neighborhoods. The innovative floor plan arranged the dormitory rooms on an open mezzanine above the apparatus floor, leaving a two-story space in the center. The plan was apparently unsuccessful and was never repeated; the central opening has since been filled in. The simple but elegant brick building is reminiscent of a colonial church or market house; the front-gable design features a central hose tower flanked by arched apparatus doors, with blind arches continuing along the building sides. Unfortunately, its historic character has suffered from the loss of the double-tiered frame cupola. Municipal Architect Albert Harris supervised the design, which has also been attributed to local architects Parks and Baxter. The building was erected for Truck Company 13, and has housed Engine Company 10 since 1940. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 6, 2007; DC ownership*

**True Reformer Building**

1200 U Street, NW

This building led the way for U Street to become the main street for black Washington; built in 1902-03 by the United Order of True Reformers, a Richmond-based benevolent society formed in 1881 by the formerly enslaved Rev. William Washington Browne. The organization served as a bank and insurance company that catered to African-Americans; first major commission of prominent African-American architect John A. Lankford; armory for 1st Separate Battalion (African-American national guard); includes offices, stores, public hall, and lodge room; declared bankruptcy in 1911, and the building was acquired in 1917 by Knights of Pythias; used as dance hall, gym, and police boys' club; *DC listing September 16, 1987, NR listing January 9, 1989; within Greater U Street HD*

*Tucker, Martha S., House: see Textile Museum*

**Lucius Tuckerman House [demolished]**

1600 I Street, NW

Built 1886 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1967; HABS DC-78; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II; Goode: Capital Losses)*

**Tudor Hall (Henley Park Hotel)**

926 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Tudor Hall reflects the urban transformation wrought by an enormous influx of workers into the capital—and a consequent housing shortage—during World War I. Built in 1918 and located just on the edge of downtown, the building is one of many answering the demand for modest apartments in buildings that were nonetheless distinguished by a handsome façade and impressive lobby. Designed by local architect Walter Granville Guss, Tudor Hall is a skillful interpretation of the Tudor Revival style, a particularly apt choice not only for its evocation of the pleasant domesticity of English village life, but also for its dissociation with the more grandiose luxury apartments of the prewar era. *DC designation September 26, 2001*

**Tudor Place**

1644 31st Street, NW

Among the foremost Federal era mansions in the nation, designed by William Thornton, architect of the U.S. Capitol; architectural composition notable for sculptural treatment of mass and void; built for Thomas Peter (Mayor of Georgetown 1789-98) and his wife Martha Parke Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington; construction financed by inheritance from the President; sited at crest of hill on large estate with lawns and gardens; main house with end pavilions connected by loggias; stuccoed brick facades with spare detail; exceptional south facade dominated by round temple-style porch with domed roof, Tuscan columns; unusual floor plan, fine interior finishes; wings built c. 1794, remodeled with construction of main house c. 1815-16?; virtually unaltered; *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-171; within Georgetown HD*

*Twelfth Street YMCA: see Bowen YMCA*

*1522 23<sup>rd</sup> Street NW (Harry Wardman/Nicholas Grimm, 1905): see Dupont Circle Historic District*

### **Twin Oaks**

3225 Woodley Road, NW

Built 1888 (Francis Allen, architect); *DC designation May 18, 1983, NR listing February 5, 1986; within Cleveland Park HD*

## U

*U Street Historic District: see Greater U Street Historic District*

### **M.J. Uline Ice Company and Arena (Washington Coliseum)**

1132, 1140, and 1146 3rd Street, NE

The M.J. Uline Ice Company, manufacturer of ice for area residents and businesses, was founded by Migiel “Mike” Uline, lately the owner of a string of ice plants in Ohio. The main block of the company’s Washington ice plant was erected in the spring of 1931, with additions in 1935-36. The simple brick structure is typical of utilitarian rail-side industrial buildings of the period. Built by the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore, the plant’s architects of record were Kubitz & Koenig, the Baltimore construction engineering firm of civil engineers Otto Kubitz and Martin Koenig, Jr.

The adjacent Uline Arena was added in 1939-40. Hailed as “a triumph in concrete” when complete, the arena was the first thin-shell concrete building erected in Washington and one of the first in the country. Roberts & Schaefer, a Chicago engineering firm, designed the structure, using its exclusive U.S. patent rights to the innovative German “Zeiss-Dywidag” system of reinforced concrete roofing. The contractor was the White Construction Company of New York. The vaulted roof allowed for a 140- by 270-foot unobstructed interior space that accommodated the largest indoor hockey rink in the country. Built for ice sports, it was immediately adapted for boxing and musical events, and then also for professional basketball, tennis, wrestling, and even midget auto racing. Like many other public accommodations in Washington at the time, the arena’s events were racially segregated, except for matches involving black boxers. During World War II, local chapters of the NAACP encouraged a boycott of the arena and after the war resumed the campaign for nearly a year, until Uline relented in 1948. Ironically, as Washington Coliseum, the arena subsequently became an important venue for African-American cultural and political events. Nation of Islam founder Elijah Muhammad and his disciple, Malcolm X, spoke there in 1959 and 1961. And in the 1980s, it was most notable as home to performances of Washington’s indigenous Go-Go music. It is also remembered as the site of the first United States appearance of The Beatles. *DC designation November 16, 2006, NR listing May 17, 2007*

### **Oscar W. Underwood House**

2000 G Street, NW

Residence from 1914-25 of House Democratic leader after the 1910 election and 1912 Democratic presidential contender; author of the landmark Underwood-Simmons Tariff of 1913; built c. 1870s; *NHL designation and NR listing December 8, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979*

*Union Savings Bank (1906) at 2021 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE: see Anacostia Historic District*

### **Union Station and Plaza**

Massachusetts & Delaware Avenues, NE

Built 1903-08 (Daniel H. Burnham, architect); alterations 1975, 1987-88; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969 (Plaza and Columbus Fountain listed April 9, 1980, amended with additional documentation October 12, 2007); HABS DC-139; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture); see also Columbus Fountain and Columbus Plaza*

### **Union Trust Company**

740 15th Street/1500 H Street, NW

Imposing headquarters of city's third trust company, established in 1890 as Union Trust and Storage Company; first established under Federal legislation of 1890; built 1907 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects); addition 1981; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 19, 1984; within Fifteenth Street HD*

### **United Brick Corporation Kiln Complex**

2801 New York Avenue, NE

Built c. 1927-31; *NR listing October 3, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; within National Arboretum*

### **United Mine Workers of America (The University Club)**

900 15<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

Built in 1912 as the University Club, this building is now more closely associated with the legendary union leader John L. Lewis. A self-made man, Lewis was president of the United Mine Workers of America for more than 40 years. In 1936, in the midst of the Great Depression, his purchase of this elegant building from a failing club not only provided a base of operations for lobbying government officials, but also validated the strength of the union in its war of class struggle. Lewis expunged the inscribed university names and shields from the facades, and added a top floor pavilion housing a heavy-timbered assembly room for union officers. The building recalls not only the influence of the elite gentlemen's clubs that were once significant in Washington's social life, but also the achievements of the United Mine Workers of America, which reshaped its appearance and occupied it for more than a half century. It forms part of the monumental streetscape around McPherson Square, and typifies the efforts of private organizations to embellish the national capital (President Taft laid the cornerstone). It is a fine example of Italian Renaissance Revival design, by the influential Washington architect George Oakley Totten; the 1937 alterations (also Italianate) were designed by the noted Washington architects Porter & Lockie. The building is six stories (originally five), with rusticated facades of limestone and tan brick, a piano nobile of monumental arched windows, and central portico; grand interior rooms remain. *DC designation April 22, 1999; NR listing September 13, 2000, NHL designation April 5, 2005*

### **United States Botanic Garden**

1st Street and Maryland Avenue, SW

Built 1902; Bennett, Parsons & Frost, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within National Mall HD; US ownership*

*United States Capitol: see The Capitol*

### **United States Chamber of Commerce**

1615 H Street, NW

Built 1925 (Cass Gilbert, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 13, 1992; within Lafayette Square HD*

*United States Court of Military Appeals: see District of Columbia Court of Appeals*

**United States Courthouse for the District of Columbia**

333 Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1949-52; Louis Justement, architect; *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 5, 2007; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

*United States Daughters of 1812: see National Society United States Daughters of 1812*

*U.S. Engineer's Storehouse (900 Ohio Drive, SW): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.*

Constructed in 1913, this two-story brick building in East Potomac Park served as the base of operations as the parks were created. The simple Italian Renaissance Revival design is by Wood, Donn, and Deming. Facades are pebble dash stucco, with a hipped roof in terra cotta tile.

*United States Naval Observatory: see Old Naval Observatory and Naval Observatory Historic District*

*United States Post Office: see City Post Office, General Post Office, Old Post Office, and Federal Triangle (Post Office Department)*

**United States Tax Court**

400 2nd Street, NW

Designed in 1966 and constructed in 1974, the Tax Court is a striking and highly sculptural example of mid-century Modernist architecture. The Courthouse was one of four federal buildings directly inspired by and constructed in the first years of implementation of a sweeping initiative introduced by President John F. Kennedy to improve the design of the country's federal buildings. Under Kennedy's *Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture*, the federal government moved away from the "cautious" Modernism that had characterized public buildings of the post-War era and committed itself to using renowned and respected architects to create new and creative public buildings. Also, in adopting the *Guiding Principles*, the government deliberately sought to avoid an official style for its federal buildings.

Designed by architect Victor Lundy, the Tax Court is an outstanding example of federal architecture of its time, and the most prominent public work of the architect's notable career. It used the most advanced structural engineering to achieve an expressive purpose, and its structural daring is without precedent in federal architecture. Conceived as a monolithic block separated into its constituent functional units, the building's *tour-de-force* is its massive granite courtroom block poised as if weightless above a fully glazed entry. The virtuoso suspension is accomplished through the use of steel post-tensioning cables concealed in reinforced concrete shear walls and structural bridges, invisibly connecting to six supporting columns. The cabling system creates an equal balance between forces of tension and compression to stabilize the building. The interior of the building mirrors the clarity of its exterior design and offers a rich array of modern construction materials. *DC designation June 26, 2008, NR listing August 26, 2008; US ownership*

*Unity Church (ca. 1885) at 7th and A Streets NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Universalist National Memorial Church (1928) at 1810 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*University Club: see United Mine Workers of America*

*University Club (1920) at 1135 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Upshur, John Henry House: see National Society United States Daughters of 1812*

*Uptown Theater (1936) at 3426 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

**USS Sequoia [National Register only]**

Washington Navy Yard

Built in 1924, the presidential yacht *Sequoia* is one of four surviving presidential yachts. It was used by nine presidents between 1931 and 1977. *Sequoia* was the setting not only for presidential social and recreational activity, but also for crucial domestic and foreign policy meetings and decisions. *NHL designation and NR listing December 23, 1987*

## V

*The Valley Vista (Louis Justement, 1927) at 2032 Belmont Road, NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*  
*Van Hook Mansion: see Frederick Douglass National Memorial Site*

**Van Ness House Stables**

18th & C Streets, NW, on Pan American Union Grounds

Built 1816 (Benjamin Latrobe, architect); *DC listing March 7, 1968; on Pan American Union grounds; international ownership*

**Van Ness Mausoleum**

Oak Hill Cemetery, 30th & R Streets, NW

Built 1833 (George Hadfield, architect); moved 1872-3 from original site on H Street, NW; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 17, 1982; HABS DC-169; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Oak Hill Cemetery and Georgetown HD*

**Velati's Confectioners [demolished]**

620 9th Street, NW

Established c. 1866, built 1914; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968; demolished c. 1970*

*Vermont Avenue Baptist Church (1879) at 1630 Vermont Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*Vermont Avenue Christian Church: see Mount Olivet Lutheran Church*

*The Vernon and the Melwood (B. Stanley Simmons, 1906) at 1774 and 1768 U Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

**Veterans Administration (Department of Veterans Affairs) [NR eligible]**

810 Vermont Avenue, NW

Built 1919; *determined potentially eligible by GSA; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

**Victor Building**

724-26 9th Street, NW

One of a cluster of patent-related commercial offices near the Old Patent Office (headquarters of patent agent Victor J. Evans & Co.); illustrates the influence of the McMillan Commission Plan of 1902 on private development; one of few remaining local examples of a Beaux Arts office building in the Italian Renaissance Revival style; important work of prominent local architect Appleton P. Clark, built 1909 with 1911 addition; 1925 addition in Neoclassical style by architect Waddy B. Wood; *DC designation April 15, 1992*

*Vietnam Veterans Memorial (1982) and Vietnam Women's Memorial (1993): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

**Vigilant Fire House**

1066 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

City's oldest extant firehouse, built in 1844 for the Vigilant Fire Company (organized 1817); in operation until 1883; gable-end facade with cupola, V-shaped tie rod anchor, stone markers including memorial to Bush the Old Fire Dog (1869); built on site of frame fire house; rehabilitated 1994; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; HABS DC-98; within Georgetown HD*

**Volta Bureau**

1537-41 35th Street, NW (3417 Volta Place, NW)

Built 1893 (Peabody & Stearns, architect); *NHL designation and NR listing November 28, 1972, DC listing March 3, 1979; HABS DC-245; within Georgetown HD*

**Volta Laboratory (Alexander Graham Bell Laboratory; Bell Carriage House)**

3414 Volta Place, NW

Brick carriage house adapted by inventor Alexander Graham Bell in 1885 and used until 1922 as his laboratory; located at the rear of his father's home; probably built 1854; *DC designation June 19, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

W

**Herbert Wadsworth House (Sulgrave Club)**

1801 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Grand Adamesque mansion, one of only two remaining on Dupont Circle; winter residence of millionaire gentleman farmer Herbert Wadsworth (1851-1927) from western New York, and his accomplished wife Martha Blow Wadsworth (1863-1934); enduring reminder of the elegance of Washington society at the turn of the century; only known Washington work of noted Buffalo architect George Cary; built 1900-01; facades of light yellow Roman brick with cream-colored terra cotta trim; eclectic interiors designed for entertaining include Arts-and- Crafts entrance hall, Colonial Revival reception rooms, lavish Beaux-Arts ballroom; originally included an "automobile room," one of the city's first internal garages; purchased by Sulgrave Club and remodeled in 1932 (Frederick Brooke, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 5, 1972; HABS DC-274; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Ave Architecture I)*

**Waffle Shop (and interior)**

522 10th Street, NW

This diminutive restaurant built in 1950 is virtually the last remaining example of the stylish mid-20th century commercial storefronts that were once common in downtown Washington. It was designed by Bernard Lyon Frishman Associates in a distinctive Moderne mode characteristic of diners of the era, and particularly of the restaurant's fellow Blue Bell chain locations. The all-glass front, wave-patterned mosaic, and large neon sign were architectural and promotional responses to the faster-paced automobile age, and the brightly lit, visible interior of the shop became part of its advertising. *DC designation March 27, 2008; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

**Waggaman-Ray Commercial Row**

1141, 1143, and 1145 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Notable example of the early-20th century effort by developers, architects, and merchants to transform Connecticut Avenue into an exclusive shopping area modeled after New York's Fifth Avenue; exemplifies the use of restrained classical architecture to project an image of sophisticated elegance; typifies the work of architects closely associated with the Avenue transformation; 2-3 stories, planar facades with classical design motifs in low relief; *DC designation November 23, 1993, NR listing February 24, 1995*

**1141 Connecticut:** Built 1915 as the Foss-Hughes Motor Company auto showroom (Clarke Waggaman, architect)

**1143 Connecticut:** Built 1915 (Clarke Waggaman, architect)

**1145 Connecticut:** Built c.1880, refaced 1921 (George N. Ray, architect)

*Wakefield Hall (B. Stanley Simmons, 1925) at 2101 New Hampshire Ave NW: see U Street Historic District*  
*Walker Building (1937) at 734 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

**John Walker House (Isaac Owens House; Gannt-Williams House)**

2806 N Street, NW

Federal row house built for John M. Gannt; Flemish bond brick, gable roof with dormers, semicircular fanlight with tracery, keystone lintels; built 1817; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 19, 1973; HABS DC-*



62; within Georgetown HD

**Walker House [demolished]**

923 27th Street, NW

Built c. 1815; DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968

**Walsh Stables**

1511 (rear) 22nd Street, NW

Built 1902-03 (Lemuel Norris, architect); DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing November 6, 1986; within Dupont Circle HD; see also Walsh-McLean House

**Walsh-McLean House (Indonesian Embassy)**

2020 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Elaborate Beaux Arts mansion built for Thomas F. Walsh, self-made millionaire mining prospector and owner of Camp Bird Mine in Ouray, Colorado; home of his daughter Evalyn Walsh McLean, society figure and owner of Hope Diamond, and Edward B. McLean, editor of the *Washington Post* and an influential Republican; site of lavish entertainment for notables and royalty; undulating buff brick, limestone, and terra cotta facades with Louis XVI and Art Nouveau detail; interiors include elaborate "steamship" stair hall, skylit organ room, parlors, and conservatory; built 1903 by Danish-born New York architect Henry Andersen; purchased by Indonesian government 1951; DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 18, 1973; HABS DC-266; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; embassy ownership; see *Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Institute of Pathology: see Army Medical Museum*

**Walter Reed General Hospital (Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Main Section Historic District) [National Register eligible]**

Generally bounded by Georgia Avenue on the east, Aspen Street on the south, 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Alaska Avenue on the west, and 14<sup>th</sup> and Dahlia Streets on the north (part of the Walter Reed campus at 6825 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW)

Walter Reed General Hospital is one of the oldest operating Army general hospitals, and has played an important role in medical advancements throughout its history. Since 1924, it has been associated with medical education as the site of the Walter Reed Army Medical School. The hospital campus is also significant for its architecture and design. The layout was influenced by both Beaux Arts planning principles and John Shaw Billings' revolutionary design for Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. The central administration building is the focal structure in a formal, axial plan with a series of dispersed wards and support facilities arranged in an ample landscaped setting. The buildings are united by their Georgian Colonial Revival architecture in red brick with wood and limestone trim. The site for the campus was acquired in 1905, and the hospital opened in 1908.

Between 1920 and 1922, the hospital expanded with the acquisition of additional property that had already been subdivided into residential lots. Fifteen detached houses were included in the purchase, and were adapted for officer's housing.

The original Main Hospital (1908) has seven major additions—the Mess, Kitchen and Wards (1914), East and West Pavilions (1915), East and West Wings (1928), and General Mess, Library, and Wards (1928). Other contributing structures include Officer Housing and Barracks (1910), Nurses' Quarters (1911 and 1929), frame dwellings (ca. 1915 to 1919), Central Heating Plant (1918), Incinerator (1920), Service Club (1920), Rose Garden (ca. 1920), Army Medical School (1924), Red Cross Building (1927), Memorial Chapel (1931), and Fire Station (1946). *US ownership; eligible for NR listing; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**War Department (State Department) [National Register eligible]**

21st & E Streets, NW

One of only two executed portions of the 1935 plan for Federal buildings in the Northwest Rectangle; monumental rectangular composition in "stripped classical" style; facades of shot-sawn limestone trimmed with polished red granite, abstract colossal portico; exterior sculpture never installed; interior murals; Old War

Department built 1939-41, Gilbert S. Underwood and William Dewey Foster, consulting architects, under Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon of Public Buildings Service; occupied by the State Department beginning in 1947; New State Department built 1957-61, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, architects, with Harley, Ellington, and Day; *determined potentially eligible by GSA April 23, 1992; US ownership*

**Artemas Ward Statue**

Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW

Memorial to Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward, governor of Massachusetts Colony and first commander of Massachusetts military forces before George Washington; donated by Harvard University; dedicated 1938; Leonard Crunelle, sculptor

*Warder Building (1892): see LeDroit Block*

**Warder-Totten House**

2633 16th Street, NW

Built 1925 (George Oakley Totten, architect) using materials from original house built 1885 (Henry Hobson Richardson, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 14, 1972; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

*Wardman Motors (1925) at 1524-26 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*Wardman Park Annex: see Wardman Tower*

**Wardman Row**

1416-1440 R Street, NW

Built 1911-12 (Albert Beers, architect); *DC designation December 21, 1983, NR listing July 27, 1984; within Fourteenth Street HD*

**Wardman Tower (Wardman Park Annex) and Arcade**

2600 Woodley Road, NW

Built 1928 (Mihran Mesrobian, architect); *DC designation January 5, 1979, NR listing January 31, 1984; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

**Warner Theatre Building (and Interior)**

1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (501-515 13th Street, NW)

Built 1924 (Crane & Franzheim, architects); *DC designation May 18, 1983, redesignated August 7, 1985; theater interior designated August 7, 1985*

**Warring Barrel Company Warehouse [demolished]**

3256 K Street, NW

Built 1860s; *DC designation January 23, 1973; demolished prior to 1968*

*Washington and Georgetown Railroad, Boundary Street (Florida Avenue) Car Barn: see Manhattan Laundry*

*Washington and Georgetown Railroad, Navy Yard Car House: see Navy Yard Car Barn*

**Washington Aqueduct**

Along MacArthur Boulevard, NW

The city's first water system followed soon after New York's Croton Aqueduct (1837-42), and Boston's Cochituate Aqueduct (1846-48). It was built from 1852 to 1863, placed in service in 1864, and with later alterations remains in service today. A superlative illustration of early military involvement in the civil sector, the aqueduct epitomizes the emergence of the Army Corps of Engineers into the field of public works and consequent major economic influence. It is also a monumental engineering achievement of designer, engineer, and Civil War Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. The aqueduct system includes a masonry dam at Great Falls, six bridges including the 220-foot masonry arch at Cabin John (the world's longest masonry arch

when built), a mile of tunnels, twelve miles of conduit, brick air vents, and various control facilities. The water supply crosses Rock Creek and enters the city at the Pennsylvania Avenue (Meigs) Bridge, where it passes through arched cast-iron conduit tubes that also support the bridge. In the original bridge of 1861-62, these huge pipes were exposed, but they are now partially concealed by a 1916 granite facing and soffit.

The District portion of the aqueduct includes Dalecarlia Reservoir, a nine-foot diameter masonry conduit under MacArthur Boulevard (originally Conduit Road), and Georgetown Reservoir. Notable structures include the inscribed sluice tower at Dalecarlia Reservoir, superintendent's house at Dalecarlia, and Georgetown Reservoir with its air vent and Castle Gatehouse (built 1901). Contributing structures date from 1853 to 1880. *NR listing September 8, 1973, NHL designation November 7, 1973, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see also Castle Gatehouse and Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway (Meigs Bridge over Rock Creek, 1861-62/1916)*

*Washington Arsenal: see The Arsenal*

*Washington Building (1927) at 1435 G Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

### **Washington Canoe Club**

3700 Water Street, NW

Built c. 1890; *DC designation January 23, 1973, NR listing March 19, 1991; within Georgetown HD and Potomac Gorge; US ownership (land only)*

### **Washington Cathedral (Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul and Close; National Cathedral)**

Wisconsin Avenue at Massachusetts Avenue, NW

*DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing May 3, 1974; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Cathedral:** Built 1907-17 (George F. Bodley, Henry Vaughan, architects); 1922-90 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

**Saint Alban's Church, Guild Hall, Rectory, & Satterlee Hall**

**Hearst Hall:** Built 1900-01 (Robert W. Gibson, architect)

**Saint Alban's School for Boys:** Built from 1905

**Saint Alban's Lower School:** (Cram & Ferguson, architects)

**Episcopal Church House:** Built 1913-14 (Henry Vaughan, architect)

**Cathedral Library:** Built 1924-27 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

**Administration Building:** Built 1928-29 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

**College of Preachers:** Built 1928-29 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

**Pilgrim Steps and Bishop's Garden:** Built 1928-32 (Mrs. G.C.F. Bratenahl, architect)

**Deanery:** Built 1953 (Walter G. Peter, architect)

**Beauvoir Elementary School:** Built 1964 (Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse, architects)

*See also separate listing for All Hallows Guild Traveling Carousel*

*Washington Circle (Reservation 26): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The city's first circle was laid out, enclosed, and planted with lawn, shrubs, and trees in 1856. Congress had authorized a statue of George Washington in 1853, perhaps for this location, but the statue was not installed until 1860. Streetcar tracks were laid around the circle in 1862, and after the neglect during the Civil War, further improvements were made in 1869 and 1874. The park was redesigned in 1885, and the two flanking reservations were probably first improved at that time. The circle was redesigned in 1932, and the K Street underpass built in 1961-62. *HABS DC-688; see also Washington Statue*

*Washington City Church of the Brethren (1899) at 4th Street and North Carolina Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Washington Club: see Patterson House*

*Washington Coliseum: see Uline Ice Company and Arena*

*Washington Community Fellowship (ca. 1890) at 9th and Maryland Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Washington Hebrew Congregation (Greater New Hope Baptist Church)**

816 8th Street, NW

Built 1897-98 (Stutz & Pease, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964*

**Washington Heights Historic District**

Generally bounded by Florida Avenue, the Washington Hilton, Columbia Road, and the rear of buildings fronting on 18<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

The Washington Heights Historic District contains one of the most eclectic, yet cohesive collections of historic buildings in the Adams Morgan area. Platted in 1888, the neighborhood features intact groups of late 19th-century row houses along its grid streets, early-20th century luxury apartment houses framing the larger avenues, and an eclectic mix of commercial structures (both purpose built and modified) along both sides of 18th Street. The development of Washington Heights illustrates the neighborhood's architectural evolution from a streetcar suburb on the outskirts of the original city limits to a vibrant urban neighborhood and commercial corridor. Once a bucolic setting on the breezy heights at the northern boundary of the city, the area was first attractive for its easy walking distance to the horse-drawn streetcar line that terminated at Connecticut and Florida Avenues. But its major growth was spurred by the electric streetcars extended through the subdivision along 18th Street in 1892, and along Columbia Road in 1896.

Until the early 1920s, Washington Heights remained mostly white and middle-class, but in the 1920s and 1930s, European and Asian immigrants began moving into the neighborhood, many operating small businesses on 18th Street, or working for the nearby embassies. These immigrants brought slow but increasing diversity to the neighborhood. Similarly, the neighborhood's African-American population, at first largely limited to servants or janitors living in the homes or apartments where they worked, became more diversified by 1930, with a large concentration along Vernon Street in particular. The sweeping demographic and social changes that define the neighborhood today did not occur until after World War II, when a housing shortage in the city caused many of the single-family row houses to be transformed into rooming houses, attracting a majority African American population. The changing demographics and the declining value of the area's real estate spurred the departure of many middle-class white families to the suburbs. Beginning in the 1950s and 60s, the area became increasingly attractive to Spanish-speaking residents, due in part to its affordability and to its proximity to Hispanic embassies. As political turmoil afflicted Latin American countries in the 1960s, the Latino population grew, and during the 1970s, in addition to increasing numbers of African Americans and Latin Americans, new ethnic groups, including Caribbeans, Southeast Asians, and Africans moved into the neighborhood, creating a multi-cultural and multi-national community that is part of the neighborhood's defining character. Includes 347 contributing buildings dating from 1891-1950. *DC designation July 27, 2006 (effective September 10, 2006), NR listing September 27, 2006*

**Washington Hilton**

1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Constructed in 1962-65, the Washington Hilton was hailed for its sinuous massing, its use of column-and-slab construction throughout, and its uniform precast concrete wall panels—in sum, a sharp departure from local traditions. Architect William B. Tabler created an important example of Modern design in Washington, innovative structurally, functionally, and aesthetically. Tabler, a Harvard-trained Midwesterner, first achieved success as the principal designer of the Statler Hotel at 16th and K Streets, and later as lead architect for the Statler company. When Conrad Hilton purchased the Statler chain in 1954, Tabler became the chief architect for the Hilton Corporation, starting him on a path to becoming perhaps America's greatest hotel architect, responsible for more than 400 hotels during his lifetime.

Tabler emphasized highly efficient function, attention to labor-saving details, and economy through the employment of new construction methods and building systems. He also favored materials like concrete, which offered lower material costs and speed in assembly, but also plasticity for dramatic massing and detail. On projects like the Washington Hilton, it allowed the Modern grid to be bent and shaped expressionistically while creating depth, shadow and the visual contrast of large windows within a light-colored grid. The “gull-wing” design of the Hilton avoids straight views down long, monotonous halls, maximizes the number of rooms with

southern light and views, and allows the blank slab ends to become focal points of the design. The exuberant floating canopies represent another expressionistic touch inspired by the thin-shell concrete roofs popularized in the 1950s and 60s. In keeping with Conrad Hilton's motto, *World Peace Through International Trade and Travel*, the building's evocation of sails and wings—and famous airline terminals—was an appropriate idiom for an establishment welcoming diplomats from around the globe to the capital of the free world. *DC designation July 24, 2008*

*Washington Lime Kilns: see Godey Lime Kilns*

### **Washington Loan and Trust Company**

900 F Street, NW

One of city's few remaining monumental Romanesque Revival buildings, prominently situated opposite Old Patent Office; home of city's first trust company, organized 1889 (Brainerd H. Warner, President), acquired by Riggs Bank 1954; one of city's first skyscrapers, built prior to height limitations; Richardsonian Romanesque facade of rock-faced granite with arched windows; mixture of masonry bearing wall and cast iron construction; some original interior features including ornamental cast iron stairs; built 1891, James G. Hill, architect; main banking room enlarged and remodeled in Classical Revival style, 1911-12; addition by Arthur B. Heaton 1926-27; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; HABS DC-217; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

### ***Washington Loan and Trust Company, 17th and G Streets Branch [demolished]***

17th & G Streets, NW

Built 1928 (Arthur B. Heaton, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1974*

*Washington Mechanics Savings Bank (1908) at 536-38 8th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Washington Monument**

Monument Grounds

Built 1848-88 (Robert Mills, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see HABS DC-349 and Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Washington Monument Grounds (Original Appropriation No. 3; Reservation 2): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* While often considered part of the Mall, the Monument Grounds have always been a separate reservation. The equestrian statue envisioned by L'Enfant as the western terminus of the great axis from the Capitol was never built; instead, the obelisk designed by Robert Mills was constructed over an extended period from 1848 to 1884. The McMillan Commission's plans for a formal, geometric garden to improve the grounds were never implemented. *See separate listing*

*Washington Naval Hospital (Naval Medical School Hospital): see Potomac Annex Historic District.* Built 1904-07, the Georgian Revival hospital (now Potomac Annex Buildings 3 and 4) was designed by Ernest Flagg, who was particularly known for his hospital designs and for his innovative uses of reinforced concrete, of which this building is an example. The pavilion plan used in the two connected buildings reflects an important trend in hospital design of the era, and the buildings also incorporated a sophisticated ventilation system.

*Hospital Buildings:* Seven buildings constructed in 1908-11 according to designs by the Bureau of Yards & Docks include Female Nurses Quarters (Building 1), Sick Officers' Quarters (Building 5), Contagious Ward (Building 6), Male Nurses' Quarters (Building 7), and three officers' residences (Quarters A, B, and C). The Georgian Revival hip-roofed buildings in yellow brick with brick quoins, stone trim, and wooden entry porticoes are more conservative and less distinctive in design than the main hospital, but as a group, they form a handsome and coherent architectural complex expressing a unified function.

*Washington Navy Yard (Original Appropriation No. 14): see the Plan of the City of Washington and Washington*

*Navy Yard Historic District.*

***Washington Navy Yard East Extension [National Register eligible]***

Bounded by the Anacostia River, Parsons Avenue, M, and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets, SE

The East Extension is an integral part of the Navy Yard's complex of industrial buildings. It was crucial to the naval weapons development and testing mission during World Wars I and II, when the Yard was the center of the nationwide naval ordnance production system. The East Extension supported the production facilities primarily located in the western annex to the Yard. Some of the early buildings, such as the Experimental Mine Testing Laboratory and the Ordnance Laboratory, played an important role in ordnance testing. The extension as a whole is associated with the development of ordnance technology, and played a critical role in developing the nation's 20<sup>th</sup>-century military industrial wartime strength. It includes 18 contributing buildings dating from 1918 to 1944.

The east extension had its origins in the McMillan Plan effort to reorganize the rail lines intruding into the city. Several Acts of Congress in 1901 required that portions of these lines, including the extension that served the western portion of the Navy Yard, be removed from public streets no later than 1908. The Navy planned a replacement line into the eastern side of the Yard, and pursued land acquisition along the Anacostia, but a lengthy conflict over title and compensation ensued. The Navy ultimately settled on alternative access from the west, but with the onset of war, land was needed for expansion, and in 1917 the Navy acquired a much larger eastern annex than first anticipated.

The Navy placed new buildings on the site as the need arose. The original plan was for storage and support functions in the eastern area, but as the site evolved, some manufacturing shops were located there as well. With the onset of World War II, construction in the eastern annex increased, creating a new area of dense development within the walled yard. *Eligible for NR as part of the Washington Navy Yard; US ownership; see also Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

***Range Finding Tower and Optical Shop (Building 157):*** Built in 1918-19, this four-story brick structure housed a unique function important to weapons production. The visually distinctive, projecting top story of the 100-foot high range finding tower was used to calibrate and check various range finders, using the distances from the tower to various other structures as standards. It was probably the only such facility in the country at the time it was built. The optical shop was intended for lens repair and manufacturing.

***Seaman Gunners' School (Building 166):*** Established in 1892, the Seaman Gunners' School was one of the first Navy programs intended to give enlisted men an opportunity to learn specialized skills for advancement to commissioned rank. While training was not a central component of the industrial mission of the Navy Yard, the school complemented the primary function of ordnance production. The three-story building with gold brick facades, stone trim, and modillioned cornice is distinctive in the Yard because of its residential appearance. The northern wing was built about 1918, and the southern wing in 1940.

***Experimental Mine Laboratory (Building 172):*** The site of significant anti-submarine and mine-related work at the Yard, this two-story brick building was one of the most important mine research facilities in the nation. Built in 1918, it is one of the few buildings in the east extension to display architectural embellishment, including an arched portico and entry with nautical mosaics, cast stone window hoods, decorative brickwork, and a diamond-patterned belt course.

***Proof Shop (Building 175):*** Guns were assembled and inspected in this one-story brick building, originally lit by huge multi-paned industrial sash windows. It was built in 1919-22.

***Storage and Service Buildings:*** Secondary storage buildings on the site include the Laundry (Building 126), built 1904 and probably relocated; Ninth Street Garage (Building 169), built 1918-19/1936; and Paint and Oil Storage Building (Building 184), built 1919-21.

**Quarters S, T, W, and Y:** These four rowhouses were part of the existing residential district when the Navy purchased the site for expansion. They were retained due to the lack of immediately available housing during World War I, and remain as the only vestige of the former use of the site. Quarters S, T, and W are Queen Anne rowhouses dating from about 1898. Quarters Y is a flat-fronted classical rowhouse with a front porch, dating from about 1914.

**Experimental Ammunition Building (Building 195):** Built in 1937, this small classical revival building with rusticated limestone door surround was intended for the development of innovative ordnance technologies in anticipation of another world conflict.

**Administration Building (Building 200):** Strongly reminiscent of the sleek, modernist designs of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and of industrial buildings by Albert Kahn, this massive brick structure with ribbon windows and stylized Art Moderne cornice was built in 1940 as the administrative headquarters for the gun factory.

**Optical Shop Annex (Building 210):** Built by the U.S. Public Works program in 1941, this workshop provided facilities for manufacture, testing, and storage of optical instruments, and played a significant role in the development of aviation ordnance. The four-story concrete frame structure with brick spandrels and multi-pane industrial sash is similar to the factory buildings on the western side of the yard.

**Gauge Laboratory (Building 219) and Aviation Ordnance Building (Building 220):** Built in 1944, this pair of four-story concrete and brick industrial buildings housed specialized functions essential to the World War II ordnance production. Their design is similar to Building 210.

**Storage and Service Buildings:** Secondary storage buildings from the World War II era include the Ordnance Storehouse (Building 196), built 1940; and Optical Storehouse (Building 203), built 1941.

### **Washington Navy Yard Historic District**

Bounded by M Street SE on the north, Parsons Avenue on the east, the Anacostia River on the south, and 1<sup>st</sup> Street on the west

The nation's first naval yard and first home port was begun in 1799, becoming the center for early-19<sup>th</sup> century naval operations during a critical period of expanding nationalism. The Yard was the major site for U.S. naval gun manufacture since about 1850, and was the center of a nationwide naval weapons production system during World Wars I and II. It saw the development of important ordnance technology, including the manufacture of the largest-caliber naval guns ever produced in America. Ultimately, the Navy Yard grew to a massive complex of industrial buildings and supply yards, with much heavy equipment, becoming the city's largest concentration of industrial architecture.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Navy Yard was expanded westward to accommodate more gun and ordnance manufacture; the new annex was enclosed by an extension of the Navy Yard wall. The Navy Yard experienced growth in bursts coinciding with major naval construction campaigns—including the building of Theodore Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" after the Spanish-American War and the arms race that culminated in World War I. Contributing buildings in the western annex include two major building types: multi-story manufacturing structures of concrete post-and-beam construction, and foundry-type buildings spanned by roof trusses, and providing large, uninterrupted interior spaces for assembly-line manufacture with overhead electric cranes. Navy Yard expansion continued with the onset of World War II, in which the yard played a major role as the command center for naval ordnance production. The Navy Yard was renamed the U.S. Naval Gun Factory in 1945; production stopped in 1962.

*DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 19, 1973, NHL designation May 11, 1976; DC designation expanded February 28, 2008, to include the former Navy Yard Annex; NR listing expanded January 3, 2008; original area is a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see also Main Gate, Quarters A, Quarters B, and Commandant's Office; includes about 40 contributing buildings c. 1799-1920 and sites with archaeological potential*

**Second Officer's House (Quarters B)**

8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1801 (Lovering & Dyer, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-101A; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

**Tingey House (Commandant's House; Quarters A)**

8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1804; named for Capt. Thomas Tingey, first Commandant of the Navy Yard (1799-1801); one of three Navy Yard structures that survived the burning of the Yard in 1812; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-12; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

**Main Gate (Latrobe Gate)**

8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1805-06 (Benjamin Henry Latrobe, architect); much altered & enlarged in 1880-81; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-100A; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

**Commandant's Office (Building #1; Quarters J)**

Montgomery Square and Dahlgren Avenue, SE

Built 1837-38; altered 1873 and 1895-96; remodeled 1948; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

**Sentry Tower & Wall:** Built 1896; red brick, turreted octagonal towers with crenellated parapets

**Transportation Repair Shop (Building #74):** Built 1898, moved 1938; 2 stories, 55 by 380 feet, brick with slate gable roofs and large casement windows

**Boiler and Power Plant (Buildings #116-118):** Built 1905; brick with slate gable roofs and large arched windows; each with two 120-foot smokestacks

**Pattern and Joiner Shop (Building #160):** Built 1917; 4 stories, 137 by 321 feet, concrete framed with infill panels of brick and glass, decorative parapet; inner lightwell

**Boiler Maker's Shop (Building #167):** Built 1919; 2 stories, 100 by 320 feet, steel framed with stucco walls, two-tiered monitor roof, and open high-bay interior

**Electric Sub-Station (Building #170):** Built 1919; steel framed, faced in brick, with metal shed roof, continuous ridge monitor, open high interior

**Lumber Storage Shed (Building #173):** Built 1919; 2 stories, concrete frame, originally open-air

**Gun Assembly Plant and Extension (Buildings #197 and #202):** Built 1938, extended 1941; 6 stories, 149 by 400 feet, steel framed, faced in brick with panels of steel windows; high interior bay flanked by multi-floored side aisles

*Washington Radio Terminal: see Western Union Telegraph Company*

**George Washington Statue**

Washington Circle, NW

Bronze equestrian statue of George Washington, depicted as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army; commissioned by Congress, dedicated 1860; Clark Mills, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

*Washington Tobacco Company (1912) at 917 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*  
*The Watergate: see Arlington Memorial Bridge*

**Watergate Complex**

2500, 2600, 2650, and 2700 Virginia Avenue, NW; 600 and 700 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Recognized internationally for a name and even a suffix that has entered the popular lexicon, the luxury complex of modernist buildings on the banks of the Potomac River is an icon like no other in Washington. As a



pioneering example of urban redevelopment, however, the Watergate Complex is significant both for its architecture and planning. In the era of suburbanization, the Watergate was private urban redevelopment project of unprecedented scale, aiming to renew an aging largely industrial area through a combination of urban and suburban amenities. It was also one of the first to make use of the 1958 zoning revisions that permitted Planned Unit Developments—projects that typically mix uses in a way not normally permitted, in exchange for special amenities. The design of the complex was conceived by 1961, and was substantially complete by 1971. The six component buildings, interconnected by underground garages, a shared group of shops, and some surface hyphens are:

**Watergate East** (2500 Virginia Avenue, NW): 13-story apartment house, built 1964

**2600 Virginia Avenue:** 11-story office building, built 1966-67

**Watergate Hotel** (2650 Virginia Avenue, NW): 13-story hotel, built 1966-67

**Watergate West** (2700 Virginia Avenue, NW): 13-story apartments, built 1967

**Watergate South** (700 New Hampshire Avenue, NW): 14-story residential, built 1969-71

**600 New Hampshire Avenue:** 12-story office building, built 1969-71

The Watergate is an early example of the modern idea of using proximity and orientation to take advantage of expansive views over rivers and parks, and it was a striking departure from the city's planning and architectural traditions. Like other modernist urban renewal efforts, it offered a mix of uses creating a self-contained and self-sufficient unit, but in doing so it erased an older urban fabric of buildings and streets, leaving an insular "town within the city." The Watergate was also a visually striking addition to a city not known for important Modernist works. Curvilinear forms relate the buildings to each other and to the site, exemplifying the modernist embrace of organic forms and taking full advantage of the plasticity of concrete, which is used both as a structural and finish material. This was one of the earliest projects to employ computer-aided design to render and dimension the curved exterior surfaces. The Watergate's designer was Luigi Moretti, one of the most important Italian Futurist architects, and it is perhaps his most famous work, one of only two commissions in North America. The modernist landscape design by Boris Timchenko accentuates the space carved out by the buildings, with plantings, fountains and pools on successive gentle terraces affording unimpeded views toward the river from multiple vantage points at different elevations.

The site is also significant for its notorious position in American history as the location of the bungled break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters during the presidential campaign of 1972. The subsequent cover-up, investigation and scandal nearly led to President Richard M. Nixon's impeachment, and did result in his resignation. The consequences were many and important, including general public disillusionment, subsequent electoral success by the Democrats, and a shift in the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches—not to mention the entry of the word "Watergate" and scores of derivative "-gate" scandals and pseudo-scandals into the lexicon. *DC designation February 24, 2005; NR listing October 12, 2005*

*The Watkins (A.S. Baird, 1908) at 406 Cedar Street NW: see Takoma Park Historic District*

### **George Watterston House**

224 2nd Street, SE

Built c. 1802-19 (Nicholas King, Nicholas Hedges, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; HABS DC-74; within Capitol Hill HD*

*Weaver, Robert C., Federal Building: see Department of Housing and Urban Development*  
*Webster Gardens Apartments: see Petworth Gardens*

### **Daniel Webster School**

723-29 10th Streets, NW

This twelve-room schoolhouse, the sister of Gales School, typifies the city's post-Civil War red brick public schools, and is one of the last such buildings downtown. The building shows how mass-production technology

influenced the design of civic buildings in an era of great public works. It is an efficient standardized design developed by the Office of the Building Inspector, with austere Romanesque Revival facades by Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark. The contractor was Bright and Humphrey (who also built the Pension Building). Erected in 1882, the building soon became stranded in the growing business district. From 1924 to 1949, it housed the Americanization School, a specialized branch of the public schools with a curriculum based on English and citizenship classes. This institution reflected a national movement after World War I to support the assimilation of immigrants into American society; it was central to the lives of thousands of new citizens naturalized in Washington. The building is three stories, red brick with a corbelled cornice, hipped slate roof, multi-paned windows, and heavy brick and stone portal. It was named in honor of the celebrated orator Daniel Webster. *DC designation February 25, 1999 (reconfirmed October 26, 2000); US ownership*

### **Daniel Webster Statue**

Scott Circle, NW

The memorial erected in 1900 to the famous orator and statesman Daniel Webster (1782-1852) is located on the west side of Scott Circle at Bataan Street. The standing bronze statue is raised on a tall granite pedestal with bronze relief panels depicting two of Webster's most famous speeches. The memorial was commissioned by Washington Post publisher Stilson Hutchins, an admirer of Webster, and a fellow native of New Hampshire. The sculptor was Gaetano Trentanove; the architect is unknown. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Sixteenth Street HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

*Weeks House: see Whittemore House*

*Wendell Mansions (Edward H. Glidden, Jr., 1906) at 2339 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church (Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church)**

14th & Corcoran Streets, NW

Splintered from Asbury in 1847, moved to present location in 1913; center of civil rights activism; Latin cross plan with square tower over transept, transitional in style between Romanesque and Gothic, red brick with rusticated red stone base; built in 1894 for Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church (Murdock and Harding, architects); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Fourteenth Street HD*

### **Wesley Heights Community Club**

3301-05 45th Street, NW

For many years the social and commercial focus of Wesley Heights, this modest picturesque structure is typical of early-20th century neighborhood community centers. Such amenities, often a part of exclusive planned residential communities, influenced progressive suburban planning. Built in 1927 by the noted Washington real estate developers W.C. & A.N. Miller, the clubhouse illustrates the superior design, construction, and craftsmanship that distinguish their work in Wesley Heights. It originally housed clubrooms, a grocery, pharmacy with postal substation, and the Miller Company real estate office. The "English" design by Miller company architect Gordon E. MacNeil reflects the popularity of evocative European revival styles. The building is two stories, red brick and stucco with multiple gables, random limestone quoins, a Chippendale balcony, and shopfronts. *DC designation March 27, 1997*

*West Georgetown School (1911) at 1640 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*West Heating Plant (1946) at 1055 29th Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*West Potomac Park: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

### **Western High School (Duke Ellington School of the Arts)**

1698 35<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

Western High School is among the city's grandest Classical Revival school buildings, poised like a temple of learning on the heights above Georgetown. Built in 1897-98, it is one of the city's first buildings constructed specifically for high school use. The design by architect Harry B. Davis is notable not just for its monumental

Ionic portico and rejection of Victorian style, but also for its landscaped setting—an innovation attributable to the mature landscape that already existed on the site, a former estate known as *The Cedars*. The building is three stories with facades of red and buff brick (now painted) with limestone trim. The classroom wings were extended and the auditorium and portico widened as part of a school expansion in 1910, and after a 1914 fire, a new cornice replaced the original balustraded parapet. A rear expansion and auditorium by Municipal Architect Albert Harris date from 1925. Organized in 1890 and first housed at the old Curtis School on O Street, the school originally served white students in the western section of the District and suburbs. It accepted its first class as a high school for the arts in 1974, and graduated its last regular high school class in 1976. *DC designation May 23, 2002; NR listing July 25, 2003; DC ownership*

***Western Market [demolished]***

21st & K Streets, NW

Built c. 1872; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968*

**Western Union Telegraph Company, Washington Radio Terminal**

4723 41st Street, NW

This 73-foot-tall octagonal limestone transmission tower with a metal microwave antenna turret was constructed from 1945 to 1947 near the city's highest point of elevation. It served as a transmission and receiving station in an experimental radio relay triangle connecting New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh, inaugurating the first use of microwave radio for commercial communications. The system was an experimental one, intended to replace a century-old wire telegraphy network, and it continued in use for national security communications during the Cold War. Designed by architect Leon Chatelain, Jr., the terminal is an early and rare example of an architect-designed transmission tower, and its image was used in Western Union advertising as the icon for a modern communications system. The installation also includes a two-level poured-in-place concrete battery and engine room. *DC designation May 22, 2008, determined eligible for the NR May 21, 2004*

*The Westmoreland (E.S. Kennedy and Harry Blake, 1905) at 2122 California Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*The Westover (1896): see The Luzon*

*The Westover (George S. Cooper, 1900) at 2000 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Margaret Wetzel House (George Washington University)**

714 21st Street, NW

The three-story brick house built about 1853-57 for Margaret Wetzel is one of a few free-standing houses to survive from the once fashionable West End residential neighborhood. The façade is Italianate, with a bracketed cornice and stone window hoods with fan and floral motifs, but the flattened gable roof, attic treatment of the third floor, and Greek key belt course show continued Greek Revival influence. George Washington University purchased the house in 1931 as part of a major expansion effort. *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR October 25, 1990*

**Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead (Anne Archbold Cabin)**

4437 Reservoir Road, NW

Built c. 1843-50; *DC designation March 15, 1989, NR listing April 19, 1991; HABS DC-126*

**Wheat Row**

1315-1321 4th Street, SW

Built c. 1794 (attributed to architect William Lovering); renovated in 1966 (Chloethiel Smith, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing July 23, 1973; HABS DC-10*

**Phyllis Wheatley YWCA**

901 Rhode Island Avenue, NW

Social and recreational facility named for first African-American woman poet (c. 1750-1784); built 1920, Shroeder & Parish, architects; *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing October 6, 1983*

### **The White House**

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The first public building to be erected in Washington, the White House has been the home of every U.S. president since John Adams, and is recognized around the world as the symbol of the presidency. It is associated with countless occasions of state, has housed the president's staff and visiting dignitaries, and has served from its earliest years as a place for the president to receive the public. Officially named the Executive Mansion, the White House very quickly assumed its common name from the whitewash applied to its Aquia creek sandstone walls; President Roosevelt adopted the name officially in 1902. The design of the house, by Irish-born architect James Hoban, was selected in competition in 1792. The cornerstone was laid that same year, and the house was occupied in 1800, although construction continued until 1803. After the burning of 1814, the gutted house was reconstructed from 1815 to 1818 under Hoban's supervision. He also supervised construction of the south portico in 1824 and the north portico in 1829, based on designs prepared in 1807 by Benjamin Latrobe. The house has been repeatedly remodeled and expanded, most significantly by architects McKim, Mead & White, who added the East and West Wings in 1902. In 1909, architect Nathan C. Wyeth expanded the West Wing, adding the first Oval Office. Further rebuilding efforts culminated in a complete reconstruction of the interiors and internal structure of the house in 1948-52. The south portico balcony was added at that time. *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; HABS DC-37; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; See Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C.)*

*White House Grounds: see The Plan of the City of Washington.* When the White House and its flanking Executive Offices were completed in 1800, the surrounding grounds were left unfinished for lack of funds. Thomas Jefferson made the first improvements, including a perimeter enclosure, but these were largely destroyed in the British invasion of the capital in 1814. When rebuilding was completed in 1818, an iron fence encircled the grounds, and by 1830 the grounds had been landscaped and planted with hundreds of trees, gardens, and lawn. By 1861, a carriageway was in place at the foot of the south lawn to carry traffic between 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Streets. The grounds were largely neglected during the Civil War, but were substantially improved after the war, and sporadically through changing administrations. The most substantial 20<sup>th</sup> century redesign was undertaken by the Olmsted brothers in 1936, with the addition of masses of trees for privacy, and removal of others to clear the vista to the site of the Jefferson Memorial.

### **David White House**

1459 Girard Street, NW

From 1910 to 1925, this was the home of David White (1862-1935), the distinguished geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey, best remembered as a leading expert on the origin and evolution of coal and as the author of a theory of oil distribution basic to the petroleum industry. The three-story rowhouse of Roman brick with greystone trim, round turreted bay and mansard roof is one of a row of three built in 1902 by architect C.L. Harding. *NHL designation and NR listing January 7, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979*

### **White-Meyer House**

1624 Crescent Place, NW

Built 1912-13 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 20, 1988; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

### **Whitehaven (Thomas Main House)**

4928 Reservoir Road, NW

Built c. 1805; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

### **Whitelaw Hotel**

1839 13th Street, NW

Apartment hotel which long served as a unique place of meeting and public accommodation for prominent African-American educators, entertainers, and other notable public figures during the era of segregation; early and exceptional minority real estate development effort, financed and built entirely by African-American entrepreneurs, investors, designers, and craftsmen; notable example of the attempt by civic leaders to counter the effects of racial discrimination and economic adversity in the early 20th century; associated with prominent businessman and civic leader John Whitelaw Lewis; notable work of Isaiah T. Hatton, locally trained as one of the nation's first African-American architects; representative example of a large apartment building in the Italian Renaissance Revival style; important in the expansion of apartment living to a broader middle class; 4 stories, U-shaped with facades of buff brick with limestone trim, classical details, stained glass skylight over dining room; built 1919; extensively restored 1991-2; *DC designation September 16, 1992, NR listing July 14, 1993; within Greater U Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

**Sarah Adams Whittemore House (Weeks House; Woman's National Democratic Club)**

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Built 1892-94 (Harvey L. Page, architect); addition 1966-67 (Nicholas Satterlee, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Dupont Circle HD*

*Whittier Gardens (1939) at 3<sup>rd</sup>, Whittier, and Aspen Streets: see Takoma Park Historic District*

**Emily Wiley House**

902 3rd Street/301-07 I Street, NW

This impressive three-story Italianate house constructed in 1869-71 is a rare survivor of a once densely-developed neighborhood in the Mount Vernon Triangle area. It represents a period of optimism in the neighborhood, when scattered upper-middle-class development was spreading east of the 7th Street commercial corridor. The tall, three-bay brick house embodies distinctive characteristics of its style, including its cubic form, elongated 2/2 windows with flat stone lintels, robust wood door surround, and bracketed wood cornice. The two-story rear service wing and the attached carriage house/stable are also characteristic of the period.

Little is known about Emily Wiley, who built and first lived in the house, but its history reflects the changing urban fortunes of the area. Between 1914 and 1919, it was the home of Holy Rosary parish, established in 1913 by Father Nicholas DeCarlo for Catholics of Italian birth or descent. In the early 1920s, it was occupied by an Italian immigrant and his family, while the rear service wing served as a meat and vegetable market. By the late 1920s, the main block of the house was operating as a store, and it also served as the home of the National Colored Voters Union and the Smith and Robinson Club, organizations formed to call for a national conference of African-American voters to support Al Smith's presidential campaign. During the 1930s, the house was rented out to a working-class family and multiple lodgers. *DC designation November 17, 2005, NR listing May 26, 2006; see also Mount Vernon Triangle Multiple Property Documentation*

**Emily J. Wilkins House (Old Australian Embassy; Peruvian Chancery)**

1700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Italian Renaissance Revival mansion built for Emily J. Wilkins, widow of Beriah Wilkins, a U.S. Congressman from Ohio and publisher of the *Washington Post*; notable work of Jules Henri de Sibour, city's most successful Beaux Arts architect; elaborate interior ornamentation in Jacobean and Tudor styles; extensive wood paneling and plasterwork; deeded in 1910 to son John F. Wilkins, socially prominent banker and businessman; Australian Embassy 1947-69, Peruvian Chancery since 1973; built 1909-10; *DC designation February 22, 1972; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*Willard Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1915) at 1916 17<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

**Willard Hotel**

1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1901 (Henry J. Hardenburgh, architect); addition 1925; renovated 1984-85; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing February 15, 1974; HABS DC-293; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

*Williams, John S., House: see Morsell House*

*Williams, Maie H., House (1917-18) at 2929 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

**Williams-Addison House**

1645 31st Street, NW

Built c. 1850; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*Wilson, John A., Building: see District Building*

**Woodrow Wilson House**

2340 S Street, NW

Built 1915 (Waddy B. Wood, architect); *NHL designation July 19, 1964, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-133; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD; National Trust ownership*

*Wilson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (ca. 1890) at 750 11th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Wilton (A.H. Beers, 1908) at 1931 17<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

*The Windemere and the Harrowgate (Stern and Tomlinson, 1925-26) at 1825 and 1833 New Hampshire Avenue NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

**Winder Building**

604 17th Street, NW

Built 1847-48; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969; US ownership*

*The Windsor (T.F. Schneider, 1903) at 1425 T Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

**Windsor Lodge (William E. Borah Residence)**

2139-41 Wyoming Avenue, NW

From 1913-29, apartment #21E in this building was the residence of Idaho Senator William E. Borah (1865-1940), a leading Republican progressive, who was a powerful force in foreign affairs in the 1920s. He was a leader of the "irreconcilables" who defeated President Wilson's League of Nations, and of the isolationists in the 1930s. The eclectic paired apartment building was built in 1910-11, with an addition in 1929. *NHL designation and NR listing December 8, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

*Winthrop House (Alvin Aubinoe, 1940) at 1727 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue Historic Districts*

*The Wionia (F.J. Kent, 1897) at 410-20 11<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Wisconsin Avenue Bridge (High Street Bridge)**

Wisconsin Avenue over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

Last remaining bridge of the original five carrying Georgetown streets over the canal; stone arch, faced with Aquia Creek sandstone with inscribed keystones, built 1831; marble obelisk with commemorative inscription, placed 1850; *DC designation January 23, 1973; DC ownership; HABS DC-30*

*Wisteria Gardens (Stern & Tomlinson, 1924) at 1101 Massachusetts Ave NW: see Shaw Historic District*

**John Witherspoon Statue**

N Street and Connecticut Avenue, NW

Memorial to Presbyterian minister, patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; bronze standing

figure on pink granite base, erected 1909; William Couper, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Dupont Circle HD*

*Woman's National Democratic Club: see Whittemore House*

### **Maxwell Woodhull House (George Washington University)**

2033 G Street, NW

This two-story corner house, built in 1854-55 by Maxwell Woodhull, is one of the city's few examples of the Italianate villa residential style introduced in the 1850s. The house is noted for its irregular plan and eclectic mixture of projecting bays, segmental and round-headed windows, and decorative elements. The house was donated to the University in 1921 by the original owner's son, General Maxwell Van Zandt Woodhull, a University trustee and benefactor. Woodhull had been instrumental in the University's decision to relocate from downtown to this block of G Street. William Henry Seward lived in the house between 1855 and 1858, when he was serving his second term as U.S. Senator from New York. An unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1856 and 1860, he was to serve as Secretary of State under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Remembered today for having negotiated the purchase of Alaska, he was known to his contemporaries as an outspoken opponent of slavery and the first major political figure in the nascent Republican Party. During the Civil War his principal diplomatic objective was to prevent Great Britain from intervening on the side of the Confederacy. *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

### **Woodlawn Cemetery**

4611 Benning Road, SE

Non-denominational, integrated cemetery established 1895; one of the most prestigious burying grounds for black Washingtonians until the 1930s; contains monuments to notable African-Americans including Blanche K. Bruce and John Mercer Langston; site of an estimated 20,000 pauper's graves and many burials reinterred from earlier cemeteries dating from 1798; curvilinear plan on hilly terrain, park-like setting with irregular burial sections and simple stone markers; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing December 20, 1996*

### **Woodley (Maret School)**

3000 Cathedral Avenue, NW

Built c. 1805; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-52*

*The Woodley (T.F. Schneider, 1903) at 1851 Columbia Road NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District  
Woodley Manor (Harry Wardman/Frank Tomlinson, 1919) at 2827, 2829, and 2831 28<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Woodley  
Park Historic District*

### **Woodley Park Historic District (Old Woodley Park Historic District)**

Encompasses roughly the area bounded by Rock Creek Park on the east, Calvert Street and Woodley Road on the south, 29th Street on the west, and Cathedral Avenue on the north

Suburban neighborhood platted in the 1870s, but not developed until the early 20th century; characterized by rows of houses within a park-like setting; flat-fronted houses in classical styles predominate, with front porches and light-toned materials common; commercial and apartment buildings along Connecticut Avenue; work of many notable local architects and builders represented, including Middaugh and Shannon, Harry Wardman, Clarke Waggaman, Albert Beers, A.H. Sonnemann, Hunter and Bell, William Allard, Joseph Bonn, and George Santmyers; includes approximately 395 buildings, c. 1905-1938; *DC designation April 18, 1990 (effective June 11, 1990), NR listing June 15, 1990*

### **Carter G. Woodson House**

1538 9th Street, NW

For more than 40 years until his death, the preeminent educator, publisher, and historian Carter G. Woodson (1875-1950) lived and worked in this brick rowhouse. At a time of Jim Crow ideology and enforced segregation, Woodson pioneered the documentation of African-American life and the recognition of African-American contributions to the nation's history. Born to enslaved parents, Woodson was self-educated until he

began formal schooling at the age of twenty. He received degrees from Berea College and the University of Chicago, and after several years of teaching, travel, and studies abroad, settled in Washington. In 1912, Woodson became the second African-American (after W.E.B. DuBois) to receive a doctorate from Harvard University. In 1915, he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, with offices in his home, and a year later, the *Journal of Negro History*. Before retiring from teaching in 1922, Woodson taught at M Street and Armstrong High Schools, and at Howard University, where he served as Dean of the School of Liberal Arts, and Head of the Graduate Faculty. In 1926, Woodson was instrumental in creating Negro History Week, still observed as Black History Month. In 1937, he founded the *Negro History Bulletin*, with the aim of reaching a broader audience than the academic *Journal*. At the time of his death, he was embarked on a six-volume *Encyclopedia Africana*. Woodson's three-story Italianate brick rowhouse was built between 1870 and 1874. *NHL designation and NR listing May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Shaw HD*

### **The Woodward**

2311 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Luxury apartment building built for retailer S. Walter Woodward; elaborate Spanish Colonial entrance of polychrome terra cotta tile; rooftop pavilion; built 1913 (Harding & Upman, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Kalorama Triangle HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

### **Woodward & Lothrop**

1025 F Street, NW

Venerable department store; G Street section built 1901-02; F Street section built 1913; central section built 1920; corner at 11<sup>th</sup> and F Streets built 1926; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Downtown HD*

### **Woodward & Lothrop Service Warehouse**

131 M Street, NE

Notable and rare local example of a department store warehouse combining the functions of storage, service, and delivery in a large, remotely sited, purpose-built facility; the city's most ambitious department store warehouse constructed prior to World War II, and one of its largest warehouse facilities of any kind; symbolic expression of one of the city's oldest and largest retail concerns; prominent visual landmark in the light-industrial area around Union Station; highly refined architectural expression unusual for utilitarian structure; unique design illustrates the influence of streamlined modernism on traditional forms; notable work of architects closely associated with the development of this building type; built 1937-39, Abbott, Merkt & Company, architects; *DC designation January 27, 1993, NR listing February 15, 2005*

*Woodward Building (1911) at 1426 H Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

### **Robert Simpson Woodward House**

1513 16th Street, NW

The Washington home from 1904 until about 1914 of a leading late-19th century geologist and mathematician, who was the first president of the Carnegie Institution while he lived here; built 1895; *NHL designation and NR listing January 7, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Sixteenth Street HD*

*Woolworth's (1917) at 406-10 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*Woolworth's (ca. 1940) at 3111 M Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*World War I Memorial: see District of Columbia World War I Memorial*

*Wormley School (1885) at 3331 Prospect Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Worthington, Charles, House: see Quality Hill*

*Wyeth, Mrs. Sarah S., House (1908-09) at 2305 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

### **The Wyoming (and Interior of Entrance Pavilion)**

2022 Columbia Road, NW

Notable Classical Revival apartment building; home of many prominent residents including Dwight D.



Eisenhower (1922-36); lavish Beaux Arts lobby with decorative plaster, marble mosaic floors; original section built 1905, rear addition 1909, expansion and entrance pavilion 1911, B. Stanley Simmons, architect; *DC designation July 16, 1980, amended May 18, 1983 to include interior of entrance pavilion; NR listing September 27, 1983; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

1870 Wyoming Avenue NW (B. Stanley Simmons, 1908): *see Washington Heights Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

## Y

### **Yale Steam Laundry (including Garage and Stable)**

437 and 443 New York Avenue, NW

This prominent industrial building was one of the city's largest privately constructed service facilities. It housed the main offices and central plant of one of the handful of laundry companies that once dominated the industry in Washington. Such "power" laundries were high-volume mechanized operations catering primarily to hotels, restaurants, and other businesses, and employing several thousand workers, many of them women. Founded in 1885, the business was sold to the Liberty Laundry Company in 1917, but continued to operate until 1976 under the Yale name. The original structure, built in 1902, housed the washing and dry cleaning equipment, presses, and hand finishing rooms in a vertically organized operation that moved laundry from the bottom of the building to the top. The garage, built in 1919, provided space for trucks as well as for stables, feed and wagons (due to frequent idling and exhaust, laundries were among the last to embrace motorized delivery). The 1924 addition housed newer machinery in a more modern, horizontally organized operation. The main building is three stories, steel-framed, with facades of limestone and red brick, in Italian Renaissance Revival style with Georgian Revival windows and detailing (Thomas Francis, Jr., architect). Of particular note are the corbelled smokestack and the large molded brick sign in the frieze. The garage is two stories, concrete-framed with large multi-light industrial windows and red brick facade; the utilitarian addition is similar (both A.B. Mullett & Company, architect). *DC designation December 17, 1998, NR listing March 18, 1999; within Mount Vernon Square HD*

### **The Yellow Tavern**

1524 33rd Street, NW

Small Federal house built c. 1795; circa 1788 on Market Street; two buildings with a cobbled courtyard in the rear, Flemish bond with a fine doorway probably taken from another house; when Georgetown was a port it was a stopping place on the road to Frederick, and a popular meeting place for Thomas Jefferson and other notables; John Cox entertained General Lafayette here; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

### **The Yellow House**

1430 33rd Street, NW

Federal house built c. 1800; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*Yugoslavian Embassy (1961) at 2410 California Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

## Z

*Zartman House: see The Highlands*

*The Zenith (George Santmyers, 1926) at 3217 and 3221 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Zero Milestone: see The Plan of the City of Washington (The Ellipse):* Conceived by good roads advocate Dr. S.M. Johnson in 1919, this inscribed granite marker was inspired by the golden milestone of the Roman Empire, and was intended to designate the point from which the road system of the United States would

emanate. The spot was the starting point of Army's first transcontinental motor convoy over the Lincoln Highway in 1919, and the second transcontinental convoy over the Bankhead Highway in 1920. These convoys drew mass public attention and proved the national importance of good automobile roads, leading to the Federal Highway Act of 1921. Dwight Eisenhower participated as a young Army officer in the first convoy, and the experience was instrumental in his advocacy of the Interstate Highway System during his presidency in the 1950s. Erected 1923, Horace W. Peaslee, architect. *US ownership*

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Unless otherwise noted, the information in this Inventory is derived primarily from official designations by the D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board, applications for designation, National Register nomination forms, and historic resource surveys. Information is derived from specific publications where noted in some entries.

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Southwest Quadrant Archaeology (1992)  
Strivers' Section (1996; including archaeological resources)  
Transportation Resources (1995-96)  
Tenleytown (2002-03)  
Upper Shaw/Fourteenth Street Archaeological Sites (1986)  
Ward 1 East (1984)  
Warehouses (1991-92)  
Washington Heights (2004-05)  
Woodley Park (1987-88)

#### INFORMATIONAL BROCHURES (DC SHPO)

Archaeology in the District of Columbia (Diane E. Halsall, Elizabeth A. Crowell, Sulah Lee Milligan, and Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., 1999; Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)  
Anacostia Historic District (Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, 1996/2003; Georgetown Heritage Trust)  
Capitol Hill Historic District (Kimberly Prothro Williams, 2003; Capitol Hill Restoration Society and D.C. Preservation League)  
Cleveland Park Historic District (Kimberly Prothro Williams, 2001; D.C. Preservation League)  
Deanwood (2005-06; Marshall Heights Community Development Organization)  
Downtown Historic District (2008-09; D.C. Preservation League)  
Dupont Circle Historic District (Tanya Beauchamp, 1999; Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)  
Georgetown Historic District (Tanya Beauchamp, 1998; Georgetown Heritage Trust)  
Greater U Street Historic District (Kimberly Prothro Williams, 2003; D.C. Preservation League)  
Fourteenth Street and Logan Circle Historic Districts (Tracerics, 1997/2001; Logan Circle Community Association and D.C. Preservation League)  
Kalorama Triangle Historic District (EHT Tracerics Inc., 2000; D.C. Preservation League)  
LeDroit Park Historic District (Tanya Beauchamp, 1996/2003; Georgetown Heritage Trust)  
Massachusetts Avenue Historic District (Tanya Beauchamp, 2000; Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)  
Mount Pleasant Historic District (Tanya Beauchamp, 2000; Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)  
Shaw Historic District (2007-08)  
Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District (EHT Tracerics Inc., 2000; D.C. Preservation League)  
Sixteenth Street Historic District (Tracerics, 1997/2001; D.C. Preservation League)  
Strivers' Section Historic District (Kimberly Prothro Williams, 1999; D.C. Preservation League)  
Woodley Park Historic District (Kelsey and Associates, 2003)

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