

ARCHITECTS

(listed alphabetically by last name)

A

Abel, Joseph H.
Allard, William C.
Archer, Romulus C., Jr.
Atkinson, Albert S.J.
Aubinoe, Alvin L.

B

Bagley, Marion L.
Barrington, Edward
 William S.C.
Baxter, Harvey P.
Beers, Albert H.
Bell, George N.
Beresford, Robert F.
Berla, Julian E.
Bibb, Albert B.
Bogardus, James
Bohn, Joseph A., Jr.
Brent, Calvin T.S.
Breuninger, Henry L.
Brown, Glenn
Brown, Leon

C

Chapman, Josephine W.
Chatelain, Leon, Jr.
Clark, Appleton P., Jr.
Cluss, Adolf
Cobb, Henry Ives
Cooper, George S.
Cooper, James E.
Corning, E. Burton

D

De Ladurantaye, Louis
De Sibour, Jules H.
Dessez, Leon E.
Didden, Clement A.
Dillon, Charles E.
Donn, Edward W., Jr.
Dreyfuss, Edmund W.
Dwyer, Philip N.

E

Edwards, Harry L.

F

Fleming, Robert I.

G

Germuiller, Julius
Giles, Lewis W.
Goenner, Albert
Gray, W. Bruce
Grimm, Nicholas R.
Groff, Diller B.

H

Hadfield, George
Haislip, Thomas M.
Haller, Nicholas T.
Hallett, Marcus
Hardenbergh, Henry J.
Harding, Clarence L.
Head, Robert T.
Heaton, Arthur B.
Heister, Michael
Hill, James G.
Hornblower, Joseph C.
Howser, William E.
Hunter, Ernest C.

I

Ittner, William B.

J

Johannes, Dana B., Jr.
Johnson, Joseph C.
Justement, Louis

K

Keferstein, Carl B.
King, Charles W.
King, Nicholas
Kirkhuff, Daniel

L

Landvoigt, Albert E.
Lepley, Matthew G.
Lockie, Joseph A.
Locraft, Thomas H.
Luquer, Lynch

M

MacNeil, Gordon E.
Marsh, William J.
Marshall, J. Rush
McGill, James H.
Medford, Thomas M.
Meline, Louis D.
Mesrobian, Mihran
Meyers, B. Frank
Meyers, John G.
Milburn, Frank P.
Mindeleff, Victor O.
Moss, Louis R.
Mullett, Alfred B.
Murphy, Frederick V.

N

Norton, Claude N.

O

Olmsted, Walter B.

P

Page, Harvey L.
Palmer, William J.
Pelz, Paul J.
Peter, Walter G.
Pittman, William S.
Plager, William S.
Plowman, Thomas M.
Poindexter, William M.
Porter, Irwin S.
Pyle, Frederick B.

ARCHITECTS

(listed alphabetically by last name)

Q-R

Ray, George N.
Robinson, Hilyard

S

Santmyers, George T.
Schneider, Thomas F.
Scholz, Robert O.
Schulze, Paul
Simmons, B. Stanley
Smith, Delos H.
Smithmeyer, John L.
Speiden, Albert
Stead, Robert
Stern, David L.

T

Taylor, James Knox
Taylor, W. Waverley
Thornton, William
Tomlinson, Frank
Totten, George O., Jr.
Trumbauer, Horace
Turner, Samuel R.


U-V

Volland, Edward O.

W

Waggaman, Clarke
Warwick, Harvey H.
Weihe, Edwin A.
Wenig, Julius
West, Cloughton
White, Frank R.
Williams, Lucian T.
Woltz, Edward
Wood, Waddy B.

X-Y-Z

Joseph Henry Abel		 <p><i>The Architectural Firm of Berla & Abel Abel is seated third from left Source: Best Addresses</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 05/20/1905 Place: Washington, DC			
Death: 11/28/1985 Place: Washington, DC			
Family: Married to Dorothy Abel; one son. Remarried to Marjorie B. Abel after Dorothy's death in 1956.			
Education			
High School: Central High School (DC) - 1923			
College: The George Washington University - 1932			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: George T. Santmyers			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 374 Date Issued: 05/31/1940	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1927 Latest Permit: 1943	Total Permits: 602	Total Buildings: 2,173
Practice	Position	Date	
George T. Santmyers	Draftsman	1923-1928	
H. M. Bralove	Draftsman	1928-1931	
Arthur Heaton	Draftsman	ca. 1932-1935	
Dillon & Abel	Draftsman/Designer	1935-1939	
Berla & Abel	Partner/Architect	1939-1968	
Abel & Weinstein	Partner/Architect	1969-1974	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1941 Fellow of the AIA: 1968	
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade and the Washington Building Congress; Served as Treasurer for the Washington Chapter of the AIA.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types:			
Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Art Deco, International Style			
DC Work Locations: Kalorama			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
The Broadmoor The Shoreham Hotel	2101 Connecticut Ave., NW	1927	Kalorama Triangle Historic Dist.
	3601 Connecticut Ave., NW	1928	Cleveland Park Historic District
	2500 Calvert Street, NW	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	2929 Connecticut Avenue, NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
The Governor Shepherd	2121 Virginia Avenue, NW	1938	Demolished in 1985
	2100 Connecticut Ave., NW	1940	Sheridan-Kalorama Hist. Dist.

Significance and Contributions



**The Governor Shepherd, 2121 Virginia Ave., NW
(now demolished)** *Goode, Best Addresses, p. 347*

International Style to Washington. Their apartment building designs for 2929 Connecticut Avenue (1936) and the Governor Shepherd (1938) were early examples of this modernist style. These buildings were functionalist structures with severe facades that lacked ornamentation. Dillon & Abel designed numerous residences throughout the city, but gained recognition for their trademark light tan brick apartment houses that featured ribbon windows, unadorned facades, and glass block detailing around their entrances.

In 1938, Abel formed a partnership with Julian E. Berla, a renowned architect and expert in public housing design. The firm of Berla & Abel was known for its apartment buildings, commercial shopping centers, and many residences. Through their work, Berla & Abel gained a reputation as Washington's most notable modernist architectural firm. In partnership with Berla, Abel continued to design distinctive apartment buildings. In 2100 Connecticut Avenue (1939-40) the architects carved out a traditional C-shaped box to create a distinctively new architectural appearance for the city. The façade is comprised of strip windows, glass block and light brick, and the projecting bays and receding balconies establish a rhythm of solids and voids. Berla & Abel avoided ornamentation, instead making a statement with the pure volume of the building.

Joseph H. Abel was born in Washington, D.C. in 1905 and graduated from Central High School in 1923. He began his architectural career as a draftsman for George T. Santmyers. At the age of twenty-two, he contributed to the design of 2101 Connecticut Avenue (1927), which James Goode has deemed "the finest apartment house to appear in Washington between the two World Wars." Santmyers and Abel designed 2101 Connecticut Avenue for developer Harry M. Bralove at a cost of two million dollars. Although modernist in massing and façade composition, the building's architectural treatment is elegantly consistent with the historic styles of other nearby apartments and features whimsical gothic ornamentation and rooftop statuary.

When the D.C. law was changed to require architects to hold a college degree, Abel enrolled at The George Washington University. After graduating in 1932, he worked as a draftsman for Arthur Heaton. In 1932, he also joined the practice of architect Charles E. Dillon. Dillon & Abel were the first architects to introduce the



2101 Connecticut Avenue, NW

NCinDC, May 25, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2591525285/>

Abel gained recognition as a national expert on apartment buildings. In 1947, he coauthored of a book called “apartment houses.” Abel also contributed articles on apartment buildings to the Encyclopedia Britannica. Although the firm’s most prolific work occurred during the boom years after World War II, Berla & Abel continued to practice together until Berla’s retirement following an automobile crash in 1972. Their later work included designing buildings for the Southwest Redevelopment Authority. In 1960, they designed The James—the first apartment building was a rooftop swimming pool. In 1969, Berla and Abel welcomed a new partner to the firm, Jesse Weinstein. After Berla’s retirement, the firm became known as Abel & Weinstein. Abel retired in 1974 and died at the age of 80 in 1985.



The Broadmoor, 3601 Connecticut Ave., NW

Goode, Best Addresses, p. 274

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Biographical Directories

- ☒ American Architects Directory
- ☒ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 39-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

1956

2001

Page

1

1

Obituary

Publication: *Washington Post*

Date: 11/30/1985

Page: F4


Other Sources:

Abel, Joseph H. and Fred N. Severund. *Apartment Houses*. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corp, 1947.
 “A Profile of Work by Berla & Abel.” *Architectural Forum* August 1946, 82-94.
 Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.
 Straight, Susan. “Small, Stable Neighborhood Near the Park.” *Washington Post*, 19 November 2005.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Percy Crowley Adams				 <p><i>National Photo Company Collection, 1916-1917 LC-DIG-npcc-32688</i></p>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 4/4/1869		Place: Randolph, NY		
Death: 9/8/1953		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married Amy Farmer in 1899; two children: Theodora Frances (b.1901) and Thomas Edwin (b.1910).				
Education				
High School: Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, NY (1884-1888)				
College: Cornell University, Ithaca, NY (1889-1893); B.S. in Architecture				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 71		Date Issued: 9/24/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1909	Latest Permit: 1931	Total Permits: 21	Total Buildings: 22
Practice		Position		Date
Percy C. Adams		Independent architect, Buffalo, NY		1895-1897
Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury		Draftsman		1897-1909
Averill, Hall & Adams		Architect		1909
Averill & Adams		Architect		1910-1915
Percy C. Adams		Architect, collaborated with Upman		1916-1924
Upman & Adams		Architect		1924-1945
Allied Architects		Architect		1925-???
Independent		Architect		1945-1951
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1911-1953		Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: President of the Washington, DC Chapter of the AIA (1920-1921); President of the Washington Architectural Club (1909); Washington Board of Trade; Civitan Club; University Club; Cornell Club; Piney Branch Citizen's Assn.; National Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. and Chapel of the Transfiguration (Protestant Episcopal)				
Awards or Commissions: Won the competition to design the "court of honor" and reviewing stands for Woodrow Wilson's 2 nd Inauguration (1918).				
Buildings				
Building Types: Schools, Banks, Courthouses, Residences, Apartment Buildings, Movie Theaters, Commercial, Manufacturing Facility, Office Buildings, Automobile Showrooms				
Styles and Forms: Neo-Classical Revival;				
DC Work Locations: Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Sixteenth Street, Capitol Hill, Mt. Pleasant, Brightwood, Shaw, Cleveland Park, LeDroit Park.				

DC Architects Directory

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Village Building	Village of Randolph, NY	1898	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	1509 16 th Street, NW	1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sixteenth Street Historic District
Robert Bowman Residence	The Plains, VA	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Court of Honor for 2 nd Inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson	Near the White House	1917	Demolished (temporary)
Avalon Theater	5612 Connecticut Ave., NW	1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Chevy Chase Historic District
Rixey Mansion	Marymount U., Arlington, VA	1919-1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Longworth H.O.B. (with Allied Architect, Inc.)	New Jersey Avenue SE	1932	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Capitol Hill Historic District
Auto Show Room	1365 (1367) H Street NE	1927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Mott Motors/Plymouth Theater

Significance and Contributions

Born in 1869 in Randolph, New York, Percy Crowley Adams became a successful and well-regarded architect in Washington, D.C. Between 1896 and 1951, he designed numerous buildings throughout D.C., Maryland, and Virginia. He and his long-time business partner, Frank Upman, specialized in the design of suburban schools, but throughout his career Adams designed all building types, most of which were in the Classical Revival style.

Adams was born to Theodore Edwin and Mary Lennett (Crowley) Adams in the small town of Randolph in far western New York State. His father was a merchant, and Adams was educated at the local public school and at the Chamberlain Institute. In 1893, he graduated from Cornell University's School of Architecture. He spent his early years in private practice in Buffalo, New York. His earliest known design was for a school building at his alma mater, the Chamberlain Institute (1896).

In 1897, Adams moved to Washington, D.C. to take a drafting position in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury (then led by Supervising Architect, Lyman J. Gage); he remained there until 1909. While with the Treasury, Adams worked on the design of courthouses and post offices.

In 1909, Adams joined with two colleagues to form the firm of Averill, Hall & Adams, which was soon shortened to Averill & Adams (1910-1915). During his practice with this firm, Adams worked on a seven-story, Classical Revival-style apartment building on 16th Street in Northwest Washington (1509 16th Street NW; 1909), and a residence for Robert Bowman in The Plains, Fauquier County, Virginia. In addition, Averill & Adams executed two commissions for the Arcade Amusement Company, which converted a former trolley car barn at Park Road and 14th Street into The Arcade, an extensive, mostly indoor amusement complex with a 300-seat movie theater, 14 bowling alleys, and a ballroom.

In 1917, Adams won a competition to design the presidential and Lafayette Square reviewing stands for President



Apartment Building, 1509 16th Street, NW. Averill, Hall & Adams, 1909.

Photo courtesy of Google Street Views

Woodrow Wilson's second inauguration ceremony. Known as the "Court of Honor," Adams designed the temporary structures in an elaborate Beaux Arts style. The committee in charge of the design, including prominent architects Appleton P. Clark and Ward Brown, praised Adams for his "untiring, unselfish, and conscientious labor." [Report of the Committee on the Court of Honor to Col. Robert N. Harper, Chairman Inaugural Committee, 28 March 1917. Published in the U.S. Congressional Serial Set, Issue 7261 – Senate Documents, Vol. 7 (1918).]

Adams spent most of his career in partnership with Frank Upman in Washington, D.C. The firm of Upman & Adams was officially formed in 1924; however, the two had been collaborating for several years prior. The two maintained an office in D.C. designing many residences, school buildings, apartment buildings, and commercial structures until 1945, when the partnership was dissolved. One of their most prominent commissions was the Chevy Chase Theater (renamed the Avalon Theater in 1929, 5612 Connecticut Avenue NW). Erected for the Chevy Chase Amusement Company at a cost of \$100,000, the brick building was carefully designed in a Classical Revival style. It remains as a significant example of 1920s motion picture theater architecture and the longest, continuously operating movie theater in Washington, D.C.



Court of Honor, Pennsylvania Avenue near White House & Lafayette Square, 1917.

United States Congressional Serial Set, Issue 7261 – Senate Documents, Volume 7 (1918).

Online: Google Books

Among the many single-family dwellings that Upman & Adams designed for upper- and upper-middle-class patrons was the Rixey Mansion, built in 1919-1920 in Arlington, Virginia for Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy, Dr. Presley M. Rixey. In 1948, the Religious Order of the Sacred Heart of Mary purchased the grand house and surrounding acreage; it now serves as the main building on the campus of Marymount University. Upman & Adams also designed more modest residences in Washington, D.C. mainly in the Colonial Revival style. One example is the house that Adams designed in 1922 for Mrs. Maud F. Gibbs at 4900 16th Street NW.



Rixey Mansion, Arlington, Virginia. Built 1919-1920.

<http://virginiaroomarlingtonva.blogspot.com/2007/11/rixey-mansion.html>

Upman & Adams executed several commercial commissions as well. Two distinct examples are the Eclectic Revival automobile showroom built at 1367 (now 1365) H Street NE (now the H Street Playhouse building) in 1927, and another showroom designed for owner Thomas E. Clark in Cleveland Park in 1930 (3407 Connecticut Avenue NW; recently housed a McDonald's restaurant). The latter is a modest, attached commercial building designed in the Art Deco style and clad in limestone.

Contemporary sources reported that Upman & Adams were best known for their design of many area school buildings. The 1930 book *Washington: Past and Present*, A

History edited by John Clagett Proctor asserts that the firm had designed "practically all the schools in Arlington County, Virginia." Between 1924 and 1926, Upman & Adams completed commissions for at least six schools in Arlington County, including an addition to the Woodrow Wilson Elementary School (1601 Wilson Boulevard; 1925), the John W. Barcroft Elementary School at 625 South Wakefield Street (1924), the Robert E. Lee Elementary School (now Lee Community Center at 5722 Lee Highway; 1926), and the original Washington-Lee High School at 1300 North Quincy Street (1924). Upman & Adams also designed educational facilities in the Maryland suburbs, including the old Bladensburg High School. Built in two phases (1930 and 1936-1937) and funded through a local bond issue and Public Works Administration funds, Adams featured the project in his March 1937 "Verbal Senior Examination"

administered by the D.C. Board of Examiners & Registrars of Architects. The exam was administered for the purpose of updating the credentials of architects who were initially registered “by exemption” in 1925 when the registration law for architects was first implemented.



Former Robert E. Lee Elementary School, 5722 Lee Hwy, Arlington, VA (Upman & Adams, 1926)
History Matters, November 2011

Along with partner Frank Upman, Percy Adams was a member of an innovative collaborative design firm established in D.C. in the mid 1920s. In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group’s bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation’s net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District

of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect’s most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].

In addition to his architectural practice, Adams remained active in professional and civic organizations. He served as president (1920 and 1921) and vice-president (1918) of the Washington D.C. Chapter of the AIA. He also led the Washington Architectural Club (1909) and was a member of the Washington Board of Trade, the Civitan Club, the University Club, the Cornell Club, and the Piney Branch Citizens’ Association.


Adams retired from practice in 1951; at the time he was the oldest practicing architect in Washington, D.C. He died two years later at age 84 in his home at 3319 Quesada Street NW. He was survived by his two children who both lived in D.C.



Mott Motors/Plymouth Theater, 1365 H Street NE; 1927
Photo courtesy of Google Street Views

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article: “Low Cost Suburban House at Randolph, New York,” <i>Building Age</i>	v. 42, no. 1	pp. 40-41.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	2, 10, 115	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital	21-22; 23-23; 26-27		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: 9/9/1953 9/9/1953	Page: 22
Other Sources: Barsoum, Eve Lydia (DC Historic Preservation Division). “Chevy Chase Theater” <i>National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . National Park Service, Prepared June 1996. Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Percy C. Adams Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Percy C. Adams correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Headley, Robert K. <i>Motion Picture Exhibition in Washington, D.C.</i> Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 1999. Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers</i> . Liccese-Torres, Cynthia and Laura Bobeczko. Arlington County Register of Historic Places Historic District Designation Form: “Fort Myer Heights School; Woodrow Wilson Elementary School.” January 2009. Proctor, John Clagett, ed. <i>Washington Past and Present: A History</i> , Volume IV. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930. Snyderman, Lois and the Couture/Denig Partnership. <i>Historic Resources Survey: 18 Early-Mid-Twentieth Century School Buildings in Arlington County, Virginia</i> . Prepared for the Arlington County Department of Planning, Housing and Community Development. December 1991. Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. <i>The Virginia Architects 1835-1955</i> . Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.			
Notes: All of the building permits counted were issued when Adams was part of a partnership. Adams was registered also as an architect in Virginia from 1931-1949. The Historical Society of Washington, DC’s research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

William Clinton Allard				 <i>Source: Washington Post, 2/24/1907</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 12/23/1866		Place: Baltimore, Maryland		
Death: 12/4/1945		Place: Takoma Park, Maryland		
Family: Married Elizabeth Carroll in 1898; two sons, one daughter				
Education				
High School: Baltimore				
College: Maryland Institute				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: Exempted		Date Issued: 8/8/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 176	Total Buildings: 620
Practice		Position		Date
William C. Allard		Carpenter and builder		1897-1904
Allard & Appleby		Architect, builder		1904-1912
William C. Allard		Architect		1915
William C. Allard		Contractor		1917-1928
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Row houses, low-rise apartment houses, small commercial buildings				
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, Classical revival, Queen Anne, Craftsman				
DC Work Locations: Adams Morgan, Brookland, Capitol Hill, Columbia Heights, Dupont Circle, Eckington, Kalorama, Petworth, Shaw, Woodley Park				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Rowhouses	1850-58 Kalorama Road, NW	1910	Washington Heights Hist. Dist.	
Rowhouses	1733-37, 1745-47, 1751-77, and 1742-1762 T St. NW	1905, 1906	Strivers' Section Historic District	
Rowhouses	15-25 V Street, NE	1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	3521-43 13th St. NW	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	2825-35 and 2813-23 27 th St., NW	1911, 1912	Woodley Park Historic District	
Rowhouses	123-139 Randolph Place, NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Woodbine apartment house	2839 27 th St., NW	1920	Woodley Park Historic District	

Significance and Contributions

William C. Allard was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1866 and attended grammar school there. He studied architecture at the Maryland Institute's evening classes from 1887 to 1891. He began practicing as an architect in 1897 but was principally a contractor and builder. In the 1900 Census Allard described himself as a carpenter and builder residing on 5th Street, N.E. Allard had not trained in an architect's office. When the District of Columbia began registering architects in 1925, Allard stated that he had not had any drafting experience in an office and could not supply any recommendations from architects because he had not worked for any. He qualified to practice architecture on the basis of his years of experience but he did not seek the higher qualification of registered architect. Over the course of his career, Allard designed numerous speculative rowhouses for investors John M. Henderson, F.A. Blundon, and George C. Pumphrey among others, and for himself.

Early in his career, Allard formed a partnership, Allard & Appleby, with W. Braden Appleby. Between 1904 and 1912 the firm constructed speculative dwellings, principally row houses, both on property it owned and for other developers. The firm advertised itself as builders and contractors and Allard did the design work for the firm. Among the properties the firm developed as owner, architect and builder were Nos. 123-139 Randolph Place, N.W. (1910) and Nos. 1-9 and 2-12 Girard Street, N.E. (1911). No permits were issued to the firm after 1912.

Allard listed himself as an architect in the 1915 *Boyd's Directory* but from 1917 to 1928 he listed himself as a contractor. However, he continued to design speculative housing, principally row and semi-detached houses, for other developers as well as for his own speculative developments. Much of his work was in northwest Washington neighborhoods including Kalorama Triangle, Adams-Morgan, Woodley Park, Cleveland Park, and Sixteenth Street Heights. Many of Allard's row houses were two-story, two- or three-bay dwellings with a front porch and relatively little architectural detail. Some, including 1343-1355 Shepherd St., N.W., owned and built by Allard & Appleby (1912) include ornamental architectural details in various classical revival styles. Allard employed neoclassical design motifs as well as Craftsman elements on two rows of Woodley Park houses he designed for George C. Pumphrey: 2825-2835 27th St., N.W. (1911) and 2813-2823 27th St. N.W. (1912).



2800 Block 27th St., NW (East side)
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010



1106 9th Street, N.W. Store with
two six-room apartments above,
designed by W.C. Allard and
constructed by Allard & Appleby,
1908.

D.C. Permit # 2315, 2-28-1908,
National Archives, College Park, Md.



Washington Post, 2/24/1907

Allard designed only a few flats and apartment buildings, the largest of which was a four-story apartment building, the Woodbine, at 2839 27th Street, N.W. (1920), inspired by the English classical tradition, with pedimented central pavilion and side wings. After 1925, Allard's work output, as reflected in D.C. building permits, declined sharply. His name appears on only six permits issued between 1925 and 1930. One of his last buildings was 1108 9th Street, N.W. (1927), a two-story building with store and apartments, which he owned, designed and built. Although almost all the buildings Allard designed were residential, the two last buildings for which he received permits were gas stations.

Allard resided in Takoma Park, Maryland in the latter part of his career.. Because Montgomery County does not retain building permits it is not possible to determine whether Allard constructed housing in that area.

WIDE PORCHES IN FRONT AND REAR ARE FEATURES OF FOUR ATTRACTIVE HOUSES IN FIFTEENTH STREET



4407-4413 15th St. N.W.
Washington Post, 8 August
 1915.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 12/6/1945 Page: 12

Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

Page

2001

4

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. William C. Allard Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

EHT Traceries, Inc. "Square 369: Development of Southeast Quadrant." Report prepared for Marriott International Design and Construction Services, Inc., June 2008.

Progressive Washington Edition, *Washington Post*, February 24, 1907.

Traceries, Inc. "Old Woodley Park Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1990.

DC Architects Directory

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900.
Notes: W.C. Allard will on file at D.C. Archives, 1946 Box 1809
Prepared by: EHT Traceries Last Updated: October 2010

Romulus C. Archer, Jr.

Biographical Data

Birth: 3/11/1890 Place: Norfolk, Va.

Death: 11/29/1968 Place: Washington, D.C.

Family: Father, Romulus C.; mother, Mary E.; sisters, Mary E. and Carrie V.; brothers, Eddie and Andrew E.; first wife, Louise Williams; second wife, Nettie Archer

Education

High School: Norfolk High School (grad. 1908)

College: Norfolk Mission College 1908-10; International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., 1911-13; Columbia University 1913

Graduate School:

Apprenticeship:



Source: JET Magazine, June 16, 1955, p. 21.

Architectural Practice

DC Architects' Registration Registration Number: 117 Date Issued: 1/15/1926

Permit Database Earliest Permit: 1921 Latest Permit: 1949 Total Permits: 254 Total Buildings: 406

Practice	Position	Date
Archer & Archer, Norfolk, Va.	Civil Engineer and Architect	1917-1920
Office of the Supervising Architect (U.S. Treas.)	Draftsman	1921
Individual Practice	Architect	1923-28
Individual Practice	Architect	1931-60

Professional Associations

American Institute of Architects Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA:

Other Societies or Memberships: Florida Avenue Baptist Church

Awards or Commissions: Award for Superior Design in Architecture, Washington Board of Trade, 1954; Citizen of the Year, Young Men's Christian Association, 1964

Buildings

Building Types: Duplexes, semi-detached houses, detached houses, churches, apartments, commercial buildings

Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Modern Movement

DC Work Locations: Mount Vernon Square, Cleveland Park, LeDroit Park, Greater U Street Historic Districts; all four quadrants of Washington

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Paul AUMP Church	401 Eye St., S.E.	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Eastland Gardens Houses	Eastland Gardens, S.E.	1936-49	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	617-631 21 st St., N.E.	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Romulus Cornelius (R. C.) Archer, Jr., was an African American architect born and raised in Norfolk, Va. He was the oldest of five children and is listed along with his parents and his four siblings as living on Lee Street in Norfolk in the 1900 Federal census. His father, Romulus Archer, was a plasterer and probably sparked his interest in architecture. Archer attended public schools in Norfolk and graduated from Norfolk Public High School in 1908. He then went on to Norfolk Mission College for two years of study until 1910. He spent several years studying at the International Correspondence School in Scranton, Pa., and then went to New York for a final year of formal architecture education at Columbia University in 1913.

In the early 1910s, Archer was designing buildings in several parts of Virginia, including churches in Norfolk and Danville and a Baptist school in Lynchburg. He was based in Norfolk, and he worked as a civil engineer and architect as an owner of Archer & Archer from 1917 to 1920. He presumably ran this business with his father, who was listed as a self-employed plasterer and contractor in the 1920 census. In 1918 R. C. Archer enrolled in the U.S. army and, because of his late entrance into World War I, did not see combat. He was assigned to the regimental band and promoted to the rank of corporal; he was honorably discharged in April 1919. Archer worked briefly in 1921 as one of the few black architects at the U.S. Treasury Department in the Office of the Supervising Architect. He joined the Florida Avenue Baptist Church in the same year and was then a lifetime member of the congregation.

R. C. Archer was the second black architect to register in the District of Columbia, the first being John A. Lankford. When Archer applied for registration as an architect in 1926, Lankford wrote to the Board of Examiners and Registrars on his behalf, saying, "he has a reputation for truth and veracity, and splendid ability along architectural and building lines." Archer was also registered as an architect in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Many of Archer's designs were for buildings in the northeast quadrant of the District, particularly in the Brookland neighborhood, bound by Taylor Street to the north, Rhode Island Avenue to the south, South Dakota Avenue to the east and Catholic University to the West. Permits indicate, however, that he worked in all four quadrants of the city and designed a variety of building types. He designed residential buildings including rowhouses, detached dwellings, and apartment buildings. He also designed several moderately sized commercial buildings, and the *Washington Star* credits Archer with designing one of the first motels built in the District of Columbia. He designed several religious buildings during his career, including the St. Paul AUMP Church in southeast Washington, D.C., dated 1924.



St. Paul AUMP Church, 401 Eye St., S.E., 1924
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004



Eastland Gardens house, 4425 Nash St., N.E., 1949
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Between 1936 and 1949, Archer designed eight detached houses in the Eastland Gardens community. Eastland Gardens in northeast Washington was a neighborhood development of detached dwellings that was begun in 1928 and grew until 1955. Eastland Gardens, Inc., purchased the property bordered by Ord Street, Kenilworth Avenue, Lee Street, 40th Street, and Anacostia Avenue in 1928. African American architects and builders were preferred for the development and, by 1955, 16 black architects and seven black builders had designed and built over 100 of the 166 structures that stood in Eastland Gardens at that time. Archer worked with the development's most prominent

builder, Randolph Dodd, on four properties. One of the houses built by the Archer-Dodd team was demolished during the construction of I-295, but Archer's seven other Eastland Gardens houses remain extant on 42nd St., Meade St., Lane Place, and Nash St., N.E. Archer's houses are Minimal Traditional forms mainly in red brick.

Archer suspended his private practice in Washington during World War II when he returned to active duty for the U.S. as a mechanical drafting instructor. After the war he resumed his architecture practice and worked extensively with Master Builders, Inc. within the District. Between 1939 and 1947, Archer is listed as architect on over 100 permits for owner/builder Master Builders, Inc. The properties are all extant and are located on Oakwood St., Orange St., and Valley Avenue in Southeast Washington. These buildings are primarily duplexes and semi-detached houses, generally modest and built in brick and concrete block, though the Colonial Revival style duplexes on Orange Street have protruding central bays faced in stone.

In 1954, R. C. Archer was the recipient of the Washington Board of Trade Award in Architecture for Superior Design. Archer was known for the numerous apprenticeships he provided for young black architects in his office and, because of this, he received the "Citizen of the Year" award from the Young Men's Christian Association in 1964. He was involved with the American Art Society and with the National Trade Association, where he was Treasurer of the Washington, D.C., chapter for many years.



501 and 503 Oakwood St., S.E., 1940
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Archer was married twice, and twice he became a widower. He did not have any children. R.C. Archer died of a heart attack at the age of 77 on November 29, 1968, at the Beverly Nursing Home in Washington. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; Ancestry.com

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: Dec. 1, 1968 Page: B6
Washington Star Dec. 1, 1968 unknown

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	6-7
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Eastland Gardens Flower Club History Committee. *Eastland Gardens Brochure*. Design by Megan Gilbert, 2009.

"D.C. Architect Cited." *JET Magazine*, Vol. VIII, No. 6. June 16, 1955. A Johnson Publication, p. 21.

Romulus Cornelius Archer, Jr., Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C., 1925.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, Norfolk, Va., 1900, 1920.

Wilson, Dreck Spurlock, ed. *African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945*. New York: Routledge, USA, 2004.

Notes: The latest permit listed is 1949, but this is the final year included in the database so there may have been permits to Archer after 1949.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Data			
Birth:	Place:		
Death:	Place:		
Family: .			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit:	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position		Date
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types:			
Styles and Forms			
DC Work Locations:			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status

DC Architects Directory

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status

Significance and Contributions

Sources

Vertical Files
☒ AIA Archives
 ☐ DC HPO
 ☒ HSWDC
 ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 39-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary
 Publication: _____ Date: _____ Page: _____

Other Sources:

Notes:

Prepared by: _____ **Last Updated:** _____

Albert Sidney Johnston Atkinson

Biographical Data

Birth: 10/2/1878 Place: Selma, N.C.
 Death: 11/17/1945 Place: Washington, D.C.
 Family: First wife, Sarah Belle (d. 1921).; three sons, two daughters;
 second wife, married Marie Dalzell, October 1925

Education

High School: Smithfield, North Carolina
 College: Soule College, New Orleans, La.
 Graduate School: Y.M.C.A. Institute, Washington, DC
 Apprenticeship:



Source: Washington Post, 12/17/1923, 16

Architectural Practice

DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: By exemption	Date Issued: 3/12/1926
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1903	Latest Permit: 1945	Total Permits: 206 Total Buildings: 262
Practice	Position	Date	
D.C. Building Inspector's Office	Superintendent of construction	1903-1905	
D.C. Building Inspector's Office	Assistant Building Inspector	1905-1917	
Board for Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings, D.C. Engineer Department	Inspector, secretary, executive officer	1917-1932	
D.C. Building Inspector's Office	Assistant Building Inspector	1932-?	
Albert S. J. Atkinson	Individual practice	1910-1945	

Professional Associations

American Institute of Architects Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA:

Other Societies or Memberships:

Awards or Commissions:

Buildings

Building Types: Warehouses, small stores, laundries, gas and service stations, public and private garages, apartments, row and detached dwellings

Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Modern

DC Work Locations: Downtown, Upper Northwest, Mount Pleasant, Capitol Hill,

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Garage	645 Maryland Ave. NE	1906	Capitol Hill Historic District
Nowell-Mayerburg-Oliver House	Johnston County, Selma, N.C.	1912	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Arcade-Sunshine Plant	735 Lamont St. N.W.	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Manhattan Laundry, west building addition	1326-1346 Florida Ave. N.W.	1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Store and offices	500 K Street, N.W.	1931	Mt. Vernon Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Albert S. J. Atkinson was born on October 2, 1878, in Selma, North Carolina. His father was a farmer. He attended high school in the nearby town of Smithfield and then went to Soule College, a business and commercial school in New Orleans. The 1900 census recorded Atkinson as living with his older brother, a civil engineer, in New Orleans and working as a rodman (responsible for carrying the leveling rod used in surveying).

By 1903 Atkinson had moved to Washington, D.C. When registering as an architect in 1926, Atkinson said that he had studied architecture at the Y.M.C.A. in Washington D.C. The Y.M.C.A. Institute offered a range of academic, vocational, and professional courses including architectural drafting. In 1903, Atkinson became a superintendent of construction in the D.C. Building Inspector's Office. Two years later he was appointed an assistant inspector. Approximately eight assistant inspectors, working under the District's building inspector, were responsible for inspecting all new buildings under construction in the District in addition to inspecting existing buildings and condemning unsafe ones. In the 1911 annual report of the District Commissioners, Atkinson described the scope of his work. He was responsible for the territory bounded by Pennsylvania and B Street on the south, Connecticut Avenue, 18th Street, Adams Mill Road and Rock Creek on the west, 14th Street, to Colorado Avenue and Georgia Avenue on the east and the District line on the north. During the year ending June 30, 1911 he made visits to 5,706 new buildings, 2,404 old buildings, 792 visits "of miscellaneous character" and condemned 30 buildings or parts thereof.

For most of his professional career, Atkinson worked for the District of Columbia's Engineer Department. He was an assistant building inspector from 1905 until 1917. He was then assigned to the Board for Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings within the Engineer Department. From 1917 to 1932 he served the Board in various capacities including inspector, secretary and executive officer. The Board had been created in 1906 in response to public concern about the seriously substandard living conditions in the city's numerous overcrowded and insanitary alley dwellings. Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century social reformers sought to find ways to condemn or improve alley dwellings without leaving the generally impoverished inhabitants homeless. In 1923 Atkinson conducted a survey of alley dwellings that found over 9,000 residents living in about 275 alleys in the District. In 1932, the District Commissioners proposed to eliminate Atkinson's position as an inspector for the Board for Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in order to fund a different position in the Department. After protests from Members of Congress, the Federation of Citizens Associations, the Building Trades Employers Association and others, Atkinson was reassigned to a position as assistant building inspector in the Engineer Department. How long he remained in that position is unclear.

Atkinson was first listed in the D.C. permit database as architect in 1903, the year he was first employed by the District's Engineer Department and his last entry was 1945, the year of his death. He stated on his 1926 registration application that he had been practicing architecture since 1905. He first listed himself in the city directory as architect in 1910, using his home address at 3801 Macomb Street, N.W., and he remained at that address to the end of his life. Although for most of his architectural career Atkinson was also working full-time for the District of Columbia, he designed a large number of buildings. When he applied to register as an architect in the District on the basis of his twenty year career (rather than by examination), he estimated that he had acted as architect "on approximately four hundred different operations."

EDGEMOOR MOTOR CO.
7411 WISCONSIN AVE. — BETHESDA, MD



Washington Post, District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

Albert S. J. Atkinson



it., N.W.



1611 Decatur St., N.W. (1939)

In the first years of his practice, Atkinson's work was predominantly residential. Two surviving Capitol Hill rows are the five Queen Anne style two-story brick dwellings with projecting bays at 1520-1528 E Street, S.E. (1907) and the five two-story flat-fronted dwellings with full width-front porches at 1318-1326 A Street, S.E. (1909). He continued to design dwellings throughout his career.

Beginning in 1911, Atkinson began designing commercial buildings and within a few years these dominated his practice. Many were one-story buildings to house small neighborhood stores, including laundries and dry cleaners. In 1913 he designed an addition to the White Cross Bakery (later the Wonder Bread factory) at 637 S Street, N.W. and he also designed steam laundries, warehouses, a machine shop and other industrial buildings. Atkinson's most important commercial building was the four-story Arcade-Sunshine dry cleaning and laundry plant at 735 Lamont Street, N.W. (1925) which Atkinson described in his registration application as probably the largest operation of its kind in the District. He also designed an addition in 1926 to the west building of the Manhattan Laundry, 3326-46 Florida Avenue, N.W. which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Over the course of Atkinson's career he designed many buildings for automotive uses. He designed his first garage in 1906 which, a century later, still survived as an automobile repair shop at 645 Maryland Ave., N.E. Its permit was the eighth permit issued for the construction of a garage in the District and it is the oldest public garage still in automotive use. Beginning in 1912, Atkinson was commissioned to build numerous private and public garages for the automobiles that were just coming into general use. In urban areas there was a demand for garages to house and service automobiles that, in the early years, were not designed to be stored outdoors. Over two decades he designed a number of public garages, few of which have survived. In 1924 he began designing gas stations and he built at least twenty-five more in Washington, D.C. over the course of his career along with repair shops, show rooms, tire stores, and car washes. He designed similar buildings in the Washington suburbs.



Arcade-Sunshine Cleaning and Laundry Plant; 735 Lamont St., NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
Other Repositories: Ancestry.com, Historical <i>Washington Post</i> searched through Proquest.			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 11/19/1945	Page: 10
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	8	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			

DC Architects Directory

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it | |


Other Sources:

“Alley Law Evicts Only 92, He Finds.” *Washington Post*, May 16, 1923, 4.
Commissioners of the District of Columbia. *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Year ended June 30, 1911*. Vol. 2, *Engineer Department Reports*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 191-193.
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Albert S.J. Atkinson Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
“District Will Keep Pair after Protest.” *Washington Post*, February 3, 1932, 3.
“News of the Personnel of the Government Departments, Washington Post, October 18, 1925, B10.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910, 1920, 1930, District of Columbia.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900, Louisiana.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1880, North Carolina.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Alvin L. Aubinoe				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 2/12/1903	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: 6/20/1974	Place: Bethesda, Md.			
Family: Wife, Dorothy; son, Alvin L. Jr.; daughter, Dorothy Griffith				
Education				
High School: McKinley Technical High School				
College: University of Maryland (1922-24)				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:		Source: Goode, <i>Best Addresses</i> , p. 328.		
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 490	Date Issued: 1/18/1946	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1927	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 78	Total Buildings: 344
Practice		Position		Date
Rust Engineering Company		Engineer		1923
Joseph Younger		Draftsman		1925-1928
Washington Railway and Electric Company		Engineer		1926
Cafritz Construction Company		Engineer, Draftsman, Architect		1926-30, 1932-38
Alvin L. Aubinoe, Inc.		Engineer, Builder, Architect, Developer		1930-32, 1938-60
Aubinoe, Edwards and Beery		Principal		c. 1945-1958
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 11/15/1946		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: President and director of Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington, director of National Association of Home Builders, director of National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, director of Federal City Council, director of American Security and Trust Co., director of Washington Real Estate Board, Washington Building Congress, Washington Board of Realtors, Building Owners and Managers Association of Metropolitan Washington, Associated Builders and Contractors of Maryland, Suburban Maryland Home Builders Association, D.C. Building Code Advisory Committee, Commissioners' Zoning Advisory Committee, Washington Urban Redevelopment Corporation, Republican Party of Montgomery County, trustee of Suburban Hospital, United Community Services of Washington, Bethesda Presbyterian Church				
Awards or Commissions: Washington Board of Trade awards for the Wire Building, the Dupont Plaza Hotel, and the Abingdon Apartments in Arlington, Va.				
Buildings				
Building Types: Apartment buildings, office buildings, industrial buildings, hotels, shopping centers, detached dwellings				
Styles and Forms: Modern Movement, Streamline Moderne				
Work Locations: Sheridan-Kalorama, Capitol Hill, Sixteenth Street, Dupont Circle, Massachusetts Avenue; Arlington, Va., Bethesda, Md.				

DC Architects Directory

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartment Building	2000 Connecticut Avenue, NW	1936	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site; Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Cafritz Residence	2301 Foxhall Road, NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Majestic	3200 16 th St., NW	1937	Mount Pleasant Historic District
The Hightowers	1530 16th Street, NW	1938	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site; 16th Street Historic District
The Congressional	215 Constitution Avenue, NE	1939	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site; Capitol Hill Historic District
Winthrop House	1727 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1940	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site; Dupont and Mass. Ave. Hist. Districts
Dupont Plaza Hotel	1500 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1947	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site; Dupont and Mass. Ave. Hist. Districts
Wire Office Building	1000-1014 Vermont Ave., NW	1948	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Alvin Love Aubinoe was born in Washington, D.C., in 1903, the son and grandson of local builders. The developer, architect, and builder was educated as an engineer at the University of Maryland. He then joined Rust Engineering Company in 1923 where he worked in various capacities as engineer, architect, and builder. He was an engineer for the Dam, Filtration and Water Works of Patton, Pa., and the Ford Assembly Plant of Norfolk, Va., and he helped design Rust's Pittsburgh office. Aubinoe worked for the Washington Railway and Electric Co. for a brief period in 1926.

In 1926 Aubinoe joined the Cafritz Construction Company. Morris Cafritz was one of the most successful builders in Washington, D.C., during the twentieth century. His real estate office operated from 1920 to 1964, outlasting the Depression while many contemporary firms, like Wardman's, did not survive. While working for the Cafritz Company, Aubinoe worked as an architect in a team with fellow employee



Apartment Building, 2000 Connecticut Avenue, NW.
Library of Congress, LC-814-T-2391-046



The Majestic, 3200 16th Street, NW.
Best Addresses, p. 343.

Harry L. Edwards. James Goode calls Aubinoe and Edwards "one of Washington's most important teams of designers of Art Deco apartment houses in Washington during the 1930s and early 1940s." These men were responsible for the firm's large-scale apartment building designs and, between 1926 and 1938, completed six major buildings: 2000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, (1936); the Majestic (3200 16th Street, NW, 1937); Park Crescent (2901 18th Street, NW, 1937); Ogden Gardens (1445 Ogden Street, NW, 1937); Otis Gardens (1445 Otis Place, NW, 1937); and the Hightowers (1530 16th Street, NW, 1938). Cafritz was one of the most successful Washington builders of Streamline Moderne apartment buildings. Many of his buildings, like the Hightowers, focused the Moderne detailing on double entrance doors with large round windows framed by glass blocks and aluminum.

Edwards and Aubinoe also designed single-family dwellings, including a private residence for Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz, located at 2301 Foxhall Road, NW, in 1936 (now part of the Field School) and the neighborhood of Greenwich Forest in Bethesda, Maryland. Greenwich Forest, determined eligible for National Register of Historic Places, is a suburban neighborhood constructed largely between 1933 and 1941 by the Cafritz Corporation. The predominant architectural styles found in the neighborhood are Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival with limited illustrations of French Eclectic, Neoclassical, and the Modern Movement. Aubinoe designed many of the houses in the Greenwich Forest subdivision, and he chose to build a house there for himself at the northwest corner of the intersection of York Lane and Overhill Road (8000 Overhill Road) where he resided until his death. Aubinoe was listed as the engineer on all of the subdivision plats for Greenwich Forest from 1935 until 1938, when he left Cafritz Construction Company.

In 1938, Aubinoe began designing and developing apartment buildings independently, often retaining ownership and managing them. These include the Congressional Apartments (215 Constitution Avenue, NE, 1939), the Winthrop House (1727 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, 1940), the Dupont Plaza Hotel (1500 New Hampshire Ave., NW, 1947), Parkside Apartments in Bethesda, Maryland, and the Abingdon Apartments and Washington and Lee Apartments in Alexandria, Virginia. He also acted solely as a developer on some projects, organizing construction and managing the properties but commissioning other architects to design the buildings, as with 4801 Connecticut Avenue, NW (1938 by David Stern and Joseph Abel) and the Commonwealth Building at 1625 K Street, NW (1941 by Harvey H. Warwick, Sr.).

After World War II, architects Harry L. Edwards and Edgar Carroll Beery, Jr., were associated with Aubinoe and practiced as Aubinoe, Edwards and Beery. The firm designed the Wire Building at 1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.



Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW.

Paul H. Bolton. "A Finger Pointing to the Sky!"
Home Builder's Monthly 7, no. 1 (January 1950): 15.

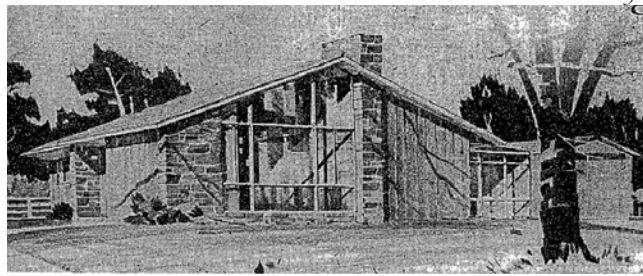
(1948) and a luxury apartment building in Leopoldville (1951) commissioned by the Belgian Government in the Belgian Congo, now Zaire. After Edwards' death in 1958 Aubinoe and Beery continued to practice together. Aubinoe served as a director and as president of the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington and was also a director of the National Association of Home Builders. He designed the Association's headquarters at 1625 L St., N.W. He also served for many years on the D.C. Commissioners Zoning Advisory Committee.

In the early 1950s, Aubinoe began development of the Wildwood Manor subdivision in Bethesda, Maryland, with his son Alvin Jr. Aubinoe designed and built this 300-unit neighborhood with a shopping center and office building on 155 acres. It still exists as a community of mostly one-story frame and brick contemporary houses on Grosvenor Lane and Berkshire and Cheshire Drives. Wildwood Shopping Center and Medical Center, both on Old Georgetown Road, are still active as well. Aubinoe also developed, designed, and built Decatur Homes at 8th and Decatur Streets, NE.

Alvin L. Aubinoe died of cancer on June 20, 1974 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda. He was 71. After Alvin Sr.'s death, Alvin Jr. became president of Alvin L. Aubinoe, Inc. property management and development company; a firm which still operated in Bethesda, Maryland as of 2010.



Cafritz Residence, 2301 Foxhall Road, NW.
Art Deco Society of Washington, www.adsw.org.



Wildwood Manor, Bethesda, Md. *Washington Post* 6/17/1951, p. R1.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division
The Washington Post (1877-1990). Proquest Historical Newspapers.

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 6/21/1974 Page: B12
Washington Star-News 6/21/1974 unknown

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	18
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	9-10
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

"1000-Window Home Building Nearly Ready." *Washington Post*, December 3, 1936, R7
 "A. L. Aubinoe Enters Contract Business." *Washington Post*, August 14, 1938, R5.
 Aubinoe, Alvin L. *Biography of Alvin L. Aubinoe*. EHT Tracerics Vertical Files.
 "Aubinoe Chosen Cafritz Manager." *Washington Post*, December 14, 1930, R1.
 "Builder Asks Permit to Erect 40 Homes." *Washington Post*, June 10, 1951, R4.
 EHT Tracerics, Inc. "Greenwich Forest Historic District." Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, June 2009.
 Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.

DC Architects Directory

“Modern Apartment Project of Cafritz Co.” *Washington Post*, June 14, 1936.

“Several New Developments Starting Here.” *Washington Post*, June 17, 1951, R1.

Sullivan, Leo. “Builder Aubinoe Helped Give New Look to District.” *Washington Post*, November 27, 1955, C9.

Notes: Permit statistics are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2, by Brian D. Kraft and only include permits until 1949. They do not include Aubinoe’s work in the latter part of his career.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Marion Leroy Bagley			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/22/1902		Place: David City, Nebraska	
Death: 1/30/1990		Place: Bethesda, Maryland	
Family: Wife, Dorothy S.; daughters Norma and Lois			
Education			
High School: Lincoln, Nebraska public school			
College: University of Nebraska, 2 years in architectural engineering			
Graduate School: University of Pennsylvania, 2 years (1926-27) of a 3 year special course in architecture			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 375	
		Date Issued: 6/25/1940	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1938	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 212
			Total Buildings: 1340
Practice	Position	Date	
Davis & Wilson, Lincoln, Nebraska	Draftsman, Supt. of Construction	1922-1926	
Brown & Whiteside, Wilmington, Delaware	Draftsman, Designer	1928	
Edmund B. Gilchrist, Philadelphia, Pa.	Chief Draftsman	1929-1932	
Chevy Chase Land Company	Architect	1933-1940?	
Kirkhuff & Bagley	Partner, Architect	1938-1947 (?)	
M. Leroy Bagley	Principal, Architect	1942-1958	
Bagley-Soulé & Associates	Partner, Architect	1958-1984	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 3/7/1941	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: D.C. Zoning Advisory Comm, 1947			
Awards or Commissions: Washington Board of Trade award, 1946 for G. W. Carver apartments, awards from the <i>Washington Star</i> , Bethesda Chamber of Commerce, and Federal Housing Administration merit award for single family housing, Georgetown South, Manassas, Va., 1964.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single family, semi-detached and rowhouses, apartment buildings, planned developments.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, modern			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, upper Northwest, Kent, Kingman Park, Marshall Heights, Southeast			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
The Hamlet	Chevy Chase, Md.	1933-36, 1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Yates Gardens	Alexandria, Virginia	1940-41	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
George Washington Carver Apt	East Capitol and 47 th St., S.E.	1944	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chevy Chase Bank & Trust Co.	Chevy Chase, Md.	1969	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Marion Leroy Bagley was born and raised in Nebraska. He graduated from high school in Lincoln Nebraska and studied architectural engineering at the University of Nebraska for two years. He then went to work for a local architectural firm, Davis & Wilson, where he was a draftsman and superintendent of construction. The firm was impressed with his work and helped to finance Bagley's studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1926-1927. From 1929 to 1932 Bagley worked for the Philadelphia architect Edmund B. Gilchrist. Bagley described his work for Gilchrist as architectural practice because, although his title was chief draftsman, he was given full charge of many projects including residences ranging in cost from \$50,000 to \$400,000 and a downtown women's club.

In 1933 Bagley moved to Maryland to accept a position with the Chevy Chase Land Company. There he worked closely with architect Dan Kirkhuff who had been brought in from Nevada where he had worked on affiliated Newlands family projects. Bagley was still in the company's employ in 1940 when he applied to register as an architect in the District of Columbia and described his responsibilities there, writing that, "since 1933 I have been retained in an architectural capacity by the Chevy Chase Land Company, carrying on research, planning and supervision of the Company's interests as related to the aspects of community planning, subdivision and land use as well as construction in connection with their holdings....Its policy of devoting especial attention towards improving the quality of residential architecture in the unfortunate speculative field is well known and the results though modest have been commended by members of the Architectural profession. The 'Hamlet,' a group of nine houses in Chevy Chase built by the Company in 1934-5-6 was one result of this policy." Bagley and Kirkhuff designed the Hamlet and then also designed three houses on Reno Road, N.W., (Nos. 4600, 4610, 4618) for the Chevy Chase Land Company.



Bagley and Kirkhuff, in addition to working for the Chevy Chase Land Company, formed a partnership and went into practice as Kirkhuff & Bagley. Their first District building permits were issued in 1938. From 1938 through 1941 they worked for a number of different developers in upper northwest, including Barkley Brothers and the Barnaby Woods Development Company, designing single family dwellings. Kirkhuff and Bagley also designed some of the rowhouses in Yates Gardens in Alexandria, Va. In the same time period some permits were issued to Bagley in his own name.

In 1942 and 1943, after the United States had entered the Second World War, Kirkhuff & Bagley shifted to designing low-cost apartment housing. The federal government had allocated scarce building materials to projects that would meet the great need for modestly priced housing for Washington's burgeoning population of war workers. Two of



5171 Manning Place, N.W. Kirkhuff & Bagley 1941
EHT Traceries, 2010

the firm's wartime apartment complexes were the Colonial revival style Ordway Village in the 2700 block of Porter Street, N.W., and Halley Gardens at First and South Capitol Streets, S.E. The firm also designed the 1944 George Washington Carver apartment complex at East Capitol and 47th Streets. In 1946 Bagley received an award from the Board of Trade for these apartments. In 1944 the firm also began designing large developments of low-cost, semi-detached, single-family housing in Northeast and Southeast Washington, principally for East Hills Inc., and Shipley Corp.

The duration of the Kirkhuff & Bagley partnership is unclear. Bagley, in his 1956 entry in the A.I.A.'s *American*

Architects Directory gives the partnership's dates as 1933-1941 and states that he began practicing under his own name in 1942. However, D.C. building permits were issued to Kirkhuff & Bagley as late as 1947. Kirkhuff definitely was not involved in the firm's work in the final years. In October 1945, Kirkhuff wrote to the American Institute of Architects from Reno, Nevada, to say that he was discontinuing the practice of architecture and resigning from the A.I.A.

Bagley continued to design developments of modestly priced housing developments in the District of Columbia through the end of the 1940s and into the early 1950s at a time when the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration mortgage insurance programs were facilitating construction to address the housing shortage that had developed during World War II and to meet the housing needs of returning veterans. At the same time Bagley was designing both residential and commercial projects in suburban Maryland and Virginia. The principal works he listed in the 1956 *Directory* included the Glenayr Apartments (1945) in Arlington, Va. and the Lake Apartments (1948), Lake Shopping Center (1952), and Chevy Chase Shopping Center (1954) in Chevy Chase, Md.


In 1958, Bagley entered into a partnership, Bagley-Soulé & Associates with Charles Beckler Soulé with offices in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The firm later became Bagley, Soulé and Lee. In his 1970 entry in the A.I.A. *Directory*, Bagley's list of his principal works included the Fenwick Apartments, Baltimore, Md. (1963); the Fairmont Office Building, Bethesda, Md.

(1964); the Gaithersburg Square Shopping Center, Md. (1966); and the Chevy Chase Bank & Trust Co. (1969). Other works included the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, the Preston Place town houses and the Hamlet Place commercial building in Chevy Chase. Bagley retired in 1984. After World War II Bagley lived in Dickerson, Md., and he raised cattle in addition to conducting his architectural practice. He died in 1990.



DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> searched through Proquest		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 1/30/1990	Page: D6
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	21	
	1962	27	
	1970	36	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	11	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-3-, 38-39			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources: "A Model Block of Houses." <i>Architectural Forum</i> 53, No. 5 (November 1935): 526-527. "Antique House Reproductions." <i>Architectural Forum</i> 74 No. 5 (May 1941) 378-380. Display Advertisement, <i>Washington Post</i> , May 19, 1935, R5. Display Advertisement, <i>Washington Post</i> , April 10, 1949, R7. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Marion Leroy Bagley Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Von Eckardt, Wolf. "SW Project a Winner for Design Excellence." <i>Washington Post</i> , October 23, 1964, B8.			
Notes: See entry for Dan Kirkhuff. The permit statistics included both 63 permits issued between 1938 and 1949 for 453 buildings listing Bagley as architect and 149 permits issued between 1938 and 1947 for 887 buildings listing Kirkhuff & Bagley as architect.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Edward William St. Cyr Barrington				 <p>Source: Washington Post, 10/31/1934, p. 11</p>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 2/22/1894		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 6/24/1976		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Niece, Emily Reichard				
Education				
High School:				
College: Lythicum Institute, Georgetown (1913-1915)				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Jules Henri de Sibour				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 817		Date Issued: 1/17/1952
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1924	Latest Permit: 1942	Total Permits: 45 Total Buildings: 108
Practice		Position		Date
Jules Henri de Sibour		Draftsman		1907-1919, 1933-35
William St. Cyr Barrington		Principal		1920-1929
B. Stanley Simmons		Draftsman		1929-1931
Home Construction Corporation		Designer		1938-39
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown; Vincent B. Costello Post of the American Legion				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Attached and detached dwellings, rowhouses, duplexes, condominiums, apartment buildings, night club interiors				
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Art Deco				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle Historic District, Georgetown Historic District, Anacostia Historic District				
Notable Buildings		Location		Date Status
Office Building		1332 Wisconsin Avenue, NW		1924 Georgetown Historic District
The Spanish Village Night Club Interior		1304 G Street, NW		1925 <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Stanley Arms		1125 12th Street, NW		1925 Shaw Historic District
The Bari-Arms		1727 R Street, NW		1939 Dupont Circle Historic District
Rowhouses		116-138 53rd Street, SE; 5333-5361 Astor Place, SE		1939 <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Rowhouses/Semi-detached	4815-4845 Reservoir Road, NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	4814-4836 MacArthur Blvd, NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Edward William St. Cyr Barrington was an architect best known for his night club interiors and the houses he designed in the Washington, D.C., neighborhoods of Georgetown and Kalorama. A native Washingtonian, he went by William or Billie St. Cyr Barrington. He began practicing as an independent architect in Washington, D.C., in March 1920. As a child, his family friend Jules Henri de Sibour, prominent Washington, D.C., architect, encouraged his artistic tendencies and Barrington flourished under the master’s tutelage. Barrington worked as a draftsman for de Sibour from the age of thirteen to twenty-five—de Sibour’s grand dwellings and embassy buildings in the Beaux-Arts style influenced Barrington’s aesthetic.

From 1917 to 1918, Barrington spent six months in the armed forces during World War I. The first building permit that lists Barrington as architect was issued in 1924 for the office building at 1332 Wisconsin Avenue, NW. The design of this two-story brick building was influenced by the Classical Revival style; the building is an early and relatively modest example of Barrington’s work.

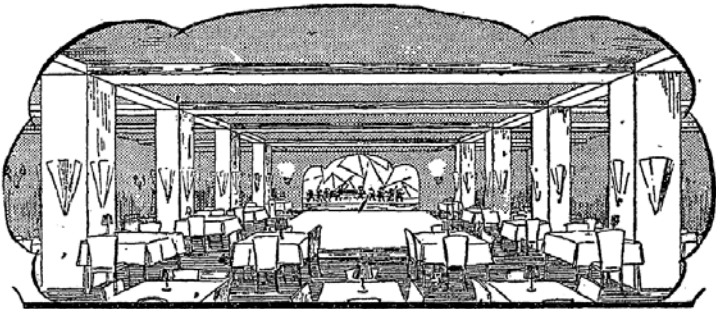


1332 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, 1965.

Historical Society of Washington PR 1150.A.

In 1925, Barrington began working in the field which would define his career. He designed the interior of the Spanish Village night club at 1304 G Street, NW. Barrington went on to design elaborate interiors of other clubs and restaurants including the Lotus Restaurant, Heigh-Ho Tap Room, the Press Grill, Lucky Strike Tap Room, and the Press Grill. These interiors were all elaborately ornamented in keeping with the themes of the institutions.

From 1929 to 1931, Barrington worked for prolific Washington architect B. Stanley Simmons, gaining experience in designing large apartment buildings and hotels. He then worked independently for most of the 1930s, designing buildings like the Art Deco styled Bari-Arms in 1939 (1727 R Street, NW) in Dupont Circle. Also in 1939, Barrington was working with the Home Construction Corporation to move the houses along Conduit Road when it was widened and renamed MacArthur Boulevard. He designed many of the rowhouses along the new boulevard, including 4814-4836.



The Press Grill, National Press Club, 529 14th St, NW, 1930.

Washington Post 4/10/1930, p. 4.

Barrington’s work represents a diversity of styles and forms. The last building for which he was issued a permit was 1612 Van Buren Street, NW, in 1947. This is a modest, one-story brick mid-Century Modern dwelling. While his last permit was issued in 1947, Barrington was listed in the DC architects directory through 1960. He died of a heart attack on June 27, 1976, at Georgetown University Hospital.



Bari-Arms, 1727 R Street, NW, 2008.

NCinDC, July 21, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2690688742/>



1417-1415 Whittier Street, NW, 2004. DC PropertyQuest.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Flickr.com, DCPropertyQuest.com

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 6/27/1976 Page: 26

Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

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2001

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Other Sources:

“Apartment Building Under Construction.” *Washington Post*. Aug. 20, 1939. R3.
 “3 Homes Sold From Blueprints.” *Washington Post*. Mar. 12, 1939. R4.
 Display Advertisement. *Washington Post*. Apr. 10, 1930. 4.
 “Medical Science Building Sold.” *Washington Post*. Apr. 6, 1952. R14.
 “Pastry Animals First Models Of Decorator.” *Washington Post*. Oct. 31, 1934. 11.
 World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Ancestry.com.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Harvie (Harvey) Paul Baxter		No photograph available.	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/4/1892	Place: Petersburg, Virginia		
Death: 2/4/1964	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married: Ruth Dreher			
Education			
High School: Petersburg High School, graduated June 1912			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: R.A. Munden, Petersburg, Va., 1913-1916			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 152	Date Issued: 11/26/1926
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1927	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 320
		Total Buildings: 974	
Practice	Position	Date	
Harrison Construction Co., Petersburg, Va.	Chief draftsman, designer, supervisor	1916-17, 1919-20	
Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks	Draftsman	1917-1919	
C. Gilbert Humphrey, Winston-Salem, N.C.	Designer, supervisor	1920-1922	
Parks and Baxter, Washington, D.C.	Partner/Architect	1922-1930	
Harvey P. Baxter	Architect	1931-1960	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions: Washington Board of Trade Certificate for Meritorious Design in Architecture, 1940.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, apartment buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Upper Northwest, Petworth, Anacostia			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Tilden Gardens	3000 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1927-1929	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence – <i>Washington Post</i> model home	4517 28 th Street, N.W.	1933	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Hampshire Gardens, landscape design	4912 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.	1929	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fairlawn Village	Anacostia, north of Good Hope Road	1938-1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Harvie Paul Baxter was born in Petersburg, Va., graduated from the local high school in 1912 and then worked for three years in the office of Petersburg architect R. A. Munden. In 1916 he started work at the Harrison Construction Company, also in Petersburg. There he was the chief draftsman and was also a designer and supervisor. From 1917 to 1919 he worked as a draftsman in the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. For the years 1919-1922, Baxter listed several employers in his 1926 application to register as an architect in the District of Columbia: draftsman for R.H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1919; designer and supervisor for Harrison Construction Co., Petersburg, Va., 1919-1920; draftsman for C. Gilbert Humphreys, Winston-Salem, N.C., 1920-1922 and also draftsman for Milburn, Heister and Co. and George Ray in Washington, D.C., 1921-1922.

Baxter began practicing in 1922 in partnership with Granville H. Parks (c. 1864-1950) a longtime architect for the Department of Agriculture who continued to work there as a sanitary engineer until 1925. Baxter's association with Parks may have come through Parks' brother, Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks, who was chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the time Baxter worked there. The firm, Parks & Baxter, apparently produced little in its first five years. When Baxter registered as a D.C. architect in 1926, the buildings he listed as his work were constructed between 1916 and 1921 in Winston-Salem, N.C., and Petersburg, Va. (Although Baxter registered as Harvie P. Baxter, he shortly thereafter adopted the alternative spelling Harvey.)

No D.C. building permits were issued to Parks & Baxter until 1927 but in that year the firm, with Harry L. Edwards, associate architect, began work on an apartment project that would establish Baxter's reputation as an apartment architect. Brothers Monroe and R. Bates Warren, who pioneered the construction of cooperative apartment buildings in Washington, D.C., in the 1920s, selected Parks and Baxter and Edwards to design Tilden Gardens, a complex of six buildings, totaling 200 units, on a five-acre site bounded by Connecticut Avenue and Sedgwick and Tilden Streets, N.W. Its landscaped gardens occupy three of the site's five acres. James Goode, in his book *Best Addresses*, ranks the Tudor Revival style apartment complex among the five largest and most luxurious apartment houses of its era.



Tilden Gardens, 1930

James Goode, *Best Addresses*

Parks and Baxter were also involved in the design of another innovative apartment building of the late 1920s, Hampshire Gardens, located at 4912 New Hampshire Avenue, and described by Goode as Washington's first true garden apartment complex. The Tudor Revival style complex was developed by J.B. Shapiro and Edmund J. Flynn in 1929 as a moderately priced apartment cooperative. Although, because of the Depression, only one block of the planned 25 was completed, it is nevertheless a notable, landmarked, complex of 9 buildings with landscaped grounds that occupy two-thirds of the site. Goode credits Parks and Baxter as associate architects for the landscape design. This project gave Baxter, early in his career, the opportunity to work with leading Washington architects James E. Cooper who designed the façades and George T. Santmyers who was responsible for the plan and interior design.

The Parks and Baxter partnership dissolved circa 1930 but Baxter's association with developer Monroe Warren was a productive one that continued until 1940. Warren was known for quality construction. After recouping from the Depression-caused bankruptcy of his Kennedy-Warren apartment house project, Warren formed a new company, Meadowbrook, Inc., in 1932. He selected Baxter as the architect for its first project of over 50 single family houses in Chevy Chase, Md., south of the Columbia Country Club. These six-room, Colonial Revival style dwellings with three

bedrooms and two baths on large lots were designed for a well-off clientele. Baxter was also the architect for Warren's Grasslands development at 44th and Yuma Streets in American University Park. Begun in 1935, it was offered as the "first highly restricted project of detached homes offered in Washington at moderate prices." The three-bedroom, two-bath Colonial Revival dwellings were modestly enough priced to qualify for mortgage insurance offered through the newly created Federal Housing Administration. In the same period Baxter also designed row houses and two-story flats for Warren developments in Petworth at 1st Street and New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Meadowbrook was Baxter's principal client in the 1930s but he also designed numerous speculative single and multi-family dwellings for other major developers including Boss & Phelps, L.E. Breuninger & Sons, Madison Building Co., and Frank S. Philips, sometimes working in the same neighborhoods for different developers. In 1938 to 1940 Baxter designed Meadowbrook's Fairlawn Village in Anacostia, one of the largest FHA-insured low cost single-family housing projects in the Washington area. Both before and after World War II Baxter designed houses for developer Frank S. Philips and for individual owners in Kent and other upper income neighborhoods. He designed dwellings for developer Claude G. Johnson in Barnaby Woods and elsewhere.



Fairlawn Village, 1939
Washington Post, November 19, 1939

Baxter's opus ranges from the luxury apartment buildings of Tilden Gardens to modest two-story, four family Colonial revival apartment houses and from a fourteen-room Tudor Revival *Washington Post* model home in Forest Hills to low cost housing in Anacostia. Working as architect for various successful developers, he weathered the Depression. In the post war boom years of the late 1940s and the 1950s he designed upper income housing in Northwest Washington and Bethesda.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Office of Public Records, D.C. Archives; *Washington Post* searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 2/7/1964 Page: C 3

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	17, 217
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

"Deaths Reported." *Washington Post*, 8 July, 1950, B2
 "Design Awards are Announced." *Washington Post*, 24 March 1940, R8.
 "FHA Business Increase Shown." *Washington Post*, 7 August 1938, R.4.
 Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.
 "Homes Sell Fast at Meadowbrook." *Washington Post*, 30 October 1932, R1.
 "Model Home, Opened by Post Today, Architectural Triumph." *Washington Post*, 22 October 1933, R1.
 "Rear Admiral Parks Rites." *Washington Post*, 27 June 1930, 5.

DC Architects Directory

“New Post Home to Open today at Grasslands.” *Washington Post*, 1 March 1936.

Notes:

The statistics from the permits database include the 13 permits issued to Parks and Baxter between 1927 and 1930.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Albert H. Beers		No Photo Available	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1859	Place: Bridgeport, CT		
Death: 11/23/1911	Place: Baltimore, MD		
Family: Married with three children			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1899	Latest Permit: 1912	Total Permits: 609 Total Buildings: 2433
Practice	Position		Date
Bridgeport, Connecticut	Architect		1886-1901
Private Practice (DC)	Chief Architect for Harry Wardman		1903-1911
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Private Residences, Row Houses, Apartment Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Arts and Crafts, Mediterranean Style, Beaux Arts, Italian Renaissance			
DC Work Locations: Georgetown, 16 th Street, Mount Pleasant, Woodley Park, Capitol Hill, Dupont Circle, U Street, 14 th Street			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Wardman House	2640 Woodley Road, NW	1909	Demolished in 1928
Dresden Apartments	2126 Connecticut Ave., NW	1909	Sheridan-Kalorama Hist. Dist.
Northumberland Apartments	2039 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1909-1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Wardman Row	1416-1440 R Street, NW	1913-1914	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in 1859 to parents Henry and Cornelia Beers, Albert H. Beers began his architectural career in Bridgeport, Connecticut in 1886. Although he only practiced in Washington for a short period, Beers had a profound effect on the development of the city; he was an extremely prolific designer. This was due to Beers employment as Chief Architect for developer Harry Wardman, the man largely responsible for introducing mass-produced residential development to Washington in the early twentieth century. Wardman converted large tracts of vacant land outside the old city into blocks of rowhouses, flats, and apartments. Beers first collaborated with Wardman in 1905 on a series of rowhouses from 1616-1626 9th Street, NW (now demolished). As chief architect for Wardman, Beers designed approximately a thousand dwellings between 1905 and 1911. Beers is credited with promulgating the front porch rowhouse design that is now ubiquitous in many neighborhoods beyond downtown such as Columbia Heights and Brightwood.

Beers also designed more than 70 apartment buildings for Wardman. These apartments represent the evolution of the building type in Washington: from three-story apartment houses that integrated into the single-family residential fabric to larger scale apartment buildings such as the Dresden (1909) and the Northumberland (1909-1910). Beers also designed Wardman's own Spanish-style house in Woodley Park in 1909. In addition to working with Wardman, Beers also collaborated with other prominent developers including Franklin Sanner, L. E. Brueninger, Thomas H. Pickford, T. J. Kemp, Charles Sonne, Chester A. Show, Walter A. Dowd, and C. B. Hight. According to the DC Building Permit Database, Beers was responsible for more than 2,400 buildings in Washington. His fruitful career was cut short when Beers died suddenly of pneumonia at the age of 52 in 1911. He was buried in Mount Grove Cemetery in Fairfield, Connecticut.



**Entrance, Northumberland Apartments,
2039 New Hampshire Ave., NW**

NCinDC, June 27, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2619709680/>



The Dresden Apartment Building


Source: Library of Congress/National Picture Co.



**1620 G Street, SE with front porch rowhouse design
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010**

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library			
Other Repositories: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division			
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 11/24/1911	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of Architects – not in it	2001	19	
Other Sources: Adams, Anne. <i>Wardman Row National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Division, Dept. of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs, 1984. Berk, Sally Lichtenstein and Caroline Mesrobian Hickman, Curators. <i>Wardman's Washington</i> (Exhibit at the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.), 2005. Field, Cynthia, Emily Hotaling Eig and Katherine Grandine. <i>Old Woodley Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: 1990. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Books, 1988. Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003. Helwig, Anne H. <i>The Northumberland Apartments National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: D.C Historic Preservation Division, 1979. Hogan, William. "The First Tycoon: Harry Wardman Won and Lost a Fortune Changing the Face of Washington Real Estate." <i>Regardie's</i> (May/June 1981), 60-65. Harris, Laura. <i>The Apartment Buildings of Albert H. Beers 1905-1911</i> . Thesis for Master's in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, 1988. Trieschmann, Laura V., et al. <i>Washington Heights Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 2006.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

George Neal Bell		 <i>Source: Washington Post, 02/24/1907, 24.</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: Sept. 1879	Place: New Berne, N.C.		
Death: 11/10/1956	Place: Alexandria, Va.		
Family: wife: May A.; no children			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1938	Total Permits: 338 Total Buildings: 924
Practice	Position		Date
Hunter & Bell	Partner, architect		1902-1918
Rich & Bell	Partner, architect		1919-1926
George N. Bell	Variously listed as architectural designer, architect, carpenter and, according to 1930 census, worked for a construction company.		1926-1941
Samuel S. Spruce (real estate company)	Clerk, office manager, office secretary		1942-1948
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single family dwellings, principally row and semi-detached houses, and apartment buildings			
Styles and Forms: Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Mission Revival			
DC Work Locations: Adams Morgan, Lanier Heights, Kalorama Triangle, Woodley Park, Cleveland Park, Bloomingdale, Capitol Hill, Barney Circle, American University Park.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartment	2029 Connecticut Ave. N.W.	1915	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist.
Norwood	1868 Columbia Road, N.W.	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Netherlands	1852 Columbia Road, N.W.	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Stafford	1789 Lanier Place, N.W.	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Gainsborough (New Plaza)	1115 12 th St., N.W.	1905	Shaw Historic District
Twelve row houses	2617-2641 Garfield St., N.W.	1907	Woodley Park Historic District
Carthage	2301 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1919	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist

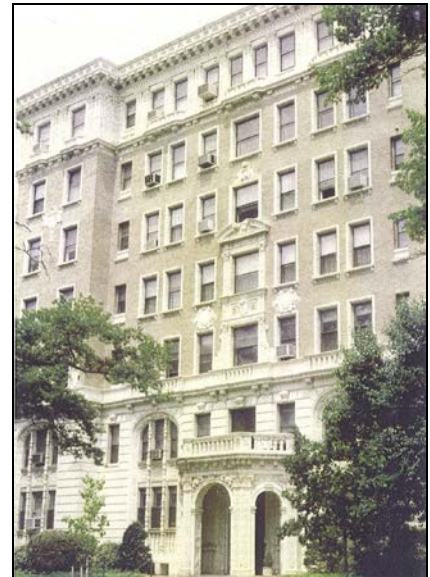
Significance and Contributions

George Neal Bell was born in North Carolina in 1879, probably in New Berne where his family lived at the time of the 1880 census. His father was a bank clerk. The family moved to Washington, D.C., sometime between 1884 and 1894 and Bell's father worked as a government clerk. At age 20 George Bell worked as a clerk at the [Naval] Observatory according to the 1900 Census. Two years later Bell began investing in real estate. He was both an investor and an architect. His name first appears in land records and the permit data base in October 1902 when he bought lots and obtained a permit for construction of 15 row houses, which he did not design, in the Moore and Barbour Addition to Bloomingdale. In the same year he and Ernest C. Hunter founded an architectural firm, Hunter & Bell, which was in business from 1902 until 1918. The partners became known as specialists in the field of apartment design although initially the firm designed only single family housing.

In 1903 and 1904 the principal work of the Hunter & Bell partnership was designing single family semi-detached dwellings on lots owned by Bell. However, they also designed a number of semi-detached and row houses for other investors, notably John L. Warren, to whom Bell was related by marriage. Both John L. Warren and his brother, Bates Warren, were lawyers who became prominent developers in Washington, D.C. Bates Warren had married Bell's sister Lisette in 1897 and the firm's connection with the Warren family shaped the course of its practice. In 1902 Bell and John L. Warren both invested in Squares 2886 and 2887 bounded by Girard Street on the south and Harvard Street on the north between Georgia and Sherman Avenues. Hunter & Bell designed all the dwellings constructed in the two squares. In 1904 Hunter & Bell designed the firm's first apartment building, a four-story brick apartment building at 1343 Clifton Street, N.W. (demolished), commissioned by John L. Warren. It was the first of a large number of apartment buildings commissioned by John L. Warren or Bates Warren. Between 1904 and 1917, Hunter and Bell designed 53 apartment houses ranging from luxury buildings to modest flats, most of which were commissioned by one or the other of the Warren brothers.

Among Hunter & Bell's early major apartment buildings was the Gainsborough (soon renamed New Berne and now New Plaza) at Massachusetts Avenue and 12th Street, N.W. (1905). It was the first building the firm designed for Bates Warren and its first mid-rise building. The seven-story building was described in the *Washington Times* as a "thoroughly modern seven-story apartment house containing twenty-eight suites of three, four and five rooms each." The two-story base of the Renaissance revival style building is faced with Indiana limestone and the upper stories are gray hydraulic press brick. Other notable Hunter & Bell apartment buildings include the Netherlands at 1852 Columbia Road (1909) and the Stafford at 1789 Lanier Place (1910). Most of Hunter & Bell's apartment buildings were two to four stories in height and John L. Warren commissioned the majority of them. Bates Warren commissioned Hunter & Bell to design only a few apartment buildings but they were the firm's largest ones, including the seven-story Norwood at 1868 Columbia Road (1916), built at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

Hunter & Bell's most important apartment building was 2029 Connecticut Avenue, designed for Bates Warren in 1915 and built for an estimated \$300,000. It was constructed in an area already noted for having some of Washington's finest luxury apartment buildings, on Connecticut Avenue south of the Taft Bridge. It is included in James Goode's book, *Best Addresses*. The rusticated base and top floor of the tripartite façade are finished with terra cotta. Goode notes that its elaborate entrance porches are based on the Alwyn Court, "the most elaborate terra cotta New York apartment house ever built" and described both buildings as "Renaissance-inspired buildings with an overlay of Francis I ornament" including the "pilasters, spandrels, panels and salamanders." Interior decoration includes both Beaux Arts Classical revival and Tudor elements. The building attracted prominent residents including William Howard Taft (1917-18) and General John J. Pershing (1922-1926).



2029 Connecticut Ave.
HSW SPL 127.06



2301 Connecticut Avenue, NW

NCinDC, August 24, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2794934716/>

While Hunter and Bell are best known for their apartment buildings, much of their design output consisted of row or semi-detached speculative housing in both expensive neighborhoods such as Lanier Heights, Adams-Morgan and Woodley Park and more modest areas including Bloomingdale and southeast Washington. They also designed detached single-family dwellings including a number of residences in Cleveland Park.

Building permits indicate that the firm was actively designing until August 1917. The United States' entry into World War I and the resulting limitations on building supplies may have curtailed its activities and led to the termination of the partnership. Only one permit was issued to Hunter & Bell after August 18, 1917: a permit dated June 15, 1918 for a single family dwelling commissioned by a builder.

After the Hunter & Bell firm was dissolved in 1918, Bell continued to practice in Washington. In the 1920 census, he is listed as an architect with his own business and he was still single and living with his parents. In 1919 Bell had formed a partnership, Rich & Bell, with Alfred S. Rich which lasted until about 1926. In this period Bell is listed as architect on some permits as Rich & Bell. However, he is listed as Neal Bell on permits for several small apartment houses and some detached dwellings in Cleveland Park commissioned by

members of the Warren family. Bell's most notable building designed in partnership with Rich is the 8-story Carthage apartment building at 2301 Connecticut Avenue (1919). By 1922, Bell was designing for the second generation of Warren investors, Monroe and R. Bates Warren, and, in the early 1930s, for his nephew Earle L. Warren.

In 1925, when the District began requiring architects to register, Bell did not seek to qualify to practice as an architect rather than simply as a designer. Between 1925 and 1935 Bell's name was on no more than three D.C. permits a year. On the 1930 census Bell described himself as an architect working for a construction company. He had married by that time. In 1936, Bell started designing substantial detached Colonial Revival style dwellings in American University Park for developer and builder Samuel S. Spruce and he worked for Spruce in various capacities for the remainder of his career. Between 1942 and 1948, he was listed in city directories as clerk, office manager or office secretary for Spruce's firm. Bell's name does not appear on D.C. building permits after 1938. At the time of his death in 1956, Bell was living in Alexandria, Va.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*. Historic American Newspapers

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 11/13/1956 Page: B2

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	20, 144
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

Other Sources: "Architects Labor for City Beautiful." *Washington Post*, February 24, 1907, 24.

Eig, Emily and Laura Harris Hughes. *Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945*. Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 1993.

"Gainsborough Apartment House." *Washington Times*, January 28, 1906.

Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.

"Obituary." *Washington Post*, November 13, 1956, B2.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, North Carolina, 1880.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

Notes: See also biography of Ernest C. Hunter. The total number of permits given for Bell includes permits listing Hunter & Bell, Rich & Bell (also Bell & Rich), George N. Bell and Neal Bell as architect or designer.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Robert Francis Beresford

Biographical Data

Birth: June 2, 1879 Place: Audenried, Pa.

Death: Dec. 19, 1966 Place: Buffalo, N.Y.

Family: Sister, Grace; wife, Jessie Grange Adams

Education

High School: Hotchkiss Preparatory School (Conn.), Grad. 1898

College: Princeton University, 1898-1900

Studied architecture at Boston Architectural Club, Washington Architectural Club Atelier, and Atelier Pietch. Also studied painting.

Apprenticeship:



Source: *Washington Post*, February 18, 1924, 9.

Architectural Practice

DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 22	Date Issued: 4/6/1925	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1920	Latest Permit: 1946	Total Permits: 47	Total Buildings: 98
Practice	Position		Date	
Jules Henri de Sibour	Draftsman		1909-14	
United States War Department			1918	
Appleton P. Clark, Jr.	Draftsman		1919	
Individual practice	Architect		1917-56	

Professional Associations

American Institute of Architects Date(s) Enrolled: 1921 Fellow of the AIA:

Other Societies or Memberships: D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, 1928-48; American Institute of Architects, President of Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, 1927-28

Awards or Commissions: Board of Trade Award of Merit for Tower Building; Certificate of Award in Recognition of Distinguished Service, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

Buildings

Building Types: Rowhouses, detached houses, office building, hotels, apartments, commercial buildings, gas stations

Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Art Deco

DC Work Locations: Petworth neighborhood, Downtown Washington, Jocelyn Street N.W., 2nd Street N.W., Georgia Avenue N.W.

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Petworth Gardens Apartments (Webster Gardens Apartments)	124, 126, 128, 130 Webster St., N.W.	1921	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Hotel Mayflower, associate architect to Warren and Wetmore	1127 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Tower Building	1401 K St., N.W.	1928-29	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fort George G. Meade Chapel		1934	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Robert Francis Beresford was born in Audenried, Pa., on June 2, 1879. He boarded at Hotchkiss Preparatory School in Connecticut for high school and graduated from Hotchkiss in 1898. Then Beresford studied at Princeton University for two years from 1898 until 1900. Following early advice, that an architect should build his technical skills upon a liberal arts foundation, he studied foreign languages and history as well as mathematics and science as an undergraduate. After his sophomore year Beresford left Princeton and did freehand sketching and watercolor work in Boston while taking two years of evening classes with the Boston Architectural Club. He then moved to Washington, D.C. and studied for two years in the Atelier Pietsch, two years in the Washington Architectural Club Atelier, and one year in evening classes at the Corcoran Art Gallery. Finally, he continued his study of watercolor for a year of evening classes from Professor Albert B. Bibb at George Washington University.

While continuing studies in Washington, Beresford also gained experience in several architectural offices. He worked in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury from 1903 until 1905, when he moved to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (then called the Office of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds). From 1909 to 1914, Beresford worked for one of Washington's most prominent Beaux-Arts school architects, Jules Henri de Sibour. According to the *Washington Star*, Beresford had his own office as of 1915, but his World War I draft registration card from 1918 lists his occupation as a draftsman for the War Department, and he worked as a draftsman for Appleton P. Clark for a short time in 1919. Sources agree that he had officially established his own practice in 1920.



**Home for W. R. Meadows; Northwest corner of
Jocelyn and 39th Streets, N.W., 1922**
Washington Post, August 27, 1922, 38

In 1921 Beresford designed Petworth Gardens Apartments (now Webster Gardens Apartments) on Webster Street, N.W. Petworth Gardens was the earliest garden apartment complex in the District of Columbia, and was added to the National Register in 2008. Allan E. Walker Investment, Co. was the owner and builder for the project. Petworth Gardens was inspired by the small Tudor Revival rowhouse development named Pomander Walk, also from 1921, on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, but the two developments are by no means identical. Pomander Walk was designed to resemble an English village within the city, and Beresford executed this same idea with a group of apartment buildings perpendicular to the street rather than rowhouses. Additionally, Beresford's design was not strictly Tudor Revival, as it also incorporated Craftsman and Mediterranean Revival styles.

Beresford designed many buildings for Allan E. Walker throughout his career. In addition to Petworth Gardens, he designed more than 50 rowhouses and detached dwellings owned by Walker Investment, Co. in Maryland and in the District. In 1921 and 1922 he worked on several houses in Chevy Chase that were developed and sold by Walker, including a large blue granite house on the northwest corner of 39th and Jocelyn Streets, N.W., that was purchased by W. R. Meadows, an officer in the US Department of Agriculture. In addition to residential buildings, Beresford designed commercial properties. He designed several gasoline filling stations in the northwest quadrant of Washington, including one in 1924 at the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Ordway Street called "Lord Baltimore Filling Station No. 6." Most of the filling stations have been demolished.



Lord Baltimore Filling Station No. 6, 1924
Shorpy Historic Photo Archive, retrieved July 30, 2010

From 1922 to 1925 Beresford was involved in designing the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. The property was originally owned by Walker, and it was advertised to open as Walker Hotel and Apartments. The New York architectural firm Warren and Wetmore was the primary design firm for the Mayflower, but Beresford worked as associate architect on the project and contributed considerably. When building costs exceeded \$11 million, mounting debts forced Walker to sell the property to the American Bond and Mortgage Company. The new ownership changed the name of the hotel to the Mayflower. It opened in February 1925 and the *Washington Post* reported it as the largest hotel or private building ever erected in Washington up to that time. The Beaux-Arts building was designed to fill the trapezoidal plot with two massive asymmetrical towers. The Mayflower was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.



Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 1924
Shorpy Historic Photo Archive, 1927



The Tower Building, 1401 K St., N.W., 1928
National Register Nomination Form, 1995


In 1928, Beresford's next major building design was the impressive Tower Building on K Street. It was Beresford's most significant project for which he was solely responsible, and it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. When the building was completed in 1929 it was the tallest office building in the District of Columbia, and it was the first office building in Washington designed in the Art Deco style. It is a 12-story building with an H-shaped plan, a limestone veneer façade, and a tiered pyramidal crown. It was featured in the *American Architect* periodical when completed.

Beresford's successful career in Washington led to his involvement in several architectural organizations. In 1927 and 1928 he served as the President of the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). He had joined the AIA in 1921. From 1928 to 1948 he served as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects of the District of Columbia. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards issued Beresford a certificate of award in recognition of distinguished service. Thomas H. Locraft was elected to succeed Beresford on the Board of Examiners and Registrars when he retired in 1948.

In 1905 Beresford married Jessie Grange Adams in Glen Ridge, N.J., but the couple did not have any children, and Jessie died in 1952. Beresford was living in Buffalo, N.Y., under the care of his sister, Grace B. Wells, when he died in December 1966 at the age of 87 after battling a long illness.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library <i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>PropertyQuest</i> ; Shorpy Historic Photo Archive		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 12/21/1966	Page: B6
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1 st	38	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article	1962/2 nd	49	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	21-22	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources: Barsoum, Eve Lydia. <i>Tower Building National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Division, 1995. Barton, Carrie and Laura Hughes. <i>Petworth Gardens National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 2008. "Construction of First Unit of Petworth Gardens Begun." <i>Evening Star</i> , October 8, 1921, Business Section. Dennée, Tim, staff reviewer. <i>Petworth Gardens Apartments nomination</i> . Historic Preservation Review Board, Washington, D.C., 2008. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Maxwell, Shirley. <i>Mayflower Hotel National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Alexandria, Va.: Massey Maxwell Associates, 1983. McClinsey, Keith. <i>Washington DC's Mayflower Hotel</i> . Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007. "New Residence Purchased by Official." <i>Washington Post</i> , August 27, 1922, 38. "R.F. Beresford, Was Architect for Notable Buildings." <i>Washington Star</i> , December 21, 1966. Robert Francis Beresford Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C., 1925. Beresford, Robert. Princeton University Archives, Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library. Nanci A. Young to Andrea Lowery, research correspondence, July 1995.			
Notes: The total number of permits and buildings combines listings for "Beresford, R.F." (43 permits, 94 buildings), and for "Beresford, Robert F." (4 permits, 4 buildings).			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Julian Emerson Berla				 <p><i>The Architectural Firm of Berla & Abel Berla is seated second from left Source: Best Addresses</i></p>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 04/04/1902		Place: Newark, NJ			
Death: 02/16/1976		Place: Washington, DC			
Family: Married to Freda Berla; one son					
Education					
High School: Central High School (Newark, NJ)					
College: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1923)					
Graduate School: Harvard University (1924)					
Apprenticeship: Bertram G. Goodhue, New York (1922)					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 334		Date Issued: 07/29/1938	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1938		Latest Permit: 1949	
		Total Permits: 94		Total Buildings: 876	
Practice		Position		Date	
Edward S. Hewitt (New York)		Draftsman		1923-1924	
Goodhue Associates		Job Chief		1924-1927	
Mayers, Murray & Phillip, New York		Designer		1927-1929	
New York University/Metropolitan Museum		Lecturer		1930-1932	
U.S. Resettlement Administration		Architect		1936-1937	
Kastner & Berla		Partner/Architect		1937-1938	
Berla & Abel		Partner/Architect		1938-1969	
Berla, Abel & Weinstein		Partner/Architect		1969-1971	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1939		Fellow of the AIA: 1954	
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade and the Washington Building Congress. Chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Preservation of the Capitol; active in the National AIA and the Washington Chapter of the AIA; served as President of the Washington Chapter in 1946 and 1947. Member of the Cosmos Club.					
Awards or Commissions: Public housing consultant to various federal agencies; Member of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Authority design review committee; served as a visiting architecture critic at the University of Virginia and M.I.T following his retirement from private practice in 1971.					
Buildings					
Building Types: Apartment Buildings, Commercial Buildings, Public Housing					
Styles and Forms: Modernist, International Style					
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Upper Northwest					

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
	2100 Connecticut Ave., NW	1940	Kalorama Triangle Historic Dist.
Tiffany Townhouses	4000-4100 Arkansas Ave., NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Boston House	1711 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Crestview Apartments	3601 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Julian E. Berla graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1923 with a degree in site planning. After completing post graduate work at Harvard University, he was employed as a draftsman and designer in New York City. Between 1930 and 1932, he lectured at New York University. In 1936, Berla moved to Washington, D.C. to work for the New Deal's Resettlement Administration, designing the federally-planned town of Greenbelt, Maryland. He also served as a consultant to various public agencies including the Public Housing Information Office, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Housing Authority, and the National Youth Administration. Through his consulting work, Berla became renowned as an expert in public housing design. In the 1950s, he would also serve as a consultant to Denmark on public housing issues.



2100 Connecticut Avenue

Source: EHT Traceries, 2009


In 1937, Berla joined the practice of German-born architect Alfred Kastner. Their brief partnership lasted until 1938, when Berla established the firm of Berla & Abel along with Joseph Abel, an early proponent of the International Style and a notable apartment building designer. The firm became known for its apartment buildings, commercial shopping centers, and many residences. In 1939, Berla and Abel designed 27 homes on the 4000 and 4100 blocks of Arkansas Avenue for developer J. B. Tiffany and Sons. The "Tiffany Townhomes" were envisioned as an affordable new housing type for Washington. The *Architectural Record* reported, "imagination, ingenuity, and experience make possible a group of most economical housing units that take full advantage of the interesting terrain and the sloping site.... Apartments are judiciously planned for modern living and tenants have access to outdoor terrace and garden areas." The three-story red brick townhouses featured architectural elements that distinguished them from the surrounding rowhouses, including large, open, second-story balconies, expansive windows, generous use of glass block, and trellises climbing up the front facades.

Through their work, Berla & Abel gained a reputation as Washington's most notable modernist architectural firm. The Berla & Able-designed apartment building at 2100 Connecticut Avenue (1939-40) was an early example of the International Style in Washington, D.C. The architects carved out a traditional C-shaped box to create a distinctively new architectural appearance for the city. The façade is comprised of strip windows, glass block and light brick, and the projecting bays and receding balconies establish a rhythm of solids and voids. The architects avoided ornamentation, instead making a statement with the pure volume of the building.

In 1969, Berla and Abel welcomed a new partner to the firm, Jesse Weinstein. Berla retired from private practice in 1972 following an automobile accident. Following his retirement, he served as a visiting architectural critic at the University of Virginia and M.I.T. Julian E. Berla died in Washington in 1976.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 02/19/1976	Page:	
	Publication: <i>Evening Post</i>	Date: 02/18/1976	Page:	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1962/1970	40/51/66		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		22		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39				
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources:				
“A Profile of Work by Berla & Abel.” <i>Architectural Forum</i> August 1946, 82-94.				
Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.				
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.				
“Improved Housing for Washington, D.C.” <i>Architectural Record</i> Vol. 103 No.2 (May 1946), 132-134.				
Straight, Susan. “Small, Stable Neighborhood Near the Park.” <i>Washington Post</i> , 19 November 2005.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Albert Burnley Bibb		 <p><i>Source: Special Collections, Gelman Library, G.W.U.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 6/8/1853	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 12/23/1942	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Julia Hanson circa 1880; four children.			
Education			
High School: First year of high school at Georgetown College's preparatory program.			
College: Georgetown College (now University), 1869-70			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1886	Latest Permit: 1892	Total Permits: 10 Total Buildings: 11
Practice	Position	Date	
U.S. Life-Saving Service	Topographer, hydrographer and presumably, initially, a draftsman	Ca. 1885-1890	
Individual practice	Architect (city directory listings)	1888-1894, 1900-1908, 1911-12	
George Washington University	Professor	1905-1933	
Catholic University of America	Instructor, professor	1913-1939	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Cosmos Club, Architectural Club			
Awards or Commissions: Benemerenti Medal, Catholic University, 1940			
Buildings			
Building Types: Life-saving stations, townhouses			
Styles and Forms: Shingle style, vernacular Romanesque Revival			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Foggy Bottom			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Point Allerton Life-Saving Station	Hull, Massachusetts	1890	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Marquette Life-Saving Station	Marquette, Michigan	1890	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Klipsan Beach (Ilwaco Beach) Life-Saving Station	Klipsan Beach, Washington	1890	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence	2021 H Street N.W	1890	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
John Darzell Residence	1605 New Hampshire Ave. NW	1892	Dupont Circle Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Albert Burnley Bibb was born in Washington, D.C., in 1853. Early in his career, in the 1880s, he designed Life-Saving Stations for the Treasury Department and these stations constitute most of his surviving work. For much of his long life he taught architecture at George Washington University and Catholic University and thus taught many of the architects who were educated in Washington, D.C., in the first decades of the twentieth century.

Bibb briefly attended Georgetown College where his step-father, John Caulfield, was a music professor in the Civil War era. At that time Georgetown College was both a preparatory school and a college. Bibb was a first-year preparatory student in the academic year 1865-66 and returned as a first year college student for the year 1869-70. According to the 1870 census he was residing at the College at that time but his family home was in Hyattsville, Maryland. He did not stay to earn a degree. Bibb was largely self educated. At the time of his appointment as instructor at Catholic University in 1913 he wrote that, "I have no degrees, and no academic record worth the printing" but his personnel files at both universities where he taught attest to his erudition.

Bibb became a Post Office clerk in 1871 and by 1873 he was working as a clerk in the Fourth Auditors' Offices in the Treasury Department. At some point in the 1870s he went out west, worked for a mining company headquartered in San Francisco and he became the resident manager of a mine in Silver City, Idaho. At the time of the 1880 Census he was residing in Idaho and the *New York Times* reported May 28, 1880 that President Garfield had nominated him to be agent for the Indians of Malheur Agency, Oregon. According to subsequent censuses he married about 1880.

Bibb's earliest known architectural work was done for the Life-Saving Service in the mid-1880s. It is not known when or in what capacity Bibb began working for the Life-Saving Service of the Treasury Department which was created by Congress in 1878 to expand and improve upon shoreline lifesaving services on the nation's coasts and on the Great Lakes. In 1882 Bibb wrote an article, "The Life-Savers on the Great Lakes" for *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, and Life-Saving Service experts Ralph Shanks and Wick York speculate that he may have been an inspector. The 1887 *Official Register* of federal employees listed him as topographer and hydrographer, one of the five top positions in the Office of Life Saving-Service. Beginning no later than 1885 he had been working in the Office of Construction, designing life-saving stations and he designed stations throughout his career at the Service. These stations housed both lifesaving crews and their boats and were located along treacherous stretches of the coastline to rescue passengers and crews of shipwrecked vessels. Bibb's earliest known designs were remodelings of early 1870s buildings constructed by a predecessor agency. He adapted the Shingle Style, inspired by the shingled buildings of the New England coast and popularized by William Ralph Emerson and Henry Hobson Richardson, to the enlargement of older rectangular boat houses. As described by Wick, "Bibb is noteworthy in that his alteration plan was such a successful statement of the Shingle Style. By adding a storage lean-to on either side of the original boathouse and extending the main roof over each addition in a sweeping unbroken line from peak to eave, Bibb converted what originally had been a vertical structure into a low, horizontally massed building. Rows of long horizontal windows and the application of scallop-shaped and straight-edged shingles over the entire exterior surface completed the transition." Of these twenty-nine alterations, six survive. Bibb also designed new stations and his first known new design is known as Bibb #2 and at least 22 stations were built to this design between 1887 and 1892. As described by Wick, the buildings, "looking like a cottage residence," had a steep gabled roof with two hipped dormers while a lookout tower "topped an intersecting



Point Allerton Life-Saving Station, Hull MA

U.S. Life-Saving Service, p. 56

roof. Queen Anne detailing included clapboarding on the first floor, straight-edged shingles on the gables and roof, small-paned windows, molded four panel exterior doors and turned porch columns.” Bibb’s design #3, of which eleven were built on Lake Michigan, had a gable dwelling with a semi-detached boathouse. Bibb is thought to have left the Life-Saving Service in 1890 but buildings were constructed to his designs for another decade. He is credited with designing the 1890 Marquette, Michigan station and this design was used for twelve additional stations from Maine to Washington over the next twelve years. Of approximately fifty stations designed by Bibb, half survive, including the Point Allerton Life Saving Station in Hull, Massachusetts, which has become the Hull Lifesaving Museum and several others listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

While working for the Service, Bibb also designed dwellings for private clients. He was first listed on a District building permit in 1886 and he listed himself as an architect in Washington, D.C., city directories for the years 1888 through 1894. In this period Bibb was listed on ten building permits, almost all of which were for substantial city residences ranging in estimated cost from \$6,700 to \$23,000. His first was a three-story brick dwelling at 1028 16th Street, N.W., with an estimated cost of \$15,000. The dwellings Bibb designed were located in fashionable residential sections of Washington near the White House and Dupont Circle and most have been replaced by subsequent development. Two that survive are the 1890 dwelling at 2021 H Street, N.W. and the 1892 John Dalzell residence at 1605 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., built at an estimated cost of \$18,000. One other surviving building is at 9 Hillyer Court, N.W., which originally was a large private stable constructed in 1892. Half the permits issued for Bibb-designed buildings date from 1892 and none were issued thereafter.



1605 New Hampshire Ave, N.W.
D.C. Office of Planning, 2004



2021 H Street, N.W.
D.C. Office of Planning, 2004


It is probable that Bibb went abroad in 1894 and remained there until about 1900 when he was again listed in *Boyd's* city directory as an architect. A friend, A.S. Riggs, wrote at the time of Bibb’s death that “he gave up his office to go abroad because of the health of his family. There, after residence in England and both wanderings and residence in Italy and other parts of the continent, always keenly observant and studious, he settled at Meran in the Austrian Tyrol.... Almost at once his professional qualities came to the fore, and more than one stately mansion on the snowy Tyrolean hillsides is the work of his brain and hands.”

Although Bibb is listed as an architect in city directories for all but one year between 1900 and 1907, no record has been found of work done in those years. In June 1905 he was appointed Professor of Architecture in the Division of Architecture at George Washington University and began a distinguished thirty-year teaching career. Later his title was Professor of Art and Architecture and he became Professor Emeritus in 1933. In 1913, Bibb was appointed as an instructor at Catholic University, rising to professor, circa 1926, in the Architecture Department headed by Frederick V. Murphy, and retiring in 1939. At both universities and also at Trinity College he taught the history of architecture and of art as well as occasional courses in drawing and historic ornament. As professor in two Washington, D.C., universities he taught many of the architects who were educated in the city before World War II. According to Riggs, Bibb once told his former student, architect Delos H. Smith, that, “he wished he had not given up the practice of his profession for teaching.”

Bibb published a number of articles in both the professional and general press on architecture and art. These included contributions, illustrated with his own drawings, to an *American Architect and Building News* series on Georgian architecture in 1900, articles in *House and Garden* on Mount Vernon, the remodeling of the White House and the Octagon, and articles in *Studio* (London) on various artists.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library University Archives, Catholic University of America		
Other Repositories:	Special Collections Research Center, Gelman Library, George Washington University Special Collections Research Center, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 12/16/1942	Page: B4
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	24	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources: Albert B. Bibb file, RG0004, Vice President for Academic Affairs Records, Series 20, Box 6, Folder 7, Special Collections Research Center, Gelman Library, George Washington University. Albert B. Bibb Personnel Files. Records of the U.S. Coast Guard, RG 26, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Albert B. Bibb to James S. Forreus, 10 October, 1913. A.B. Bibb file, CUA Office of the Rector/President, University Archives, Catholic University of America. Miller, Elizabeth J. "The John Dalzell Residence, 1605 New Hampshire Ave., N.W." Typescript, 1980-1985. Pamphlet Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C. "Nominations and Confirmations." <i>New York Times</i> , May 28, 1880 Riggs, Arthur Stanley. "The Post Impressionist: Arthur Burnley Bibb." <i>Washington Post</i> , December 31, 1942, 8. Shanks, Ralph C., and Wick York; Lisa Woo Shanks, editor. <i>U.S. Life-Saving Service: Heroes, Rescues & Architecture of the Early Coast Guard</i> . Petaluma, CA: Costaño Books, 1996. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1870, 1900, 1910, 1930, District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1870, Maryland U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1880, Idaho U.S. Secretary of the Interior. <i>Official Register of the United States, 1887</i> . Vol. 1, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1887. U.S. Secretary of the Interior. <i>Officers and Agents, Civil, Military and Naval, in the Service of the United States on the 30th of September, 1873</i> . Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1874. York, Wick. "The Architecture of U.S. Life-Saving Stations. <i>The Log of Mystic Seaport</i> (Spring 1982), 3-20.			
Notes: Although Bibb stated that he was an A.I.A. member on at least one form in the Catholic University personnel file, the A.I.A.'s archivist could not find his name in a search of both national and Washington Chapter records.			
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010	

James Bogardus		 <p><i>Source: from photo by E. W. Bogardus, Cole Thompson, "My Inwood: Street Names"</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 3/14/1800	Place: Catskill, N.Y.		
Death: 4/13/1874	Place: New York, N.Y.		
Family: Married Margaret McClay, 1831			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
Date Issued:			
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: n/a	Latest Permit:	Total Permits:
Total Buildings:			
Practice		Position	
James Bogardus		Machinist, inventor, architect, manufacturer	
Bogardus & Hoppin		Partner	
		Date	
		1825-1874	
		1850-53	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
Fellow of the AIA:			
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Fire towers, cast-iron building fronts, shot towers, printing plants, lighthouse			
Styles and Forms: Cast-iron façades, cast-iron towers and commercial buildings			
DC Work Locations: Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; 7 th Street, NW			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Laing Stores	Washington and Murray Streets, New York, NY	1849	No longer extant
Sun Iron Building	Baltimore and South Streets, Baltimore, Md.	1850	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Adams Express Office (iron facade)	514 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW	1851	No longer extant
Iron Hall (iron facade)	925 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW	1851	No longer extant
Coyle Warehouse	519 7 th Street, NW	1851	No longer extant
Harper Plant	331 Pearl Street, New York, NY	1854	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

James Bogardus was born in Catskill, New York, on March 14, 1800. He received only his elementary education in a formal setting and then was apprenticed to a local watchmaker in Catskill. Bogardus moved to New York City about 1825, where he used his understanding of mechanics and engineering to excel as an inventor. As a young man he received patents for innovations in clocks, machinery for spinning cotton thread, sugar mill technology, mechanical pencils, an award-winning engraving machine, and various others. He continued with his diverse mechanical inventions until he began focusing on the structural arts in 1848. In this year he established a foundry in New York for casting structural, utilitarian, and decorative details for buildings.

In the 1850s, prefabricated units for cast-iron building fronts became popular on façades of commercial buildings, mostly those standing shoulder-to-shoulder on city blocks. They were usually made to look like stone richly carved in Classical, Renaissance, or Baroque Revival styles, and Bogardus completed several such façades during his career. His first architectural work was in 1848, constructing an iron front for John Milhau's drug store at 183 Broadway in New York. He obtained a patent in 1849 for the first building completely made of iron, but there is no evidence that the patented design was ever executed. Following the success of the Milhau store façade, Bogardus worked on the group of Edgar Laing stores on the corner of Washington and Murray Streets in New York City. Bogardus cast one iron front for the five individual stores at this location. The store front was four stories high and featured a simple design of windows separated by fluted Doric pilasters. This building was taken apart in 1971 to be later reassembled, but the components were stolen in the late 1970s.



Laing Stores, Washington and Murray Streets, NY, 1849.
Library of Congress HABS NY,31-NEYO,76-1.

In 1850 Bogardus began working outside New York and was listed as a contractor for the famous Sun Iron Building, owned and occupied by the *Baltimore Sun*. At the southeast corner of Baltimore and South Streets in Baltimore, Md., the Sun Iron Building was thought to be the first iron-supported structure in the United States. Robert G. Hatfield of New York was the architect. This building was a milestone in the careers of those who worked on it, and contributed to the rapid expansion of Bogardus' business in 1850 and 1851. His major works appeared in New York, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco.



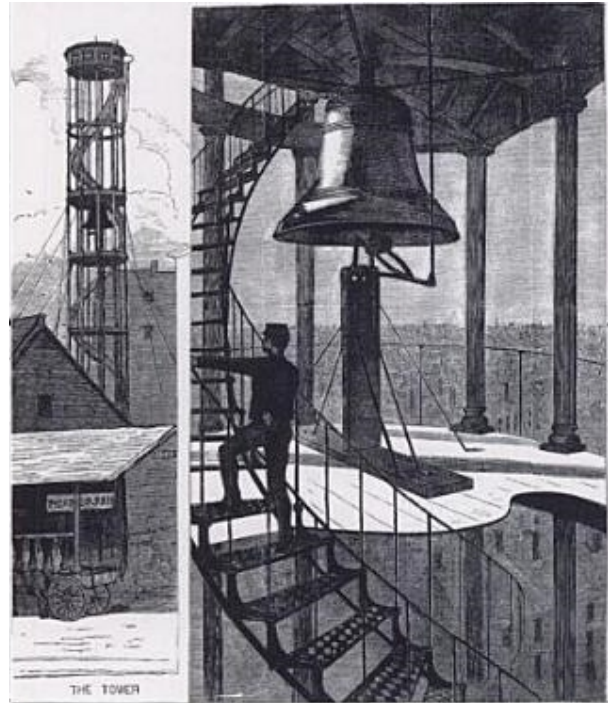
Iron Hall, 925 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, 1851.
Cast-Iron Architecture in America, 109.

While Bogardus was finishing his work on the Sun Iron Building in 1851, he received commissions for three buildings in Washington, D.C. He worked with his partner, Hamilton Hoppin, on all three buildings. The first commission was 514 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. He constructed the cast-iron façade of this building, which housed the Adams Express Office of downtown Washington. Bogardus & Hoppin's second Washington building front was for the Iron Hall, owned by Michael Shanks and located in the business district at 925 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. Two store fronts occupied the first floor of the building, and the second story had high ceilings and an open plan to accommodate meetings or concerts. The façade appeared to be made almost entirely of glass – only delicate cast-iron columns

interrupted floor-to-ceiling casement windows. The second and third floors included cast-iron balconies. This building became known as Metzerott Hall, and was used for large events including concerts and speeches. Finally, Bogardus & Hoppin designed the front of 519 7th St., NW, between Pennsylvania Avenue and D Street. It was occupied by Fitzhugh Coyle, a hardware and lumber merchant. This was the third and final commission for Bogardus in Washington. He bid on a project to refit the interior of the Library of Congress with fireproof ironwork after a fire in the building at Christmas, 1851, but Janes, Beebe & Co. of New York won the job.

In 1854 Bogardus worked to erect the Harper and Brothers printing plant per the designs of architect John B. Corlies. This project is considered the most important work in which Bogardus was involved, as it was one of the most prominent commercial structures in Manhattan at the time it was built. It was erected at 331 Pearl Street and faced Franklin Square. The Harper plant was a glass shell held in a cast-iron frame of columns, arched lintels, and spandrels.

Bogardus emphasized his portfolio of cast-iron facades, but his influence on the course of American architecture arose from the engineering and design innovations of his iron towers. The exploitation of the use of iron in the structure of multi-story buildings is what set Bogardus apart from many other iron manufacturers involved in the structural arts. The concept of achieving building height through the use of iron structural elements is evident in Bogardus' collection of two fire towers, a lighthouse, and two shot towers. The fire towers and shot towers were located in New York, and the lighthouse was erected in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. These projects all clearly emphasize verticality, and Bogardus' construction of free-standing iron structures contributed to the development of the skyscraper in the United States.



Bogardus' second fire tower, near the corner of MacDougal and Spring Streets, New York, 1853.
Drawings by Winslow Homer, published in Harper's Weekly, 1874.

Bogardus is listed as a "machinist" in the 1850 population census for New York rather than as an architect or builder. Then in 1870 he was listed as "architect." But despite these labels, Bogardus called himself an inventor. Labeling Bogardus as an architect does not fully, and often would not accurately, describe his role and contributions. Many of his commissions involved executing the designs of other architects using his capabilities with cast-iron.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 22 entries				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography		Vol. I	Pt. 2 - 406	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects		Volume I	233-235	

DC Architects Directory

<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources: Bannister, Turpin C. "Bogardus Revisited, Part I: The Iron Fronts." <i>Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians</i> , XV, No. 4, pp. 12- Bannister, Turpin C. "Bogardus Revisited, Part II: The Iron Towers." <i>Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians</i> , XVI, No. 1, pp. 11-19. March, 1957. Bogardus, James. <i>National Cyclopedia of American Biography, Volume 8, p.193</i> . Gayle, Margot and Carol. <i>Cast-Iron Architecture in America: The Significance of James Bogardus</i> . Pp. 107-108. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1998. Gray, Christopher. "Streetscapes/James Bogardus; Inventor as an Architect and a Cast-Iron Pioneer." <i>New York Times</i> , August 20, 1995. Hall, Clayton Colman. <i>Baltimore: Its History and its People, Vol. 2</i> . New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1912. Historic American Buildings Survey. "Edgar Laing Stores, Washington & Murray Streets, New York, New York, NY." HABS NY,31-NEYO,76. Schneider, Daniel B. "F.Y.I.: Architectural Gem Theft." <i>The New York Times</i> , March 7, 1999. Thompson, Cole. "My Inwood: Street Names." www.myinwood.net , accessed 8/16/2010. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, New York, 1850. Winston Weisman Collection of Architectural Photographs, depicting structures c.1850-1970. The New-York Historical Society. Call Number PR 073.		
Notes: Image of Bogardus from photo by E.W. Bogardus		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

Joseph A. Bohn Jr.			
Biographical Data			
Birth: January 1877 Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: June 17, 1910 Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Unmarried			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:		<i>Source:</i>	
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1900	Latest Permit: 1910	Total Permits: 101 Total Buildings: 449
Practice	Position	Date	
Joseph Bohn Jr. (self-employed?)	Draftsman	1896?-1908	
Joseph Bohn Jr.	Architect	1909-1910	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Mason; National Union, Congressional Council			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Row houses, detached single family dwellings.			
Styles and Forms: Classical revival, Richardson Romanesque			
DC Work Locations: Bloomingdale, Capitol Hill, Mount Pleasant, Park View, Woodley Park			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	2300-1330 1 st Street, and 100 Bryant St., N.W.	1902	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	1919-1941 Calvert St. N.W.	1902	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist.
German-American Building Association	124 3 rd Street, S.E.	1908	Capitol Hill Historic District
McIntire residences	716-720 East Capitol St., N.E.	1908	Capitol Hill Historic District
Woodley Park row houses	2228-2242 Cathedral Ave. N.W.	1909	Woodley Park Historic District
Rowhouses	740-762 Newton Place, N.W.	1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

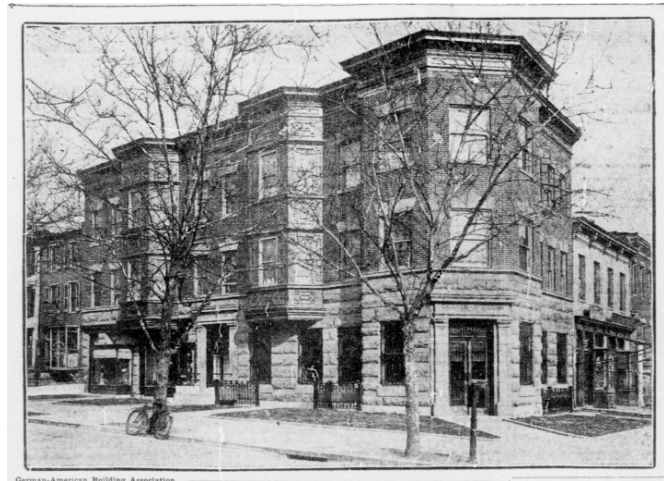
Significance and Contributions

Joseph A. Bohn, Jr., was born in Washington, D.C., in December 1877. His parents were also natives of Washington. His father was a salesman who worked in a cigar store and later in a furniture store. His paternal grandparents had emigrated from Bavaria. The family resided at 215 D Street, N.W., and, according to the 1910 Census, Bohn, who was not married, continued to live with his parents on D Street. Bohn was listed as a draftsman as early as 1894 in *Boyd's Directory*. He did not list himself as an architect in the city directory until the years 1909 and 1910. From the 1900 Census it appears that Bohn was self-employed. He was first listed as architect on a D.C. building permit in 1900.

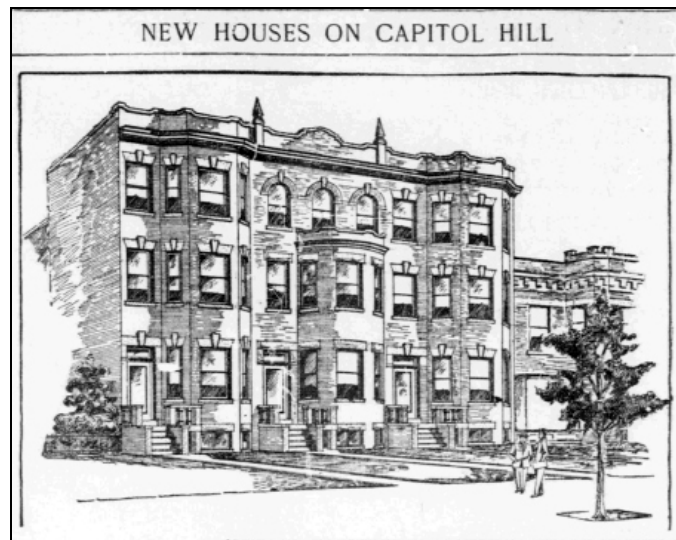
The majority of Bohn's work consisted of row houses designed for Middaugh & Shannon (Ray E. Middaugh

and William E. Shannon) who were developers and builders. They pioneered the development of Bloomingdale and were active in developing several other middle class neighborhoods, including Woodley Park. The firm obtained its first building permits for construction in Bloomingdale in 1900. Initially it used the services of noted Washington architect B. Stanley Simmons. However, beginning with a row of eight houses at First and S Streets, N.W., permitted December 17, 1902, the firm relied exclusively on Joseph Bohn Jr. as its architect. The firm, in its promotional entry in the *Washington Post's* 1903 *History of the City of Washington*, claimed that it had "taken advantage of every opportunity to raise the standard of excellence in the building of moderate priced private homes" and that it had originated and copyrighted an arrangement "for the perfect lighting of the dining room...completely overcoming the usual difficulty of the dark dining room, when built between party walls." In 1906-1907 Bohn designed the row and semi-detached dwellings in Middaugh & Shannon's Park View development immediately west of the Old Soldiers Home, including virtually all the dwellings constructed in the two squares (3044 and 3036) between Park Place and Warder Street, N.W. and bounded by Newton Place on the north and Lamont Street on the south. Bohn's final works (1909) for Middaugh & Shannon were two rows in Mt. Pleasant at 19th Street (3201-3215) and Park Road (1844-1860) and a row of Colonial Revival dwellings along Cathedral Avenue in Woodley Park (2228-2242).

Bohn also designed dwellings for individuals and for small scale speculative owners. He may have had an arrangement with the prominent local German-born builder, August Getz, who built many of the individual or small groupings of dwellings designed by Bohn. One of the most significant of Bohn's individual buildings was designed for the German-American Building Association at 124 3rd Street, S.E. Now known as the Germania, it was built by (August) Getz & Son in 1908. The building of Hummelstown brownstone and pressed brick had shops and offices on the ground floor and the second and third floors each had two apartments. Elwood McIntire commissioned Bohn to design and oversee the construction of three ten-room, brick and stone residences at 716, 718 and 720 East Capitol



German American Building Association, 124 3rd St., S.E.
Washington Times, March 13, 1909, 3



716, 718, 720 East Capitol Street
Washington Times, October 18, 1908, 7.

Street in 1908.

Over the course of a decade Bohn's name appeared on 101 permits for a total of 449 buildings. In June 1910 Bohn died, probably of meningitis, at the age of 33.



Woodley Park Rowhouses, 2200 Block Cathedral Ave., NW

Photo from Google Maps, 2010

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

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Washington Herald 6/19/1910 2

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	28
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. District of Columbia.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. District of Columbia.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Calvin Thomas Stowe Brent				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 1854		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 1899		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Father, John; mother, Elizabeth Edmondson; first wife, Alberteen; daughter, Margaret; son, Calvin; daughter, Emma; second wife, Laurelia Brown				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Plowman and Weightman				
Source: African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945, p. 57.				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1883	Latest Permit: 1898	Total Permits: 60	Total Buildings: 91
Practice		Position		Date
Individual private practice		Architect, draftsman		1875-1899
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Churches, rowhouses, semi-detached dwellings				
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Queen Anne				
DC Work Locations: Strivers' Section Historic District, Dupont Circle Historic District, Capitol Hill Historic District				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
St. Luke's Episcopal Church (probably assisted in design)	1514 15 th Street, N.W.	1876-79	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	
Metropolitan Baptist Church	1225 R Street, N.W.	1882	Demolished	
Mount Jezreel Baptist Church	501 E Street, S.E.	1883	Capitol Hill Historic District	
Third Baptist Church	1546 5 th Street, N.W.	1893	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions

Calvin Thomas Stowe Brent was born in 1854 at his parents' home near Dupont Circle in northwest Washington, D.C. Brent's mother, Elizabeth Edmondson, was the oldest sister of six siblings and attempted to escape enslavement on the Potomac River aboard the schooner *The Pearl* in 1848. The escape attempt was the largest in U.S. history, but it failed, and she gave birth to her son in the District six years later. Many contemporary sources agree that Calvin T.S. Brent was the first African American architect in the District of Columbia. He began practicing as an architect in 1875 and was the only black architect consistently working in the District in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Although Brent did not work alongside many other African Americans in his field, his legacy inspired many to pursue a similar path, and he is considered a pioneer.



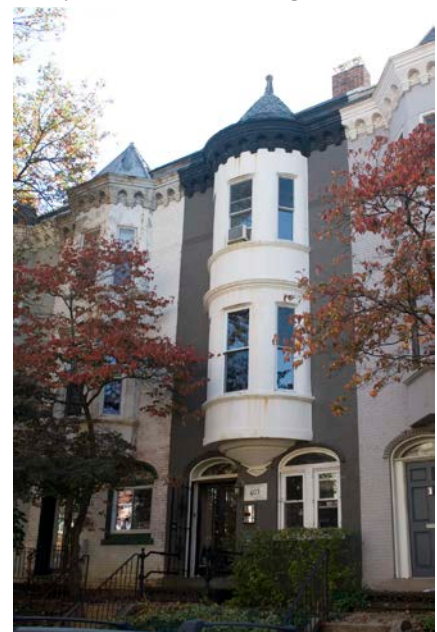
Saint Luke's Episcopal Church, 1876
Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Library of Congress, 1933.
DC, WASH, 231

Calvin's father John Brent was born enslaved but earned enough money to buy his freedom and that of his wife, Elizabeth Edmondson Brent. Brent's father was one of the nine founders of the John Wesley AME Zion Church in 1847, thus establishing the Brent family as an integral part of the African American religious community. His father also purchased the land and built the house where Calvin was born, at 18th and L Streets, NW. Brent received a formal education and was serving as an apprentice to Thomas M. Plowman by about 1873. At the time, Plowman was the Inspector of Buildings for the District of Columbia. According to a 1909 article printed in the *Washington Post*, Brent took and passed the examination for draftsman in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury but was not

appointed.

The earliest extant building with which Brent is associated is Saint Luke's Episcopal Church, located at 15th and Church Streets, N.W. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in May 1976 and was designated a National Historic Landmark at the same time. It stands in the Fourteenth Street Historic District of Washington. The building is an early English Gothic-style chapel with a gable roof and rough-cut bluestone walls. Red and white sandstone trim boldly articulates the building's lancet windows. Brent probably drafted modifications of existing plans from England in cooperation with Reverend Alexander Crummell, the church's founder. Brent was 22 years old at the time.

There are approximately 100 permits in Brent's name from the 1870s through the 1890s. His work spanned all quadrants of the District, but very few of his buildings are extant. He is best known for the religious buildings he designed in Washington, but he also designed many residences, most of which were rowhouses. Many of the permits listing Brent as the architect also list him as the builder. This is true for seven rowhouses that he designed and built in the Queen Anne style in 1889 in the 400 block of E Street, N.E. Washington. These rowhouses are among his few surviving residential buildings, and are notable for the towers dominating the front elevations which are cantilevered out at the second floor. They now stand in the Capitol Hill Historic District, where much of his residential work was located. He also worked a considerable amount in what are now the Dupont Circle, Strivers' Section, and the Greater U Street Historic Districts



409 E Street, NE
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

of northwest Washington.

Brent's name has come up more than once since the last quarter of the twentieth century as churches he designed have faced demolition. The Metropolitan Baptist Church at 13th and R Streets, N.W., was a good example of Brent's red brick Gothic Revival design style. Brent designed this church in 1882. Just over a century later in the mid-1980s, the church was demolished despite opposition from community and congregation members who saw the church as a



Third Baptist Church, 1893

Nomination for District of Columbia Historic Landmark, 2008, Third Baptist Church and D.C. Preservation League

monument not only to Brent's pioneering career but also to the former slave hands who built it. Brent designed the Mount Jezreel Baptist Church at the corner of 5th and E Streets, S.E. in 1883. The church was nearly condemned in the 1980's because of extensive termite and water damage, and a *Washington Post* article from 1990 said, "it was just the kindness of the city government that kept it from being condemned."

The Third Baptist Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in November of 2008 and is the best remaining example of Brent's dark red brick Gothic revival designs. It stands at the southwest corner of 5th and Q Streets, N.W., and is the dominant building amidst the surrounding two-story rowhouse streetscape. The church's salient features include the front corner bell tower and traceried Gothic stained glass windows. The church is also significant for being the home of one of the

oldest and most socially active African American congregations in Washington. The structure's only major alteration occurred in 1919 with prominent African American architect Isaiah Hatton's contributions of a new choir/organ loft and Baptismal pool. Third Baptist was the final church design of Brent's career, and is his most important surviving work.

Over the course of his career, Brent lived at 1038 18th Street, N.W., 1006 19th Street, N.W., and for a short time at 1700 V Street, N.W. The 1880 Federal Census for the District of Columbia lists Brent at the 19th Street location with his first wife, Alberteen, and his three children, Margaret, Calvin, and Emma. The V Street residence, where he lived with his second wife, Laurelia, is still extant. Brent died suddenly of unknown causes in 1899 at the early age of 45.

Sources

Vertical Files

☐ AIA Archives

☒ DC HPO

☐ HSWDC

☐ MLK Library

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Publication: *Colored American*

Date: December 2, 1899

Page: n.p.

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☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it

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Schwartz, Nancy. "Calvin T.S. Brent." In *African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945*, ed. by Dreck Spurlock Wilson, 57-60. New York: Routledge, USA, 2004.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia, 1880.

Notes: Permit and building totals are a combination of listings in the Kraft database for "Calvin T.S. Brent" (49 permits, 76 buildings), "Calvin Brent" (7 permits, 9 buildings), "C. Brent" (2 permits, 4 buildings), and "C.T. Brent" (2 permits, 2 buildings). Additional permits may have been issued prior to 1883 that are not listed here.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Henry L. Breuninger			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/20/1890		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Death: 5/4/1954		Place: Phoenix, Arizona	
Family: wife, Marion W., no children; brother, Lewis T. Breuninger			
Education			
High School: McKinley Manual Training, Washington, DC, 1908-11.			
College: George Washington University, 1911-1914			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: By Affidavit Date Issued: 1925	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1912	Latest Permit: 1935	Total Permits: 277 Total Buildings: 513
Practice	Position	Date	
H.L. Breuninger	Private practice working primarily for his father	1911-1917	
U.S. Army	Civilian, commissioned officer	1917-1919	
L. E. Breuninger & Sons	Partner, vice president (until 1930), president	1918-1950	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Detached, semi-detached and row houses.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial, Tudor, and Renaissance revival, Craftsman styles.			
DC Work Locations: Berkeley, Glover Park, Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Crestwood, Park View, Shepherd Park.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
14 dwellings	2200-2226 Hall Place, N.W.	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
80+ Dwellings	Hobart and Harvard Streets west of 16 th Street, N.W.	1913-1914	Mt. Pleasant Historic District
14 Dwellings	1608-1634 Webster St., N.W.	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
John Carter residence (now Royal Cambodian Embassy)	4500 16 th Street, N.W.	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Colonial revival style dwelling	1300 Jonquil St., N.W.	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Henry L. Breuninger was born in Washington, D.C., in 1890, the son of Lewis E. Breuninger, and his career as an architect was shaped by that of his father, a builder and real estate man. Lewis Breuninger, began his career in the dairy business but in 1894 he began investing, as an owner, in the construction of single-family dwellings and some apartment buildings. By 1903 he had founded a construction company which soon became very successful. He was also involved in the founding of two savings banks in the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1923 he founded the Real Estate Mortgage and Guaranty Corporation.

Henry L. Breuninger received his initial architectural training at McKinley Manual Training School in Washington, D.C., graduating in 1910. He started practicing architecture in September 1911. At that time he was living at home and had just entered George Washington University. The first building permit that bears his name as architect was issued on April 27, 1912 for a row of fourteen Colonial revival style two-story brick row houses in Glover Park on Hall Place, N.W., that were owned and built by his father. Thereafter, L.E. Breuninger, who had been using outside architects, relied on his son for the design of his buildings. Henry studied at George Washington University for three years during which time he designed numerous dwellings for his father, who was developing the 1400 block of Harvard Street, N.W., in Columbia Heights and the 1600 blocks of Harvard and Hobart Streets, N.W., in Mt. Pleasant. The latter development included detached houses, semi-detached two- and three-story houses and rows of two- and three-story dwellings valued at over one half million dollars on a five-acre parcel near Rock Creek Park.

In 1914, Henry L. Breuninger first appeared on a permit as owner and builder as well as architect. Although he was in business for himself in the pre-World War I years, most of his pre-War work was for his father. He designed his first apartment building, a three-story brick building at 1352 Longfellow Street, N.W., in 1916 but almost all of his work for his father and for himself was single family housing. In 1918, Lewis E. Breuninger reorganized his business as L.E.



North side of Harvard Street, N.W., 1600 block September 1949

Historical Society of Washington, D.C., Wymer 2288.37

Breuninger & Sons, formally bringing both of his sons into his company. Henry L. Breuninger's brother, Lewis T. Breuninger, was trained as a lawyer. Both became company vice presidents.

During World War I, Henry L. Breuninger first worked as a civilian for the Army's Quartermaster Department on the plan for development of the buildings and grounds of Walter Reed Hospital and he designed temporary buildings for the site. After being commissioned in December 1917, he became an assistant construction officer at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in charge of the \$15 million development of the grounds and buildings. He served as a first lieutenant in the Army Ordnance Corps until February 1919.

After World War I, Breuninger continued to work for the family firm. Although he designed a few buildings for other owners and builders, most of the buildings he designed throughout his career were owned and built by L.



2200 Hall Place, NW

DC Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

E. Breuninger & Sons. In the building boom years of the mid-1920s the majority of the dwellings designed by Henry L. Breuninger were substantial detached dwellings in Northwest Washington, D.C., built at an estimated cost ranging from \$10,000 up to \$40,000, the cost of 4500 16th Street, N.W. (now the Royal Cambodian Embassy). In the Depression years of the 1930s, the firm shifted to construction of medium priced houses, generally with an estimated cost below \$10,000, many of which were located in Shepherd Park.

The firm designed and built both in Washington, D.C., and the surrounding suburban areas. By the mid 1920s, a publication on prominent persons in Washington credited L.E. Breuninger's firm with having "erected two thousand homes and a number of apartment houses." By the 1940s the firm described itself in city directories as, "Building and contractors, real estate, loans and insurance."

Henry L. Breuninger became president of L.E. Breuninger & Sons after his father's retirement circa 1930 and he continued in that position until about 1950 when he retired to Phoenix, Arizona because of poor health. However, H.L. Breuninger's name does not appear on building permits as architect after 1935. Beginning late in 1935 the firm used other architects, including Harvey P. Baxter and George T. Santmyers, to design almost all the speculative buildings it constructed.



1703 Upshur St. N.W., 1926
Washington Post. January 23, 1926, R1.

While Breuninger's professional life was based in Washington, D.C., he resided in Montgomery County where he raised cattle on farms in Norbeck and Brighton.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: Ancestry.com

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: May 9, 1954 Page: M16
May 10, 1954 12

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- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

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Notes: The statistics on permits listing H.L. Breuninger as architect do not include the four permits for five buildings listing L.E. Breuninger as architect and the 13 permits for 19 buildings listing L.E Breuninger & Sons as architect although it is probable that H.L. Breuninger was the architect for these buildings.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Glenn Brown		 <p>Source: Library of Congress</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 09/13/1854 Place: Fauquier County, VA			
Death: 04/22/1932 Place: Newport News, VA			
Family: Married Mary Ella Chapman (1876) two sons: Glenn Madison and Bedford.			
Education			
High School:			
College: Washington and Lee University			
Graduate School: Massachusetts Institute of Technology			
Apprenticeship: Norcross Brothers (Hartford, Conn.)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1879	Latest Permit: 1928	Total Permits: 69
		Total Buildings: 146	
Practice	Position		Date
N. G. Starkweather	Draftsman		1873-1875
Norcorss Brothers (Hartford, Conn.)	Draftsman/Clerk		1876-1877
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad	Draftsman/Engineer		1876-1879
Private Practice	Architect		1880-1925
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1882	
		Fellow of the AIA: 1887	
Other Societies or Memberships: National Academy of Design; President of the Washington Society of Fine Arts; Institute of Arts and Letters; Cosmos Club; Director of the Chamber of Commerce; Corresponding Secretary of the French and Belgian Architects and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Industrial Buildings, Office Buildings, Bridges			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque, Beaux Arts			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Capitol Hill, Georgetown, Dupont Circle			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Simpson House	927 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1881	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
National Union Building	918 F Street, NW	1890	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Glenwood Cemetery Chapel	2219 Lincoln Road, NE	1892	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Joseph Beal House	2012 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1897	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dumbarton Bridge	Q Street over Rock Creek Park	1914	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Alderney Dairies Plant	929 D Street, NW	1884	Demolished in 1955

Significance and Contributions

Glenn Brown, son of Bedford Brown II and Mary E. (Simpson) Brown was born in Fauquier County, Virginia on September 13, 1854. After the Civil War, the family moved to Washington, where Glenn Brown was educated in private schools. Brown studied medicine at Washington and Lee University, but returned to Washington in 1873 to begin a career as an architect with the firm of N. G. Starkweather. Brown left the firm in 1875 to complete courses in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After completing his studies, he worked as a clerk for the Norcross Brothers in Hartford, Connecticut, master builders for renowned architect H. H. Richardson. In 1880, Brown returned to Washington and opened his own firm.

Brown's principal works over his fifty year career included the Alderney Dairies Plant (1884; demolished in 1955), a six-story eclectic Victorian dairy plant in the center of downtown; the Romanesque-Revival National Union



The Joseph Beale House
Source: *Historic American Buildings Survey* - 1971

Insurance Company Building (1890); landscape architecture and shelter buildings at the National Zoological Park (no longer extant); the renovation of the Holt House (1890-1901); the Beale House (1897); the Washington School (1900) and the Dumbarton Bridge which carries Q Street across Rock Creek Park (1914). In 1921, Brown became the architect for the U.S. Marine Corps. In 1926, he completed a master plan for the base at Quantico, although it was never implemented. Brown's son, Bedford Brown IV, joined his father's practice—renamed Brown & Brown—between 1907 and 1921.



National Union Building, 918 F St., NW
NCinDC, August 16, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2838291543/>

While Brown's work was equal with the best local talent, he was better known for his civic contributions and his leadership in the profession. An active historian, he authored a two-volume study of Capitol Building, and a historic structures report for the Octagon. He also served as correspondent for the *American Architect and Building News* and published hundreds of articles in professional journals and national magazines. Brown became a member of the national AIA in 1882 and was elected a Fellow in 1887. He served as the AIA's Secretary Treasurer from 1889 to 1913.

In 1887, Brown organized a meeting of all the national AIA members in Washington for the purpose of organizing a local chapter. The purpose of the Washington Chapter of the AIA was to "unite in fellowship the architects of the city and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession." Under Brown's leadership—he remained the driving force behind the Chapter even though J. L. Smithmeyer served as its first president—the organization promulgated professional standards and led a national campaign for the advancement of "fine art." This

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effort ultimately led to the establishment of the Commission of Fine Arts by Congress in 1910. Through these efforts, Brown's was instrumental in remaking Washington in the "City Beautiful" image.

In 1925, Brown retired to write his memoirs. After his death in 1932, the following tribute was offered at the annual AIA convention: "His death marks the close of an era—a notable era in which the profession of architecture took the responsibility for leadership in the movement for a better civic art. He was the last of that devoted group of architects who started the movement for a harmonious development of Washington based on the needs of its founder [L'Enfant], yet modified to accommodate the needs of modern activities."

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Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

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<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
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	1923-24	58
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Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

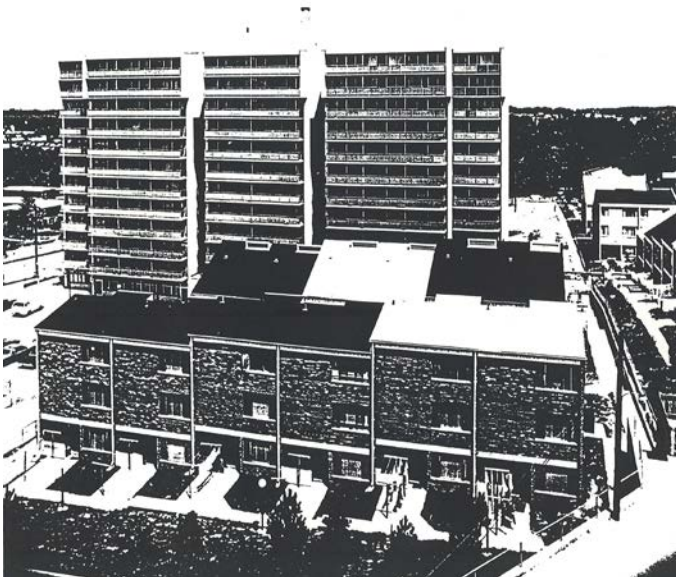
Leon Brown		 <i>Source: Washington Post, 6/21/1969, C12</i>		
Biographical Data				
Birth: 9/25/1907	Place: Blackville, S.C.			
Death: 3/20/1992	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Parents, Sadie and Isador Brown; wife, Peggy Kahn; son, Warren				
Education				
High School:				
College: Cornell University, 1924-25; Georgia School of Technology (B.S. Arch., 1929)				
Graduate School: University of Pennsylvania (Arch., 1932; M.S. Arch., 1933)				
Apprenticeship: R. Brognard Okie, 1929-31 & 1933-34; Thalheimer & Weitz Architects, 1934-42				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		D.C. Registration Number: 487 (Also registered in Pa., Va., Md.)	Date Issued: 12/20/1945	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1947	Latest Permit: 1949*	Total Permits: 22	Total Buildings: 102
Practice		Position		Date
Leon Brown		Principal		1946-50
Brown and Wright		Partner		1950-62
Brown, Chapman, Taher & Miller		Partner		1957-58
Brown, Chapman, Miller, Wright		Partner		1962-63
Brown, Wright, Mano		Partner		1968-70
Brown and Wright		Senior Partner		1970-80 (retired 1980)
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1942		Fellow of the AIA: 1969
Other Societies or Memberships: D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, President 1967-69; D.C. Board of Appeals and Review, Licenses and Inspection, Chairman 1956-60; American Institute of Architects, Washington Chapter, President 1954-55; D.C. Opportunities Commission; Institute for Learning in Retirement, Lecturer at American University; Hillwood Museum, guide; Cosmos Club; Mended Hearts				
Awards or Commissions: Centennial Award from Washington Chapter, AIA, 1991; D.C. Meritorious Public Service Award; Appointed to American Arbitration Association's National Panel of Arbitrators; <i>Washington Star</i> Award in Residential Architecture, Residence for Dario G. Barozzi, 1957; <i>Washington Star</i> and Wash. Met. Chapter, AIA Award in Residential Architecture, Residence for Roy Britten, 1955; Wash. Met. Chapter, AIA Maryland Division Award in Architecture, Residence for Robert Black, 1954; Washington Board of Trade design award (to firm of Brown, Chapman, Miller & Wright), Sheridan Terrace Public Housing Project, 1962				
Buildings				
Building Types: Detached dwellings, tract housing, multi-family housing and apartments, schools, chanceries, correctional detention facility				
Styles and Forms: Modern, Japanese-inspired; large-scale unit housing				

DC Work Locations: Southeast quadrant, embassy row

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Glassmanor Apartments	Oxon Hill, Md.	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Embassy of Israel	3514 International Drive, NW	1957	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chancery of Ghana	3512 International Drive, NW	1971	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Sheridan Terrace Public Housing	Anacostia, D.C.	1961	Demolished 1997, rebuilt
Ketchum Elementary School	1919 15 th St., SE	1967	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Epstein Residence	Langley Forest, Va.	1956	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Alan Kander House	3550 Williamsburg Lane, N.W.	1957	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Capitol View Apartments	5901 East Capitol Street, SE	1973	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
D.C. Detention Facility (joint venture with Jack A. Thalheimer and McDonald and Williams)	1901 D Street, SE	1972	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Leon Brown was a practicing architect in Washington, D.C., for more than 30 years, and a professor of architecture at Howard University for over 25 years. He was highly regarded as a professional, as a mentor to young architects, and as a community leader. Brown was instrumental in integrating the architectural profession in Washington when he began hiring black graduates from Howard in the mid-1940s. He also established himself on the cutting-edge through his firm's modern architectural designs and his sociological approach to housing solutions.



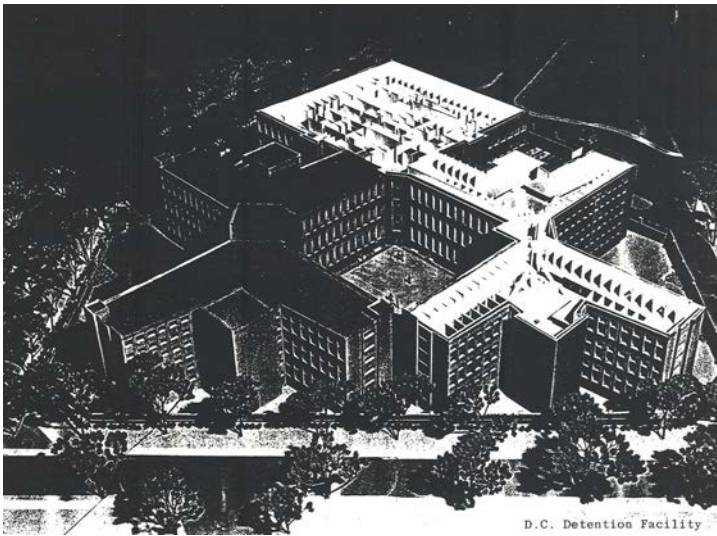
Capitol View Apartment Complex, 5901 East Capitol St., SE
ALA Archives, Leon Brown file

Brown was born in Blackville, S.C., on September 25, 1907. He attended Cornell University (briefly, 1924-25), and earned a B.S. in architecture in 1929 from the Georgia School of Technology. He received his Master's degree in Architecture in 1933 from the University of Pennsylvania. While he was pursuing his advanced degree in architecture and living in Philadelphia, Brown worked for R. Brognard Okie. He worked as a draftsman and designer for Okie from 1929-34. In 1955, in the midst of his career, he co-authored the book "R. Brognard Okie, Architect of Philadelphia." After finishing school, Brown continued his training in Philadelphia as a designer with Thalheimer and Weitz, Architects. He left the practice in 1942 to enlist in the U.S. Army, and served as a Captain in the Corps of Engineers during World War II.

Brown began his own practice based in Washington, D.C., in 1946. He became affiliated with the

Department of Architecture at Howard University shortly after World War II, and was one of the first white professors appointed to the faculty at Howard. He was a valuable mentor to many students of architecture and employed several black graduates of Howard in his professional practice. In doing so, Brown was an important catalyst in the integration of architectural firms in the Washington metropolitan area. Additionally, he served as the

faculty advisor to the student chapter of the AIA at Howard and helped to foster the relationship between the Institute and the University. He was a professor at Howard until 1972.



DC Detention Facility, 1901 D Street, SE, built 1972

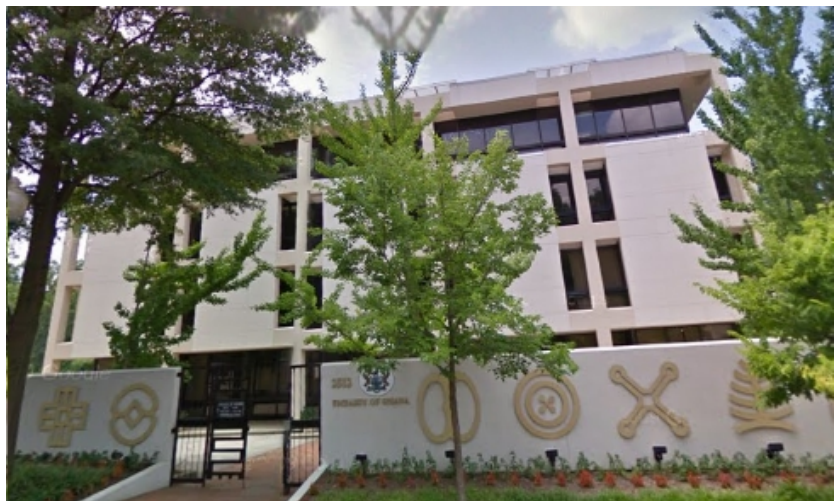
ALA Archives, Leon Brown file

Although Leon Brown started practicing architecture in Washington under his own name in 1946, he is best known for his 30-year partnership with Thomas W. D. Wright, FAIA. Brown and Wright formed a partnership in 1950 and, while several other architects joined them in the late 1950s and 1960s, they were once again the only partners in their firm from 1970 until Brown retired in 1980. Brown and Wright purposely kept their firm small so that they could remain active in the practice of architecture and mentoring rather than having to handle the administration of a large company. This approach worked well for small projects and most building types, but they formed joint ventures to handle larger commissions such as the D.C. Detention Facility.

Brown and Wright designed buildings of almost every variety. Some of their major works include: residences for Mr. Hans Adler (Langley Forest, Va.), Dr. Milton Harris (4104 Linnean Ave., N.W.), and Mr. Robert Black (MacArthur Blvd., Md.); housing projects such as Glassmanor Development (Oxon Hill, Md.), Capitol View Plaza (5901 East Capitol St., S.E.), and Sheridan Terrace Housing Project (Anacostia, built 1961); Embassy of Israel (3514 International Drive, N.W.); Chancery of Ghana (3512 International Drive, N.W.); and Bancroft School (1755 Newton St., N.W.). They worked as part of a joint-venture with Jack A. Thalheimer and McDonald and Williams to design the D.C. Detention Facility at 1901 D Street in Southeast Washington.

Brown and Wright won several awards for residential designs reflecting the influences of the Modern Movement. Brown and Wright designed a house for Dr. and Mrs. Max Fischer in Washington that incorporated many Japanese forms and materials. The firm also received acclaim for the Kander House, adjoining Rock Creek Park at 3550 Williamsburg Lane, NW, which also included Japanese styles like shoji screens as room partitions.

A sociological approach to low-income housing projects also set Brown and Wright apart from their peers. Their designs for projects like Glassmanor Housing and Capitol View Plaza were marked by an overarching concern for optimal livability, not just in square footage and functionality but also in a psychological sense. The firm's modern designs created large interior spaces and amenities included community facilities to allow for convenient health care, education and recreation.



Chancery of Ghana, 3512 International Drive, NW

Photo from Google Maps, 2010

Brown traveled extensively during his career, giving lectures in such locations as Liberia and Ghana. He published several scholarly articles in addition to co-authoring the 1955 book honoring R. Brognard Okie. He was a member

DC Architects Directory

and leader in many civic organizations and is remembered as a dedicated civic leader in the field of architecture. He served as president of the Washington Metropolitan Chapter of the A.I.A (1954-55), President of the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects (1967-69), Chairman of the Board of Appeals and Review, Licenses and Inspection, D.C. Government (1956-60). He was elected to the A.I.A.'s College of Fellows in 1969.

Brown received the Washington Metropolitan Chapter AIA Centennial Award in 1991. When Sara P. O'Neil-Manion, AIA, presented the award to Brown, she described him as "a person of unselfish, sterling character, with creative, restless spirit; rejecting the status quo and reaching beyond the average, to influence others through the built environment, as well as through example and experience." These words were still fresh in the minds of many when Leon Brown died in March 1992 of a heart ailment. He was 84 years old.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post*, searched through Proquest; EHT Traceries architects files

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 3/23/1992 Page: C8

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956 1962 1970	67 85 110
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	34, 35, 36
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in America (not in Who's Who in D.C. 23-24, 29-30, 38-39)	1984-85/Vol. 1	418
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

Conroy, Sarah Booth. "The Id, the Ego...and the Superstructure." *Washington Post*, November 24, 1991, F1.

Conroy, Sarah Booth. "Planning a 'Spectacular, Distinctively Ghanaian Embassy.'" *Washington Post*, December 14, 1975, 129.

"House for Mr. and Mrs. Lionel C. Epstein." *Architectural Record*. Vol. 119, No. 3 (March 1956).

Leon Brown, FAIA. *Personal Resume*, ca. 1980. Compiled in retirement. From AIA archives.

Leon Brown, Application for Fellowship. *American Institute of Architects*.

Senseman, Ronald S., Leon Brown, Edwin Bateman Morris, and Charles T. Okie. *The Residential Architecture of Richardson Brognard Okie of Philadelphia*. 1955.

Notes: * Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Leon Brown was active long after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Hugh A. Campbell			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/1870		Place: Maryland	
Death: 3/10/1903		Place: Baltimore (vic.), MD	
Family: Married Mary M. (Mamie) West in 1897 at North Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1895	Latest Permit: 1902
		Total Permits: 52	Total Buildings: 110
Practice	Position	Date	
Hugh A. Campbell	Architect	1894-1903	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships: none known			
Awards or Commissions: Architectural Award: 1901 Eckington Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Apartments, Stores, Church Sunday School.			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Beaux Arts			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, LeDroit Park, Sheridan-Kalorama, DuPont Circle, Mt. Pleasant, Massachusetts Avenue, Greater U Street, 14 th Street, 16 th Street.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Russia House	1800 Connecticut Avenue NW, 2031-2033 Florida Avenue NW, 2101 S Street NW	1896	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Eckington Presbyterian Sunday School	0 Q Street NE (not extant)	1895	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row Houses	27-55 U Street NW	1902	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row Houses & Apartment Bldg.	1900-1908 3 rd Street NW	1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site LeDroit Park Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Hugh A. Campbell practiced architecture in Washington, D.C. from 1894 until his untimely death in 1903 at the age of 33. During his short career, he primarily designed row houses, but his work included several detached residences, a few apartment buildings, and one Sunday school.

Born in May 1870, Hugh Campbell was the fifth child of William and Susan Campbell. Campbell's father, William W. Campbell, was a Presbyterian minister, and the family moved frequently during Hugh's childhood. In 1894, at age 24, Hugh Campbell was living in Washington, D.C. and practicing architecture. No information about his training or education has been located. In 1897, he married Mary M. West, who was born in Maryland but moved to the District of Columbia before the age of six. Her father, William H. West, was a brick mason, and may have worked with Campbell.

Early in his career, Campbell completed several jobs for Samuel J. Prescott, a local builder and developer, and for J.H. Lane, another local architect and builder who was responsible for many of the original "villas" in Eckington. By 1896, Campbell was purchasing properties and building single row houses or blocks of row houses on spec. His affiliation with North Capitol Presbyterian Church led to work for Campbell. In 1895, he designed a Sunday school building for the Eckington church (no longer standing), and the following year, he designed a dwelling at 1825 2nd Street NE for Irwin B. Linton (see photo), the Sunday school superintendent.



Irwin B. Linton House, 1825 2nd Street NE; 1896
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Probably influenced by J.H. Lane, most of Campbell's frame buildings were free-standing Queen Anne-style dwellings like the Linton House. Like many of his Queen Anne dwellings, the Linton House incorporated multiple projecting towers and bays, as well as a wraparound porch. The Linton House was described in detail in the *Washington Post* on July 26, 1896 (pg. 14); the newspaper article noted the "beautifully designed stairway," the interior archway between the parlor and library, the wraparound porch, the porte-cochere, the octagonal tower, and "ornamental gables."

The majority of Campbell's documented work in Washington, DC was row houses. He designed at least one group of modest frame row houses (1901-1905 Capitol

Avenue NE) early in his career (1895), but most of his row houses were constructed of brick or brick and stone. Common features include rectangular projecting bays, mansard roofs, triangular pediments at the rooflines, towers capped by conical or pyramidal roofs, and the use of contrasting stone in window and door surrounds. Extant examples of masonry row



1900-1908 3rd Street NW; 1902
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

intersection of the three streets. The Beaux-Arts-style, brick-and-stone buildings feature a rusticated stone ground-level story, a flat roof, and a prominent, modillioned-and-dentilled cornice. The S Street and Connecticut Avenue buildings are similar in design with turreted corners; oval cartouches on the second and third stories; a centered, round cartouche on the uppermost story; and applied stone swags between the center windows. The building at 1800 Connecticut Avenue features steps up to the first story, arched entrance with an arched window to its left, while the 2101 S Street dwelling features a rectangular, ground floor entrance with an arched balcony door and arched window on the first story. The five-bay dwelling at 2031-2033 Florida Avenue extends between and the end bays step back to join the other two buildings. Each story of the façade is architectural distinct. The ground story contains two, plain, square entrances. In the second and fourth bays, the first story features paired, arched windows, the second story features bay windows, and the third story features Venetian windows. The uppermost story includes a square cartouche, a round cartouche, and paired, rectangular windows in the middle bays.

Building permit records indicate that Campbell designed two apartment buildings; however, neither is extant. The block of row houses that he built and designed at 1900-1908 3rd Street NW in LeDroit Park (1902) included one apartment building, but from the exterior, it is

houses designed by Campbell include 1309-1319 South Carolina Avenue, SE (1895); 1900-1908 3rd Street NW (LeDroit Park Historic District, 1902); and 27-55 U Street NW (1902). The U Street houses represent the largest block of row houses designed by Campbell, and were associated with the last building permit issued to him before he died.

Built in 1896, the block of buildings at 1800 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 2031-2033 Florida Avenue, NW, and 2101 S Street, NW are the most well-known of Campbell's D.C. buildings. Now known as Russia House, the three, four-and-one-half-story buildings stand in a U-shape at the



27-55 U Street NW; 1902
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



**1800 Connecticut Avenue NW and
 2031-2033 Florida Avenue NW; 1896**
Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Online Catalog

DC Architects Directory

indistinguishable from the adjacent dwellings.

In December 1902, Campbell became ill with what his obituary described as “nervous prostration.” In February 1903, he visited Hot Springs, Virginia in hopes of regaining his health, but grew no better. He then went to a sanitarium near Baltimore, Maryland, where he died on March 10. He is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, in Washington, D.C.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article	1899	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	45
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary Publication: *Washington Post* 3/12/1903 Page 9


Other Sources:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. District of Columbia.
Society of Architectural Historians. American Architectural Competitions. Compiled by Pam Scott. Available online at www.sah.org.

Notes: The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November, 2011

Eimer Cappelmann		 <p><i>Northern Virginia Sun</i>, August 30, 1958; "Church News," page 2.</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/27/1901	Place: Charleston, SC		
Death: 9/19/1965	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married Mary Beverley Dudley in 1924; four children			
Education			
High School: Charleston, SC 1914-1915			
College: Georgia Tech, 1920-1921			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 310	Date Issued: 6/16/1937
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1930	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 149 Total Buildings: 162
Practice	Position	Date	
David L. Hyer (Charleston, SC)	Draftsman	1918-1922	
Herbert L. Cain (Richmond, VA)	Designer	1922-1926	
Eimer Cappelmann (Richmond, VA)	Designer, draftsman, professional renderer	1926-1931	
Eimer Cappelmann (Richmond, VA)	Architect	1931-1934	
Cappelman (Washington, DC)	Architect	1934-1938	
Cappelman & Hallett (Washington, DC)	Architect	1935-1937	
Eimer Cappelmann (Richmond, VA)	Architect	1938-1949	
Eimer Cappelmann (Arlington, VA)	Architect	1949-1960	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: Grace Lutheran Church, Washington, DC; President of Congregation, 1952-53.			
Awards or Commissions: n/a			
Buildings			
Building Types: Churches, dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Gothic Revival			
DC Work Locations: Palisades, Spring Valley, Wesley Heights, Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, Shepherd Park.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Reconstruction, Amphill	211 Amphill Rd, Richmond, VA	1929-1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Williamsburg Presbyterian Church	Richmond Road, Williamsburg, VA	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1860 Redwood Terrace NW	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
1 st Baptist Church	Arlington, VA	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mount Olivet Methodist Church	Arlington, VA	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in Charleston, S.C. on 27 July 1901, Eimer Cappellmann attended high school there from 1914-1915. Cappellmann worked as a draftsman for David L. Hyer in Charleston from 1918 to 1921, then he took a year of special courses in designing, architectural history, and building construction from Georgia Tech. In 1922, Cappellmann moved to Richmond, Virginia to work as a designer for Herbert L. Cain. In 1924, Cappellmann left Cain and set up his own office in Richmond to perform drafting, designing, and delineating.

In the second half of the 1920s, Cappellmann designed several two-story, brick, mostly Colonial-Revival style houses in Richmond. In 1926, he designed a two-bay, two-story, frame house as a model house for Better Homes in America at 2908 Northumberland Avenue in Richmond. His first large commission appears to be the 1929 relocation and restoration of the Georgian house, Amphill, from its James River location to 211 Amphill Road in Richmond and its restoration which was completed in 1932.

In June 1930, Cappellmann passed the State Board for the Examination and Certification of Professional Engineers, Architects and Land Surveyors' written examination to become certified as an architect in Virginia. In 1930-1931, his work took him to Williamsburg where he designed the Presbyterian Church on Richmond Road, the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity house, and a private residence. He continued to design residences in Richmond through the early 1930s, and designed a residence and farm buildings for a location near Queenstown, Maryland and one in Loudoun County, Virginia. In the 1930s, Ned Farrar of Warrenton, Virginia commissioned Cappellmann to design his house; the resulting two-story, frame Farrar-Gray House is Colonial Revival with a hipped roof and central chimney.

In March 1930, the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects became aware of several sets of building plans in D.C. that Cappellmann prepared as an architect; it notified him of the requirement to apply to the Board for registration as an architect in D.C. In May 1937, Eimer Cappellmann wrote to the Board, apologizing for his belatedness in sending in the application and pleading the financial necessity of making a living for his family as an excuse. In June, the Board approved his application based on the reciprocal transfer of his registration as an architect in Virginia.



Farrar-Gray House, Warrenton, VA. 1930s

A Pride of Place, page 194.

In 1930, Eimer Cappellmann was issued his first permit in Washington, D.C. for a substantial dwelling to be constructed at 1860 Redwood Terrace NW, which was located north of the Shepherd Park neighborhood. Its eclectic mix of Tudor-Revival and French-Eclectic style elements is unusual for his body of work in D.C. Most of the residences designed by Cappellmann were Colonial Revival in style with varying degrees of formality. Some combine Colonial Revival elements with other styles such as Tudor Revival. In addition, most of the houses he built were two-story, brick dwellings three to five bays in width. The estimated construction cost for the dwellings generally ranged between \$10,000 and \$20,000, but a number of buildings exceeded that. Particularly in the 1930s, the higher costs represented significant investments by their owners.

Most of Cappellmann's work which included 162 buildings (149 permits) built in D.C. between 1930 and 1949 consisted of single dwellings designed for their owners. Most stand northwest D.C. between Rock Creek Park and the Potomac River in neighborhoods such as the Palisades, Spring Valley, Wesley Heights, Cleveland Park, and Chevy Chase. A few were located in Shepherd Park, east of Rock Creek Park, as well. Thirty-one of Cappellmann's projects were constructed by the firm of Korzendorfer & Brooks, which occasionally owned the property and built on speculation. Cappellmann also worked with builders O.T. & W.A. Carr, Inc., Wesmond Building & Investment Co., and Muhleman & Kayhoe on the same basis.



1860 Redwood Terrace NW, 1930
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

In 1934, Eimer Cappellmann moved to Washington, D.C. and established his office at 1644 Connecticut Avenue NW. In 1936, his office relocated to 1147 Connecticut Avenue NW near Dupont Circle. From 1935 to 1937, Eimer Cappellmann also worked with architect Marcus Hallett on seven projects (See entry for Marcus Hallett). Hallett was a Richmond-based architect who Cappellmann may have known prior to Hallett's moving his practice to Washington, D.C. in 1926. During the late 1930s, Cappellmann also worked in surrounding areas such as Montgomery County, Maryland where he designed projects such as the "Wishmaker's House" model in the Indian Spring Village planned residential development. According to a 1940 advertisement, the model combined "the beauty of Traditional Colonial Architecture with the modern appointments so necessary in today's higher standard of living."

During World War II, Eimer Cappellmann worked as a civilian employee for the U.S. Navy at Solomon's Island, Maryland. No building permits were issued under his name during this period.

By 1945, Cappellmann's office had moved to Arlington, Virginia. In March 1945, Cappellmann applied for a permit to construct a church at 3200 S Street SE. The one-story, stone-faced church is Gothic Revival in style. Cappellmann would go on to design more than 150 churches in the Washington area during the remainder of his career. In 1949, Cappellmann designed the brick church at 1600 Taylor Street NE in the Colonial Revival style that he would repeat at the Fairlington Presbyterian Church and First Baptist Church, both constructed in 1954 in Alexandria, Virginia. In the 1950s, Cappellmann also designed the First Baptist Church in Arlington, Virginia, Mount Olivet Methodist Church in Arlington, and the Education Building for the Leesburg Presbyterian Church in Leesburg, Virginia. In 1963, Cappellmann contracted to design the Manassas Baptist Church in Manassas, Virginia, but his death in September 1965 forced the church to contract with another architectural firm.



1600 Taylor Street NE, 1949
District of Columbia Office of Planning 2004


Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: DCPropertyQuest.com; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division; *The Washington Post* (1877-1990); ProQuest Historical Newspapers; *Ancestry.com*.

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	1956 2001	82 13
Obituary Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: 9/21/1965 9/20/1965	Page: n/a n/a
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Eimer Cappelmann Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Eimer Cappelmann correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Indian Spring Village, Montgomery County, Maryland; MIHP Form; Maryland Historical Trust website. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. Charleston, SC. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. Richmond, VA. Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. <i>The Virginia Architects 1835-1955</i> . Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997. Williams, Kimberly Prothro. <i>A Pride of Place</i> . Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2003.		
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Eimer Cappelmann was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

Josephine Wright Chapman		 <p><i>Source:</i> Wolfe, Kevin. "Josephine Wright Chapman." <i>Metropolis Magazine</i>. July/August, 1992, Vol. 12, No. 1, pg. 19.</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/20/1867	Place: Fitchburg, Ma.		
Death: 1943	Place: Bath, England		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Clarence H. Blackall, Boston, Ma. (1892-1897)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1901	Latest Permit: 1925	Total Permits: 3
	Total Buildings: 3		
Practice	Position	Date	
Josephine Wright Chapman, Boston	Architect	1897 – 1906	
Josephine Wright Chapman, New York	Architect	1907 - c. 1930	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: New York Society of Architects			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, residences, churches, women's clubs, public buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Arts and Crafts, English Revival, Shingle Style, Gothic Revival, Georgian Revival, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts siting and layout, Italian Renaissance Rural Villa			
Work Locations: Georgetown; Douglas Manor, Queens, New York; Boston, Ma.; Cambridge, Ma.; Leominster, Ma.; Worcester, Ma.; Lynn, Ma.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Hillandale mansion and gatehouse	3905 Mansion Court, N.W.; 3905 Reservoir Road, N.W.	1922-25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Georgetown HD
Craigie Arms (Chapman Arms) Apartment Building for Harvard University	Cambridge, Ma.	1897-98	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Site
St. Mark's Episcopal Church	Leominster, Ma.	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> MA Historic Site
Boston Women's Club	Boston, Ma.	1899	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> MA Historic Site

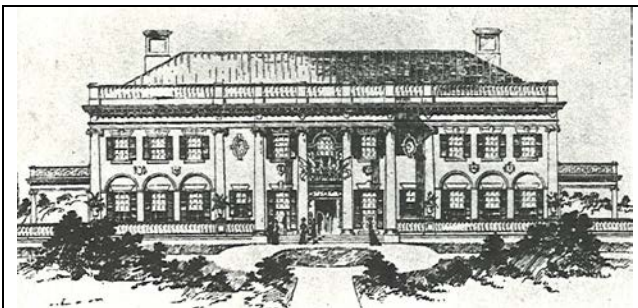
DC Architects Directory

Worcester Women's Club (now Tuckerman Hall)	Worcester, Ma.	1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP MRA <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Institutional District
New England Building, Pan American Exposition	Buffalo, New York	c. 1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> NY Historic Site No longer extant
Residence for Alice Foster	Kenmore Road, Douglas Manor, Queens, New York	c. 1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> NY Historic Site Douglastown HD
Lynn Women's Club	Lynn, Ma.	1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP Diamond District
Residences for Alice Foster	Grosvenor Avenue, Douglas Manor, Queens, New York	c. 1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> NY Historic Site Douglastown HD
Residence for Daniel Combs	Hillcrest Avenue, Douglas Manor, Queens, New York	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> NY Historic Site Douglastown HD

Significance and Contributions

Josephine Wright Chapman (1867-1943) was a distinguished and important early American woman architect. Her success in the architectural community at the turn of the century was not only a milestone for women in architecture, but a major contribution to the women's movement throughout the United States. Chapman pursued and successfully established a career in architecture at a time when it was very difficult for a woman architect to be accepted or to gain formal academic training in the field.

Little is known of Chapman's early life or education. She was born in 1867 in Fitchburg, Massachusetts to James L. Chapman and his wife, the daughter of Isaac C. Wright. Chapman's father was a partner in the Fitchburg Machine Works. Chapman gained her architectural training during the years 1892 through 1897 as a draftsman for the noted Boston architect Clarence H. Blackall. Her family opposed her pursuit of a career in architecture and refused to lend her moral or financial support, forcing her to pawn her jewelry to obtain the money needed to set out on her own. Determined to become a successful architect, she dedicated many hours and all her efforts to gain the experience necessary to establish her own practice. By 1898, Chapman was listed in the *Boston City Directory* as an architect, with studios first located at the Grundmann Studios, a women artists' collective, at 194 Clarendon Street and later at 9 Park Street in Boston.



**New England Building, Pan American Exposition,
Buffalo, New York, 1901**

*100 Views of the Pan American Exposition, The Libraries
University of Buffalo*

Chapman practiced at a time when Boston was at the forefront of architectural development in the United States. H.H. Richardson's Trinity Church on Copley Square was widely considered by the public to be the most beautiful building in America. Within this inspiring environment Josephine Chapman established her small but successful architectural practice. Her most important commission resulted from a competition for the New England Building at the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo, New York, in 1901. Having read of the contest in the Boston papers, and fearing that her modest reputation would not warrant a request to submit a design, she approached the six governors on the evening before the competition was to begin. Making an appointment to meet them the next morning, she was able to surmise from

their short acquaintance that they did not have any set guidelines or expectations other than that of the Exposition which called for the novel use of a color scheme "rainbow" on all the structures. The next morning she presented the

committee with specific plans for her design. The Governors were so impressed with her presentation and plan that they decided that she should have the job.

After the commission for the New England Building at the Pan American Exposition Ms. Chapman received numerous commissions for churches, clubs, libraries and apartments. From 1897 to 1905, she designed as an independent practitioner several notable buildings that establish her as one of the earliest successful women architects in New England. Ms. Chapman's work in Massachusetts includes the Craigie Arms (1897), built as a private dormitory for Harvard students, the St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Leominster, Massachusetts (1900), and three women's clubs in Massachusetts: Boston (1899), Worcester (1902), and Lynn (1909).

In 1905, Chapman altered the course of her practice and accepted commissions only for houses. Her ensuing designs are reported as being a mix of architectural styles, including English Revival, Arts and Crafts, Classical Revival, and Italian Renaissance villa style. In 1907, when the Boston architectural community experienced extremely hard times, Ms. Chapman moved to New York where she worked successfully for the next eighteen years.



Worcester Women's Club, Worcester, Ma., 1902

Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS), 1980



Residence on Ridge Road, Douglas Manor, Queens, New York, 1912

Wolfe, Kevin. "Josephine Wright Chapman." *Metropolis Magazine*. July/August, 1992, Vol. 12, No. 1, pg. 18.

In New York, Chapman designed seven houses and one garage for the garden suburb of Douglas Manor in Queens, New York. Founded in 1909, the upper-middle-class development was planned to incorporate cooperative ownership of the mile-long peninsula that comprised Douglas Manor, a unique and radical idea at the time. Chapman's designs for the community include an eclectic mix of architectural styles of the early twentieth century, including Queen Anne, and Tudor and Colonial Revival, and is the largest collection of her work anywhere.

While still living in New York, Chapman was awarded the commission to design the mansion of Hillandale (1922-1925) in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Constructed for heiress Anne Archbold, one of Washington's most distinguished residents, the building, a carefully conceived representation of a Tuscan villa in the

Italian Renaissance style, sits majestically atop a hill that was originally surrounded by over 70 acres of wooded forests, landscaped grounds, and open meadows. The design for the main house illustrates Chapman's skill in composition and stylistic knowledge, as well as fine craftsmanship. This commission was quite substantial and one which offered her exposure in a new city.

Little information is available on Chapman's later career and commissions, but it was clear that she was a successful, ambitious and talented architect. Chapman was a member of the New York Society of Architects, an association founded by architects of Jewish and Italian descent, having been refused admittance, presumably for being a woman, to the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Architecture Club. Chapman died in 1943.




Hillandale, Washington, D.C., 1922-25

EHT Traceries, Inc., 2003

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library <i>The New York Times</i> (1851-2006). Proquest Historic Newspapers; Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS)		
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources: Allaback, Sarah. <i>The First American Women Architects</i> . University of Illinois Press., 2008, <i>s.v.</i> Josephine Wright Chapman. Byrtus, Nancy, Candace Jenkins and Paul Levenson. "Josephine Wright Chapman and Tuckerman Hall." Central Massachusetts Symphony Orchestra, 2002. www.tuckermanhall.com/monograph/monograph.html . EHT Traceries, Inc. Vertical Files. Knowlton, Elliot, ed. <i>Worcester's Best: A Guide to the City's Architectural Heritage</i> . Worcester, Ma.: Worcester Heritage Preservation Society, 1984, pg. 78. Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records. <i>Directory of Boston Architects, 1846-1970</i> . Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1984. National Register Nomination for Craigie Arms, Cambridge, Massachusetts. June 4, 1986. From the Cambridge Historical Commission. Traceries. <i>Hillendale D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board Application for Historic Landmark</i> . Washington, DC: Friends of Historic Preservation, Inc, 1990. Wolfe, Kevin. "Josephine Wright Chapman." <i>Metropolis Magazine</i> . July/August, 1992, Vol. 12, No. 1, pgs. 17-22.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

DC Architects Directory

Leon Chatelain, Jr.				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 3/8/1902	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: 5/6/1979	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Married Mary Wysong 1953, one daughter, two sons				
Education				
High School: McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D.C.				
College: George Washington U. night classes in architecture (1920-1926).				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Source: Leon Chatelain III, Chatelain Architects, P.C.				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 262	Date Issued: 12/18/1933	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1925	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 105	Total Buildings: 484
Practice		Position	Date	
Philip M. Jullien		Draftsman	1920-1923	
Arthur B. Heaton		Draftsman	1923-1926	
Waddy Wood		Draftsman	1927-1930	
Leon Chatelain Jr.		Architect	1930-1956	
Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan		Partner/Architect	1956-1960	
Chatelain, Samperton & Nolan		Partner/Architect	1960-1974	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1930	Fellow of the AIA: 1953	
Other Societies or Memberships: A.I.A. president, 1956-1958; Metropolitan Chapter, A.I.A., president, 1940, 1941; Washington Building Congress, president, 1945; Washington Board of Trade, president, 1948.				
Awards or Commissions: , French Superior Council Gold Medal, 1957, F. Stuart Fitzpatrick Memorial Award, 1966, Washington Board of Trade Man of the Year, 1962, and eight awards for Excellence in Architecture.				
Buildings				
Building Types: Residential, office buildings, churches, institutional buildings				
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Stripped Classicism				
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Northeast, Northwest				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Westmoreland Congregational Ch.		Westmoreland Circle	1948-1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Equitable Life Insurance Co.		3900 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	1957	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Associated General Contractors of America		20 th and E Streets, NW	1958	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Woodridge Branch Library		1801 Rhode Island Ave., NE	1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Significance and Contributions

Leon Chatelain, Jr., (1902-1979) was an award-winning architect and leader in the profession who served as president of the American Institute of Architects. Over the course of his career, Chatelain designed a wide variety of buildings ranging from residences and churches to office buildings.

Chatelain was born in Washington, D.C., and educated in public schools, graduating from McKinley Manual Training School (later known as McKinley Technical High School). He attended night classes at George Washington University from 1920 to 1926 while working as a draftsman for Philip M. Jullien and Arthur B. Heaton. He then became a draftsman for Waddy B. Wood. In 1930 he went into private practice under the firm name Leon Chatelain, Jr. Wood, who was not able to pay him in the depths of the Depression, gave Chatelain a telephone company project to help him get started on his own, according to Chatelain's son, Leon Chatelain III. Much of Chatelain's early work both before and after World War II was residential design for both individual clients and developers. He designed numerous single family dwellings for Howard Homes, many of which were constructed in Northeast Washington. In 1936 he was one of the local Washington architects who formed the Architects Small Home Service under the auspices of the Perpetual Building Association to produce plans for small, affordable houses available to the Association's members for a small fee. During the war he designed buildings for the U.S. Navy. Chatelain's residential designs were always in traditional styles, most often Colonial Revival.

Chatelain's major works in the twenty-five years of his individual practice (1930-1956) include the Westmoreland Congregational Church (1948-55); the Washington Gas Light Company headquarters (1945 and 1948); and the McDonough Gymnasium (1952) at Georgetown University. Chatelain developed a long-standing relationship with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, which provided telephone service to Washington, D.C., designing its headquarters building in 1948 and various other structures in subsequent years including a 1964 telephone building.

When Chatelain was about to assume the presidency of the A.I.A. in 1956 and knew that he would have less time to devote to his practice, he formed the partnership of Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan. The firm, with partners Earl V. Gauger and mechanical engineer James A. Nolan, became known for its institutional buildings, especially those for Georgetown University, and commercial office buildings. The firm also worked on several churches and facilities for the armed services. Major projects included the Equitable Life Insurance Company (subsequently FNMA Headquarters, 1957), the national headquarters of the Associated General Contractors of America (1958), the International Monetary Fund Bank Buildings (1960-61), the Retail Clerks International Association (Suffridge Building, 1969), and the Group Hospital Insurance Headquarters (1969).

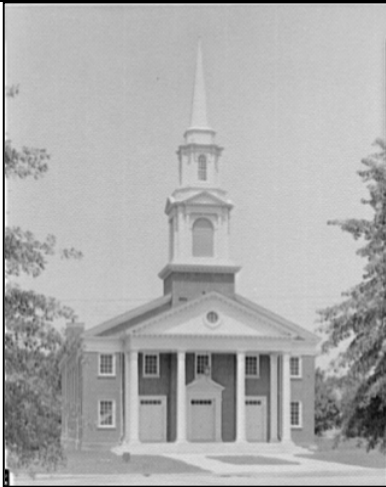
Chatelain's work in his early years reflects the influence of Heaton and Wood, both masters of traditional styles. His later office buildings exhibit the features of the Stripped Classicism style. Chatelain's son described his father as probably most comfortable with the Colonial Revival style but said that he did not have a signature style. He was open to new ideas and influenced by what he read and what he saw in his travels. He worked closely with his designers and his buildings were the products of teamwork and exploration, his son said.

Chatelain's buildings received numerous local, national, and international awards, including eight from the Washington Board of Trade for Excellence in Architecture. Chatelain was also a pioneer in the movement to make buildings accessible to the handicapped and helped establish the first approved design standards for constructing barrier-free buildings. He lobbied extensively for the adoption of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accessibility standards, working with the Easter Seals organization.

In 1970, after Gauger retired from the firm, Chatelain merged the firm with another Washington architectural firm under a new name. The new partnership, called Chatelain, Samperton & Nolan, specialized in institutional designs, such as banks, churches, hospitals, and office buildings. Chatelain retired in 1974 and died in 1979. His firm, known as Chatelain Architects, P.C., headed by Chatelain's son Leon Chatelain III, and still in operation in 2010, eighty years after its founding, is probably the oldest Washington, D.C., architectural firm continuously in business in the District of Columbia.

DC Architects Directory

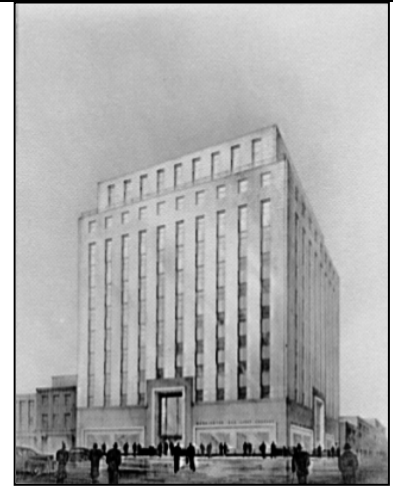
Chatelain was president of the American Institute of Architects from 1956 to 1958, president of the Washington Metropolitan Chapter of the A.I.A. (1940-1941) and a founder and president of the Washington Building Congress. President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Chatelain chairman of the National Commission on Architectural Barriers to the Handicapped in 1966. Its recommendations led to the enactment of the 1968 architectural barriers law. He was also a member of the President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped. In addition, Chatelain was active in business and civic affairs in the community, serving as president of the Washington Board of Trade, the Washington Kiwanis Club, the Metropolitan Police Boys Club, and the D.C. Society for Crippled Children. Chatelain conducted numerous charitable campaigns in Washington and served on the board of directors of the YMCA. Chatelain was also a member of the Capitol Hill Circus Saints and Sinners, and Congressional Country and Cosmos clubs, as well as a Mason and member of the Almas Shrine.



Westmoreland Congregational Church
Library of Congress LC-H814-2576-012




Kiplinger (Editors') Building
Library of Congress LC-H814-T-2638-003



Washington Gas Light Co., Perspective
Library of Congress, LC-H814- 2501-001

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: May 8, 1979	Page: C6
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	91	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles	1962	114	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it	1970	151	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960			
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources: "AIA Names Chatelain as New President," <i>The Washington Post</i> , Washington, D.C., May 20, 1956G4. Arthur B. Heaton Architectural Drawing Archive, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Contains drawings by Leon Chatelain Jr. Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. Chatelain, Jr., Leon, "Architecture Of New Styles Meeting Favor," <i>The Washington Post</i> , 21 April 1935. "Chatelain New President of Architects," <i>Washington Post</i> , May 20, 1956; D16 EHT Tracerics, Inc., "Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church," Report, July 2005. EHT Tracerics, Inc., "Embassy of the Republic of South Africa," Report, December 2008 D.C. Public Library, "Woodridge Public Library, History." http://www.dclibrary.org/node/744 . Accessed 5/10/2010. Leon Chatelain III telephone interview with EHT Tracerics, Inc. October 19, 2010			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010	

Appleton Prentiss Clark, Jr.		 <p><i>Source: Washington Past and Present</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/13/1865	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 3/25/1955	Place: St. Petersburg, FL		
Education			
High School: Central High School (DC) - 1883			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: A. B. Mullet and Co.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 4	Date Issued: 4/13/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1886	Latest Permit: 1939	Total Permits: 386
		Total Buildings: 961	
Practice	Position		Date
A. B. Mullet and Co.	Draftsman		1883-1885
Private Practice	Architect		1886-1948?
Commissions: Architect for the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date Enrolled: 1916	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade (Municipal Art and Architecture Committees) and the Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Washington Hotel Company.			
Awards and Prizes:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment Houses, Commercial Buildings, Schools, Churches, Residences			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Late Victorian Styles, Renaissance Revival, Tudor Gothic Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Georgetown, Logan Circle, Sheridan-Kalorama, Shaw, 16 th Street			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Phillip's Baptist Church	1001 N. Capitol Street, NE	1891-92	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Second Baptist Church	816 3 rd Street, NW	1894-1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Owl's Nest	3031 Gates Road, NW	1897	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Victor Building	724-726 9 th St., NW	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Homer Building	601 13 th Street, NW	1913-1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Denrike Building	1014 Vermont Avenue, NW	1925-1926	Designation Pending
Second National Bank	1331-1333 G St., NW	1927-1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Appleton P. Clark, Jr., was born in Washington in 1865 and graduated from Central High School in 1883. He had no formal architectural training beyond a course in high school. He made a tour of Europe, studying different styles of architecture, and served an apprenticeship under Alfred B. Mullett in the mid-1880s before launching his own architectural practice at the age of twenty in 1886.

Clark's commissions included a wide range of building types: office buildings, banks, churches, schools, theaters, apartment buildings, and private residences. Among these are Foundry Methodist Church (1903-04), the Washington Post Building (1893; demolished 1954), the Jewish Community Center, 1424 16th Street (1910), additions to Riggs National Bank at 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, the Willard Office building (1902, demolished 1964), and the Homer (1913) and Victor (1909) buildings. The 27 apartment houses he designed include the Presidential Apartments (1922), the Roosevelt Hotel (1919) and apartments for the Washington Sanitary Housing Company. Large private residences designed by Clark include the Owl's Nest, located at 3031 Gates Road, N.W., (1897), a Georgian Revival mansion at 2300 S Street, NW (Thomas M. Gales House, 1902) and a Craftsman style house built at 1609 16th Street, NW, for H. Cornell Wilson in 1911. At least seven of Clark's buildings have been individually designated as District of Columbia Landmarks. In addition, approximately 30 buildings known to have been designed by Clark are included in historic districts in the District of Columbia.

Clark served as the President of the Washington Chapter of the A.I.A in 1919. As president, he initiated the effort to obtain a registration law for Washington architects. He was a real estate investor and a director of a number of local business enterprises including the Washington Hotel Company, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, Citizen's Savings Bank, and the Washington Sanitary Housing Company. Clark was active in the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, and was often called upon to oversee matters of design and architecture. His publications include *The History of Architecture in Washington*, and important and influential writings on institutional homes for children. Through his architectural accomplishments and endeavors throughout the city, Clark became one of Washington's most influential architects.



1424 16th Street, NW (1917)

Goode, Best Addresses, p. 169



Homer Building, 601 13th Street, NW

Photo from Google Maps, 2010

Although much of Clark's later work is in Classical Revival style, his early work, which includes the Washington Post Building, houses on Capitol Hill and the Owl's Nest, provides examples of popular late Victorian styles inspired by medieval and Jacobean prototypes. Clark held a particular interest in the design of public schools. He designed five schools for the District of Columbia, including the Eckington (1897), Petworth (1901), Langston (1901), Wheatley (1902-1903) and Eaton Schools (1909). Because of Clark's interest in public school construction he was appointed by the District Commissioners, in 1909, to chair a volunteer committee of architects and builders to investigate conditions affecting the safety of children in public schools. Clark died in 1955 at his winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida. In his obituary, the *Washington Post* deemed Appleton P. Clark the "Dean of Architects."



The Presidential, 1026 16th St., NW (1922)
Goode, Best Addresses, p. 218



The Presidential, stone portico
Goode, Best Addresses, p. 219

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, HABS/HAER Collection

Obituary Publication: *Washington Post & Evening Star* Date: 03/27/1955 Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 10 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	50
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1923-1924	83
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		88-89

Other Sources:

Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

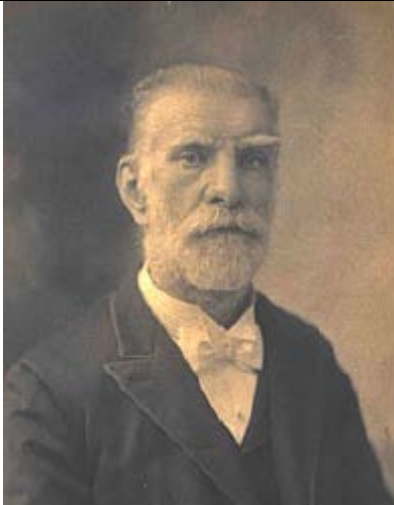
Clark, Appleton P. "History of Architecture in Washington." In *Washington Past and Present: A History*, edited by John Claggett Proctor. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company. Inc., 1930.

EHT Traceries. *Heurich Mansion Amendment to the Historic Landmark Application*. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Review Board, 2002.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Adolf Cluss		 <p>Source: William S. Shacklette, from Adolf-Cluss.org</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/14/1825	Place: Heilbronn, Germany		
Death: 7/24/1905	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife Rosa; Sons Adolph, Carl, Richard, Robert; Daughters Flora Lathrop, Anita, Lillian Daw			
Education			
Grade/High School: Heilbronn (1831-44)			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1872	Latest Permit: 1887	Total Permits: 31 Total Buildings: 52
Practice		Position	Date
Cluss and von Kammerhueber		Principal	c. 1863-1868
Cluss and Daniel		Principal	1877-1878
Cluss and Schulze		Principal	1879-1889
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1868	Fellow of the AIA: 1868
Other Societies or Memberships: Secretary of the Workers' Council, Mainz, Germany; Society of Freemasons; D.C. Board of Public Works			
Awards or Commissions: Medal for Progress in School Architecture, World's Exposition, Vienna (1873); Gold medal for Progress in School Architecture, International Exhibition, Philadelphia (1876); Gold medal, Force School plan, World Exposition, Paris (1878)			
Buildings			
Building Types: Government buildings, museums, churches, schools, markets			
Styles and Forms: Renaissance Revival, Rundbogenstil/Romanesque Revival, Second Empire			
DC Work Locations: National Mall, Dupont Circle, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Calvary Baptist Church	777 Eighth Street, NW	1864-1865	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Smithsonian Castle reconstruction	Jefferson Drive between 9th & 12th Streets, NW	c. 1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Benjamin Franklin School	925 13th Street, NW	1865-1869	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Masonic Temple	901 F Street, NW	1868-1870	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charles Sumner School	17th & M Streets, NW	1871-1872	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Eastern Market	Seventh and C Streets, SE	1872-1873	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Old Patent Office reconstruction	Between F and G Streets and Seventh and Ninth Streets, NW	1877-1878	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Arts and Industries Building	900 Jefferson Drive, SW	1879-1881	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Army Medical Museum and Library (demolished)	Independence Avenue and 7th Street, SW	1886	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Adolf (also spelled Adolph) Cluss was one of the most successful architects in Washington, D.C., during the Civil War and Reconstruction period. Cluss, born in Heilbronn, Germany in 1825, was an architect and engineer. The son and grandson of architects, he left Heilbronn, after receiving his early education, to work as a traveling carpenter. In Brussels, he met Karl Marx and joined the early Communist movement. He also traveled to Paris and Mainz, Germany, where he began work as an architect in 1846. In Mainz, he worked as assistant engineer on the railroad from Mainz to Ludwigshafen in the Rhine Valley. In the spring of 1848, Cluss became a central figure in the German revolutionary movement as a co-founder and Secretary of the Workers' Council. After the failed revolution of 1848, Cluss sought refuge in the United States—he arrived in New York on September 15, 1848. In the U.S., Cluss continued his revolutionary work, acting as a liaison between Marx in London and the exiled members of the revolution of 1848 in the United States. By 1858, however, he had terminated his association with Marx and Friedrich Engels.

After immigrating to New York, Cluss soon moved to Washington, D.C. He worked initially for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and then in the Office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Cluss became an American citizen in 1855 and married Rosa Schmidt of Bavaria in 1859. At the onset of the Civil War in 1861, Cluss accepted a position from his friend Admiral John Dahlgren in the Ordnance Office at the Navy Yard, testing weapons and inventions. Cluss formed a partnership in the early 1860s with Joseph Wildrich von Kammerheuber, with whom he won the competition for the Wallach public school (7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, 1864; demolished). The Wallach school commission ignited Cluss's passion for public school design in Washington, which he would go on to pioneer. Cluss designed the Franklin School in 1864-65 at the end of the Civil War, erected from 1865-69. The Wallach and Franklin schools became prototypes for school designs and won medals at various expositions, including the 1873 International Exhibition in Vienna (for progress in education and architecture), the 1876 Centennial in Philadelphia, and the International Exposition in Paris in 1878. Of the seven District schools designed by Cluss, only Sumner and Franklin survive.

From 1862 to 1867, Cluss also served as head of the municipal office of Washington, D.C., designing public buildings erected by the government and implementing much-needed renovation of utilities such as covered vaults and sewage and drainage systems. He was a member of the District's Board of Public Works in the early 1870s and thus was involved in street grading and paving, installation of sewers, tree-planting, and other improvements to the city's infrastructure. These improvements stimulated real estate investment and dramatically improved the appearance of the city.

Cluss was asked to remodel the Smithsonian building (now the Castle) after a fire in January, 1865. The Smithsonian Institution retained Cluss as architect and, with his partner Paul Schulze, he designed the National Museum (now the Arts and Industries Building) at 900 Jefferson Drive, SW (1879-1881). Cluss designed the Calvary Baptist Church at 777 Eighth Street, NW (1864-65), the Masonic Temple at 910 F Street, NW (1868-70), the Central Market on B Street (now Constitution Avenue) between Seventh and Ninth Streets, NW (1871-72; demolished), and the Eastern Market at Seventh and C Streets, SE (1872-73). The residential buildings he designed in downtown Washington have all been demolished. From 1890-1895, Cluss served as inspector of public buildings of the United States.

From before 1867 until 1894 he lived with his wife, Rosa, and children, born in the United States, on 2nd Street N.W. near D Street. Cluss died in Washington, D.C., on July 24, 1905; he was eighty years old.

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Calvary Baptist Church, 777 Eighth Street, NW, 1860s.
Lessoff p. 78, from Calvary Baptist Church.



Charles Sumner School, 17th & M Streets, NW, c. 1890.
DC Public Library.



Shepherd's Row, K Street and Connecticut Ave., NW.
Demolished. www.Adolf-Cluss.org



Eastern Market, Seventh and C Streets, SE, 1914.
www.Adolf-Cluss.org.



Wallach School, 7th and D Streets, SE, 1870s. *Lessoff p. 78, from Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives.*



National Museum (now Arts and Industries Building), c. 1883.
900 Jefferson Drive, SW,
Smithsonian Institution Archives



Center Market, Between B Street (now Constitution Ave) and 7th Street, NW, 1920. *Lessoff p. 161, from National Archives RG 83-G.*




Franklin School, 925 13th Street, NW,
HABS DC-289-3, 1969



Old Masonic Temple, 901 F Street, NW,
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2007

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Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library <i>Adolf-Cluss.org</i> , a joint project of the Stadtarchiv Heilbronn, the Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives (D.C.), the German Historical Institute (D.C.), the Goethe-Institut (D.C.), the Historical Society/City Museum (D.C.), the Smithsonian Institution (D.C.), and the D.C. City Council		
Other Repositories:			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>ALA Proceedings Vol. 39</i>	Date: 7/25/1905 1905	Page: 2 255-56
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 15 articles			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	4	507	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	54-55	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	128	
Other Sources: Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. "Adolph Cluss: An Architect in Washington during Civil War and Reconstruction." <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society</i> , 48 (1971-72), 338-358. Lessoff, Alan and Christof Mauch. <i>Adolf Cluss, Architect: From Germany to America</i> . Washington, D.C.: Historical Society of Washington, D.C., 2005. Wermiel, Sara E, "Adolf Cluss: From Germany to America," <i>Technology and Culture</i> 47 (2006): 570-577.			
Additional references provided by the Goethe Institut: McLellan, Diana. "Cluss: Forgotten Genius," <i>Washington Star</i> , April 7, 1975, pp. D1-D2 Shribman, David. "The Marxist Who Left His Mark on the Capital," <i>The New York Times</i> , February 18, 1984, p. 9 Skranstad, Harold K. "The Engineer as Architect in Washington: The Contribution of Montgomery Meigs," <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society</i> (1969-1970), p. 269. A bibliography of newspaper articles attributed to Adolf Cluss can be found in Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, <i>Works</i> , (English), New York: International Publishers, 1983, vol. 39, pp. 725-6.			
Notes: The permits listed here include those issued to Cluss individually and in partnerships.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Henry Ives Cobb		 <p><i>Source: Pencil Points, for May, 1931, p. 386</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/19/1859	Place: Brookline, Mass.		
Death: 3/27/1931	Place: New York		
Family: Father, Albert Adams; mother, Mary Russell Candler; wife, Emma S.; six sons and a daughter			
Education			
High School:			
College: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S. from Harvard, 1881			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
DC Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1896	Latest Permit: 1905	Total Permits: 8 Total Buildings: 9
Practice	Position	Date	
Peabody & Stearns (Boston, Mass.)	Architect	1881-82	
Cobb & Frost (Chicago, Ill.)	Architect, senior partner	1882-88	
Henry Ives Cobb (Chicago, Ill.)	Principal	1888-98	
Henry Ives Cobb (Washington, D.C.)	Principal	1898-1902	
Henry Ives Cobb (New York, NY)	Principal	1902-31	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1889	Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships: Vice President, Merchants Association of New York City, 1924-28; Arbitration Society of America; Director, American Arbitration Association.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Skyscrapers, educational buildings (libraries, laboratories), dormitories, apartment buildings, residences, offices, churches, department stores, sports clubs, observatories			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque revival, Gothic revival, Classical revival			
DC Work Locations: G Street, Downtown; Rhode Island Avenue, NW; American University campus			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Woodward & Lothrop building ("Woodie's Building"), G Street portion	1025 F Street, NW	1902	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
McKinley Manual Training School	650 Rhode Island Ave., NW	1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

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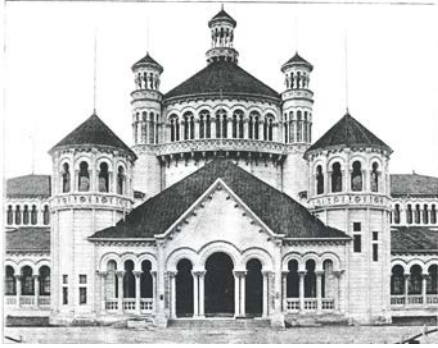
Ohio College of Government and Pennsylvania Hall of Administration at American University	Washington, D.C., American University campus	c. 1897-99	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Union Club	Chicago, Ill.	1882	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Newberry Library	Chicago, Ill.	1887	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Owings Building	Chicago, Ill.	1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chicago Athletic Club	Chicago, Ill.	1887	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Historical Society Building	Chicago, Ill.	1887	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Post Office	Chicago, Ill.	1888-1905	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
University of Chicago buildings (Kent Chemical Laboratory, Ryerson Laboratory, Bartlett Gymnasium, Central Quad Dormitories)	Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago campus	Pre-1895	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fisheries Building at the World's Columbian Exposition	Chicago, Ill.	1891 (Expo 1893)	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Liberty Tower	55 Liberty St., NY	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

The 1896 *Architectural Record* described Henry Ives Cobb's architectural career as one that, "in extent...has been as remarkable as in diversification." He designed buildings for both the public and private spheres, using his sense of art and grandeur to elevate the styles of schools, residences, churches, office buildings and skyscrapers. Cobb also worked quickly, establishing himself as an innovative and exciting designer just months after completing his formal education.

Henry Ives Cobb was born in Brookline, Mass., in August 1859. He attended primary school and high school in Massachusetts, where at the age of twelve he was chosen to take over for the ailing drawing master. This gave him considerable experience and skill in draftsmanship. After a tour of Europe, Cobb returned to Massachusetts and took a course in mechanical engineering at MIT. This was just a preparatory program, thus Cobb continued his studies at the Laurence Scientific School of Harvard and received a B.S. from Harvard in 1881.

Upon graduating from Harvard, Cobb began his architectural career in Boston at the prestigious firm of Peabody & Stearns. In 1881 he entered and won a design contest for a new Union Club in Chicago. When the commission for the building was official in 1882, he moved to Chicago to oversee the project. He quickly entered a partnership with Charles Sumner Frost, and Cobb & Frost practiced together until the end of 1888. While in Chicago, Cobb demonstrated diversity in his ability and completed many significant designs. While his significant commissions began before the Cobb & Frost partnership dissolved, many of Cobb's most important designs in Chicago were completed on his own. His Chicago work included: buildings at the University of Chicago (including the Walker Museum, the President's House, and the Yerkes Observatory), Chicago Historical Society Building, Owings Building (1888), Chicago Athletic Club (1887), Newberry Library (1888), Old Post Office (1888-1905), Fisheries Building for the World's Columbian Exposition (1891), and several residences (e.g. for Dr. J.A. McGill in 1892, for the Cass family in 1893, and Pembroke Lodge for David B. Jones in 1895). By the mid-1890s Cobb was noted among leading Chicago architects like Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler.



Fisheries Building (1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago)
The Architectural Record, Great American Architects Series, February 1896.



Walker Museum at the University of Chicago
The Architectural Record, Great American Architects Series, February 1896.



Owings Building, Chicago
The Architectural Record, Great American Architects Series, February 1896.

Cobb spent a short time living and working in Washington, D.C., at the turn of the twentieth century. He was commissioned to work on a campus plan for American University in the District, as well as to design individual buildings such as the Ohio College of Government and the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration buildings (only the Ohio College of Government was constructed). Cobb also designed the original section of the Woodward and Lothrop department store that occupies the G Street portion of the block between 10th and 11th Streets, NW. The 1902 Beaux Arts building was on the cutting edge of architectural design at the time it was constructed. In the same year, Cobb designed the McKinley Manual Training School (650 Rhode Island Avenue, NW) in buff brick and limestone. He added a Romanesque revival running arcade on the third story of the school, reflecting his experience with Chicago architectural styles of the period.

In 1902 Cobb took his successful practice to New York and opened an office in Manhattan. He stayed in New York for the remainder of his life. The majority of his designs in New York were for commercial structures and office buildings. He was considered a pioneer in the use of steel in construction, recognition that he gained while working in



Woodward and Lothrop Building, built 1902
G Street between 10th and 11th Streets, N.W.
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, HLAB-DC 546-1



McKinley Manual Training School, built 1902
7th St. and Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, LC-DIG-09950

New York, where he designed his tallest buildings. Included in his designs in New York were the Harriman Bank Building, the Sinclair Oil Building (later called Liberty Tower at 55 Liberty Street), the office building at 42 Broadway, and the Booth Memorial Theater. While innovative with structural material and skeletal design, Cobbs continued to

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rely on historic styles for exterior design and ornamentation.

Cobb was living with his wife, Emma, and four of his seven children on Riverside Drive in Manhattan at the time of the 1920 census. He died at his home in New York in 1931 at the age of 71.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post*, searched through ProQuest; U.S. Census through Ancestry.com;

Obituary: Publication: *New York Times* Date: 3/28/1931 Page: unknown
Pencil Points May 1931 386

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 117 articles		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	11	488
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in America (not in Who's Who in D.C. 08-09, 23-24, 29-30)	Vol. I	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	128-29

Other Sources:

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Korom, Joseph J. *The American Skyscraper, 1850-1940: A Celebration of Height*. Boston, MA: Branden Books, 2008.

Pridmore, Jay and Peter Kiar. *The University of Chicago: An Architectural Tour*. New York, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2006.

The Engineering Record, Building Record and the Sanitary Engineer. Volume 43. No. 23, p. 562.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. District of Columbia.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910, 1920. New York.


Williams, Kim Prothro. *Shaw Junior High School National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*. Washington, DC: D.C. Historic Preservation Office, 2008.

Notes: Permit and building totals are only for the District of Columbia.

Cobb was a Fellow of the Western Association of Architects (WAA) from 1884 until 1889, when the WAA merged with the AIA. Since all WAA members were called Fellows, they were all made Fellows of the AIA in 1889.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

George S. Cooper		 <i>Source: A History of the City of Washington</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/14/1864	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 03/12/1929	Place: Washington, DC		
Education			
High School: DC Public Schools			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1914	Total Permits: 248
		Total Buildings: 868	
Practice	Position		Date
Gray & Page	Draftsman		1880-1884
Hornblower & Marshall	Architect		1884-1885
A. B. Mullet & Co.	Architect		1885-1886
Cooper & Fenwick	Architect		1886-1888
Private Practice	Architect		1888-1918
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington City Club; Board of Trade; Director of the Southern Maryland Trust Co.; President of the Damrosch Musical Society.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, Apartment Buildings, Luxury Apartments, Private Residences			
Styles and Forms: Beaux Arts			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, 16 th Street, Georgetown, Sheridan-Kalorama, Downtown, Foggy Bottom			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
The Jefferson	315 H Street, NW	1889	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
President's Office - GWU	2003 G Street, NW	1892	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Lafayette Apartments	1605-1607 7 th Street, NW	1898	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Gladstone & The Hawarden	1419 & 1423 R Street, NW	1900	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Balfour Apartments	16 th and U Streets, NW	1900	16 th Street Historic District
Bond Building	1404 New York Ave., NW	1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in Washington in 1864, George S. Cooper received his education from the D.C. Public Schools. After completing private courses in architecture, he began his career as a draftsman in the Washington firm of Gray and Page. In the 1880s, Cooper joined Gray and Page, a leading firm in architectural design, and was responsible for some of the city's most outstanding Victorian buildings. In 1884, he went to work for Hornblower and Marshall, one of most innovative firms in the District at the turn of the century. Cooper stayed in the employ of Hornblower and Marshall for about a year before joining the firm of Alfred B. Mullett, former Supervising Architect of the Treasury. In 1886, Cooper formed a partnership with the mechanical draftsman B. Carlyle Fenwick. Two years later, in 1888, he established himself in independent practice.

In private practice, Cooper fostered relationships in the real estate development community—relationships that would yield numerous commissions. His copious work included office buildings, single-family dwellings, and apartment buildings. Buildings attributed to Cooper include major office buildings such as the Bond Building and the Davidson Building; the private residences of builder John H. Nolan, developer John L. Weaver, developer Bradley Davidson, businessman Charles W. Simpson; stores for F.M. Criswell, and Dr. T.V. Hammond; blocks of speculative dwellings for F.L. Hanvey, F.M. Detweiler, John Sherman, Charles Early, Jones and Peters, Melton and Watts, John C. Davidson and John W. Phillips. The Bond Building (pictured above) is recognized as DC's first speculative office building in the Beaux Arts Style.



*The Bond Building – Undated Photo
Source: MLK Library Vertical Files*

Cooper is perhaps best recognized for his pioneering role in apartment building design. At least 23 apartment



The Gladstone and Hawarden Apartments,
NCinDC, October 23, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2990160854/>



1419 and 1423 R Street, NW Washington D.C.
NCinDC, October 23, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2990161612/>


buildings credited to Cooper. They are primarily of moderate size, with the several distinguished exceptions. Notably, they are among the first buildings designed to attract Washington's middle class and illustrate the emerging acceptance of the apartment as a tenable housing type. Cooper's first apartment building, the Montrose Flats (1115 9th Street, NW) was built in 1892 (no longer extant), followed the next year

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by the Analostan Flats (1718 Corcoran Street, NW). The Lafayette (1605 7th Street, NW) was his third design in 1898. In 1899, he designed the Jefferson (315 H Street, NW). In 1900, Cooper introduced the concept of multiple construction based on a single design, resulting in the Gladstone and its sister building, the Hawarden (1419 and 1423 R Street, NW). That same year he oversaw the construction of the six-story luxury apartment building known as the Westover, now the Balfour.

In 1903, a *History of the City of Washington* published by the Washington Post stated, "No young man has played a more important part in the active growth and greater development of Greater Washington than George S. Cooper, who has designed and superintended the construction of many of the handsomest office buildings, apartment houses, private residences, and blocks of residences in and about Washington." Cooper's artistic skills were not limited to architecture. He was an accomplished singer and sang at services for two of Washington's most prestigious Episcopal churches, the Church of the Incarnation, and St John's (Sixteenth Street). He also served as president of the Damrosch Musical Society. After he retired, Cooper was involved in real estate finance with the Southern Maryland Trust Co. Ever the designer, he was still working on plans for the Trust when he died in 1929.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>		Date: 03/13/1929	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	59		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24	1908-09 1921-22	93 86		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources:				
<i>A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions.</i> Washington, DC: The Washington Post, 1903.				
Barsoum, Eve Lydia. <i>The Jefferson Apartment Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.</i> Washington DC, The D.C. Historic Preservation Division, 1994.				
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses.</i> Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.				
<i>Illustrated Washington: Our Capitol, 1890.</i> New York: American Publishing and Engraving Company, 1890.				
Traceries, "Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area," <i>920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation</i> , June 1990.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

James E. Cooper		 <i>Source: Washington Star, 1/13/1930</i>		
Biographical Data				
Birth: 2/7/1877	Place: Rockville, Maryland			
Death: 1/11/1930	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Wife, Arline, no children.				
Education				
High School: Baltimore, Maryland				
College: Calvert Hall College				
Graduate School: Maryland Institute of Design, Ecole des Beaux Arts Ateliers, New York				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 111	Date Issued: 1/13/1926	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1917	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 54	Total Buildings: 327
Practice		Position	Date	
Baldwin & Pennington, Baltimore, Md.		draftsman	ca. 1893-97	
Warren & Wetmore, New York, N.Y.		draftsman	ca. 1897-1905	
d'Hauteville & Cooper, New York, N.Y.		partner	ca. 1905-1914	
Simmons (Francis A.) & Cooper		partner	1915-16	
James E. Cooper		principal	1917-1930	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions: Class One Award for distinguished architecture, D.C/ Architect's Advisory Council				
Buildings				
Building Types: English Revival styles, principally Tudor Revival				
Styles and Forms: Row houses, apartment buildings, detached houses, churches.				
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, North Cleveland Park, Sheridan Kalorama, Foxhall Village, Upper 16 th Street.				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Greentree, Payne Whitney res.		Manhasset, Long Island, N.Y.	1907	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment building (co-op)		1701-05 Lanier Place, N.W.	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence (Guyana Embassy)		2490 Tracy Place, N.W.	1924	Sheridan-Kalorama Hist. Dist.
Cleveland Park Apartments		3018-3028 Porter St. N.W.	1924	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Rowhouses, Foxhall Village		Foxhall and Reservoir Roads, Q and 44 th Streets, N.W.	1925-1930	Foxhall Village Historic District
Façades, Hampshire Gardens		4912 New Hampshire Ave. NW	1929	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

James E. Cooper was known for his mastery of Tudor and other historical English revival styles. He began his career at the turn of the twentieth century in New York where his focus was on the design of large country estates. Foxhall Village, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2010, for which Cooper designed over two hundred attached but individualized Tudor Revival style dwellings, was the culmination of his post-World War I career in Washington.

Cooper was born in Rockville, Maryland in 1877. He attended public school in Baltimore and then went to Calvert Hall College. He studied architecture at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore and began work as a draftsman at the age of sixteen in the noted Maryland firm of Baldwin and Pennington. Seeking greater opportunities, he moved to New York after four years. There he worked as a draftsman and designer for the nationally recognized firm of Warren and Wetmore. The projects he worked on included the New York Yacht Club, the Belmont Hotel and numerous city and



3026 Porter St., N.W.

D.C. Office of Planning, Property Quest, 2004

country houses. At the same time he continued his architectural education for six years at the Ecole Des Beaux Arts Ateliers in New York which was modeled on the French system of training students in the drafting rooms of practicing architects. He worked under French-born architect Emmanuel L. Masqueray, who was associated with Warren and Wetmore, and under Henry Hornbostel.

Washington about 1910 and worked with several architects including Wood, Donn & Deming on competitive work and with Architect of the Capitol Elliot Woods on the House and Senate Office Buildings. He worked as a designer for Leon Dessez for almost eight years until Dessez's death in 1918. Simultaneously, Cooper maintained his own business for four of those years.

In 1903 Cooper began practicing on his own and by 1905 he had formed a partnership with Paul Grand d'Hauteville. Their commissions included a number of large country estates. In 1925, when Cooper applied to register as an architect in the District he listed two important works: the Payne Whitney residence, Greentree, Manhasset, Long Island (1907) and the Fitzhugh Whitehouse residence in Mt Kisco, New York (1908). He worked briefly in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on improvements consolidating the principal railroads of the city. Cooper moved to

Cooper first appears in Washington city business listings in 1915 in partnership with Francis A. Simmons who had established a Washington practice several years earlier. The principal work of the firm was an industrial building for the White Cross Bakery at 637-641 S Street, N.W. During World War I Cooper worked for the Bureau of Standards on housing improvements. After the war Cooper was employed as a designer by architect Phillip M. Jullien and worked on the Chastleton apartment building.

Cooper had a business listing in the 1920 city directory as an architect but was also working as a designer for Jullien at that time. The first post-war permit that listed him as an architect was issued in October 1922. Virtually all the buildings he designed in Washington – about 330 -- were the product of the next seven and one half years. He died in January 1930 at the age of 52.

Cooper's obituary highlights his career and accomplishments, noting that he was considered "one of the most prominent architects in the National Capital, who designed many beautiful homes and other structures noted for their architectural features." Cooper's work in Washington imparts a strong understanding of, and interest in English

architectural traditions, particularly the Tudor Revival style. Designs in the Tudor Revival style dominate Cooper's work in Cleveland Park, Sheridan Kalorama, downtown Washington, Hampshire Gardens and, most notably, in Foxhall Village.



Hampshire Gardens facades, New Hampshire Ave., NW

Photo by Raymond Pelkey, from National Register Nomination, 1991

Initially, Cooper designed principally for developers Monroe and R. Bates Warren. Cooper's 1923 design for the apartment building at 1701-05 Lanier Place, N.W., is a fine example of the Tudor Revival style. It is also significant as the first apartment building in Washington to have been constructed by developers as a co-op and its success stimulated the construction of other cooperative apartment buildings. Cooper designed twin three-story apartment buildings for the Warrens at 3001 and 3025 Porter Street, N.W., in 1923 and a complex of six apartment buildings known as the Cleveland Park at 3018-3028 Porter St., N.W., in 1924. The present Guyana Embassy at 2490 Tracy Place, N.W., in the Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District was also designed for the Warren brothers in 1924. Each of Cooper's designs for the Warrens drew heavily from

vernacular English architecture. Using such elements as asymmetric massing, peaked gables, varied roof lines, multi-paned windows in diverse arrangements, and elaborate stone entry porticoes, Cooper evoked traditional English images. In 1923 and 1924 Cooper also designed several rows of townhouses for developer Winfield Preston in the 3500 Block of 16th St., N.W., and the 3500 Block of Hertford Place, N.W. Cooper received several commissions for large private residences in this period including the three-story stone George T. Bell residence at 2718 32nd St, N.W. and the Senator Thomas P. Gore residence at 2701 Albemarle St., N.W.

Cooper was selected to design a full-scale model home that was constructed for the 1926 Better Homes and Building Exposition. In 1929, Cooper was commissioned to design the Tudor Revival style façades of Hampshire Gardens, 4912 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., described by James Goode in *Best Addresses* as, "Washington's first true garden apartment complex." The ambitious plans for 2,500 co-op apartments on 50 acres were curtailed by the advent of the Depression and only one block of nine two-story buildings was completed. The project's primary architect was George T. Santmyers.

The principal work of the last five years of Cooper's life was the development of Foxhall Village (Squares 1350, 1351, and 1352). Cooper was responsible for the celebrated design of Foxhall Village together with Washington developer Harry K. Boss, of the development firm, Boss & Phelps. As described in a history of Foxhall Village, they "came up with designs for a whole group of homes of Tudor architecture which were different from one another, yet managed to blend together harmoniously."



Foxhall Village Rowhouses, Greenwich Parkway and 44th Street, NW

Photo from Google Maps, 2010

DC Architects Directory

A promotional description published in the *Washington Post* stated that, "Through judicious variation of stone, brick, and half-timber, widely divergent treatment of roofs and bays, and distinctly different and unique entrance effects, a striking individuality of exterior appearance has been achieved. In mass, division, and details, these English homes show much that merits the careful attention of the good architect. Its charms have not been secured from the unguided hands of the average contractor and workman. It is rather the result of a thorough study on the part of an exceptional architect, the late James E. Cooper, Esquire, who had the ability to incorporate real art into his work, and showed real feeling for material and careful attention to every part of the development of the consistent and beautiful whole." One section, the Gloucestershire Group, begun in 1928, was awarded the Class One Award for distinguished architecture by the Architect's Advisory Council of the District of Columbia. Foxhall Village, placed in the National Register for the significance both of its architecture and community planning, retains many of its village qualities and stands as a tribute to the architectural accomplishment of James E. Cooper.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Historical *Washington Post* searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Star* Date: 1/13/1930 Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	59-60, 260
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	139

Other Sources:

Boss, Harry K. "Scrapbook of the construction of Foxhall Village and Colony Hill" 1920s-1930s. Original scrapbook in the possession of Malcolm and Daphne Ross; pdf version of album compiled by Cheryl Tlam Foster and the Foxhall Community Citizens Association, April 2006.

Conn, Richard. *Foxhall Community at Half Century: A Fond Look Backwards*. Washington, D.C.: Foxhall Community Citizens Association, 1979.

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EHT Tracerics, Inc. "Foxhall Village Historic District." (Washington, D.C.) National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2007.

Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.

MacKay, Robert B., Anthony K. Baker, Carol A. Traynor, eds. *Long Island Country Houses and their Architects, 1860-1940*. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., 1997.

Robertson, Elizabeth Meacham. "Foxhall, Beautiful Village, is Built on Historic Farm." *Washington Post*, April 28, 1929, R1.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Edward Burton Corning				<i>Source:</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 8/14/1889		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: Dec. 1957		Place: Chevy Chase, Md.		
Family: Wife, Margaret Whiteford; one daughter				
Education				
High School: McKinley Technical High School, 1902-1907				
College: George Washington University, 1912-1915				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Arthur B. Heaton				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 192		Date Issued: January 16, 1929
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1934	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 179	Total Buildings: 282
Practice	Position		Date	
Arthur B. Heaton, Architect	Associate, partner		1919-1932	
Individual practice	Principal		1932-1942	
Corning & Moore	Partner		1942-1957	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 3/10/1921 Terminated 12/31/1934 for nonpayment of dues		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Single-family dwellings, apartment buildings, commercial buildings				
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Modern				
DC Work Locations: Principally Northwest Washington, also, northeast and southeast Washington, D.C.				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Dwelling	3025 Woodland Drive, N.W.	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Greenbrier	4301 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Brandywine	4545 Connecticut Ave. N.W.	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Calvert-Woodley	2601 Woodley Place, N.W.	1954	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Cleveland House	2727 29 th Street, N.W.	1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions



4431 Davenport St., NW



3025 Woodland Dr., NW

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

designed detached dwellings in American University Park such as the eight Colonial Revival dwellings at 4411-4439 Davenport Street, N.W., and the seven rowhouses at 410-432 Evarts St. N.E. which display Art Deco details in the brickwork. While much of the speculative housing he designed was relatively modest, he received some commissions for substantial individually designed dwellings such as 3025 Woodland Drive, N.W. (1938).

Corning practiced alone until 1942. The last permit which bears his name was issued just after the United States had entered World War II in December 1941. During the war the federal government controlled the allocation of scarce building materials. It gave priority to the construction of modestly priced housing for war workers in the Washington metropolitan area and other communities across the nation where there was an influx of war workers needing housing. In 1942 Corning formed a partnership, Corning & Moore, with Raymond G. Moore and turned to apartment construction. The partnership, which continued until Corning's death in 1957, changed the nature of Corning's practice. In 1943 and 1944 Corning & Moore designed numerous two- and three-story apartment buildings in Southeast and Southwest Washington. Most were along Mississippi Avenue and Trenton Place, S.E., and have been demolished. In the immediate post-war period the partnership continued to design low-rise apartment buildings in Southeast, most notably in the 1000 block of Barnaby Terrace. They also designed semi-detached dwellings for developments along 35th Street, in North Cleveland Park, in the 500 block of Nicholson Street, N.E. and in various other neighborhoods.

E. Burton Corning, a native Washingtonian, attended McKinley Technical High School and trained in the office of Arthur B. Heaton (one of Washington's most prolific architects), eventually becoming a partner in the firm. While training in Heaton's office, Corning took evening classes in architecture at George Washington University.

The buildings Corning worked on while a partner in Heaton's firm are listed in the DC permit database under the firm name. When Corning applied to register as an architect in the District in 1929 he listed several of the most important projects that he had designed and supervised as a partner in the firm. These were a National Geographic Society Annex (office building) at the southwest corner of 3rd and Randolph Place, N.E. (1923), the Methodist Home at 4901 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. (1926), the Y.W.C.A. at 17th and K Streets, N.W. (1927) (demolished), and the addition to the Washington Loan and Trust Company at 9th and F Streets, N.W. (1927). In his verbal examination before the District Board of Examiners and Registrars he said that he was personally responsible for certain jobs and Mr. Heaton was responsible for others. For his examination he presented the plans of the Methodist Home and the Calvary Baptist Sunday School as examples of his work.

Corning went into practice on his own about 1932, in the depth of the Depression. The first permits which bear his name were issued in mid-1934. Virtually all his commissions were for single family dwellings. He



Calvert-Woodley, 2601 Woodley Place, N.W.

Washington Post, August 29, 1954, R 14

In the early 1950s Corning and Moore began designing large eight- and nine-story apartment buildings and complexes, often designated as luxury buildings, most of which were on the Connecticut, Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenue corridors. Among the first of these were the Berkshire, 4201 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., and the Greenbrier, 4301 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., both constructed in 1950. Newspaper publicity advertised such features as air-conditioning, all-electric kitchens, parking space in the basement, telephone and secretarial service and high-speed elevators. Corning & Moore also designed 4000 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

The Connecticut Avenue buildings included the Brandywine, 4545 Connecticut Ave., N.W., begun in 1952. It was designed as a two-building complex with a total of 632 units and luxury features including individually controlled air conditioning and underground parking for 500 cars. Others were the Livingston Apartments at 5437 Connecticut Ave., (1953); the Calvert-Woodley, 2601 Woodley Place, N.W., (1954); and the Cleveland House, 2727 29th Street, N.W. (1955). The Wisconsin House at 2712 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. was completed in 1957.

Corning and Moore also designed apartment buildings and other dwellings in Washington area suburbs. Among these were the Fort Bennett Apartments in Roslyn, Virginia, on N. 22nd Street, and semi-detached ramblers in Oxon Run Hills, both in 1953, and the Broyhilton Apartments at 20th and Woodrow Streets in Arlington, completed in 1954.



Washington & Lee Shopping Center, Arlington, VA. Drawing by Corning & Moore.

Peatross, Capital Drawings, p. 142

In addition to residential architecture, the firm's work included bank buildings and retail shops, office buildings, churches and shopping centers. Corning's obituary in the *Washington Post* noted that "he designed many prominent buildings in this area during his 50-year career." In addition to apartment buildings the obituary listed the Chevy Chase Baptist Church, the B'nai B'rith National Headquarters Building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., and 1700 K Street, N.W., , and the regional headquarters building of the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, 8787 Georgia Avenue in Silver Spring.. Corning's 1936 shopping center, the Colonial Revival style Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops at 4841-4861 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. He also designed the WTOP Transmitter Facility at 2201 University Boulevard in Wheaton, Maryland. This facility was recommended for listing in the Montgomery County Historic Master Plan. The building was described as, "A pure example of functional architecture embodying the spirit and character of the International style of architecture prominent in the 1930s." The 1957 M-NCPPC headquarters building is an example of Corning's work in the Modern style.

DC Architects Directory

Corning was described in his obituary as being “deeply interested in music.” He played the piano and sang in the National Cathedral’s Bethlehem Chapel Choir.

Corning died at the age of 68 in 1957. His firm continued in business and later became Corning, Moore, Elmore & Fisher.



National Geographic Annex, 3rd and R Streets, NE
D.C. Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: D.C. Office of Planning, *DC PropertyQuest*; *Washington Post* searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 12/10/1957 Page: B2

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	60
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Arthur B. Heaton Architectural Drawing Archive, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Contains drawings by E. Burton Corning.

“D.C. Gets New Elevator-Type Apartments,” *Washington Post*, July 16, 1950, R1.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. E. Burton Corning Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

Group, Harold E. *House of the Month Book of Small Houses*. Garden City, N.Y. 1946.(Renderings and floor plans by eight architects, including E. Burton Corning.)

Kennedy, Carol and Marcus, Gwen. "WTOP Transmitter Site Recommended for Historic Master Plan." *The Preservationist*, Jan-Feb 1990, Vol.5. No. 3.

Lee, Antoinette. “Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops.” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1989, updated by Kim Williams, 2003.

Notes: The number of permits listed in the DC data base includes 104 permits for a total of 167 buildings issued between 1934 and 1941 naming E. Burton Corning as architect and 75 permits totaling 115 buildings issued between 1943 and 1949 which list Corning & Moore as architect.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Louis De Ladurantaye				<i>Source:</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 9/23/1885		Place: St. Cloud, Versailles, France		
Death: 10/9/1956		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife Corinne E.; Sons Victor, Archibald, Raymond, Robert; Daughters Yolande, Louise				
Education				
High School: Versailles (1895-1899)				
College: La Sorbonne, Paris, France				
Graduate School: Polytechnique, Paris, France				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 761		Date Issued: 5/31/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1923	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 77	Total Buildings: 87
Practice	Position		Date	
Allen and Collins (New York and Boston)	Architect		1914-1917	
Clarence L. Harding	Chief Draftsman		1917-1920	
Fred Pyle	Chief Draftsman		1920-1923	
Louis de Ladurantaye	Principal		c. 1923-1949	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Apartment buildings, single-family dwellings				
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Modern Movement				
DC Work Locations: Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Brookland, Southeast, Northeast, Downtown				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Avignone Frères Restaurant	1777 Columbia Road, NW	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Apartment and Store	918 H Street, NE	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Swarthmore Apartments	1010 25th Street, NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Apartment Building	1439-1441 Euclid Street, NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Bader Apartments	2515 K Street, NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Homestead Apartments	812 Jefferson Street, NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

National Savings and Trust
Company remodeling

1445 New York Avenue, NW

1948

☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Louis de Ladurantaye was born in Versailles, France in 1885. He studied at La Sorbonne and the Polytechnique in Paris and traveled internationally before ultimately settling in the United States. He stated in his D.C. Architects registration application that, in 1904, he worked in the office of Mr. Joseph Binard in Paris on the design of a building at the University of Southern California for one year. He then moved to the United States. The first Washington, D.C., building permit that bears his name as architect was issued in 1923 for a two-story dwelling located at 2723 36th Place, NW. Most of his early buildings were one- or two-story frame or masonry single-family dwellings in the Colonial Revival style. Many of these dwellings were constructed for the National Construction Company and the Woodbridge Realty Company.



Homestead Apartments, 812 Jefferson Street, NW.
D.C. Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004



The Bader, 2515 K Street, NW.
Washington Post 11/12/1939, pg. R12.

In 1935, de Ladurantaye designed his first known commercial building, an automobile showroom and auto parts building, located at 3103 Rhode Island Avenue, NE (demolished). De Ladurantaye designed his first apartment building in 1933 at 1925 Minnesota Avenue, SE. He would later design many other apartment buildings.

Between 1938 and 1939, de Ladurantaye designed at least four apartment buildings, including the Swarthmore (1010 25th Street, NW), an apartment building at 1439-1441 Euclid Street, NW, the Bader (2515 K Street, NW), and the Homestead (812 Jefferson Street, NW). These multi-storied buildings faced with brick exhibited characteristics of the Colonial Revival and Modern Movement.

De Ladurantaye continued to design single-family dwellings throughout his career. One of his biggest projects, however, was the interior lobby renovation of the National Savings and Trust Company at 15th Street and New York Avenue, NW, in 1948. This Queen Anne-style building was designed by James H. Windrim in 1888 and is a Washington, D.C., landmark. De Ladurantaye worked with builder William P. Lipscomb Co. on this and several other projects at the time.


De Ladurantaye died in Washington, D.C., in 1956 at the age of 72.



Dwelling at 3222 Vista Street, NE.
D.C. Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; Ancestry.com, DC Property Quest		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 10/10/1956	Page: 34
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	70	
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Louis de Ladurantaye Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. "Magic Wand Transforms Bank Lobby." <i>Washington Post</i> , Feb. 27, 1948, 18. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia. 1910, 1920.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Jules Henri de Sibour				 <p>Source: Goode Manuscript Files, Historical Society of Washington</p>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 12/23/1872		Place: Paris, France		
Death: 11/4/1938		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Wife, Margaret Marie Clagett; sons, Henri L., J. Blaise, and Jean Raymond				
Education				
High School: St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire				
College: Yale University				
Graduate School: atelier of Daumet and Esquie, Paris, 1899, not fully registered in Ecole des Beaux Arts				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:: 12 (<i>See note</i>)		Date Issued: 4/6/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1900	Latest Permit: 1934	Total Permits: 45	Total Buildings: 55
Practice	Position		Date	
Ernest Flagg, New York	Architect		1896-1898	
Bruce Price, New York	Architect		1900-1902	
Price and de Sibour, New York	Partner		1902-1909	
J.H. de Sibour, Washington, D.C.	Architect		1909 or 1910-	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1907		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Society of Fine Arts (Chairman 1921), Yale Alumni Association of Washington, D.C. (2 nd Vice Present 1919-1920), Order of Lafayette, Alibi Club, Metropolitan Club, Racquet Club, Beaux Arts Society				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Apartment buildings, mansions and private residences, commercial structures, federal buildings				
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival styles, drawing on English, French and Italian traditions				
DC Work Locations: K Street, Dupont Circle, 15 th Street Financial, Downtown, Massachusetts Avenue, Kalorama				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Investment Building	15 th & K Streets, NW	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
McCormick Apartments	1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Hotel Hamilton	14 th & K Streets, NW	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Hammond Residence (French Embassy)	2221 Kalorama Road, NW	1907	Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District	
Clarence Moore Residence	1746 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

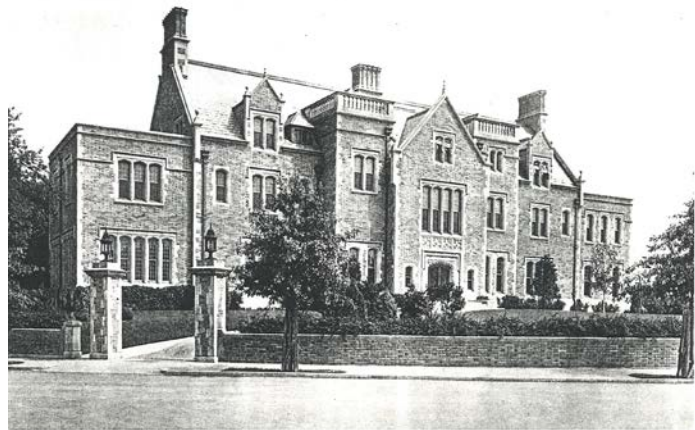
Significance and Contributions

Recognized as one of Washington's most distinguished architects, Jules Henri de Sibour (1872-1938) enjoyed a prominent career spanning thirty years in both New York and Washington, D.C. A master of the Beaux Arts style, de Sibour's distinguished buildings grace the prominent residential sections of the Nation's Capital as well as the busy commercial thoroughfares. De Sibour personified the title "gentleman" architect. His family background, education, and social standing as well as his architecture symbolized the alliance of an individual's personal, business and social life. His work won him great respect in business circles, and his charming personality, handsome demeanor and amicable nature assured him invitations to Washington's important social functions.

Jules Henri de Sibour was born in Paris and came to the United States as a child. He was the second son of Count Gabriel de Sibour and Mary L. Johnson of Belfast, Maine. De Sibour attended St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated from Yale University in 1896. At Yale he was a member of the football team and was the manager of the crew team. Although de Sibour's biographies and obituaries cite his attendance at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in actuality he returned to Paris in 1899 and took the 16-month course in the Atelier of architects Daumet and Esquie of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. According to historian Richard Chafee, the architectural ateliers were "...drafting rooms. Every student of architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts learned to design in an architectural atelier. A student entered the atelier of their choice, and once in an atelier, the would-be architect enrolled at the Ecole des Beaux Arts on the list of aspirants. The *aspirant a L'Ecole des Beaux Arts* then began preparing for the school's entrance exams." Not all students in an atelier went on to study at the Ecole, it was easy to attend an atelier but very hard to get into the Ecole. It is unknown whether de Sibour tried to attend the Ecole, or even attempted the difficult entrance exam.

In 1900, de Sibour returned to New York and began work in the office of noted architect Bruce Price, joining Price as a partner in 1902. Bruce Price was an established and prominent American architect at the time de Sibour joined his practice. Price's notable designs include the American Surety Building in New York City, the International Bank Building, and the fashionable Brunswick Hotel on 5th Avenue, as well as many large and elaborate homes and suburban estates for New York's social elite. A fellow in the American Institute of Architects, Price's thirty year career reflected a quality of design that secures his position as one of the country's significant turn-of-the century architects. After Price's death in 1903, de Sibour maintained the office under the firm's name of Bruce Price and de Sibour and successfully operated the practice in New York and Washington until 1909. That year he closed the New York office and moved to the nation's capital where his prominence in the city had steadily increased.

During his thirty-year career, de Sibour produced designs in three distinct groupings. His earliest commissions resulted in elegant townhouses and apartment buildings for a wealthy clientele, followed by commercial designs after World War I, and finally, late in his career, architecture for the United States government.

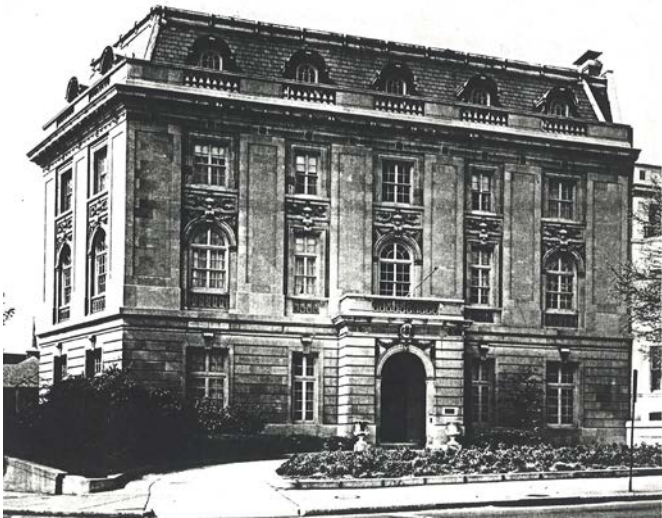


RESIDENCE OF JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, ESQ., KALORAMA ROAD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. H. de Sibour, Architect

24th Street and Kalorama Road, NW, 1907
Residence of John Hays Hammond, Esq.
Architectural Catalogue, 1923

Townhouse and Apartment Architecture



2200 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, 1907
Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Vol. 1, 1973

De Sibour specialized in town houses for the socially prominent. The residences he designed, such as Stewart House (2200 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.), Moore House (1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.), and Wilkes House (1700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.) hold their own in a neighborhood that boasts works by preeminent national practitioners of the Beaux Arts school such as McKim, Mead and White, and Carrère and Hastings.

De Sibour's French style mansions and townhouses demonstrate his mastery of the design philosophies and associated academic traditions of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. De Sibour's buildings in this style are large and exuberant in character with lively detail, often sculptural in expression. The salient motifs of the style are primarily derived from the architecture associated with the reigns of Louis XIV through Louis XVI. Typically de Sibour's Beaux Arts mansions are large in

scale. They are faced with light buff or white stone and brick, employ classically derived ornament in elaborately conceived presentations; are carefully positioned to exploit geometric relationships between their massing, plan and site; and clearly articulate the internal functions through their exterior composition.

De Sibour's work is well represented among the Beaux Arts school mansions erection along Massachusetts Avenue at the opening of the twentieth century. Constructed in 1906 in the style of Louis XV, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., was one of the most expensive residences built on Massachusetts Avenue. De Sibour designed 2200 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. in 1908. This formal limestone block is five bays wide with an elaborate arched entry and illustrates the use of motifs associated with Louis XV and Louis XVI.

The Wilkins residence at 1700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. (1909), designed in the Italian Classical style, follows the principles associated with the French academic tradition yet displays characteristics directly associated with the architecture of the Renaissance period. De Sibour's design employs the fine materials and elaborate ornament associated with the Beaux Arts, and is balanced by the overall perception of order and control.

When a population influx mandated multi-family dwellings, de Sibour answered with scaled-down palatial apartments. If T. Franklin Schneider's Cairo introduced the idea of the Beaux Arts style apartment building to Washington, D.C., de Sibour's McCormick (1915) epitomized it. A model of Beaux Arts sophistication, this five-story apartment building occupies a site at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Eighteenth Street (1785 Massachusetts Ave.). Instead of being



McCormick Apartments (Mellon Building)
1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW

NCinDC, May 25, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2609411427/>

an anomaly amidst its stately, single-family residential neighbors, its French-inspired façade and classical detailing complement the streetscape as the grandest of mansions. Responding to its site, the curved corner bay, with a tripartite division and an iron and glass canopy, executes a smooth transition between Eighteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Its six units occupying 11,000 square feet were luxurious both in dimension and details.

In addition to the McCormick, de Sibour designed five other apartment buildings. His earliest commission was the Warder at 1155 Sixteenth Street, N.W. (1906, demolished), designed in the Classical Revival style. The early 1920s saw an increase in de Sibour's apartment building commissions: Hotel Martinique, 1209 Sixteenth Street, N.W. (1920, demolished); The Jefferson, 1200 Sixteenth Street, N.W. (1922); the Anchorage, 1523-29 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., (1924); and Lee House, 1409 Fifteenth Street (1912) all of which were replete with classical references. Although de Sibour's apartment building oeuvre is rather limited, his simultaneous expansion and refinement of the luxury apartment, handling of scale, and mastery of the Beaux Arts style assure his position in the cadre of master apartment building architects.

Commercial Architecture

The building boom of the late nineteenth century continued into the first three decades of the twentieth century. Large speculative office building development and commercial enterprises dominated the real estate market. De Sibour's position in Washington society provided him opportunities to associate with Washington's leading financial and business professionals. These men were building some of the city's largest commercial structures and commissioned de Sibour to design their office, hotel and bank buildings such as the Hibbs (Folger) Building (1906), McLachlen Building (1910), Riggs Theater and Office Building (Albee Building - Keith's Theater 1911), Wilkins Building (1916), F.H. Smith Company (Bowen) Building (1920), Hamilton Hotel (1922), Jefferson Hotel (1922), University or Racquet Club (1922), Investment Office Building (1923), and the Federal American National Bank (National Bank of Washington, 1924). All of de Sibour's commercial office building and hotel designs are impressive in presentation, materials and design vocabulary. They represent monumental buildings designed in the Classical or Renaissance Revival styles, employing rich materials such as marble and limestone, tripartite elevations, and classical ornamentation.



Hamilton Hotel, 1922
Architectural Catalogue, 1923

One of de Sibour's earliest commercial ventures in the city, the McLachlen Building at 1001 G Street, N.W., designed in 1910, is a nine-story buff brick, marble and terra cotta commercial building. The Beaux Arts-inspired bank building combines skillful expressions of the Chicago commercial style with classical elements and symmetry, producing a distinguished landmark building. The McLachlen Building was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The Albee Office Building and its 2000-seat Theater, considered "luxurious and ultra-modern," was designed by de Sibour in 1912. Although altered as part of a façade preservation project in the 1980s, the building's Beaux Arts-inspired design and the rich white marble and terra cotta exterior remain intact. The core of the Renaissance Revival Bowen Building was designed by de Sibour in 1922, with two additional phases of construction in 1935 and 1939 that are sympathetic to the original character of the de Sibour design. The original structure was built as the headquarters for the F.H. Smith Company, which sold the building in 1933. De Sibour collaborated with the F.H. Smith Company on numerous projects including the Investment Building. The limestone and terra cotta Jefferson Hotel, 1200 16th St., N.W., was completed in 1922. Originally designed as an apartment hotel the Renaissance Revival style building was converted to a hotel in the 1940s and was renovated in 2007.

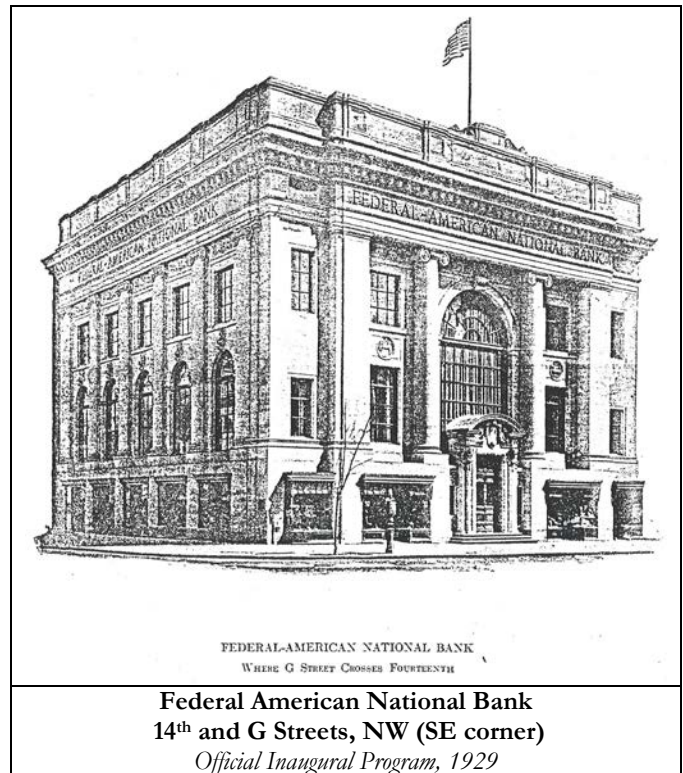
The imposing Federal American National Bank (National Bank of Washington) is located at 615-21 Fourteenth Street, N.W., in the heart of Washington's financial district. Designed by de Sibour in association with Alfred C. Bossom in 1924, the building is a concrete structure with limestone façades. Designed in the Classical Revival style, the building exudes the monumentality and security of a strong financial institution. Two-story Ionic columns on pedestals mark the elaborate entry of the bank on Fourteenth Street. The doorway has a segmental pediment with broken architrave and is ornamented with a large shield, a female figurehead, cherubs and swags. A large two-story arched window rises above the main entry and floods the banking room with light. The exterior and the interior ground floor vestibule, lobby and staircase and upstairs banking room with mezzanine were designated a D.C. Landmark in July, 1990.

Federal Architecture

By the end of the 1920s, as the Depression drastically reduced private construction, de Sibour turned his attention to the procurement of federal commissions. His work in 1917 as the consulting architect for the U.S. Naval Academy for the addition to Bancroft Hall and Isherwood Hall laid the groundwork for much of his post office, embassy and other federal government designs a decade later. De Sibour was a member of Allied Architects of Washington, a group of architects who banded together to work on government commissions. He served as associate architect during the first years of the 1930s for several U.S. post offices and courthouses including the federal courthouse in Portland, Oregon, which housed a post office on the ground floor.

De Sibour submitted several designs for federal buildings that were never realized, including his designs for the Government Accounting Office in Washington, D.C., and the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru. During initial stages of planning for the Government Accounting Office (GAO), the Public Works Branch in the Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury, commissioned de Sibour to prepare preliminary plans and estimates for enlargement of the Pension Building. Although de Sibour's actual designs have not been located, the proposed work is outlined in a letter from the architect dated May 24, 1934. Elements of de Sibour's design included "replacement of the existing superstructure of the Pension Building with two new setback stories, subdivision of the interior court, construction of wings at the east and west ends of the building, facing the entire structure with stone ashlar, and the addition of pedimented porticoes to the north and south elevations of the original block.

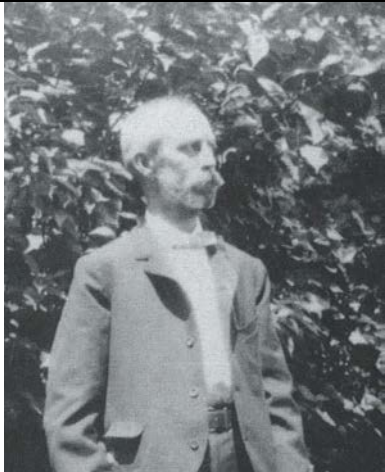
His last completed work in 1934, was for the administrative headquarters for the U.S. Public Health Service Building on Constitution Avenue, N.W., between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Originally, the building housed the Public Health Service offices and library. Designed in a restrained manner, the white marble building is four-stories in height, and is set in a terraced lawn with large trees surrounded by a balustrade at the base. The building is currently known as the Department of the Interior - South Building.



FEDERAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
WHERE G STREET CROSSES FOURTEENTH
Federal American National Bank
14th and G Streets, NW (SE corner)
Official Inaugural Program, 1929

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>New York Times</i> <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i> <i>Washington Times</i> Yale Obituary Record	Date: 11/5/1938 November 5, 1938 November 4, 1938 November 5, 1938 1938-1939	Page: 19 Page A-14	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	72-73	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects		v. 4	56	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital		1921-22 1923-24 1934-35 1938-39	105 115 257 229	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		1970	553-4	
Other Sources: Alder, Gale Shipman. "1785: Architect and Image Maker Jules Henri de Sibour. <i>Historic Preservation</i> , July/August 1979. Chafee, Richard. "The Teaching of Architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts." In <i>The Architecture of the Ecole des Beaux Art</i> , edited by Arthur Drexler. New York: The Museum of Modern Art, 1977. Davis, Janet L. "J.H. de Sibour: Five Buildings on Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C." M.A. thesis, University of Virginia, 1980. De Sibour, J.H. Letter and memorandum, to Procurement Division, Department of Treasury, January 3 and 4, 1934, and May 24, 1934. Public Buildings Service, Record Group 121, Box 2947, General Archives Division, National Archives, College Park, Md. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Moeller, G. Martin, Jr. <i>ALA Guide to the Architecture of Washington, D.C., Fourth Edition</i> . Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006. Scott, Pamela. "Residential Architecture of Washington, D.C., and its Suburbs." <i>Library of Congress; Center for Architecture, Design, and Engineering: Biographies and Essays</i> . < http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/adecenter/essays/Scott.html > "The Prince of Beaux Arts: The Legacy of Washington Architect Jules Henri de Sibour." <i>Washington Life</i> , October 2007, pg. 118. "Treasury's Losing Regal Old Friend." <i>Washington Post</i> , July 22, 1962, E5. U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. <i>Massachusetts Avenue Architecture</i> . Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973-1975. 2 v.				
Notes: De Sibour's registration number is written on his application with a flourish that makes it appear to be 120, the number used in the Pam Scott directory, rather than 12. De Sibour was one of the first architects to apply for registration in 1925 when the registration law went into effect.				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Leon Emile Dessez					
Biographical Data					
Birth: 04/12/1858	Place: Washington, DC				
Death: 12/25/1918	Place: Washington, DC				
Family: married Bessie R. Semmes in 1885; four children					
Education					
High School: Wallach School (Southeast DC)					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship: Hornblower and Poindexter					
Cherry Chase: A Home Suburb for the Nation's Capital p. 38					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:		
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1884	Latest Permit: 1911	Total Permits: 78	Total Buildings: 149	
Practice		Position		Date	
Hornblower and Poindexter		Apprentice		ca. 1877-1880	
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers		Architectural Assistant		ca. 1880-1883	
Department of the Navy		Draftsman		ca. 1883-1886	
Private Practice		Architect		1886-1918	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1896		Fellow of the AIA: 1896	
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding Member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA; Served on the Fine Arts Commission and the National Parks and Planning Commission; Member of the Cosmo Club					
Awards and Commissions: Member of the Commission to Revise the D.C. Building Regulations					
Buildings					
Building Types: Single-family dwellings, schools, fire stations					
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival					
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Chevy Chase, Georgetown, Takoma Park					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
Cady-Lee House		7064 Eastern Ave., NW		1887	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Admiralty House		Naval Observatory		1893	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Engine Co. No. 11		1338 Park Road, NW		1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Miner Normal School		2565 Georgia Avenue, NW		1913-1914	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Leon Dessez was born in 1858 in Washington, D.C. He attended private and public schools in Washington and graduated from the Wallach School. At the age of 19, Dessez began his architectural training at the firm of Hornblower and Poindexter, later Hornblower and Marshall. The young architectural assistant spent three years with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assisting Colonel Lincoln Casey with the construction of the Washington Monument. Dessez next worked for three years as an architectural and engineering draftsman at the Navy Yards. In 1886, he opened his own practice with an office in the Corcoran Building. In his practice, he combined his skills as an artistic designer with the engineering experience he acquired with the Army Corps and in the Navy docks. The next year, Dessez was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a measure of his quick rise to local prominence in the architecture profession. He would later serve as the Chapter's Vice President and was a member that helped restore the Octagon House, which became the organization's headquarters.



The Miner Normal School
Source: National Park Service



The Chevy Chase, 5863 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW
Goode, Best Addresses, p. 92

Throughout the late 1880s, Dessez designed a number of prominent residences for well-to-do clients, including Henry and Lucinda Cady, who commissioned an elaborate Queen Anne style house in Takoma Park. In 1893, Dessez joined the Board of Directors of the Chevy Chase Land Company. The founder of the Land Company and the developer of the new residential suburb, Senator Francis Newlands, also hired Dessez to oversee construction of model cottages. Impressed by his work,

Newlands appointed Dessez as the Chief Architect of Chevy Chase, a position Dessez would retain for 25 years. In this capacity, Dessez designed a number of houses in and around Chevy Chase. Some of the best examples of his work in Chevy Chase include the Colonial Revival-style Birney House (1893) at 9 East Kirke Street, and the Neoclassical temple-front residence at 3 E. Lenox Street.

Dessez won the commission to design his most famous building, the Admiralty House on the Naval Observatory Grounds—now the Vice President's House—in 1893. In the Admiralty House, Dessez employed the vocabulary of classical styles to create an unpretentious residence that allows for openness to light and air. This focus on circulation was a recurring theme in Dessez's buildings. In the late 1890s, Dessez became a pioneer in the use of steel reinforced concrete. His eight-story Century Office Building (1899) located at 412 5th Street, NW (demolished) may have been one of the first buildings in a major U. S. city to employ such a structural system.

In addition to his interest in innovative building techniques, Dessez became involved in municipal architecture around the turn of the century. Before his death in 1918, he designed a number of important civic buildings including the

DC Architects Directory

D.C. prison at Occoquan, Virginia, the hospital at the Soldiers' Home,¹ the Miner Normal school and other schools, and a number of fire stations. In 1908, Dessez served on a commission to rewrite the District building regulations. He also served on a committee to inspect the DC public schools to ensure their safety. Dessez died from influenza during the 1918 pandemic.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	73
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	171

Obituary Publication: *ALA Journal* (Volume 7) Date: 1919 Page: 178

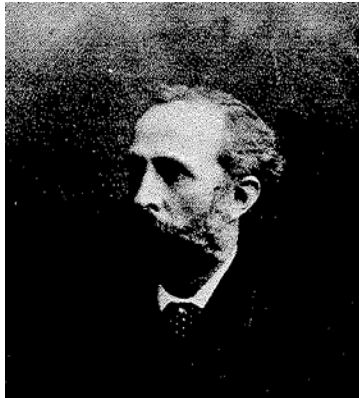
Other Sources:

Berk, Sally. *Firehouses in Washington, D.C. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Washington, D.C.: D.C. Historic Preservation Office, 2006.
 Cox, Rachel. "Tackling a Grand Victorian." *Historic Preservation*, September/October 1987, 26-32.
 Davidson, Jane. "Another White House." *New York Times Magazine*, 11 January 1976.
 Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.
 Lampl, Elizabeth Jo and Kim Prothro Williams. *Cherry Chase: A Home Suburb for the Nation's Capital*. Crownsville, MD: The Maryland Historical Trust Press, 1998.

Notes: ¹ Information from the *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, copyright 1956 by Henry F. Withey, A.I.A., and Elsie Rathburn Withey. The original hospital building at the Soldiers' Home is now demolished.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Clement August Didden				 <i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 05/13/1837		Place: Brakel, Germany		
Death: 09/20/1923		Place: Washington, DC		
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School: Holzminder School of Architecture (Germany)				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1880	Latest Permit: 1916	Total Permits: 156	Total Buildings: 268
Practice		Position		Date
Fernbach, Hunt, and Post (New York)		DC Representative		1866-1870?
Fraser, Furness, and Hewitt (Philadelphia)				1871-1872
Fraser, Furness, and Hewitt				1872-1876
Didden and Lauritzen				1876
Private Practice				1877-1921
C. A. Didden & Son		Architect		1902-1921
Commissions:				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1881		Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Rowhouses, Mansions, Apartments, Commercial Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Generally characterized by brick construction, symmetrical design, and simple façades				
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Downtown, Logan Circle, Mt. Pleasant				
Notable Buildings		Location		Date
Dwelling		1224 13 th Street, NW		1885
Rowhouses		801-809 Mass. Ave, NE		1890
Portner Apartments		15 th and U Streets, NW		1902
Charles Kraemer House		1841 Park Road, NW		1906
		Status		
		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		
		Capitol Hill Historic District		
		Demolished in 1974		
		Mt. Pleasant Historic District		

Significance and Contributions

Clement A. Didden (1837-1923) was born in Brakel, Westphalia and he was trained at the Holzminder School of Architecture near Minden, Germany. He was the sixth generation of his family to become an architect. His father, Franz Anton Didden, was a master carpenter and architect. Didden left Germany in 1862 for England and went on to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa where he practiced architecture until 1865 when he returned to Minden. In 1866, Didden moved to New York and secured a position with firm of Fernbach, Hunt and Post (lead by prominent architects Henry Fernbach, Richard Morris Hunt and George Brown Post) where he worked for about four years.

Around 1870-71, Didden moved to Philadelphia and worked for the firm of Fraser, Furness, and Hewitt. John Fraser, the firm's D.C. representative and an architect responsible for a number of buildings in Washington, left the firm in 1872. Following Fraser's departure, Furness and Hewitt sent Didden to Washington to serve as its local representative. As the representative of Furness and Hewitt, Didden served as a connection between the architectural communities of Washington, DC, and Philadelphia. Although he never received the same level of national recognition as those he worked for, such as Richard Morris Hunt and Frank Furness, Didden was heavily influenced by their designs.



1224 13th Street, NW

NCinDC, August 11, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2757876109/>

The earliest known DC buildings designed by Didden were two series of rowhouses at 1207-1219 Q Street, NW, and 1609-1615 13th Street, NW. These buildings were characterized by their patterned red brick, symmetrical fenestration and absence of ornamentation. By the late 1880s, Didden's rowhouses became more ornate with molded brick cornices and string courses, although they retained the elements of order and symmetry. His buildings often feature arched openings and steep roofs articulated by dormers. The rowhouses between 801 and 809 Massachusetts Avenue, NE may be Didden's most detailed, but despite the varied window and roof treatments, the buildings form a cohesive whole.

Didden is perhaps best remembered for the no longer extant Portner Flats, which he designed for brewer and real estate investor Robert Porter between 1897 and 1902. At the time of its construction, it was the largest apartment house in Washington. Although it had been initially nicknamed "Portner's Folly" because its location on 15th Street between U and V Streets was far removed from downtown, the first section of luxury apartments constructed on the

corner of 15th and U Streets in 1897 proved a success. Construction soon began on the northern wing, followed by the Romanesque-style middle section in 1901. The building featured a range of projecting bays and the main entrance, which was two stories taller than the flanking wings, was emphasized with an arched balcony. In *Capital Losses*, James Goode notes that the Portner Flats were the last large-scale Victorian building erected in Washington.



The Portner Flats
Source: The Library of Congress

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary Publication: *Washington Post*, death notice Date: Sep. 22, 1923 Page: 5

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	44, 75, 168
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Didden, Amanda. Telephone Interview with Andrea F. Schoenfeld (EHT Traceries). 15 July 2008.
Goode, James. *Capital Losses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 2003.
"Real Estate Gossip: New Apartment House on Capitol Hill." *Evening Star* 10 May 1902, p. 17.
Taylor, Marye. "2013 H Street, Northwest, Erected in 1888, Today a Part of the George Washington University Campus, Designed by C.A. Didden." *Graduate Thesis*. Historical Society of Washington, DC, Collection, 1977.
Traceries, "Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area," 920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation, June 1990.
Williams, Paul Kelsey. "Scenes from the Past." *The InTowner* August 2005, p. 13.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Charles E. Dillon			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 6/9/1891		Place: Chesterfield County, Va.	
Death: April 1939		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: Wife: Blanche R.; one son, three daughters			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1926	Latest Permit: 1939	Total Permits: 426
			Total Buildings: 839
Practice	Position	Date	
J.E. Cooper	Draftsman	1926	
L.E. Breuninger & Co.	Salesman	1929	
Charles E. Dillon	Principal	1930-1932	
Dillon & Abel	Partner	1932-1939	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single family dwellings, apartment houses			
Styles and Forms: Tudor revival, Art Deco, International Style			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Connecticut Avenue, Upper Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartment house	2929 Connecticut Ave., NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Park Square apartment house	2407 15 th St., NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Governor Shepherd apartment	2121 Virginia Ave., NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row houses	1302-1308 Shepherd St., NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Charles E. Dillon, and his partner Joseph Abel, were among the first architects in Washington, D.C., to adopt the International Style for apartment house construction. Their partnership, begun in 1932, was launched in the depth of the Depression and they had worked together for only about seven years when Dillon died in 1939. Although several Dillon & Abel apartment buildings were described in the architectural press, very little personal information about Dillon has been published.

Census records show that Dillon was the son of a saw mill worker and was raised in Petersburg, Virginia. In 1910, at about age 18, he was living at home in Petersburg with his widowed mother and working as an estimator for a supply company. In June 1917 Dillon listed himself on his World War I draft card as an architect working in Salisbury, Md., for E.S. Adkins & Co., a lumber supply company. By 1918 he was working as an architect in Petersburg according to the biographical dictionary, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1935*, which has no further information on him.

The *Washington Post* reported in March 1932 that Dillon had come to Washington in 1926 after practicing in Virginia. Initially he was associated with architect James E. Cooper and later he worked for developer L. E. Breuninger & Sons. Dillon never applied to register as an architect in the District of Columbia, presumably because he did not have the required diploma or certificate from an architectural school that was a prerequisite for taking the registration examination, nor had he been practicing in the District prior to the 1924 enactment of the registration legislation which might have enabled him to qualify under the grandfather provisions of the law. In press accounts of his work Dillon was described as a designer.



Park Square Apartment House, 2407 15th Street, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

The building permit index indicates that, beginning in October 1926, Dillon was listed as architect on numerous permits for the construction of detached houses that were being constructed one or two at a time. Often the owner was also the builder, an indication that these were probably speculatively built houses. The dimensions and estimated cost suggest that many of Dillon's dwellings were constructed for a clientele that was quite well off. Many were located in upper northwest Washington both east and west of Rock Creek Park. The *Post* reported in March 1932 that Dillon had been in business for himself for the past two years and that he had just announced that he had drawn plans for approximately 125 detached houses in the previous twelve months.

Dillon formed a partnership with Joseph H. Abel in 1932. Abel had worked as a draftsman for George T. Santmyers, one of Washington's most prolific designers of apartment houses. When the D.C. law was changed to require architects to hold a college degree, Abel had enrolled at George Washington University, graduating in 1932. James Goode, in *Best Addresses*, wrote that Dillon & Abel "were the first Washington architects to follow the guidelines of the International Style—lack of ornament, severe facades, and functionalism." Their first apartment in this style was the nine-story 2929 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., (1936) which Goode described as "a forerunner of the International Style of architecture in Washington. The red-brick façade with white concrete trim contains elements from three styles—International, Art Deco, and Prairie....The chief decorative feature of the front façade...is a projection pavilion counterbalanced by a tier of wide balconies."

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2121 VIRGINIA AVENUE N.W.
OVERLOOKING NEW WAR DEPARTMENT SITE



THE ROOF GARDEN



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THE MAIN LOBBY



Advertisement, Washington Post, April 30, 1939, R17

The five-story apartment building at 2407 15th Street, N.W., (1937) now known as Park Square and the Gouvernor Shepherd, 2121 Virginia Avenue, N.W., (1938, demolished 1985) were other early examples designed by Dillon & Abel in this modernist style. These buildings were functionalist structures with severe facades that lacked ornamentation. All three had Art Deco elements. As described by Goode, "All early International Style—inspired Washington apartment houses of the late 1930s and early 1940s included Art Deco lobbies, a local architectural peculiarity," of which the lobby at 2929 Connecticut is a particularly fine surviving example.

Dillon & Abel designed numerous residences throughout the city, but gained recognition for their trademark light tan brick apartment houses featuring ribbon windows, unadorned facades, and glass block detailing around the entrances.

The *Washington Post* reported on April 5, 1939 that Charles E. Dillon, 46, had died at Walter Reed Hospital but did not publish an obituary. Abel, in several subsequent partnerships, went on to become one of Washington's best known apartment house architects but much of Dillon's life remains undocumented.


Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
Other Repositories:	Ancestry.com searched for Census records and World War I draft records		
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	76	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources: "125 Detached Home Plans Drawn by Dillon." <i>Washington Post</i> , 6 March 1932, R7. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. "Vital Statistics." <i>Washington Post</i> , 5 April 1939, 27. U.S. Bureau of the Census. <i>Population Census</i> . Virginia, 1900, 1910. Wells, John E., ed. <i>The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955</i> . Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997.			
Notes: The 1900 Census gives Dillon's birth date as June 1892 and his draft record lists it as June 9, 1891. If he was			

born in 1892, he would have been 46 at the time of his death – the age given in the notice of the death of Charles E. Dillon at Walter Reed Hospital.

Dates and numbers of permits issued include both those issued to Dillon (82 permits and 108 buildings) and those issued to Dillon & Abel (344 permits for 731 buildings). Permits were issued to Dillon from 1926 to 1932. Thereafter all permits which include his name were issued to Dillon & Abel.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Edward Wilton Donn Jr.			 <p>Source: Washington Star, 8/10/1953</p>	
Biographical Data				
Birth: 4/2/1868		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 8/9/1953		Place: Bethesda, Md.		
Family: bachelor				
Education				
High School: Central High School, Washington, D.C.				
College: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S. 1891				
Graduate School: Cornell University, 1891-1893				
Apprenticeship: A. Burnley Bibb				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 2		Date Issued: 4/6/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1895 <i>See notes</i>	Latest Permit: 1922	Total Permits: 81	Total Buildings: 94
Practice		Position		Date
Donn & Peter		Partner/Architect		1894-1896
E.W. Donn, Jr.		Principal		1897-1901
Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury		Designer		1901-1903
Wood, Donn & Deming		Partner/Architect		1903-1912
Donn & Deming		Partner/Architect		1912-1924
Edward W. Donn, Jr., Architect		Principal		1924-1952
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1901		Fellow of the AIA: 1909
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Architectural Club, Washington Chapter, A.I.A.				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Office buildings, schools, hospitals, apartment buildings, churches, libraries, residences.				
Styles and Forms: Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Spanish Revival				
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Northwest Washington				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Union Trust Building		1500 H St., 740 15 th St., N.W.	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Masonic Temple		1250 New York Avenue, N.W.	1908	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Bachelor Flats		1737 H St., N.W.	1904	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Cordova apartment building		1908 Florida Ave., N.W.	1905	Dupont Circle Historic District
Carnegie Institution Geophysical Laboratory		2801 Upton St., N.W.	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Edward Wilton Donn, Jr., was born in Washington, D.C., in 1868. His father, Edward Wilton Donn (1837-1915), was an architect and draftsman who worked for much of his career in the office of the Architect of the Capitol and the Patent Office. Donn attended Central High School in Washington, D.C., and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a B.S. in Architecture in 1891. After two years of graduate study at Cornell University and a year's apprenticeship in the office of A. Burnley Bibb, Donn joined with Walter G. Peter, who had been a fellow



Union Trust, 15th and H Sts., N.W.
Library of Congress, LC-F82- 530

student at M.I.T., to practice as Donn & Peter. Because of insufficient business the partnership was dissolved in 1896. Donn spent some time travelling abroad in the late 1890s, studying the architectural classics, and also practiced on his own in Washington. In 1901 he entered the Office of the Supervising Architect, Department of the Treasury, where he worked for two and one half years, rising from draftsman to one of the team of four designers producing the designs for numerous federal buildings, principally post offices.

In 1903 Donn left the Supervising Architect's Office to enter private practice with Washington architect Waddy B. Wood and William I. Deming, a civil engineer and architect. This partnership proved to be highly productive as a team with complementary skills. As described in the National Register nomination for the Union Trust Building, "the thorough, practical Donn and the highly intellectual Deming were a good match for Wood. As chief designer and promoter of ideas, Wood was responsible for getting jobs and developing suitable design solutions, while his partners resolved the practical problems." A 1940 *Washington Star* retrospective on Wood stated, "Mr. Wood was fortunate in his

working associates — Edward W. Donn, Jr., also a Washingtonian,...a man of scholarly mind and artistic perception, and William T. Deming, a graduate in construction engineering from Columbian College, now George Washington University, a man of critical faculties and clear intelligence. There could not have been a better combination. Mr. Wood, essentially creative, imaginative, full of enthusiasm, originality and inspiration, possibly was restrained by the conservatism and scholarly integrity of his partners." In the decade Wood, Donn and Deming practiced together they designed a number of buildings now on the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites. These include the Bachelor Flats (1905), 1737 H St. N.W.; the Carnegie Institution of Washington Geophysical Laboratory (1906-07), 2801 Upton St., N.W.; the Masonic Temple, now the Museum of Women in the Arts (1907-08), 1250 New York Ave., N.W.; the Union Trust Building (1907), and apartment buildings and residences located in several historic districts.

In 1912, Wood left the firm and Donn and Deming continued to practice together until 1924. This firm's most significant works in the District of Columbia were buildings for the National Bureau of Standards at Connecticut Ave., and Van Ness St., N.W., and the St. Sophia Church at 8th and L Streets, N.W., all of which have been demolished along with various smaller commercial buildings they designed in the downtown area.

After 1923 Donn practiced on his own, pursuing his antiquarian interests. He specialized in the restoration of nationally significant historic buildings in Virginia and Maryland and was considered a pioneer in preservation. He undertook the reconstruction of George Washington's



Carnegie Institution, Geophysical Laboratory; 2801 Upton Street, NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010


Donn, Edward W., Jr.

DC Architects Directory

birthplace, Wakefield, and he worked on the restoration of the Octagon, Woodlawn Plantation, Kenmore, the home of Washington's sister, Mary Lewis, and the apothecary shop and George Washington schoolhouse in Fredericksburg, Va. In 1932, as part of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, Donn designed Entrance Markers commissioned by the Garden Club of America for important entrances to the city from Maryland. These markers, which are listed on the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites and in the National Register of Historic Places, are located at Westmoreland Circle, Wisconsin and, Western Avenues, Chevy Chase Circle, and Georgia Avenue at Kalmia Street, NW.

Donn was active in professional organizations. He was president of the Washington Architectural Club, 1898-99. He was involved in the founding of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and served three times as its president (1907, 1908, 1916). The Washington Chapter advocated the creation of a system for registering architects and when registration was instituted by the District of Columbia in 1925 Donn was selected as the first president of the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: 8/10/1953 8/1/1953	Page: 14
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	Vol. 40	415	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	78	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1921-1922	109	
	1923-1924	119	
	1938-1939	239	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
<p>Other Sources: Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i>. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.</p> <p>Ganschinietz, Suzanne. "Union Trust Building. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form." Washington, DC: Historic Preservation Division, Dept. of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs, 1983.</p> <p>Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i>. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.</p> <p>Lee, Antoinette J. <i>Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office</i>. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.</p> <p>Mechlin, Lila. "Waddy Wood." <i>Washington Star</i>, 14 September 1940.</p> <p>Proctor, John Clagett, ed. <i>Washington, Past and Present: A History</i>. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1930.</p>			
<p>Notes: It is not possible to determine from the D.C. permit database how many buildings can be credited to Donn. His father, with the same name, was also an architect. In the years 1886 to 1902 the name E.W. Donn or Edward W. Donn is listed as the architect on nine permits for a total of twenty-seven buildings. Some of these permits date from before the younger Donn had completed his studies but some were issued in the years he was practicing. The Donn & Peters partnership applied for a total of three permits for three buildings in the years 1895-1896. The Wood, Donn & Deming partnership applied for 69 permits totaling 80 buildings in the years 1902-1912. The Donn & Deming partnership applied for 9 permits for 11 buildings in the years 1913-1922. From 1924 onwards Donn practiced under his own name but there are no D.C. permits for this part of his career. His principal interest in the later years of his practice was the restoration of historic buildings in Virginia and Maryland.</p>			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Edmund Woog Dreyfuss				 <i>Source: Washington Post, 7/11/1982</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: June 7, 1914		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: July 9, 1982		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Lorraine Steiner, two sons: Kenneth B., John L.				
Education				
High School: Central High School, Washington, D.C.				
College: George Washington University, A.B. in Architecture, 1935				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Robert O. Scholz, 1935-1936				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 728		Date Issued: 1/12/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1936	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 146	Total Buildings: 519
Practice		Position		Date
Edmund W. Dreyfuss		Principal, architect		1936-1940
Edmund W. Dreyfuss & Associates		Principal, architect		1940-1981
Dreyfuss-Henry & Associates		Principal, architect		1981-1982
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 5/15/1951		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Director, Big Brothers of America; D.C. Building Code Committee; D.C. Engineering, Transportation and Parking Committee.				
Awards or Commissions: National Capital Planning Commission, 1971-1977; Advisory Board, First American Bank				
Buildings				
Building Types: Apartment buildings, garden apartments, single family housing, office buildings, commercial and industrial buildings.				
Styles and Forms: Art Deco, Modern, Colonial Revival				
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Kalorama, Columbia Heights, Fort Davis, Greenway and Benning				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
William Penn apartment bldg.	2231 California St., NW	1942	Sheridan-Kalorama HD	
Executive Building (altered)	1030 15 th St., NW	1965	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
400 Army-Navy Drive	Arlington, Va.	1967	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Vermont Building	1100 Vermont Ave., NW	1965	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Presidential Building (altered)	12 th St. and Penn. Ave., NW	1968	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Motor hotel (now Liaison)	415 New Jersey Ave., NW	1970	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions

Edmund Woog Dreyfuss, a Washington native, specialized in designing office, apartment and industrial buildings. He was born in Washington, D.C., in 1914 and graduated from Central High School. He received an A.B. in Architecture from George Washington University in 1935. He then trained as a draftsman in the office of Robert O. Scholz, a Washington architect noted for his apartment buildings.

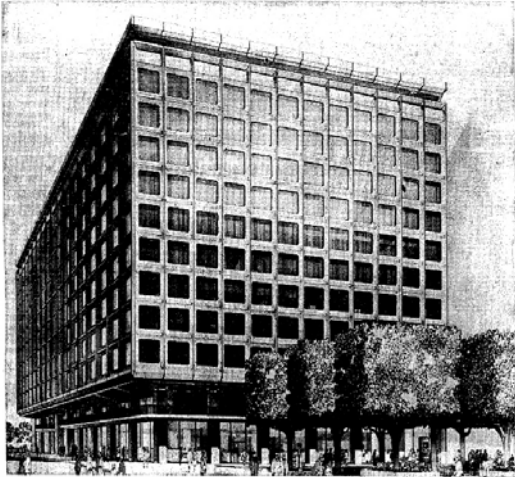
Dreyfuss went into practice for himself in 1936. In his initial years of practice he designed row and semi-detached houses, both low- and high-rise apartment buildings and some commercial buildings. His early high high-rise apartment buildings included 1916 R St. N.W. (1938) with 64 units, 2801 15th St., N.W., (1941) and the William Penn at 2231 California St. N.W., (1942). His commercial buildings included the Penn Bowling Center at 1207 Taylor St., N.W., (1940) and a food warehouse at 700 K St. S.W. (1941). Soon after the United States entered the Second World War, Dreyfuss enlisted in the Army Corps of Engineers and he served through 1945. He became an Engineer Officer with the Air Force, serving in the European war theatre and rising to the rank of Captain.

After returning to his practice in Washington, Dreyfuss's first projects included numerous modest semi-detached dwellings in Fort Davis, Benning and other neighborhoods east of the Anacostia River and a five-story apartment building, Hastings Court, at 2130 N St., N.W., in the Dupont Circle area. His commercial buildings included a Giant Food store at 120 Kennedy St., N.W. and a five and dime store at 700 H St., N.E. In the early 1950s Dreyfuss designed single family suburban housing, including ramblers in the Virginia suburbs and the Freedom Manor subdivision of American University Park which claimed to be the largest subdivision in the East with built-in air conditioning.

In the mid 1950s Dreyfuss designed several small apartment buildings for Jerry Wolman, who had just entered the development field and expanded rapidly over the next decade. Wolman commissioned Dreyfuss to design many of his major apartment and office projects in Washington and its suburbs. These included the \$5.5 million Fort Ward Towers apartments on Shirley Highway in Alexandria, Va., and the \$15 million El Dorado Towers Apartments on New Hampshire Ave. in Montgomery County, Md. Several of Dreyfuss's most important office buildings were designed for Wolman in the mid 1960s, including the Executive Building, 1030 15th St., N.W., the Vermont Building, 1100 Vermont Avenue, N.W., the Franklin Square Building, 1325 K St., N.W., and the Presidential Building at 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. The Presidential Building (1968) was the first building to be constructed on Pennsylvania Avenue with the 50-foot setback mandated by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Dreyfuss listed both the Executive and the Presidential buildings among his principal works in his entry in the 1970 *American Institute of Architects Directory*. Both have been refaced and no longer resemble their original design.



**The William Penn Apartments,
2231 California Street, NW**
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010



Presidential Building, 12th St. and Pa. Ave., NW
Washington Post, July 1, 1968

Dreyfuss's large body of work also includes numerous bank buildings, large warehouses, and some suburban shopping centers. In 1970 he designed a ten-story hotel at 415 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. which was operating in 2010 as the Liaison Hotel. He designed individual apartment buildings, and both low- and high-rise apartment complexes throughout his career.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* (Historical) searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 7-11-1982 Page: B6

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	144
	1962	179
	1970	236
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	81
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Display Ad: "American Security And Trust Company's Modernized Federal Triangle Office." *Washington Post*, July 1, 1968, A8.
 District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Edmund W. Dreyfuss Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 James M. Goode Architects in Washington, D.C., Collection. Historical Society of Washington, D.C.
 Poole, Daniel. "Design is Only a Start." *Washington Star*, March 20, 1963.
 Willmann, John B. "He's a \$50-Million-a-Year Builder." *Washington Post*, February 9, 1963.

Notes: The permit database does not include permits issued after 1949 and therefore the permit totals given represent only the early years of Dreyfuss's career.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

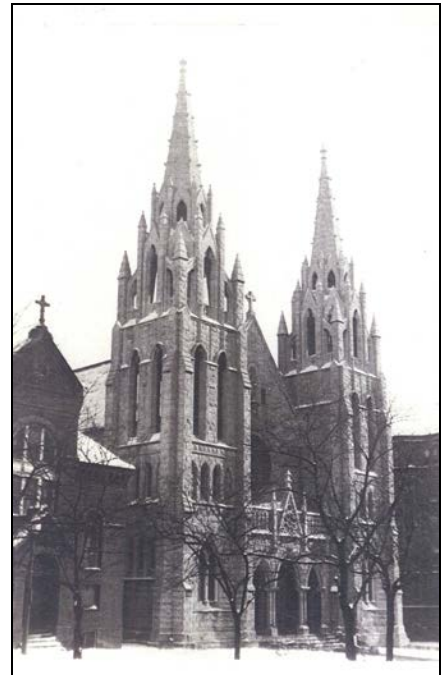
Philip N. Dwyer			
Biographical Data			
Birth: ca 1860	Place:		
Death: ca. 1895	Place:		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:		Source:	
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1883	Latest Permit: 1894	Total Permits: 82 Total Buildings: 262
Practice	Position		Date
Private practice	Architect		1881-1895 (?)
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, South Washington Citizens Association, founding member of the Builders' Exchange of the District of Columbia.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Row and detached dwellings, ecclesiastical buildings			
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Southwest, Foggy Bottom, Capitol Hill			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	914-918 S Street, N.W.	1886	Greater U Street Historic District
St. Joseph's Catholic Church	2 nd and C Streets, N.E.	1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	423-429 New Jersey Ave., S.E.	1889	Capitol Hill Historic District
St. Paul's Catholic Church	15 th and V Streets, N.W.	1893	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Philip N. Dwyer was a builder and architect. The majority of his work was residential, much of which consisted of row houses. Often, particularly in the early years of his practice, he was the builder as well as architect. However, he also designed churches and other ecclesiastical buildings including schools for various Catholic parishes. These remain as some of his most notable works.

Information on Dwyer's early years and education has not been found but he evidently was designing buildings at an early age and he appears to have started his career owning considerable assets. The *Washington Post*, in reporting in 1879 on the construction of the St. Dominic's convent (demolished) adjacent to St. Dominic's Church (630 E St., S.W.), wrote that, "The architecture is the design of Mr. Philip Dwyer, a young man not yet twenty years of age, who has watched the erection step by step and all without any remuneration. Indeed, the cost of the building has been almost incredibly low, owing to much of the minor items of material being donated and the fact of the work being closely supervised."

By 1881, Dwyer was listed as an architect in Boyd's city directory. However, building permits reveal that by the time he was in his mid-twenties he was also a developer who owned, designed and built speculative housing, principally in southwest Washington where he resided. For example, he improved Square 541 (bounded by H and I, 3rd and 4 1/2 Streets, S.W.) with 17 two-story brick row houses between 1884 and 1886. Later he designed and, in some cases, built additional houses for other owners in Square 541. In 1886, he was reported to have bought 245,000 old English bricks from the walls that had surrounded the Carroll estate, some of which he used in the construction of a row of nine houses on H Street, S.W., between 3rd and 4 1/2 Streets. The Historic Building Permits database lists Dwyer as architect on 82 permits representing 262 buildings but the number of buildings he designed is probably higher because on a number of permits for groups of dwellings he listed himself as owner but left the spaces for both builder and architect blank, presumably because he was all three. Another indication of his active involvement in speculative development is an 1889 newspaper reference to his complaint to the board of assessors about tax increases on twenty-six unimproved pieces of property he owned.



St. Paul's Church, 15th and V Sts. N.W.
Ca. 1946-1952
Historical Society of Washington, D.C. SD 092



Rowhouses (Greater U Street), 914-918 S Street, NW
D.C. Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

While the majority of Dwyer's residential work was located in Southwest Washington, he also designed both individual houses and rows of dwellings in neighborhoods in the other three quadrants of the city including Foggy Bottom and Capitol Hill. Much of his work has been erased by the 1960s urban renewal in Southwest Washington and redevelopment of other central sections of the city.


Throughout Dwyer's brief career, ecclesiastical commissions from various Catholic parishes were a significant part of his work. In 1885, St. Dominic's appointed him to take charge of rebuilding that church after a fire. Two of his most important commissions survive. He designed and supervised the construction of the

DC Architects Directory

Gothic Revival style St. Joseph's Church at 2nd and E Streets, N.E., (1888-1891). It was described in contemporary press accounts as the largest church on Capitol Hill, capable of seating 1,200. Dwyer's last work was St. Paul's Catholic Church at 15th and V Streets, N.W., (now St. Augustine's). Begun in 1893, it was built in the Gothic Revival style with rock-faced Vermont marble.

Dwyer was prominent enough to be listed in Washington's *Elite List* and he was active in his community, advocating street improvements, protesting permits given to railroads to lay tracks through the Southwest section and raising funds for various causes. He died in his mid-thirties but no death date was located. He was mentioned in a February 1895 article as supervising the construction of St. Paul's but no building permits were issued to him after 1894. In 1899 his name was included in list of members of the Order of Elks who had died in earlier years.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	Chronicling America, Library of Congress		
Obituary:	Publication: none found	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	84	
Other Sources: "Doings In Real Estate." <i>Washington Post</i> , January 3, 1891, 3. "Elks' Memorial Services." <i>Washington Post</i> , November 27, 1899; 10 McKim, Randolph H.. "New Scheme Of Union." <i>Washington Post</i> , Feb 2, 1895, 10 "Mr. Dwyer Has Another Complaint." <i>Washington Post</i> , July 9, 1889, 7. "South Washington." <i>Washington Critic</i> , March 17, 1886, 4. "St. Dominic's Church." <i>Washington Post</i> , Mar 14, 1885, 4. "St. Dominic's Convent," <i>Washington Post</i> , 28 November 1879, 1. <i>The Elite List: A Compilation of Selected Names of Residents of Washington city, D.C., 1888</i> . Washington, D.C.: The Elite Publishing Company, 1888. "Two Prospering Parishes." <i>Washington Post</i> , July 22, 1888, 10			
Notes: The 1888 <i>Elite List</i> lists Philip N. Dwyer at 626 B St. S.W., and indicates that he was not married. No entry in 1880 Census could be definitively determined to be Philip N. Dwyer. No will listed at D.C. Archives. No entries found in business directories published by E.E. Barton (1884), or N.Y. Mercantile Illustrating Co. (1894).			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Harry L. Edwards		 <i>Source: Washington Post, January 17, 1958</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/15/1902	Place: Aaron, Florida		
Death:1/15/1958	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Parents, William Edmonds and Nettie Bush Edwards; wife, Jane Tate; no children			
Education			
High School: McKinley Manual Training School, one year			
College: George Washington University, Evening School 1921-22			
Graduate School: Atelier Cunningham, 1923-24, International Correspondence Schools Home Study, 1921-24			
Apprenticeship: Office of Supervising Architect, 1921; James E. Cooper , 1922; John W. Kearney, 1923; Robert F. Beresford, 1924; Joseph Younger, 1927			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 455	Date Issued: 11/2/1939
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1925	Latest Permit: 1941	Total Permits: 29 Total Buildings: 121
Practice	Position		Date
Harvey P. Baxter	Associate Architect		1928-1934
Cafritz Construction Co.	Architect		1935-1945
Aubinoe, Edwards and Beery	Partner		1946-1958
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 7/10/1945	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions: Washington Board of Trade awards for the Dupont Plaza Hotel, Dupont Circle, Abingdon Apartments, Arlington, Virginia, Wire Office Building, 1001 K Street, N.W.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, garden apartments, residences, office buildings, hotel			
Styles and Forms: Colonial, Tudor and other revival styles, Art Deco, modernistic			
DC Work Locations: Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues, American University Park, Downtown, Foggy Bottom, Greenway, suburban Maryland, Northern Virginia			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Army and Navy Apartments	2540 Massachusetts Ave. NW	1925	Mass. Ave and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts
Hightowers	1530 16 th Street, NW	1938	16 th Street Historic District
The Majestic	3200 16 th Street, NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Greenway	Minnesota Ave, Anacostia Rd, SE	1940-41	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Empire	2000 F St., NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Harry L. Edwards designed stylish apartment buildings for two of Washington's leading developers in the 1920s and 1930s in Northwest Washington and, as demand for modestly-priced housing intensified in the immediate pre-World War II years, he designed Greenway Apartments, a large low-income project in Anacostia, adapting aspects of his earlier designs to the aesthetic of smaller-scale apartments.



Army and Navy, 2540 Mass. Ave., NW
Goode, Best Addresses

Edwards was born in Florida, and spent most of his childhood in Alabama, before coming to Washington, D.C. He graduated from McKinley Manual Training School (later known as McKinley Technical High School) in 1921 and from 1921 to 1924 he studied architecture at George Washington University's Evening School, Atelier Cunningham, and I.C.S. (International Correspondence Schools) Home Study. In those years, he also worked as an architectural draftsman in the Office of the Supervising Architect in the U.S. Treasury Department and for several local architects including James E. Cooper and Robert F. Beresford.

In 1925 Edwards entered private practice. The first District building permit on which his name appears as architect was for the five-story Army and Navy apartment building at 2540 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., (1925) designed for developers Monroe and R. Bates Warren. The Georgian revival style building was built as a cooperative and was considered the finest cooperative in Washington when it opened, according to James M. Goode who included the building in his book, *Best Addresses*. In 1927 Edwards designed a *Washington Star* model home for the Warrens at Leland and Elm Streets, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Monroe Warren also employed Edwards to assist the principal architects for the design of Tilden Gardens and the Kennedy-Warren along Washington, D.C.'s, prestigious Connecticut Avenue corridor.

Edwards joined Cafritz Construction Co. in 1935 and the *Washington Post* noted that he was "now connected with the architectural department...devoting special attention to the planning of homes in Greenwich Forest." Greenwich Forest was a development for an upper income clientele of Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival style houses on large wooded lots in Bethesda off Wilson Lane. He worked for the Cafritz Construction Company from 1935 to 1945. Initially he worked under the Company's architect and engineer Alvin L. Aubinoe and then became its principal architect after Aubinoe left the company in 1938.



The Empire, 2000 F St. N W
EHT Tracerics Inc., 2006



The Majestic, 3200 16th Street, N.W.
Library of Congress, LC-H814-T-2391-023

Edwards worked with Aubinoe on Cafritz apartment buildings as well as single-family houses. Together they designed the Majestic at 3200 16th Street, N.W. and Hightowers at 1530 16th Street, N.W. Goode, in *Best Addresses*, described these two apartment buildings as "among the finest streamlined Art Deco buildings in the city" and Aubinoe and Edwards as "one of the most important teams of designers of Art Deco apartment houses in Washington during the 1930s and early 1940s." In 1936 and 1937 they together designed four other Cafritz apartment buildings: 2000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.; Park Crescent, 2901 18th Street, N.W.; Ogden Gardens, 1445 Ogden Street, N.W.; and Otis Gardens,

DC Architects Directory

1445 Otis Place, N.W. They also designed Cafritz's own residence at 2301 Foxhall Road, N.W.

After Aubinoe left the Cafritz firm in 1938 to establish his own business, Edwards was the sole architect on a number of Cafritz projects including the Empire apartment building, 2000 F St., N.W., (1939), and 1660 Lanier Place, N.W., (1940). In 1940-1941, he designed the low-income Greenway Apartments at Minnesota Avenue and Ridge Road, S.E., successfully translating aspects of his more elaborate apartment building designs to the small-scale, modest aesthetic of the housing project.

After World War II, Edwards left Cafritz to join Alvin L. Aubinoe and Edgar Carroll Beery, Jr., and practiced as Aubinoe, Edwards and Beery until his death in 1958. He was involved in the design of the Wire Building at 1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W. (1948), the National Association of Home Builders headquarters at 1625 L St., N.W., and a luxury apartment building in Leopoldville (1951) commissioned by the Belgian Government in the Belgian Congo, now Zaire.



Greenway Apartments, ca. 1940
Library of Congress, LC-H814-T-2391-093

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 1/17/1958 Page: B2

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	152
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	86
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		

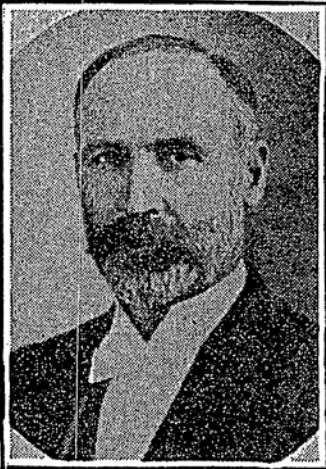
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District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Harry L. Edwards Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
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Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.
"Harry L. Edwards Now with Cafritz," *Washington Post*, 16 June 1935, R5.

Notes: Building permits include permits listed under Harry L. Edwards and H.L. Edwards in the Brian Kraft database.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Col. Robert I. Fleming				 <p>Source: The Washington Post (July 27, 1905)</p>
Biographical Data				
Birth: : 01/15/1842		Place: Goochland County, VA		
Death: 09/11/1907		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married Bell Vedder (1886); two children				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Likely apprenticed with local carpenters				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1878	Latest Permit: 1900	Total Permits: 72	Total Buildings: 104
Practice	Position		Date	
City of Richmond, VA	Assistant City Engineer		ca. 1865-1867	
Private Practice	Carpenter/Builder		1868-1884	
Private Practice	Architect/Builder/Real Estate		1885-1904	
Commissions:				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the District Legislature; Colonel in the District National Guard; Director of the Columbia Railway Company; President of the Master Builders Association; Member of the Scottish Rite Masons and a Member of the Almas Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Institutional Buildings, Commercial Buildings, Rowhouses, Single-family Residences, Public Buildings, Churches				
Styles and Forms: Second Empire, Coronial Revival, Italianate, and Queen Ann; Fleming frequently incorporated details from various styles into the same motif.				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Cleveland Park				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Kellogg Office Building	1418-1420 F Street, NW	1884	Demolished in 1917	
The Newport	1618 21 st Street, NW	1884	Dupont Circle Historic District	
Anastasia Patten Residence	2122 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1885	Demolished in 1947	
The National Safe Deposit and Trust Company Building (Builder)	New York and 15 th Ave., NW	1888	☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions

Robert Isaac Fleming began his career as a carpenter and builder in Washington in 1867, but by the 1880s he was also designing buildings. He described himself as "architect and builder" and is credited with the design and construction of institutional and commercial buildings and the residences of many prominent Washingtonians.

Fleming was born in 1842 in Goochland County. In 1861, at age 19, he enlisted in the Richmond Fayette Artillery and rose to Lieutenant. At the close of the Civil War he became Assistant City Engineer in Richmond. Fleming moved to Washington in 1867 and soon became one of the city's leading builders. He worked on the first

buildings of Howard University. Within a few years he had become acquainted with Adolf Cluss, a leading architect and member of the Board of Public Works, and was selected to build the Sumner and Seaton public schools. He also built the British Legation on Connecticut Avenue. Two members of the syndicate that invested heavily in the development of Dupont Circle, Curtis J. Hillyer and Senator William Morris Stewart, chose Fleming to build mansions for them in that neighborhood in 1873. Afterwards, Hillyer engaged Fleming to both design and build speculative row houses for him. The house at 1618 21st Street was one of eight speculative houses that Fleming built simultaneously for Hillyer in 1884. Fleming also built commercial buildings and speculative housing for Henry A. Willard, another prominent investor in Washington real estate.



The Patten Residence – 1940

Source: *Massachusetts Avenue Architecture Vol. 2*



National Safe Deposit and Trust Company, NY Ave. and 15th St., NW
Fleming was builder, James Windrim was architect

Ctankeycles, August 2, 2007, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ctankeycles/1003937778/>

In 1885, Fleming was commissioned by millionaire Anastasia Patten to build a house at 2122 Massachusetts Avenue which helped to establish his reputation as an architect. In the course of his career he built, or designed and built, residences for a number of Senators, Representatives, judges, and high military officials. Fleming's work comprised some of the most expensive houses built in Washington in the 1870s and 1880s. His public and commercial buildings included: the Church of the Covenant; All Souls' Church (14th and L Streets, NW); The Scottish Rite Hall (3rd and D Streets, NW); the Kellogg Office Building (1418-1420 F Street, NW); and the National Safe Deposit and Trust Company's Building (now the National Savings and Trust Company at 15th and New York Avenue, designed by J.H. Windrim). He acted as real estate agent for former Vice-

DC Architects Directory

President Levi P. Morton (under Grover Cleveland 1889-1893) for whom he built a residence at 15th and Rhode Island Avenue and an addition to the Shoreham Hotel at its 15th and H Street N.W. location. Fleming also invested in real estate and developed and built speculative housing in the Dupont Circle area, some of which he retained as rental property. Most of the residences Fleming built were urban, but he built two large suburban frame houses in Cleveland Park, at 3141 and 3155 Highland Place.

Fleming was active in numerous organizations. He was elected to the District legislature in 1872 under the territorial government. He entered the District National Guard, rising to the rank of colonel. He was president of the Master Builders Association and was known as a proponent of better conditions for labor, including higher wages and shorter hours, and encouraged organized labor.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary Publication: *Washington Star* Date: 9/11/1907 Page: 1

Biographical Directories

Year/Volume

Page

☐ American Architects Directory – not in it

☒ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article

☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it

☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960

2001

97

☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it

☒ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital

1908-09

157

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Tracerics, 1618 21st Street. Prepared for the Phillips Collection, 1999.

Tracerics, "Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area," 920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation, June 1990.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Owen H. (Henry) Fowler			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/20/1874		Place: Washington, DC	
Death: 1/3/1959		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: wife: Elizabeth M.; 2 children: Elizabeth L. and Granville L.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School: George Washington University (law degree, 1898)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1907	Latest Permit: 1923	Permit Database
			Earliest Permit: 1907
Practice	Position		Date
U.S. Patent Office?	Patent Attorney		1900 (Census)
Private law practice (O'Farrell, Fowler & O'Farrell)	Attorney, Government practice		1910 (Census)
Private law practice	Attorney		1920 (Census)
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Kappa Sigma fraternity, Alpha Eta chapter; Incorporator of The American Marble Company, Inc. (Washington, DC; January 1904 listing); Secretary of the North Chesapeake Beach Land & Improvements Company (Washington, DC, 1909 Polk's Directory.)			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Grocery Stores, Social Hall, Dance Pavilion			
Styles and Forms: Vernacular forms with Italianate, Colonial Revival & Craftsman influences			
DC Work Locations: Deanwood, Brookland			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwellings	4600-4700 Kane Place NE	1907-1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	4407-4411 Sheriff Road NE	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	4300 Jay Street NE	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	910-922 45 th Place NE	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	4304 Jay Street NE	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Store	3301 12 th Street NE	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

An attorney by training and profession, Owen H. Fowler played an active role in real estate speculation and residential development in the Deanwood neighborhood in Northeast Washington, D.C. A descendant of one of the early 19th-century owners of a Deanwood-area farm, Fowler made a living as a patent attorney and acted as builder and architect for many speculative houses in the neighborhood. During the 1910s, Fowler frequently collaborated with skilled craftsmen, builders, and other real estate developers, including Thomas H. Stokes, a prolific African-American builder, and with white real estate investor, John L. Tepper. Between 1907 and 1923, Fowler completed over 120 buildings, mainly modest single-family dwellings in the Deanwood neighborhood.

Born in 1874 in Washington, D.C., Fowler completed his legal training at George Washington University in 1898. That year, he became a partner O'Farrell, Fowler & O'Farrell, which specialized in patent law. He continued to practice law through the 1910s and 1920s. During World War I, he served as a captain in the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps.

In 1907, Fowler began to design and construct single-family homes scattered throughout Deanwood. His houses are very modest, exclusively frame buildings with little-to-no architectural ornamentation. Fowler made use of standard, front-gable and hipped-roof vernacular house types. He designed and built houses for individuals and real estate speculators. Most of his houses cost between \$300 and \$1,000 to construct. They were purchased mainly by the skilled laborers, craftsmen, and federal employees that made up the majority of Deanwood's growing population.

Good examples of Fowler's modest, vernacular frame houses remain scattered throughout the Deanwood neighborhood. Between 1907 and 1913, he subdivided and built a variety of small houses on Kane Place, NE (Square 5097). The all-frame houses range from what appear to be two or three-room, front-gable cottages to narrow, two-story, detached row house-style houses with front gable or shed roofs. Fowler generally incorporated front porches in his houses; simple Craftsman-style elements began to appear on his buildings between 1910 and 1920.



4701 Kane Place NE; 1911

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



4411 Sheriff Road NE; 1910

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Fowler designed several neighborhood grocery stores (some paired with residences), a dance hall, and a social hall for the Ancient United Order of the Sons & Daughters of Moses, Mount Carmel Lodge No. 42 at 4407 Lee Street, NE (1909; razed 1950s); however, none survive. Fowler's only surviving non-frame building is also his only building located outside of Deanwood; it stands at the corner of 12th Street and Kearney Street in the Brookland neighborhood in Northeast D.C. The one-story, brick-and-tile structure was built in 1922 for owner Julius E. Albrecht.



4304 Jay Street NE; 1912

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In addition to his Deanwood development activities, Fowler pursued other business opportunities. In 1904, he and other partners founded the American Marble Company, Inc. of Washington, D.C.; in 1909, he was an officer of the North Chesapeake Beach Land and Improvement Company that successfully developed the resort community now known as North Beach in Calvert County, Maryland.

Fowler died in January 1959. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.



3301 12th Street NE; 1922

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:

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Notes:

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

John Fraser			
Biographical Data			
Birth:10/1825	Place: Scotland		
Death: 12/26/1906	Place: Riverton, NJ		
Family: wife: Sophia; son: Archibald A.; daughters: Sophia, Agnes, Julia			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued: n/a
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1873	Latest Permit: 1889	Total Permits: 27 Total Buildings: 39
Practice	Position	Date	
John Fraser	Independent practice (Philadelphia)	1850s	
Fraser & Palles	Partner	1856-ca. 1860	
John Fraser	Independent practice (Philadelphia)	ca. 1860-1867	
Fraser, Furness, & Hewitt, Philadelphia, PA	Architect	1867-1871	
John Fraser, Architects, Civil Engineers & Surveyors (Philadelphia & Washington, DC)	Principal	1872-1888	
U.S. Department of the Treasury	Acting Supervisory Architect	ca. 1878-1879?	
John Fraser & Son (Philadelphia & Washington DC)	Principal	1888-1904	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: March 1869	Fellow of the AIA: 1869
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding member of Philadelphia Chapter of the AIA (1869); American Institute of Architects; T-Square Club (Philadelphia); Franklin Institute; St. Andrews Society.			
Awards or Commissions: 1854 – Academy of Music, Philadelphia, PA; 1866-1867—War Department Building, Washington, DC; 1867—Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, PA; 1868 Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA; 1868—Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia, PA; 1873—Library of Congress, Washington, DC			
Buildings			
Building Types: Retail Stores, Social Club, Churches & Synagogues, Monuments, Dwellings, Fire Houses, Row houses			
Styles and Forms: Second Empire, Italianate			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Scott Circle, Downtown, Logan Circle			

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Burnett, Sexton and Swearingen Store	Philadelphia, PA	1854	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Union League Building	S. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA	1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rodef-Shalom Synagogue	Philadelphia	1869	Demolished
Competition drawings for Library of Congress	Washington, DC	1873-74	Not built.
First British Legation	Connecticut Avenue and N Street NW (NW corner)	1872-1874	Demolished in 1931.
Citizens Building Company Row houses	914-926 French Street NW	1877	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Greater U Street Historic District
Truck Company No. 1, D.C. Fire Department (attributed to Fraser)	East side of N. Capitol St. NE betw. C St. & Constitution Avenue	1878	Demolished ca. 1916.
Truck Company No. 2, D.C. Fire Department (attributed to Fraser)	New Hampshire Avenue & M Street NW	1878	Demolished ca. 1960.
James E. Blaine Mansion	2000 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.	1881-1882	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Kann's Department Store, first building (Saks & Co. building?)	701 Market Space between 7 th & 8 th Streets NW	1884	Burned 1979.

Significance and Contributions

Born in 1825 in Scotland, architect John Fraser immigrated to the United States at the age of nineteen, landing in Philadelphia in 1845. His career spanned nearly 50 years and included important buildings in both Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. It is not known where he trained, but by the 1850s, he was practicing independently as an architect in Philadelphia. Fraser's early work in Philadelphia includes two commercial buildings and a major remodeling of the important Pine Street Presbyterian Church (1857). Beginning in 1856, Fraser formed a short-lived partnership with civil engineer, Andrew Palles. After returning to independent practice in 1861, Fraser received one of his most significant commissions—the Union League Building on Philadelphia's South Broad Street (1862-1865). Executed in a grand Second Empire style, it was an important example of the newly popular style in the city.

Fraser was an influential and well-connected practitioner. In 1869, he was among the six prominent Philadelphia architects who founded the city's chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). Two of the other founders were Fraser's partners, one a former apprentice, Frank Furness. Furness went on to develop a distinctly robust, American architectural style and practice in Philadelphia during the last three decades of the 19th century; he is recognized as a major American architect of the Victorian era whose designs influenced the work of later, early modern architects including Chicago's Louis Sullivan. In 1867, after working for Richard Morris Hunt in New York, Furness returned to Philadelphia and joined with his former instructor, Fraser, and another young Philadelphia architect, George Hewitt, to form the firm of Fraser, Furness, & Hewitt. One of the firm's early commissions, the Rodef-



19th century image of Union League Building, 140 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA (John Fraser, 1865)

Historic American Buildings Survey
(<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/PA0938/>)

Shalom Synagogue in Philadelphia (1869) helped establish the tradition of brightly-colored, Saracenic-styled synagogues in eastern U.S. cities.

Circa 1870, Fraser began consulting with the federal government in Washington, D.C. An 1870 letter from Thomas U. Walter, the former Architect of the Capitol, indicates that Fraser worked with the federal Committee on Public Buildings & Grounds on the design of a jail in Washington, D.C. By 1872, Fraser had established an office in Washington, D.C., while retaining his Philadelphia office. In addition to securing several important commissions in D.C., Fraser pursued two architectural competitions for public commissions, the first of which was an 1873 design competition for the Library of Congress. Fraser's competition drawings are preserved at the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division (ADE – UNIT 2424). The second was an 1879 submission for a redesign of the unfinished Washington Monument.

During the 1870s, Fraser won several important commissions in this city. In addition to his designs for the rectory (1875) for the Benjamin Henry Latrobe-designed St. John's Episcopal Church on Lafayette Square across from the White House, and the now-demolished British Legation on Connecticut Avenue near Dupont Circle (1872), by 1875, Fraser had designed what *The National Republican* newspaper described as "decidedly the most beautiful buildings in the District" (11 February 1875). These included residences for local residents identified by the newspaper as Mr. Lowrie, Mr. Pollock, and Walter S. Cox.

Vernon Row on Pennsylvania Avenue was also listed among his important buildings. In 1877, Fraser designed the three-story, brick, Second Empire-style residence at 1433 Q Street NW for local real estate mogul, developer of the Eckington neighborhood, and, later, D.C. Commissioner, Col. George H. Truesdell (1842-1921). That same year, Fraser also designed an elaborate, Second Empire-style, brick residence for scientist and U.S. Patent Office examiner H.H. Bates at 1700 13th Street NW. In 1878, Fraser designed a corner row house located at the corner of 13th Street and K Street NW for businessman, politician, and long-time clerk and business manager of the *The National Republican* newspaper Lewis Clephane (permit #13, 10/20/1876). Fraser's perspective drawing of the Clephane House was published in the September 1878 issue of *The American Architect and Building News* (see image below). The house has since been demolished.



916 French Street NW (1877)
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



British Legation near Dupont Circle (Connecticut & N Streets NW), photo ca. 1920 (Built 1872-1874).
Library of Congress LC-DIG-nppc-00219

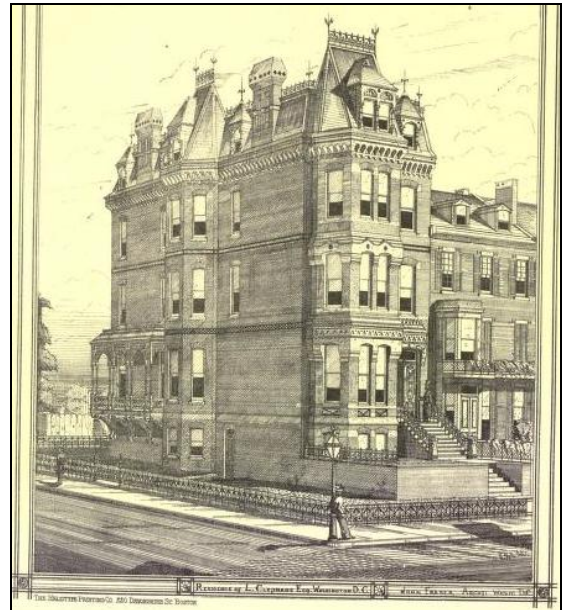
Circa 1878, Fraser's connections with federal officials led to his appointment to the position of Superintendent of Construction for the new building designed to house the Bureau of Engraving & Printing (now known as the Auditor's Building at Independence Avenue & 14th Street SW, listed in the National Register in 1978) for the Supervising Architect of the Treasury's office. While working as Superintendent of Construction, Fraser's boss, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, James G. Hill, was suspended while being investigated for fraud. During Hill's suspension, Fraser was appointed "Acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury," a position he held from December 1878 to May 1879. Hill was reinstated, and Fraser left; however, in 1883, Fraser's name appeared on a list of men vying to succeed James G. Hill as Supervising Architect of the Treasury (*The National Republican*, 25 September 1883). The position eventually went to another architect.

Fraser continued to practice in both Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. through the 1880s. Three important residential commissions that Fraser completed during the decade were the Italianate villa-style C.B. Tanner Mansion at 1501 16th Street NW (1881), the James G. Blaine Mansion at 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW (1881-1882), and a residence for Nebraska Senator Charles Van Wyck (served 1881-1887) at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue NW. The Blaine Mansion at DuPont Circle is probably the best known of Fraser's Washington, D.C. designs. Built for then U.S. Secretary of State and three-time Republican presidential candidate, James G. Blaine, the house was later home to George Westinghouse, founder of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. The building is an exuberant example of the High Victorian Second Empire Style. According to Frank Furness' biographer, the portico decorations were copied from Furness' famous Guarantee Trust & Deposit building in Philadelphia (1872-1875).

In addition to his residential commissions, Fraser's practice included commercial and public work. In 1884, Fraser designed a five-story, brick store for Saks & Company (predecessor company of Saks Fifth Avenue) in the heart of Washington's downtown retail district at 7th Street and Market Space NW. The eclectic Romanesque-style building at 7th & Market Space was the birthplace of the famous Saks Fifth Avenue chain; in 1932, the building was incorporated into Kann's Department Store which burned and was demolished in 1979.

Two municipal buildings also have been attributed to John Fraser. They were the D.C. Fire Department's Truck Company No. 1 (near Union Station on North Capitol Street NE) and Truck Company No. 2 (at New Hampshire Avenue and M Street NW). Erected between 1878 and 1879, their stylistic connections to Frank Furness' contemporary work may account for historian James M. Goode's attribution to Fraser who had worked closely with Furness. They shared architectural similarities, including their relatively planar facades, and simplified, almost modern Romanesque arches and other adornment. Both buildings were razed in the 20th century.

In 1888, Fraser brought his son, Archibald Fraser, into his practice and renamed it John Fraser & Son. The firm maintained offices in Washington until 1890; after that, it appears that John Fraser returned to Philadelphia. Records suggest that Archibald Fraser may have predeceased his father in 1895. Their firm, however, stayed in business in Philadelphia until 1904, when Fraser retired to his home in Riverton, New Jersey. He died in 1906.




Residence of L. Clephane, Esq., Washington, DC (13th & K Streets NW; Erected 1877)

Illustration from The American Architect and Building News, 7 September 1878, Pl. 141.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – “House of L. Clephane, Esq., Washington, D.C.,” <i>American Architect and Building News</i>	1878 Sept 7/v.4	85	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	102, 149	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects –not in it			
Obituary	Publication: Not found	Date:	Page:
Other Sources: Clephane, Walter C. “Lewis Clephane: A Pioneer Washington Republican,” <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society</i> (Washington, DC: Vol. 21, 1918), pp. 263-277. Dermin, Richard. <i>John Fraser: Nineteenth Century Architect</i> , Thesis prepared under James O’Gorman, University of Pennsylvania, 1971. Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003. Jennings, J.L. Sibley, Jr., Sue A. Kohler, and Jeffrey R. Carson. <i>Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Volume II</i> . Washington, D.C.: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1975. (See pp. 119-121.) Lee, Antoinette J. <i>Architects to the Nation</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 2000. Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers</i> . Scott, Pamela and Antoinette J. Lee. <i>Buildings of the District of Columbia</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. Smith, Kathryn Schneider, ed. <i>Washington at Home</i> . Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010. Thomas, George E., Jeffrey A. Cohen, and Michael J. Lewis. <i>Frank Furness: The Complete Works</i> (Revised edition). New York: Princeton Architectural press, 1996. www.americanbuildings.org – American Architects and Buildings; A Project Supported by The William Penn Foundation. [online database.]			
Notes: Fraser’s drawings for the Library of Congress are located in the Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division. The Historical Society of Washington, DC’s research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Emil S. (Sophus) Friedrich				 <p><i>Plaque from Friedrich's Burial Monument at Prospect Hill Cemetery, Washington, DC</i> <i>Photo courtesy of Ron Roberson & www.findagrave.com.</i></p>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 1828		Place: Dankerode, Saxony, Prussia		
Death: 1886		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: wife: Caroline Maria A. Gebhardt (married 1852); 5 children				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued: n/a
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1877	Latest Permit: 1885	Total Permits: 27	Total Buildings: 41
Practice		Position		Date
Thomas U. Walter		Draftsman, U.S. Capitol building extension		1855- ca.1860
Washington Navy Yard, Constructing Engineers Office		Draftsman		1868-1869, 1873-1874
Emil S. Friedrich		Architect		1875-1886
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Concordia German Evangelical Church, 20 th & G Street, NW (Foggy Bottom); stockholder in the German-American National Bank (1880)				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Educational, Religious, Dwellings, Dwellings/Stores				
Styles and Forms: Second Empire, Italianate				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Capitol Hill, Shaw, Logan Circle, Sixteenth Street, Anacostia				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses		321-323 E. Capitol Street SE	1870s	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Primary Dept. and College Hall (rear wing)		Gallaudet University	1862-66	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Gallaudet College Historic
Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church		201 4 th Street, SE (4 th & Independence Ave., SE)	1869-1872	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Capitol Hill Historic District
House for Rear Adm. John H. Upshur, U.S. Navy		1721 Rhode Island Avenue NW	1877	Demolished.
Dwelling & Milk Dairy for Mrs. Elisabeth Wagener		403 East Capitol Street SE	1882	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouse for D. J. Partello	5 Logan Circle	1883	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
House for Theodore D. Wilson, U.S. Navy	1631 16 th Street NW	1883	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in Dankerode Prussia (now Germany) in 1828, Emil Sophus Friedrich arrived in Washington, D.C. in 1851 where he practiced architecture (and possibly engineering) until his death in 1886. Friedrich's notable works include several campus buildings that he designed in the 1860s for Gallaudet University. Little is known about his early life and training. In 1852, Friedrich married Caroline Maria A. Gebhardt at Concordia Lutheran Church in Foggy Bottom (1920 G Street, NW). The couple had five children before 1860, but only two sons survived (Leon and Albert).

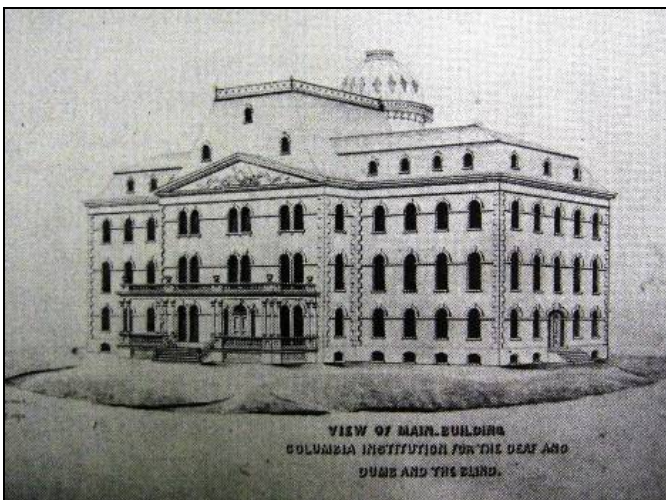
In 1855, Friedrich took a position as a draftsman for the extension of the U.S. Capitol building under Architect of the Capitol, Thomas U. Walter. By 1860, he was advertising his services as an architect in the city directories. Between 1860 and 1870, Friedrich may have designed a pair of three-story, brick row houses on East Capitol Street, where he lived and worked through much of his career (321-323 East Capitol Street, SE). The paired row houses at 321-323 East Capitol Street are late examples of the Greek Revival style.



321-323 East Capitol Street SE; 1860s
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Among Friedrich's most important commissions were his works for the fledgling Gallaudet College (originally the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind). In 1862, Friedrich designed a substantial addition to Gallaudet College's first academic building known as Primary Hall or the Primary

Department Building. The addition was a three-story, brick, Italianate-style building set atop a raised foundation and featuring a square corner tower and a double-height "loggia" across the front. The building was demolished in 1916 when the present Fowler Hall was erected. Friedrich completed several other buildings for Gallaudet during the 1860s. In 1863-1864 he designed and refined plans for a new Main campus building. Only the east wing of his planned Main Building was erected (1865-66); it remains standing as a rear wing of College Hall, which was designed and built by architect Frederick C. Withers between 1874 and 1877. During the institution's early years, Friedrich also built a carriage house, a shop, and a gasworks on Gallaudet's campus.



Emil Friedrich. Proposed design for Gallaudet College Main Building, 1864. Only the east wing was built.
Original at Gallaudet University Archives.

During the late 1860s and early 1870s, Friedrich worked for the Constructing Engineers Office at the Washington Navy Yard. [No information on his dates

of employment or works there.]

By 1875, Friedrich had begun his own architectural practice. Although he occasionally worked with other architects, including Paul J. Pelz, Friedrich executed most commissions by himself. The vast majority of his private work was residential design. In the 1870s and 1880s, he completed several large residences for prominent naval officers, including a three-story, red brick, Italianate-style residence for the Chief Constructor of the U.S. Navy, Theodore D. Wilson (1631 16th Street NW, 1883). In 1883, he designed a three-story, brick row house for diplomat and noted violin collector, Dwight J. Partello. Located at 5 Logan Circle NW, this was a fashionable, Italianate brick house at a prominent residential address.



Main Building, Gallaudet College (now East Wing, College Hall). Photo: 1866. Designed by Emil Friedrich, 1864. Built 1865-1866. Incorporated as rear "ell" of Frederick Clarke Withers' Gothic Revival College Hall, 1874-1877.

Original at Gallaudet University Archives.



Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church, 201 4th Street SE, 1869-1872.

Photo courtesy of Steven Ainsworth, 2008 (PBase.com)

During the 1880s, Friedrich worked for real estate speculators and also speculated for himself. In 1880, he erected three houses on P Street in Logan Circle; he sold or leased the two- and three-story brick dwellings for additional income (1303-1305 P Street, NW). The group of three dwellings is simple in character; they feature segmental arched brick lintels with keystones and bracketed cornices. His work for real estate developers included a row of four, two-story, brick row houses located on Capitol Hill at 707-713 S Street SE. The row repeats the same unit design, which consists of an entry bay next to a full-height, projecting window bay that terminates in a shallow-pitched pyramidal tower-like roof. Decorative brickwork and deeply, stepped brick cornices adorn each unit. Designed for Stancisi & Schneider, the buildings were completed in 1884.

Friedrich designed one church, the Anacostia Baptist Church at 13th and W Streets in Southeast. Designed in 1884, the church was a 42-foot by 55-foot, one-story, frame building set atop a brick foundation. Circa 1960, the congregation remodeled and expanded the building; it is now clad in brick, and most of its original features are obscured.

Friedrich appears to have been connected in the local German-American community in Washington, D.C. He was a member of the first German congregation established in the city and a stockholder in the German American National Bank. One contemporary source indicates that he collaborated with German-American architect Paul J. Pelz. Friedrich died at his home on East Capitol Street SE in 1886. He is buried at Prospect Hill Cemetery, a historic German-American cemetery located on North Capitol Street in Northeast Washington, D.C.



707-713 D Street SE; 1884

Photo courtesy of Google Maps; 2010

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*; Gallaudet University Library and Archives – Photos, Vertical File material, Archival/Manuscript material.

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	104
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects –not in it		

Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:

Other Sources:

Brown, Glenn. *History of the United States Capitol*, 1903 (reprint 1970), pp. 203-204.

Brown, T. Robins and Patrick Andrus. "Gallaudet College Historic District" *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. National Park Service, June 1974.

Goode, James. *Capital Losses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003 (p. 6).

Kowsky, Francis R. "College Hall at Gallaudet College," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C.* Fiftieth Volume (1980), pp. 279-289.

Prospect Hill Cemetery (Washington, DC). "Interesting People at Prospect Hill Cemetery" Available online at www.prospecthillcemetery.org/Biographies.html.

Scott, Pamela and Antoinette J. Lee. *Buildings of the District of Columbia*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

DC Architects Directory

Notes: The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Julius Germuiller		No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 03/18/1859	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 01/10/1929	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School: St. Mary's Catholic School			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1880	Latest Permit: 1928	Total Permits: 289 Total Buildings: 583
Practice	Position	Date	
Private Practice	Clerk	1876	
Private Practice	Draftsman	1877	
Private Practice	Architect	1879-1917	
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Churches, Commercial Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Victorian Styles			
DC Work Locations: Georgetown, Mount Pleasant, Bloomingdale, Brightwood Park, Capitol Hill, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Germuiller Row Grogan Furniture Store	616 I Street, NW	1884	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	748 3 rd St./300-302 H St., NW	1888-1891	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	819-821 7 th Street, NW	1891	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	800 7 th Street, NW	1894	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Architect Julius Germuiller was born in Washington, D.C., March 18, 1859 and died here January 10, 1929. At the time of his death, he was a resident of the Little Sisters of the Poor Home on H Street NE. His father, Francis Germuiller, who operated a saddlery and harness business at 741 7th Street NW, immigrated to Washington from Bavaria in 1850. The Germuiller family is interred at St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Washington, DC.

It is believed that Julius Germuiller received some of his early education at St. Mary's Catholic School; however, that fact has not yet been confirmed. Germuiller was first listed as an architect in the Washington City Directory of 1879, when he would have been only twenty years of age. He continued to practice his profession until the mid 1920's. His various offices, located at 513 7th Street, NW, 615 E Street, NW, 456 Louisiana Avenue, NW and 402 6th Street, NW, have all been demolished.

Germuiller's practice was largely confined to residential structures. Between 1879 and 1923, he designed over 300 houses which were built in every quadrant of Washington city and also in Georgetown, Mount Pleasant, Bloomingdale and Brightwood Park, both for individual owners and for speculators. Chief among the latter were builder Diller B. Groff and real estate man A. Behrends. Among his individual clients were John Sherman, Gen. A. D. Hazen, Philip Larner and William Holmead.

Most of the Germuiller-designed structures in the near northwest have been demolished as have the buildings in southwest. The largest group of Germuiller buildings extant is on Capitol Hill, primarily in the near northeast. A few remain also in Georgetown and near Dupont, Logan and Washington Circles. Many of the Brightwood Park and Bloomingdale houses are also extant. However, a small church which he designed in Brightwood Park was demolished about 1950. A very few small commercial buildings are still to be found along D Street NW and H Street NE. A small

department store at the southeast corner of 8th and I Streets SE also remains as does a small apartment house at 462 K Street NW. The home which Germuiller designed for his father at 611 I Street NW and his own home at 122 Florida Avenue NW both have been demolished.

Julius Germuiller's buildings are distinguished by the use of ornamental details executed in molded brick and carved stone. He often used slate roofs. Germuiller-designed buildings were usually brick, although a number were constructed of a combination of stone and brick. The façade of one house on N Street in Georgetown is built entirely of stone. Several houses in Brightwood Park were frame. An unusual feature of



Grogan's Furniture Store
8197th St., NW

EHT Traceries, Inc., 2000



Germuiller Row, 300-302 H St., 748 3rd St., NW

Photo by Eve Barsoum, DC SHPO, 1994

some of his semidetached houses in Brightwood Park is the use of the hipped roof, a roof style seldom seen in Washington architecture after the Civil War. Germuiller had considerable success in designing buildings for unusually

DC Architects Directory

shaped corner lots, using to best advantage the corner tower, sometimes round and sometime octagonal. He was one of the first architects to use the oriel on Washington row houses.

Most of the speculative houses Germuiller designed for Diller Groff were modest two- or three-story bayfronted row houses. Even these have better than average architectural details. Probably the finest row of extant houses done for Groff is located on the south side of the 600 block of Maryland Avenue NE.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories

Year/Volume

Page

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

109


Other Sources:

Callcott, Stephen. *Germuiller Row National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. Washington, DC: DC SHPO, 1994.
Kreinheder, Hazel B. "Julius Germuiller." Prepared for Traceries, 1979.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Lewis Wentworth Giles, Sr.		 <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Lewis Wentworth Giles Jr.</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/6/1894	Place: Amelia County, Va.		
Death: 5/28/1974	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Gladys Wheatley in 1920, two sons: Julian W. Giles and Lewis Wentworth Giles, Jr.			
Education			
High School: Armstrong Technical High School, Washington, D.C.			
College: University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Wilson, African American Architects</i></p>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 747	Date Issued: 3/20/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1921	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 817 Total Buildings: 1075
Practice	Position	Date	
I. T. Hatton	Draftsman/Architect	1918-1921	
Lewis W. Giles	Architect	1921-1974	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, low-rise apartment buildings, churches			
Styles and Forms: Georgian, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Principally Northeast and Southeast, including Brookland, Capitol Hill, Capitol View, Deanwood, Eastland Gardens, and also Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Alabama Courts	741, 747 Alabama Ave, S.E.	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Giles residence	4428 Hunt Place, N.E.	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Hirsch Apartments	1390 Nicolson ST. N.W.	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1401 Franklin St. N.E.	1934	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	2901 14 th St. N.E.	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	2804 McKinley St. N.W.	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Lewis Wentworth Giles attended Armstrong Technical High School in Washington, D.C., after his family moved from Amelia County, Virginia. His father was one of the District of Columbia's first African-American policemen. Giles entered the University of Illinois in 1914 which was known for accepting African-Americans in its architectural program. He was drafted by the U.S. Army in 1917 at the end of his junior year. He served in France in the all-black 92nd Buffalo Division, 349th Field Artillery.

When he returned to Washington, D.C., in 1918, Giles became a draftsman for Isaiah T. Hatton (1883-1921). Hatton was the architect of the Southern Aid/Dunbar Theater building at 1901-1903 7th Street, N.W., (1919) and Giles was the chief draftsman for the project.

Hatton maintained an office in the True Reformer Building at 1200 U Street, N.W. After Hatton's sudden death in 1921, Giles continued to practice on his own at an office in the True Reformer Building until 1929 when he moved his office to his home at 4428 Hunt Place, N.E.

Giles designed dwellings in all quadrants of Washington, D.C., including numerous two-story apartment buildings. He designed 741 and 747 Alabama Avenue, S.E., as part of Alabama Courts in 1936. When Giles submitted a registration application to the District of Columbia under a 1950 law, the examples of his work that he chose to list included dwellings 1218 and 1224 Kearny Street, N.E., (1935): dwellings at 1401 and 1409 Franklin St., N.E., (1934,



New Mount Olive Baptist Church, 58th St. and Grant Ave., NE

Historical Society of Washington, D.C., SD 186



Hirsch Apartments, 1390 Nicholson St., NW


Photo from Google Maps, 2010

1938); dwellings at 2901 and 2930 14th St., N.E., (1939, 1940), the Hirsch Apartments at 1390 Nicholson St., N.W., (1940); and his own residence at 4428 Hunt Place, N.E., (1929). He designed a total of forty five residences for Eastland Gardens. He also designed several churches including Rock Creek Baptist Church, 4201 8th St. N.W., and New Mount Olive Baptist Church, 58th St. and Grant Ave., N.E., and several church additions.

For ten years, 1953-1963, Giles worked in partnership with his son, Lewis Wentworth Giles, Jr., (b. 1923). He practiced until his death at age 79 following an injury sustained while inspecting a building.

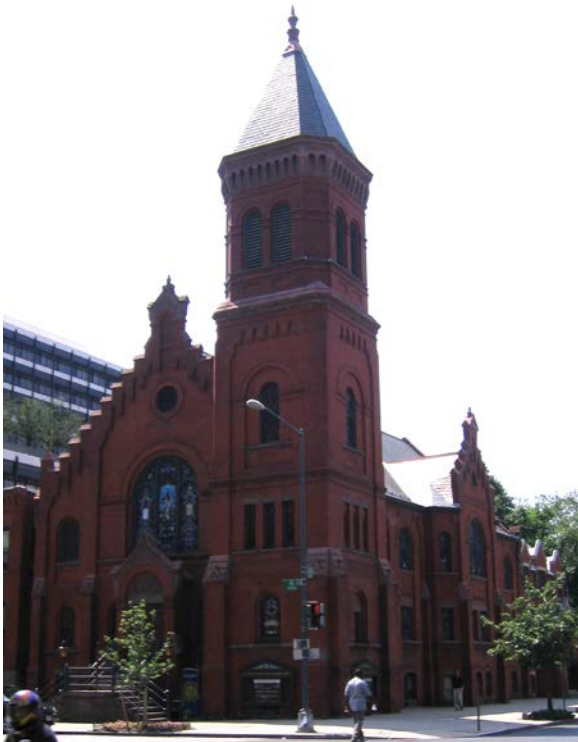
DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: Office of Public Records, D.C. Archives, Architect Registrations				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 05/29/1974	Page: B6	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		2001	109-110	
Other Sources: Capitol Hill Restoration Society, "Some Capitol Hill Architects and Builders." http://www.chrs.org/Pages/2_Issues2_BT/2_Issues_BT/4.html , accessed 5/10/1010. Cultural Tourism D.C. "A Self Reliant People: Greater Deanwood Heritage Trail," Cultural Tourism D.C. "Lift Every Voice: Georgia Ave./Pleasant Plains Heritage Trail." Deanwood History Committee. <i>Washington, D.C.'s Deanwood</i> . Images of America. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2008. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Lewis Wentworth Giles Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. "Eastland Gardens: African American Architects & Builders, 1928-1955." http://eastlandgardensdc.org/yahoo_site_admin/assets/docs/Eastland_11x17_Brochure_FINAL_Oct7.33163953.pdf Accessed 5/10/2010 Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. <i>African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary</i> (1865-1945). New York: Routledge, 2004				
Notes: The permit database does not include permits issued after 1949 and therefore does not include the buildings Giles designed in the last twenty-five years of his practice.				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Albert Goenner				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 10/6/1860	Place: Germany			
Death: 1918	Place:			
Family: Married ca. 1903, Bertha; two daughters, Marguerite, Icis				
Education				
High School:				
College: Technical schools in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany and Zurich, Switzerland				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1894	Latest Permit: 1913	Total Permits: 87	Total Buildings: 141
Practice		Position	Date	
Unknown firms, New York City		Architect	1880-1888	
A. Goenner & Co., architects		Principal	1890-1891	
Schulze & Goenner		Partner	1891-1895	
Albert Goenner (except, see below)		Principal	1895-1900	
			1902-1918	
Autenrieth & Goenner		Partner	1900-1902	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Librarian, Technical Society, Washington Saengerbund				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Classical revival styles, Gothic, eclectic European revival styles				
Styles and Forms: Single family dwellings, apartment houses, stores, office buildings, warehouses, church				
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Foggy Bottom, Capitol Hill				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Concordia Church		1920 G St. N.W.	1891	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling		708 7 th St. N.W.	1893	Downtown Historic District
Rowhouses		112-162 Duddington Place, S.E.	1895-1896	Capitol Hill Historic District
Apartment building		1415 Chapin St. N.W.,	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling		1218 16 th St. N.W.	1907	Sixteenth Historic District
Oriental Building Association		600 F St., N.W.	1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Albert Goenner (1860-1918) was born in Germany in 1860 and educated at technical schools at Stuttgart, Wurttemberg and Zurich, Switzerland. He immigrated to the United States in 1880 and worked for "prominent architectural firms in New York who made a specialty of modern and convenient apartment houses," and he "devoted his entire attention and endeavors to this subject," according to the 1903 *History of the City of Washington*.



Concordia Church 1920 G St. NW
EHT Traceries, 2006

Goenner listed a New York City address when he was naturalized in November 1888, but he moved to Washington, D.C., about that time. In April 1891, Goenner entered into a partnership, Schulze & Goenner, with Paul Schulze (1828-1897). The Prussian-born Schulze had been a partner of Adolph Cluss. One of the firm's first and most important commissions was to design a new building for Concordia German Evangelical Church, 1920 G St., N.W., (1891) on the site of its earlier church. Concordia was the first German church established in the District of Columbia. The church, which is listed in the National Register, is described in the nomination as "one of the finest Victorian eclectic churches still standing in Washington." The architectural details are mainly Gothic Revival. D.C. building permits indicate that most of the partnership's subsequent commissions were for substantial individually built dwellings. In April 1895, Schulze's health began to decline and he went to live with his son, San Francisco architect Henry Schulze, in Oakland, California, where he died in 1897. After Schulze's death Goenner practiced on his own in Washington except for a brief partnership, Autenrieth & Goenner, with Charles M. Autenrieth in 1900-1902.

Goenner's individual name first appears as an architect on an October 1894 permit for the construction of two dwellings at 310 and 312 North Carolina Avenue, S.E. Over the next two years he designed a number of speculative dwellings in Southeast, on Capitol Hill, including 26 modest two-story brick rowhouses, 15' x 34', at 112-162 Duddington Place, S.E. which are extant. He also designed substantial residences in the center city for individual clients including the three-story brick and stone residence of Dr. F. E. Maxey at 1120 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., constructed at an estimated cost of \$10,000 in 1895..

Drawing on the expertise he developed in New York, Goenner designed at least eight apartment buildings in Washington on his own and three with Autenrieth. He was noted for his apartment design in the early years of apartment construction in the capital. Most have been demolished, including his largest, the Driscoll, at First and B Streets, N.W. The Driscoll and several other apartment buildings were designed for Alonzo O. Bliss, a manufacturer of proprietary medicines who invested heavily in Washington real estate and was a pioneer in the early development of Washington, D.C., apartment buildings. The Kingman at 423-425 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., designed for Bliss in 1902, was listed as a D.C. Landmark until its 1998 demolition. The buff brick Classical Revival style building with round bays and central portico was noted for illustrating the influence of wealthy investors on Washington real estate development. Goenner also designed twelve speculative dwellings for Bliss in Square



The Driscoll, 43 B St. N.W., in 1903
Source: Slanson, History of Washington

830 on Capitol Hill at 6th and K Streets, N.E. Two Autenrieth & Goenner apartment buildings survive: a five-story building at 1415 Chapin St. N.W., which the firm owned and built, and a more modest building at 11 R St., N.E.

Although Goenner came to the United States later than many of the residents of Washington's German community, he was actively involved in it and was a member of its prominent singing group, the Washington Saengerbund. Many of Goenner's clients were members of the German community. He designed two stores on the 700 block of 7th Street, N.W.: Benjamin Salomon's hat store at 708 7th Street and Abraham Herman's stores and dwelling at 736-738 7th Street. He designed additions to the Lansburgh Brothers' department store.

The most significant surviving example of Goenner's commercial buildings is the 1909 office building at 600 F Street, N.W., designed for the Oriental Building Association, a savings and loan association established by members of the German community in 1861. The five-story building of buff brick and limestone is designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It is one of the last office buildings remaining from the turn of the twentieth century in the downtown business sector and was listed in the National Register in 2004. He also designed a building for the German American Fire Insurance Company at 511 7th Street, N.W. (1912).

Goenner was listed in city directories as an architect until his death in 1918 but the last building permit in the database on which his name appeared was issued in May 1913. After 1905 his practice consisted of individually designed and built residential, commercial and institutional buildings. He designed dwellings, flats, apartment houses, a hotel, stores, business buildings and warehouses. Bliss continued to be one of Goenner's principal clients and his commissions included the four-story brick, stone and terra cotta residence (extant) at 1218 16th Street, N.W., (1906) and the final permit listed for Goenner, a wood frame dwelling at 4811 Blagden Avenue, N.W., in 1913. Goenner also designed some buildings outside the District, including country residences and the Arlington County Court House (1898, demolished).



Oriental Building Association, 600 F St. NW
EHT Traceries, Inc.,

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Ancestry.com; Historic *Washington Post* searched through Proquest; Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*: Historic American Newspapers

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:


Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	2, 10, 111, 253
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. *Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*.

DC Architects Directory

<p>Washington, DC: Historic Preservation Division, Dept. of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs, 1983.</p> <p>Committee of 100 on the Federal City. <i>Oriental Building Association No. 6 Building. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i>, 1904.</p> <p>EHT Traceries. "Historic Environs of Adas Israel." Prepared for the Jewish Historical Society, Washington, D.C., 2007</p> <p>Joint DC/NCPC Historic Preservation Office. <i>Concordia German Evangelical Church and Rectory. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form</i>, 1978</p> <p>McFarland, Henry B.F. <i>American Biographical Directory, District of Columbia, 1908</i>. Washington, D.C. The Potomac Press, 1908.</p> <p>"Personals." <i>Sunday Herald and Weekly National Intelligencer</i>, April 5, 1891, 4.</p> <p>Slauson, Allan B., ed. <i>A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions</i>. Washington, D.C.: The Washington Post, 1903.</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900, 1910, District of Columbia.</p>	
<p>Notes: Number of building permits listing Goenner include 8 for Schulze & Goenner and 9 for Autenrieth & Goenner, each for one building.</p>	
Prepared by: EHT Traceries	Last Updated: October 2010

John Graham, Jr.				 <p><i>John Graham, Jr. Passport photo, 23 December 1920.</i> <i>Source: NARA, Washington, DC; Passport Applications. NARA Series: M1490, Roll 1444. [available at ancestry.com]</i></p>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 12/26/1888		Place: Camden, NJ			
Death: 5/07/1957		Place: Falls Church, VA			
Family: Married Elizabeth McGilvary in 1931, one child: Milla Graham					
Education					
High School: Norfolk Academy, Norfolk, VA; Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia, PA					
College: University of Pennsylvania, 1911 (Bachelor of Science in Architecture)					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship: Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Philadelphia (2 years); Day and Klauder, Philadelphia (3 years)					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a*		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1944	Latest Permit: 1945	Total Permits: 37	Total Buildings: 428	
Practice		Position		Date	
Duhring, Okie & Ziegler		Independent architect		1911-1913	
Day & Klauder				1913-1916	
John Graham, Jr.				1916	
U.S. Army Engineers				1917-1919	
Thomas, Martin, Kirkpatrick & Graham				1919-1921	
Folsom, Stanton & Graham		Architect		1921-ca. 1929	
John Graham, Jr.		Independent architect		1930-1938	
U.S. Housing Authority		Project Planner for Public Housing		1938-1944	
John Graham, Jr.		Independent architect (Falls Church, VA)		1944-1957	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1934-39, 1946-57		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: American Institute of Architects; Philadelphia: AIA Philadelphia Chapter; Philadelphia Cricket Club; T-Square Club; Franklin Institute; University of Pennsylvania Board. Washington, DC Metropolitan Area: AIA Washington Metropolitan Chapter; Committee on the National Capital (1954-1957); Episcopal Committee, Christian Association; Falls Church Planning Commission; Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission; National Capital Regional Planning Commission; Falls Church Rotary Club.					
Awards or Commissions:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Single residences, housing complexes, apartment buildings; commercial buildings; schools					

Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival

DC Work Locations: Deanwood

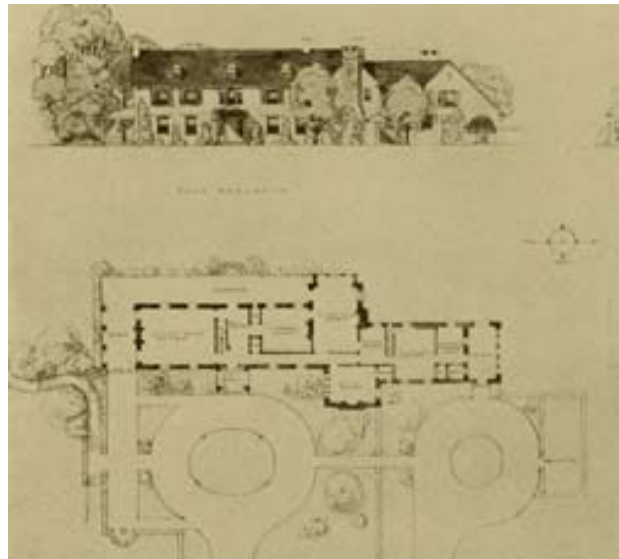
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
William C. Wetherill Residence	Laverock, PA	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
F.S. Whittaker Residence	Chestnut Hill, Emmaus, PA	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chestnut Hill Post Office	10 W. Gravers Lane, Philadelphia, PA	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charles Gibbons Davis Residence (Windybrae)	Meadowbrook Lane, Philadelphia, PA (Chestnut Hill)	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Suburban Heights housing development	Deanwood area, Washington, DC	1944-1945	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mount Daniel Elementary School	Falls Church, VA	ca. 1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Oak Ridge Elementary School	Arlington, VA	Ca. 1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Note: Three John Grahams (including two who went by John Graham, Jr.) practiced architecture in DC during the period when the large-scale Suburban Heights development was designed and constructed in Northeast, DC. None of the available information on each architect definitely connects him to Suburban Heights. History Matters feels that John Graham, Jr. born in 1888 in Camden, New Jersey is the most likely designer. The Picturing America book on Deanwood identifies Seattle-born John Graham, Jr. as the architect of Suburban Heights.

Born in Camden, New Jersey in 1888, the son of John and Florence (Bede) Graham, John Graham, Jr. trained to be an architect first at Chestnut Hill Academy in Philadelphia and then at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1911. He became a prominent architect in Philadelphia in the 1920s and, in the late 1930s, moved to Washington, D.C. to design public housing for the U.S. Housing Authority. In 1944, he returned to the private sector, practicing in D.C. and the surrounding areas.

After graduating from college, Graham apprenticed for five years with two Philadelphia architecture firms. After launching a brief independent practice in that city in 1916, he became a Captain in the U.S. Army Engineers division for the duration of World War I. In 1919, Graham became partner in the Philadelphia firm of Thomas, Martin, Kirkpatrick & Graham. While there, Graham designed a lavish Colonial Revival-style country residence for William C. Wetherill, Esq. of Philadelphia. The designs for the large, two-and-a-half-story, whitewashed stone house were published in both the *Architectural Record* (1919) and in a collection of country houses published by architect Charles S. Keefe in 1922. The exterior and interior featured faithful



William C. Wetherill Residence (1916 drawing).
Charles Keefe. *The American House*. New York: U.P.C. Book Company,
1922. Plate no. 16.

recreations of typical Georgian and Federal style architectural details and interiors. While with the firm of Folsom, Stanton & Graham (1921-1929), Graham went on to design several more dwellings for wealthy Chestnut Hill residents as well as the Chestnut Hill Post Office (1923).



F.S. Whittaker Residence (1923 drawing)
Philadelphia Architects & Buildings database (online).

In the mid-1930s, Graham worked as a technical advisor on housing for the State of Pennsylvania. In 1938, Graham moved to Washington, DC to take a position with the United States Housing Authority (USHA). Established in 1937 as part of President Roosevelt's "New Deal," the USHA loaned money to states and communities to fund low-cost housing for people who had lost their homes and jobs in the economic depression of the 1930s. Graham was a project planner for new public housing projects in Baltimore, Washington, D.C. and Wilmington, Delaware. During World War II, he served as the USHA's technical advisor to the War Department on defense and war housing.

In 1944, Graham left the USHA to return to private practice with his home and office located in Falls Church, Virginia. That same year, he designed a large-scale housing development in northeast Washington, DC, in the Deanwood neighborhood. Designed as housing for African American soldiers returning from World War II, the project consisted of over 400 duplex units laid out on a series of curvilinear streets. The project cost the developer, Suburban Heights Development Company, approximately \$1.7 million to construct. Graham's design for the duplexes emphasized economy. Each two-unit, two-story building was constructed of a combination of brick, frame, and concrete block. The buildings have a simple, side-gable form with each unit displaying a door and a window bay on the first story and a single window on the second.

On some of the units, the second-story front window sits within a shallow wall dormer. The duplexes lack architectural decoration and could be described as minimal traditional in style.



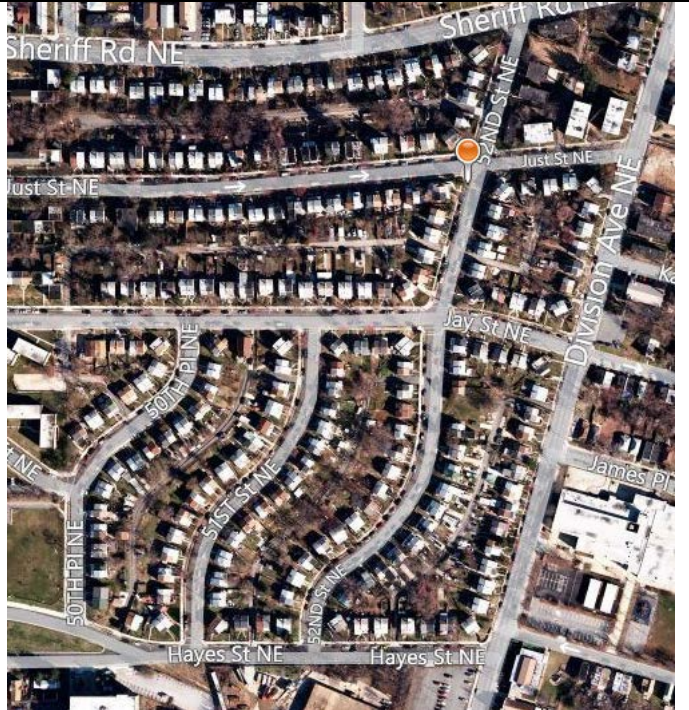
Standard Suburban Heights Duplex at 847-849 51st Street, NE
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Later in his career, John Graham, Jr. collaborated with two Arlington architects, A.J. Dickey and James M. McHugh. During the 1950s, he designed two elementary schools in Northern Virginia, Oak Ridge Elementary School in Arlington (circa 1950) and Mount Daniel Elementary School in Falls Church, Virginia (circa 1955).

Graham maintained membership in the A.I.A. throughout his career, except for the period during which he worked for the U.S. government (approximately 1938-1945). After leaving public service, he joined the Washington Metropolitan Chapter of the A.I.A. and served on several committees, including the Committee on the National Capital (1954-1957). Graham never applied for registration as an architect in the District of Columbia, though he maintained registrations in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Graham also participated in local civic activities in and around his home in Falls Church, Virginia, and served on the Falls Church Planning Commission, the Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission, and the National Capital Regional Planning Commission.

Graham authored two books. One was titled "Housing in Scandinavia" (1940) following a 1936 trip to Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The other was an edited volume of the *Letters of Thomas Carlyle to William Graham* (Princeton University Press, 1950), which included the 1820 to 1849 letters between Scottish writer, Thomas Carlyle, and Scottish merchant shipper turned sheep farmer, William Graham.

John Graham, Jr. died unexpectedly in May 1957.



Aerial view of Suburban Heights Housing Development in Deanwood neighborhood, Northeast Washington, DC. Rough boundary: Hayes Street, Sheriff Road, 50th Street, and Division Avenue
Google Maps.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		
"House at Laverock, Pa.," <i>Architectural Record</i>	1919 Sept., v. 46	264-269
Obituary, Michigan Society of Architects <i>Monthly Bulletin</i>	1957 July, v. 31	13
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	p. 114**
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories cont'd.	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1956	p. 205
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post; Washington Star; Northern Va. Sun</i> Date: 05/09/1957; 05/08/1957; 05/08/1957	Page: n/a
Other Sources: Keefe, Charles S. ed. <i>The American House</i> . New York: U.P.C. Books Company, 1922. "Residence of William Chattin Wetherill, Esq., Laverock, Pa." U.S. Passport Application for John Graham, Jr. <i>Ancestry.com</i> . Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. <i>The Virginia Architects 1835-1955</i> . Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 record for John Graham, Jr.. <i>Ancestry.com</i> .		
Notes: * John Graham, Jr. (b. 1888) never registered as an architect in Washington, DC. He was registered in Virginia and Pennsylvania. ** Note that the entry for John Graham, Jr. in <i>Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960</i> combines biographical information about John Graham, Jr. born in 1888 (profiled in this entry) and a second architect by the same name who was born in 1908 in Seattle, Washington. A third John Graham (John Hans Graham) also worked as an architect during essentially the same period in Washington, D.C. The John Graham who practiced primarily in Seattle was only a resident of D.C. briefly. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

William Bruce Gray			
Biographical Data			
Birth: March 1849		Place: New York (<i>See notes</i>)	
Death: 9/14/1906		Place: Atlantic City, N.J.	
Family: Married Sarah ca. 1878; son, William B. Jr.; daughter, Edna; stepdaughter, Clara			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit:1880	Latest Permit: 1893	Total Permits:115 (<i>See notes</i>)
		Total Buildings:169	
Practice	Position		Date
Gray & Page	Senior partner, architect		1879-1885
W. Bruce Gray	Architect		1885-1900
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Cosmos Club			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Large residences, row houses, some apartments, stores and hotels.			
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Dupont Circle, Sixteenth Street, Connecticut Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue, generally south of Florida Avenue.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Richmond Flats (dem. 1922)	17 th and H Streets, NW	1883	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Albaugh Opera House (dem.)	15 th and E Streets, NW	1884	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Samuel M. Bryan House	2025 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1885	Mass. Ave. and Dupont Circle Historic Districts
First Baptist Church (dem.1953)	16 th and O Streets, NW	1889	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Berry and Whitmore building	1101(1891) 1105 F St. (1893)	1891-1893	Downtown Historic District

Significance and Contributions

William Bruce Gray was born in New York in March 1849, the son of a British-born carpenter of the same name. In the 1870 Census he was listed as an architect, living in Brooklyn, New York, with his parents. Little is known of his early career. In 1874, the *New York Sketchbook of Architecture* published Gray's prize-winning design for a gate house in the first Junior Members' competition of the New York Chapter of the Institute of Architects, according to information collected by the Commission of Fine Arts. A promotional description of Gray's firm, Gray & Page, written in 1884, states that W. Bruce Gray is "a native of New York, where he studied his art under the best masters, and has a thorough and practical experience of over fourteen years."

Gray is known to have come to Washington, D.C., by 1879 when he entered into partnership with Harvey L. Page. He was the senior partner. He must have entered the partnership with a well-established reputation because the firm, Gray & Page, immediately received significant commissions for large dwellings in the newly fashionable Dupont Circle area. The Commission of Fine Arts listed these as including the residence for J. Belden Noble, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. (1880, demolished), considered one of the city's best examples of High Victorian Gothic; the A.M. Gibson residence on Dupont Circle (1882, demolished); and the K Street residence of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (1881, demolished), Gray's own residence at 1318 Nineteenth Street, N.W. (demolished), and others which have also since been demolished.

Gray & Page also designed several larger buildings that were important landmarks in their day. It designed the Richmond Flats at 801 17th St., N.W. (1883, razed 1922), a luxury brick and stone apartment building in the chateausque style inspired by the chateaux of the Loire Valley. Another large building designed by the firm was constructed for the Washington Light Infantry with an armory and drill hall on the ground floor. Above was a 2,000 seat opera house. The Richardson Romanesque revival building became known as Albaugh's Opera House. The four-story brick building with six-story corner tower was located at 15th and E Streets, N.W. Built in 1884, it was razed in 1930. Gray and Page designed a building for the Metropolitan Club (1882) which preceded the present Club building on the site at 17th and H Streets, N.W.

Gray & Page, in a promotional description in an 1884 guide to Washington, D.C., advertised that its work was not confined to the city. It claimed that, "Among the architects of this city there are none who enjoy a better reputation.... There are to be found in this city and the States abundant evidences of their skill and ability in designing private and public buildings. With natural aptitudes for designing, and close application to study, this firm, in the introduction of the style of the renaissance blended with the modern, have revolutionized the art. No city can show a more harmonious structure and complete interior arrangements than the Metropolitan Club House...and Richmond Flats...is another fine specimen."

A contemporary architect, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., wrote that Gray & Page often designed in a style "based on French Normandy precedents with towers, surface pattern brickwork, etc."

Gray withdrew from the practice in 1885 but continued to practice on his own in Washington, D.C. Many of his commissions were for large private dwellings in fashionable residential areas such as Dupont Circle and 16th Street. A notable surviving example is the Samuel M. Bryan residence, 2025 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., (1885) but most have been razed to make way for subsequent redevelopment. He designed some rowhouses which survive. Gray also designed some stores along F Street and elsewhere, one of which still stands.



2025 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., ca. 1889
Historical Society of Washington, D.C., Seaman Coll.



1101-1105 F Street, NW
Shalom Baranes Associates, 2009

He designed 1105 F Street for investor Henry Strong in 1891 and an addition to it at 1105 F St. in 1893. One of Gray's most significant buildings from this period was the Romanesque revival First Baptist Church at 16th and O Streets, N.W., (1889 razed 1953).

Gray's last building permit recorded in the building permit database dates from 1893 but he was listed as an architect in city directories until 1900. The 1900 Census lists Gray as an architect living with his wife and children in a rented house on Sibley Avenue, Hyattsville, Prince George's County.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Star* Date: Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
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<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	116
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

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Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 50 (March 1885), 520-533 (illustrations of Noble, Bonaparte, Murray, McKee, Hawley and Gray houses).

Jennings, J. L. Sibley, Jr., Sue A. Kohler, and Jeffrey R. Carson, *Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Volume 2*. Washington, D.C.: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1975.

Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*

New York Sketchbook of Architecture, 1, No. 5 (May 1874)1, PL. XX.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census. New York, 1870; District of Columbia, 1880; Maryland, 1900.

Notes: The number of permits given above for Gray include 64 permits for 84 buildings in Gray's name and 51 permits for a total of 83 buildings issued to the architectural firm of Gray & Page.

The 1900 Census, the first to ask for a month and year of birth, lists Gray's birth as March 1849. However, the ages listed for him in previous censuses (22 in 1870, 32 in 1880) suggest that he was born in 1848.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Charles Gregg			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 6/8/1872		Place: Baltimore, MD	
Death: 9/27/1950		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Aimee B. Gregg (wife); Stephen L. Gregg (son)			
Education			
High School: Baltimore, Maryland			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Office Training 1891-1895			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 21	
		Date Issued: 4/15/1925	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1902	
		Latest Permit: 1927	
		Total Permits: 38	
		Total Buildings: 50	
Practice		Position	
Date			
Beecher, Friz & Gregg, Baltimore, MD		Architect	
Charles Gregg		Architect	
Gregg & Leisenring		Architect	
D.C. Municipal Architects Office		Chief, Specifications Division	
1904-1907		1908-1910	
1910-1927		1925-1943	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920-1950	
		Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships: Architectural Club of Baltimore			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Automobile Club Building, Firehouse, Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Apartment			
Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Romanesque			
DC Work Locations: Foggy Bottom, Greater U Street, Georgetown, Capitol Hill			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
M.A. Winter Company Office Building	1436 U Street, NW	1908	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Greater U Street Historic District
Apartment Building	1416 Chapin Street, NW	1903	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Alexander Memorial Baptist Church	2709 N Street, NW	1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Georgetown Historic District
Post Office	1440 U Street, NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Engine Company No. 24 Firehouse	3702 Georgia Avenue NW	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Charles Gregg was born on June 8, 1872 in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1891, Gregg began his architectural training in an unknown Baltimore architectural office; his 1925 application to the D.C. Board of Examiners records that the training lasted until 1895 while his 1920 application for American Institute of Architects (AIA) membership notes that it lasted until 1904. In 1896, Gregg won a prize for an architectural project from the Baltimore Architectural Club, and he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Club in 1898 and 1899.

In 1901, Gregg moved to Washington, D.C. to help with the design of the National Museum of Natural History, a Hornblower & Marshall project. From 1902 to 1904, Gregg obtained D.C. building permits for a variety of building types located on Capitol Hill and in the northwest D.C. areas of 16th Street, Georgetown, and Foggy Bottom. In the Columbia Heights area he designed two brick apartment buildings of four and five stories with narrow façades and deep sides. The building at 1416 Chapin Street NW featured a full-height, semi-octagonal bay that dominates half of the façade. The three-story townhouse he designed at 1923 16th Street NW featured a full-height, bowed bay. Other Gregg buildings from this period are no longer standing; they included a laundry, a lodging house, a stable and shop, and a row of houses on the 2600 block of Virginia Avenue NW that were replaced by the Watergate Complex.



1416 Chapin Street NW, 1903
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

In 1904, Charles Gregg moved back to Baltimore to form the practice of Beecher, Friz & Gregg (1904-1907). In 1906, the firm designed “the most distinguished and expensive” of the automobile related buildings built along Mount Royal Avenue in Baltimore in the early decades of the 20th century—the building housed the headquarters of the Automobile Club of Maryland (Hayward & Shivers, p. 235). The three-story brick and concrete building included dining and entertainments for members.

In 1907, the firm dissolved, and, in 1908, Gregg opened his own practice in Washington at 1320 New York Avenue NW. In 1909, one of the residences that he

designed was included in an exhibit sponsored by the Washington Architectural Club at the Corcoran Gallery. That year, Gregg designed the two-story, brick church at 2709 N Street NW for Alexander Memorial Baptist Church. The eclectic, late Italianate/Colonial Revival style church is located in the Georgetown Historic District.

In 1910, Gregg designed the nine-story brick, steel, and concrete storage building that still stands at 1420 U Street NW (now known as the Security Storage building) in the Greater U Street Historic District. The six-bay, Classical Revival-style building features a concrete façade on the first floor and concrete pilasters that extend the height of the building to a concrete cornice; red tapestry brick in a diamond pattern fills the bays between pilasters.

In 1910, Charles Gregg and Luther Morris Leisenring formed their architectural firm located at Gregg’s 1320 New York Avenue NW office. In 1911 alone, the firm of Gregg & Leisenring designed a row of three, one-story, brick stores on Georgia Avenue (3312-3316 George Avenue NW); a one-story, frame dwelling in the Chevy Chase area (4123 Harrison Street NW); and three, Colonial-Revival style, brick row houses now located in the Mount



1420 U Street NW (Security Storage Building), 1910
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Vernon Square Historic District (455-459 Ridge Street NW), each of which contains two separate apartments. In addition, Gregg & Leisenring designed Engine Company No. 24 at 3702 Georgia Avenue NW in the Petworth area; a two-story, Italian Renaissance-style, brick building, it featured two vehicle entrances and a tile roof.

Between 1912 and 1927, Gregg & Leisenring designed the Neo-Classical style, stone U.S. Post Office at 1440 U Street NW (now 1438 U Street NW)(1912); the original section of the sprawling, Colonial-Revival style, three story, brick National Lutheran Home for the Aged (1913) in Brookland; the stone, Gothic Revival Lutheran Church of the Incarnation (1919) at 5101 14th Street NW; and the St. Stephens Evangelical Lutheran Church and Sunday School (1927) at 1611 Brentwood Road NE. The firm also designed Colonial-Revival and Tudor-Revival style dwellings in the northwest and northeast areas of D.C.

In 1920, Charles Gregg was elected to membership in the AIA and was assigned to the Washington, D.C. Chapter. In 1925, Gregg applied for and received his registration with the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects.

Luther M. Leisenring and Charles Gregg were members of Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc. In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].

In 1925, Gregg became the chief of the specification division of the D.C. municipal architect's office. He retired from the position in 1943. Gregg died September 27, 1950 at his home at 1760 Euclid Street NW.




Engine Company No. 24, 1911
3702 Georgia Avenue NW

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

DC Architects Directory

Sources		
Vertical Files <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through <i>ProQuest</i> ; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i> ; Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.		
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography-not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	117
Obituary Publication: <i>Washington Star</i> Date: 9/29/1950 Page: n/a		
Other Sources: <i>Architects and Builders' Magazine</i> , vol.1, No. 1, October 1899 [accessed through Google Books]. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Charles Gregg Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Charles Gregg correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Hayward, Mary Ellen and Frank R. Shivers. <i>The Architecture of Baltimore: An Illustrated History</i> . Accessed through Google Books. Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers</i> . U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1880. Baltimore, MD. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. Baltimore, MD. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia.		
Notes: The permits listed here include those issued to Gregg individually and in partnerships. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

Nicholas R. Grimm		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, February 24, 1907</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1863	Place: Kentucky		
Death: 12/27/1931	Place:		
Family: Married Mary F. Altdorfer (1888, d. 1889); married Mazie I. Wise			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1885	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 491
		Total Buildings: 1330	
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Architect/Draftsman		1884-1886
Private Practice	Architect		1887-1931
Private Practice	Chief Architect for Harry Wardman		1898-1905
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, Apartment Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Dupont, Washington and Logan Circles, Bloomingdale, Brightwood, Petworth, Mount Pleasant, Kalorama, Foggy Bottom, Strivers' Section			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
The Minerva Apartment House	1838 4 th Street, NW	1904	LeDroit Park Historic District
The Cliffbourne	1855 Calvert Street, NW	1905	Kalorama Triangle Historic District
The Baltimore	1832 Biltmore Street, NW	1905	Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Gearing Bungalow	2329 Porter Street, NW	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Nicholas R. Grimm, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, began his career working as a draftsman with the D.C. Public Schools. By 1888, Grimm established his own practice, designing rowhouses in the fashionable neighborhoods surrounding Dupont, Washington and Logan Circles. In 1898, Grimm first teamed up with the prominent Washington developer Harry Wardman to design a stable for the Japanese Legation on N Street, NW. Wardman was responsible for introducing mass-produced residential development to Washington in the early twentieth century. He converted large tracts of vacant land outside the old city into blocks of rowhouses, flats, and apartments. Although numerous, Wardman's buildings featured a careful attention to detail, a credit to the developer's vision and his architects' skill.


After 1898, Grimm served as Wardman's primary designer. Their first residential project was two pairs of frame houses on 9th Street NW in Brightwood in 1899. Together, the two men constructed hundreds of rowhouses and dozens of apartment buildings over the next six years. Grimm also designed rowhouses for other developers, principally L. E. Breuninger. He continued to practice after parting ways with Wardman in 1905. (Grimm was replaced as Wardman's chief architect by Albert H. Beers.) Grimm married Mary F. Altdorfer of Washington in 1888. Tragically, she died a year later, presumably while giving birth to their son, Nicholas Francis, who died in infancy. Grimm later married Mazie I. Wise. He died on December 27, 1931 at his residence located at 2715 14th Street, NW.



The Cliffbourne, 1855 Calvert St., NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		2001	119	
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> (Death Notice)		Date: 12/28/1931	Page: 3
Other Sources: Berk, Sally Lichtenstein and Caroline Mesrobian Hickman, Curators. <i>Wardman's Washington</i> (Exhibit at the Historical Society of Washington, DC), 2005. Bernstein, Carl. "The Washington Wardman Built." <i>The Washington Post</i> , 16 February 1969. "Died." <i>Washington Post</i> , 3 July 1889. Hogan, William. "The First Tycoon: Harry Wardman Won and Lost a Fortune Changing the Face of Washington Real Estate." <i>Regardie's</i> (May/June 1981), 60-65. "Marriage Licenses." <i>Washington Post</i> , 24 June 1888.				
Notes: <i>The Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960</i> lists Grimm as practicing through 1947-1948. However, the DC Building Permit database does not record Grimm on an application to build after 1930, which corresponds with the death notice for a Nicholas R. Grimm published in the December 28, 1931 edition of the <i>Washington Post</i> .				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Diller Baer Groff		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, January 27, 1904, 2</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 4/2/1841	Place: Lancaster, Pennsylvania		
Death: 3/8/1910	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Susan J. Fischer, 1866: surviving sons, Diller F., Chester C., and several other children.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1881	Latest Permit: 1894	Total Permits: 46 Total Buildings: 185
Practice	Position	Date	
Diller B. Groff	Builder	1880 Census	
Diller B. Groff	Carpenter and builder	1883 city directory	
Diller B. Groff	Builder	1890 city directory	
Diller B. Groff	Carpenter	1900 Census	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Row houses			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Queen Anne with Italianate influences			
DC Work Locations: Northwest Washington, Sixteenth Street, Greater U Street, Brightwood, Capitol Hill.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Groff residence	1901 11 th St., N.W.	1878	Greater U Street Historic Dist.
Freylinghuysen University	1800 Vermont Avenue, N.W.	1879	Greater U Street Historic Dist.
Square 190	Bounded by T, U, 15 th and 16 th Streets, N.W.	1879-1885	Greater U Street Historic Dist. Sixteenth Street Historic Dist.
Holmes & Thompson livery stable (now DC Archives)	1323 Naylor Court, N.W.	1883	Blagden Alley/Naylor Court Historic District
Row houses	1203-1217 W St. N.W.	1886	Greater U Street Historic Dist.
Row houses	2226-2252 12 th St., N.W.	1886	Greater U Street Historic Dist.
Row houses	1217-1233 I St. N.E.	1887	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Diller Baer Groff was active as a developer and builder in Washington, D.C., in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, constructing dwellings, principally rowhouses, in the developing city. He was one of the early developers of Brightwood. Initially, he designed many of the dwellings he built but in the final decade of his career most of the dwellings he built to sell or rent were designed by Julius Germueller (1859-1929).

Groff was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1841 and he first worked as a carpenter. When the Civil War broke out, Groff, at age twenty, volunteered for three months' service in the 1st Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment. As the war continued he reenlisted in September 1861 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 104th Pennsylvania Infantry. Because of his demonstrated engineering ability he was put in charge of the construction of the support of the great gun "Swamp Angel" used in the bombardment of Charleston, S.C. He was seriously wounded in the Peninsula Campaign in May 1862, was promoted to Captain in November 1862 and was mustered out in Portsmouth, Virginia, in August 1865. He returned home to Pennsylvania. He married Susan J. Fischer in 1866 and their first child was born in Pennsylvania. By the time of the 1870 census Groff and his family were living in Nelson, Virginia, a farming community southwest of Petersburg. Groff's profession was listed as trucker and his real property was valued at \$3,000. From there they moved to Washington, D.C., in the early 1870s. Initially, Groff worked as a carpenter in Washington, although he still suffered physical limitations and pain from his war injuries.

Groff went into business as a contractor about 1875 and in the 1880 census he was listed as a builder. He was also investing in real estate. In 1877, the first year for which building permits survive, Groff was listed as owner for a row of houses he did not build and as builder for a row of houses he did not own. However, beginning in 1878, he is listed as owner of numerous row house developments for which no builder or architect is listed, presumably because he was all three. The first of these, his 1878 row of seven two-story brick dwellings with projecting bays still stands at 637-649 Constitution Avenue, N.E. He also built an Italianate residence for himself at 1901 11th St., N.W., in 1878 which is still extant. One of Groff's early speculative buildings, 1800 Vermont Avenue (Permit 1722, January 29, 1879), the Edward P. Goodwin House which subsequently housed Freylinghuysen University, is on the National Register of Historic Places. Groff was listed as owner and no builder or architect was listed on the permit.

Between 1879 and 1885, Groff developed much of Square 190 bounded by T Street on the south, 16th Street on the west, U Street on the north and 15th Street on the east and incorporating Caroline Street. Of the 71 dwellings he constructed on Square 190, he lists an outside architect for only one row. An architect identified only as "Murdock" designed the row of fourteen houses which Groff owned and built at 1519-1545 T Street, N.W. Groff improved Square 190 with three-story brick dwellings with projecting bays.

Most of the rows developed by Groff were two-story brick buildings with projecting bays and some architectural ornamentation but a few of his rows were very modest such as the two-bay, 12-foot-wide dwellings at 411-441 Warner St., N.W. He worked primarily in northwest Washington and Capitol Hill. He designed and built about sixty two-story dwellings in Square 271 along 12th and W Streets and Florida Avenue in 1885 and 1886, sometimes naming himself as architect and sometimes leaving that space blank on the permit.



**Edward Goodwin House/Frelinghuysen University
1800 Vermont Avenue, NW**

Photo by T. Luke Young for Nat'l Register Nomination, 1999

Although Groff's work was virtually all residential, and virtually all owned by him, he did design a large livery stable for owners Holmes & Thompson in 1883 at 1323 Naylor Court, N.W. That building now houses the District of Columbia Archives.

Almost all permits issued to Groff as owner in the 1880s either also list him as builder and as architect or leave one or both of those lines blank. Beginning with one permit in 1889, Julius Germueller's name begins to appear as the architect for buildings owned and built by Groff. In the early 1890s permits Germueller's name appears increasingly



Groff Residence, 1901 11th St., NW
D.C. Office of Planning, *PropertyQuest*, 2004

often as the architect of Groff's row houses, but quite a few permits in those years do not name any architect. Groff's name appears as architect on building permits only three times between 1890 and 1894 and not at all thereafter. After 1894, Germueller's name appears as architect on virtually all permits issued to Groff as owner and builder and on the remainder the architect's name is left blank. Groff's name survives in Square 779 on Capitol Hill where a public alley, Groff Court, bears his name and retains the alley dwellings he constructed. Groff built numerous rowhouses in Square 779, along 4th, E, and F Streets, N.E., most of which were designed by Germueller.

Groff is known as a principal developer of Brightwood Park which he subdivided on August 27, 1890. It was bounded by Brightwood Avenue, Fourth, Hamilton and Madison Streets, N.W. Melissa McCloud, in her dissertation on builders in late nineteenth century Washington, wrote that

Groff owned 231 Brightwood Park lots out of 375 in 1891 and that he sold lots and houses to individuals and to real estate agents. She described the houses he designed and built there as "mid-sized detached, frame houses." (Most or all have since been replaced by apartment houses.) By 1899 Groff had sold all but 33 lots he owned and 36 his son owned.

By the turn of the twentieth century, Groff had largely retired from building although he still owned real estate investments including rental properties. In the 1900 census he was described as a carpenter and his son, Diller F. Groff, who was living with him at 1101 I St., N.W., was described as a real estate agent. The last building permit issued to Groff was dated January 22, 1901.

Groff's final years were marked by scandal and ill health. He was jailed for almost two years (January 1904 - September 1906) for bribing the Post Office Department's Superintendent of Free Delivery. His brother Samuel had patented a device for attaching public mailboxes to telegraph and other posts. The brothers and others formed a company to manufacture the devices and gave the Superintendent a share in it. All were convicted. Shortly after his release from the West Virginia State Penitentiary Groff, already in poor health, was partially paralyzed by a stroke. He died in 1910 of a second stroke.

Sources

Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	Ancestry.com; Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America</i> . Historic American Newspapers; <i>Washington Post</i> searched through Proquest.			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Times</i> (death notice)	Date: 3/9/1910	Page:16	
	<i>Washington Post</i> (funeral)	3/11/1910	3	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it				

DC Architects Directory

<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
<p>Other Sources: "Brightwood Park." <i>Washington Herald</i>, May 17, 1891, 2. Dennee, Tim. Unpublished biographical notes on Diller B. Groff. Communicated to EHT Tracerics, Inc. by e-mail, April 8, 2010 by Tim Dennee, District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office, D.C. Office of Planning. Gilmore, Matthew and Michael R. Harrison. "A Catalog of Suburban Subdivisions of the District of Columbia, 1854-1902" <i>Washington History</i> 14, no 2 (Fall/Winter 2002): 26-55. "Let Me Go Scot Free." <i>Washington Post</i>, January 27, 1904, 2. McLoud, Melissa. "Craftsmen and entrepreneurs: Builders in late nineteenth-century Washington, D.C." Ph.D. diss., George Washington University, 1988. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1880 1900, District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1870, Virginia.</p>		
<p>Notes: The permit statistics include only those permits which list D. B. Groff or Diller B. Groff as architect. Groff was listed on numerous permits as owner and the lines for the architect's name, and often the builder's too, were left blank. Presumably in most, if not all, these cases Groff performed all three functions.</p>		
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010

George Hadfield			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1763		Place: Livorno, Italy	
Death: 2/5/1826		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: Parents, Charles and Isabella Hadfield; sisters, Maria Cosway and Charlotte Coombe			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School: Royal Academy, London			
Apprenticeship: James Wyatt, 1784-90; Studied in Rome 1790-94			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: n/a	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position	Date	
James Wyatt, London	Apprentice	1784-1790	
Superintendent of Construction, U.S. Capitol	Superintendent	1795-1798	
Private practice	Architect	1798-1826	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions: Royal Academy, Gold Medal; Royal Academy's first travelling fellowship			
Buildings			
Building Types: Public buildings, military buildings, residences, theatres, commercial buildings, jail			
Styles and Forms: Greek Revival, Regency			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Navy Yard, Arlington			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Old City Hall	451 Indiana Avenue, N.W.	1820-26, 1849	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Van Ness Mausoleum	Oak Hill Cemetery	1826	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Custis Lee Mansion ("Arlington House")	Arlington, Va.	1803-1818	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Marine Corps Commandant's House	801 G St, S.E.	1801-1805	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Second Bank of the United States	NW corner of Pennsylvania Ave. and 15 th St.	1824	Demolished

Significance and Contributions

George Hadfield left a promising architectural career in London in 1795 to oversee the construction of the United States Capitol in the nascent city of Washington, D.C. Over the next thirty years, in a career that was complicated by a difficult personality, he designed many of the new government's most important buildings. While most have been replaced, one of his finest, Old City Hall, stands at 451 Indiana Avenue, occupied by the U.S. Court of Appeals, and another of his designs, the Custis Lee Mansion rises above Arlington Cemetery.

Hadfield was born in Livorno, Italy to Charles and Isabella Hadfield. He was educated in England and studied architecture at the Royal Academy in London where he was considered an outstanding student. He studied under James Wyatt, a romantic classicist, for six years. In 1784 he won the Royal Academy's gold medal for a design for a national prison. In 1790 he was awarded the Royal Academy's first travelling fellowship and spent the next four years studying in Rome. He was well connected in art circles and became a friend of the American painter, John Trumbull, who was in London as John Jay's secretary. It was Trumbull who opened the way to Hadfield's American career. Having heard that the position of superintendent at the Capitol was open, Trumbull wrote to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to recommend Hadfield for the job.

The Commissioners offered Hadfield the position early in January 1795. The first superintendent, Stephen Hallett, who had lost out to William Thornton in the competition to design the Capitol, had been dismissed by the Commissioners for not adhering to Thornton's plans for the building. James Hoban, designer and builder of the White House, served as a part-time supervisor until Hadfield arrived in October to fill the position. Hadfield was 31 and had had little practical experience in construction. B. H. Latrobe, who would later have a role in designing the Capitol, wrote in his journal of Hadfield that his youth and inexperience made him no match for "the rogues then employed in the construction of the public buildings, or for the charlatans in architecture who had designed them." Almost immediately Hadfield had problems with both Hallett's construction of the basement and Thornton's plans for the building. Hadfield's tenure was punctuated with disagreements with the

Commissioners and the workforce over carrying out or modifying Thornton's plans, shortages of funds, and other issues.

However, when the Commissioners discharged Hadfield in 1798, it was not over disagreements involving the Capitol but over plans for executive offices near the White House. As the time of the planned move of the federal government to Washington in 1800 became imminent, Hadfield had prepared designs for these buildings which were to flank the White House on the north side. He was unwilling to turn his plans over to the Commissioners without a commitment that he would be appointed to superintend their construction. Instead, the Commissioners dismissed him from his position at the Capitol. Construction began on the Treasury building in 1798 and the matching building for the War Department and Post Office was begun in 1799 but they did not fully follow Hadfield's design.

According to George S. Hunsberger's account of Hadfield's life, there are few records of Hadfield's life between his dismissal in 1798 and his selection to design the City Hall in 1820. Hadfield

benefited from the 1800 election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency. Jefferson had met Hadfield's sister, Maria Cosway, when he was in Paris and they maintained their friendship through correspondence until Jefferson's death. Jefferson recommended Hadfield to furnish plans for the city's jail and, subsequently, the arsenal for the protection of



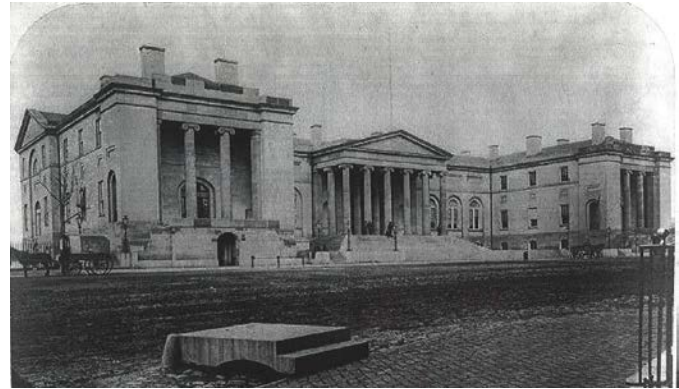
Second Bank of U.S. Branch
Pennsylvania Ave and 15th St. NW
Goode, Capital Losses



Van Ness Mausoleum, Oak Hill Cemetery, NW
NCinDC, September 19, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2875877734/>

the city. Years later when Hadfield was working on City Hall Jefferson wrote to Maria that her brother was "much respected in Washington, and, since the death of Latrobe, our first architect, I consider him as standing foremost in the correct principles of that art." (quoted in Hunsberger). Hadfield also designed commercial buildings and private residences, including the Custis-Lee Mansion, a house for Commodore David Porter on the Meridian Hill tract, and the Mason homestead on Analostan (Theodore Roosevelt) Island. He designed the Marine Barracks (demolished) and some of its officers quarters. Other significant designs include the Second Bank of the United States branch bank (1824, demolished) and the Van Ness Mausoleum, modeled on the temple of Vesta, which was moved from its original site to the Oak Hill cemetery.

Hadfield's design for the City Hall was the product of a competition. His design won the \$300 prize. He was also involved in its construction, begun in 1820. Halted at various times for lack of funds, Hadfield's finest surviving building was not completed until 1849 -- years after his death in 1826. As described by Daniel D. Reiff in the *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*, Hadfield's City Hall was "a particularly felicitous blend of Regency detailing, bold simple massing and an Ionic order." More than a century later the building's graceful lines inspired John Russell Pope's design of its near neighbor, the National Gallery of Art, according to the Gallery's former director, John Walker.



City Hall, 451 Indiana Avenue, N.W. in 1865
Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-14826

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories **Year/Volume** **Page**

<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	Vol 4	Pt. 2- 76
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	121
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	II	293
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	254-55

Other Sources:

Goode, James. *Capital Losses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.
Historic American Buildings Survey. "District of Columbia City Hall, 451 Indiana Ave. NW, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, DC." Library of Congress, HABS No. DC-41.
Hunsberger, George S. "George Hadfield, his Life and Achievements." Presentation to the Columbia Historical Society, October 9, 1951. MS in files of EHT Tracerics, Inc.
National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Clifton, New Jersey: James T. White & Company, 1933, v. 23.
Walker, John. "The High Art of George Hadfield." Historical Society of Washington D.C., MS 384

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Thomas M. Haislip			No Photograph Available		
Biographical Data					
Birth: 03/02/1844		Place: Fairfax County, VA			
Death: 11/05/1903		Place: Washington DC			
Family: Married with a daughter					
Education					
High School:					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1892	Latest Permit: 1904	Total Permits:106	Total Buildings: 339
Practice		Position		Date	
Private Practice		Carpenter		1886-1889	
Private Practice		Contractor/Builder		1890-1894	
Private Practice		Carpenter/Builder/ Architect		1895-1904	
Commissions:					
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Haislip was an active member of the Masons and was associated with several local lodges and temples.					
Awards:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Rowhouses					
Styles and Forms: Romanesque					
DC Work Locations: Shaw, Bloomingdale					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
Rowhouses		902-936 Westminster St, NW		1902-1903	Greater U Street Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Thomas M. Haislip was born in Virginia and arrived in Washington, D.C. around 1886. He started out as a carpenter/builder and according to his obituary in the *Washington Post*, “he was one of the pioneers in the building up of that section north of Boundary Street, [now Florida Avenue] toward the Soldiers’ Home and established a reputation as a builder of homes which will long be a monument to his integrity and skill.” Haislip began building dwellings designed by Nicholas T. Haller in 1890, but soon began constructing houses of his own design. He was frequently hired by building entrepreneur Ray E. Middaugh, who formed a partnership with William E. Shannon in 1896 to build speculative houses in Bloomingdale, an undeveloped section of the city between R and W Streets, NW east of 2nd Street. Haislip designed numerous two-story brick rowhouses for Middaugh and Shannon in the Bloomingdale and Shaw in the vicinity of the U Street corridor.



The 900 Block of Westminister Street, NW

Source: EHT Traceries - 2000

In addition to partnering with Middaugh and Shannon, Haislip also worked with other developers in the area; for example between 1891 and 1903, he was hired to design and construct a series of rowhouses on the 900 block of Westminister Street for developer Henry A. Willard. Haislip executed this cohesive group of four-story rowhouses in the Romanesque style with classical design motifs including Adamesque swags in the cornice and Palladian windows in the fourth floors of some units. After the turn of the century, Haislip also speculated in real estate, owning a few of the buildings he designed.

In 1902, the *Evening Star* praised Middaugh and Shannon’s foresight in developing Bloomingdale: “Not in all this beautiful city has such progress been made within recent years as that made since 1896 at and about the head of North Capitol Street. ... This project was looked at upon the time with little favor by the real estate fraternity owing to the newness of the section, the utter lack of car service north of T Street and the costliness of the buildings erected. Here, again was demonstrated the accuracy of [Middaugh and Shannon’s] business judgment and foresight. ... This confidence has been more than justified by the activity which followed their first investment in one of the most phenomenal growths ever experienced in any one section of the District of Columbia.” Although the article extolled Middaugh and Shannon, skilled builders like Haislip were equally deserving of recognition for designing and construction scores of rowhouses that provided housing for Washington’s burgeoning middle class.

Haislip died on November 5, 1903. A large employer of labor in the city, he was remembered for his “sterling integrity.”

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 11/7/1903	Page:	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	122		
Other Sources: McCloud, Melissa. <i>Craftsmen and Entrepreneurs: Builders in late 19th Century Washington D.C.</i> Dissertation to Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of George Washington University, 1988. Trieschmann, Laura V. et al. <i>Greater U Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.</i> Washington, D.C.: Traceris, 1998. Williams, Paul Kelsey. <i>Historic Survey of Shaw East.</i> Washington, D.C.: Kelsey & Associates, 2001-2002.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceris		Last Updated: October 2010		

Nicholas T. Haller			No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data				
Birth: 02/11/1850		Place: Frederick, MD		
Death: 09/11/1917		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married with two children				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1883	Latest Permit: 1916	Total Permits: 498	Total Building: 1658
Practice		Position		Date
Private Practice		Carpenter		1877-1882
Private Practice		Architect		1883-1917
Commissions:				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Haller was an active member of the Masons and was associated with several local lodges and temples.				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Rowhouses, Apartment Houses				
Styles and Forms: Eclectic designs incorporating details from various Victorian-era styles; later works executed in Classical-Revival styles.				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Downtown, Capitol Hill, Shaw, Logan Circle, Foggy Bottom, Mount Vernon Square				
Name	Location	Date	Status	
Warder Building (Atlas Building)	525 9 th Street	1892	Downtown Historic District LeDroit Block	
The Luzon (The Westover)	2501 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	1896	☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site	
Dwelling	1706 S Street, NW	1897	Dupont Circle Historic District	
Dwelling	1731 T Street, NW	1902	Strivers' Section Historic Dist.	
The Sagamore	1824 S Street, NW	1908	Dupont Circle Historic District	

Significance and Contributions

Nicholas T. Haller was born in 1850 in Frederick, Maryland. It is unlikely that he received any formal training in architecture. He first appeared in Washington city directories as a carpenter in 1877. Haller was very active in the city during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. His practice was dominated by his designs for residential structures, although several commercial buildings have been identified as the work of Haller, including the Atlas Building at 525 9th Street, N.W.

According to the D.C. Apartment Building Survey (1983), Haller is listed as the architect of 38 buildings constructed between 1885 and 1914; of these, 31 buildings were constructed as apartment buildings, seven of them were constructed originally as single family dwellings and converted later into apartments by other architects. Eleven of these 31 apartment buildings have been razed. Haller seemed to prefer small-scale structures to the larger, five or more storied apartment buildings. In fact, only six of Haller's buildings consist of five or six stories. Of these six structures, only two remain standing—the Atlas Building and the Luzon at 2501 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Haller's earliest work commonly represented an eclectic style of architecture incorporating Victorian details such as integrated brick work and corbelling (1731 T Street, 1902), finialed gables and turrets (1501 Park Road, 1899), and polychromy (1706 S Street, 1897). Haller seems to have incorporated these elements into his architecture somewhat randomly. Eventually his work appears more subdued—his apartment building at 1822-24 15th Street (1910) has regular, unornamented window openings and wide overhanging eaves supported by wood brackets typical of the Renaissance Revival while 231 S Street (1914) has regular rectangular openings with flat stone lintels representative of Colonial Revival architecture. Despite a seeming trend towards a more classical and less Victorian style, Haller's eclecticism continues to prevail. In 1910 he designed a building at 143 Rhode Island Avenue with a regular, classical façade treatment contrasted by a low-lying all-enveloping roof line and a corner tower reminiscent of more purely Victorian forms.



Atlas (Warder) Building
525 9th St., N.W.
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2003



**The Luzon, Corner of 25th St.
and Pennsylvania Ave., NW**
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010



Addition to the Luzon,
2501 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Haller was the developer for many of the buildings he designed. For example, in 1896, Haller invested \$65,000 in the construction of the Luzon, an apartment building for moderate-income residents of Foggy Bottom. He designed the building to be attractive and affordable for the middle class. The Luzon may have been the first apartment building constructed in the area, and it was certainly the largest at the time of its construction. Haller proved prescient as demand for this type of housing in Foggy Bottom and the city as a whole increased in the twentieth century. Haller died in 1917 after being diagnosed with Bright's disease.

DC Architects Directory

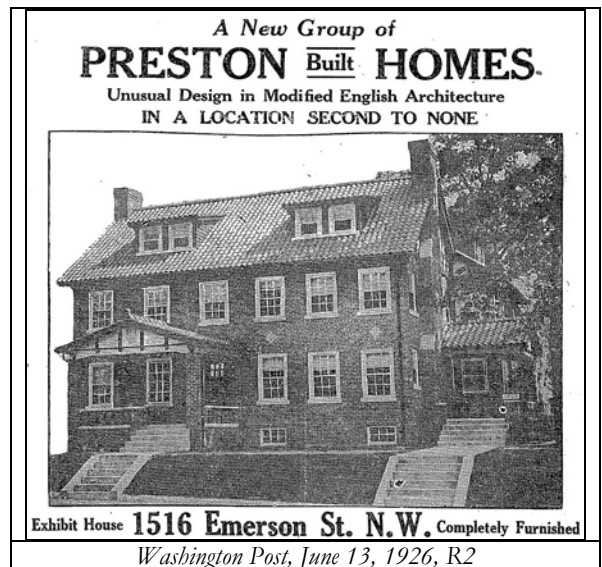
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Other Repositories:			
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 09/12/1917	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	123-24	
Other Sources: Barsoum, Eve Lydia. <i>Luzon Apartment Building National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: D.C. Historic Preservation Division, 1994. Traceries, "Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area," <i>920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation</i> , June 1990.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Marcus Hallett			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/27/1872 Place: New York City			
Death: 5/1/1951 Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: wife, Sarah E., sons John Marcus and Wendell Barrett, and one daughter			
Education			
High School: Trinity, New Rochelle, New York, graduated 1889			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Carrère and Hastings, five years; Granville Temple Snelling, three years.		Source:	
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 372	Date Issued: 6/2/1926
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1925	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 321 Total Buildings: 644
Practice	Position	Date	
Marcus Hallett & Co., Richmond, Va.	Architect	1911-1924	
Marcus Hallett, Washington, D.C.	Architect	1926-1951	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Citizens Association of Takoma Park			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Detached, semi-detached and row houses, low-rise apartment buildings, small commercial buildings.			
Styles and Forms: Tudor, Colonial Revival, Craftsman			
DC Work Locations: Brightwood, Sixteenth Street Heights, Capitol Hill, Kingman Park, Fort Davis, Georgetown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwellings, Brightwood	1624-1638 Nicholson St., NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings, Capitol Hill	1331-1361 Ives Place, SE	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings, Woodley Park	2629-2649 Woodley Place, NW	1928	Woodley Park Historic District
Dwellings, Georgetown	2808-2826 Olive Street, NW	1935	Georgetown Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Marcus Hallett was born in New York City in 1872 and for the first half of his career he worked in New York and Richmond, Virginia. He attended Trinity School in New Rochelle and after graduating in 1888 spent an additional year in the school's Academic Department. In 1889 he went to work for the New York architectural firm Carrère and Hastings and remained there for five to seven years (Hallett's accounts vary). The firm designed the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond (opened 1895) while Hallett was in its employ. Information on Hallett's early career derives principally from Hallett's 1926 application to register as an architect in the District of Columbia. At that time he stated that from Carrère and Hastings he "went to Richmond on a development proposition." He indicated that he had spent three years working for architect Granville Temple Snelling in New York but gave no dates and he stated that he had begun the practice of architecture in 1908. He wrote that he had had his own office since 1911 in Richmond except for short periods when he was in New York with a general practice. He offered to submit photographs of 90 buildings that he had designed in his 15 years of practice but the four he listed on his 1926 application -- three apartment buildings and a motor company garage -- had all been completed ten years earlier, between 1914 and 1916.

In 1925, Hallett closed his Richmond practice and moved to Washington, D.C. Initially his principal client was developer Winfield Preston, described in one 1925 advertisement as a "builder of artistic homes." Preston began as a builder in Washington, D.C., in 1909 but by 1914 he was a developer specializing in residential construction. He used a number of different architects, including George Santmyers and Hunter & Bell, but in the years 1926 and 1927 Preston commissioned Marcus Hallett exclusively. Hallett's designs for Preston's developments in Brightwood (at Montague, Nicholson and 16th Streets) and 16th Street Heights (at Emerson St. and Piney Branch Road) display elements of the Tudor Revival Style that was very popular at that time. Advertisements targeted an upper middle class clientele, offering a "retreat for the man of affairs," in houses with nine to ten rooms, two to three baths, and some with two-car garages.




In 1926-1927, Hallett also designed much more modest row houses for Preston in the 1300 block of Ives Street at the east end of Capitol Hill and the 1600 block of F Street in Kingman Park. Building permit records indicate that Preston built very little in the District between 1928 and 1940. Hallett did no further work for him until 1941 when he designed a group of 14 very modest semi-detached dwellings in the Fort Davis neighborhood at a time when demand was high for housing for modestly paid defense workers.

In 1928 Hallett designed a Craftsman style group of rowhouse in Woodley Park at 2629-2649 Woodley Place for builder H.C. Ball. However, by 1928 the national building boom of the mid-twenties was waning. Most of Hallett's commissions from 1928 through the Depression years were for one or two dwellings at a time, often commissioned by a builder who was also an owner. One exception was a row of six dwellings on Olive Street in Georgetown, designed in 1935. Their small size and almost complete lack of architectural detail reflect the austerity of the era.

During World War II, scarce building supplies were allocated for use in the construction of modestly priced housing to meet the demand for housing for war workers in the Washington, D.C., area. The permits issued to Hallett in this period indicate that he was designing dwellings for this market. He designed low-cost rowhouses, flats and apartments in southwest, southeast and northeast Washington. In the post-war years Hallett designed speculative housing for a range of incomes, including Colonial Revival style single family and semi-detached dwellings that exhibit more architectural detail than his Depression-era and wartime housing. From 1932 on, Hallett worked at his home at 6525 Piney Branch Road, N.W. At various times, from the mid-1930s until his death in 1951, his two sons joined him in the practice.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 5/2/1951	Page: B2
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	124	
Other Sources: Display ad, <i>Washington Post</i> , 8 August 1925, R1. Display ad, <i>Washington Post</i> , 7 November 1926, R6. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Marcus Hallett Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Henry Janeway Hardenbergh		 <p><i>Source: New York Times, 12/17/2006.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 2/6/1847	Place: New Brunswick, N.J.		
Death: 3/13/1918	Place: New York, N.Y.		
Family:			
Education			
High School: Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, N.J.			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Detlef Lienau (1865-1870)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1900	Latest Permit: 1911	Total Permits: 3
		Total Buildings: 3	
Practice	Position		Date
Henry J. Hardenbergh	Principal		c. 1870-1918
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1867	
		Fellow of the AIA: 1877	
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Architectural League of New York; Founder, American Fine Arts Society; Associate, National Academy of Design; Member, Century, Riding, Grolier, and Church Clubs; Sculpture Society			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Hotels, office buildings, single dwellings, rowhouses			
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Beaux-Arts, Second Empire, Classical Revival, Queen Anne, German-Renaissance Revival			
DC Work Locations: Pennsylvania Avenue			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Raleigh Hotel renovation	Pennsylvania Ave. and 12th Streets, NW (demolished)	1898	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
New Willard Hotel	1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW	1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Raleigh Hotel renovation	Pennsylvania Ave. and 12th Streets, NW (demolished)	1905	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
New Raleigh Hotel	Pennsylvania Ave. and 12th Streets, NW (demolished)	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Henry Janeway Hardenbergh was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and worked primarily in New York. While he is best known for designing iconic New York City buildings like the Plaza Hotel, the original Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (demolished), and the Dakota apartments, he made major contributions to the Washington, D.C., landscape.

Hardenbergh came from a Dutch family which had immigrated to the United States in the mid-seventeenth century. They ultimately settled in New Brunswick where his great-great-grandfather was one of the founders and first president of Queen's (Rutgers) College. Hardenbergh attended the Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City, N.J., and, in 1865, became an apprentice to the influential architect Detlef Lienau. Lienau, trained at the École des Beaux-Arts, popularized the French style in American architecture and was a founding member of the American Institute of Architects. Hardenbergh worked as an apprentice and draftsman for Lienau from 1865-1870, at which time he began his own practice. His first independent projects were the grammar school at Rutgers (1871) and the Rutgers Library (1873). These buildings were designed in the Victorian Gothic and Gothic styles, respectively.

In the 1880s, Hardenbergh began to design large city buildings, which came to define his career. He is credited with designing the first apartment building in Manhattan, the Van Corlear (1879) on Seventh Avenue from 55th to 56th Streets. This building was the precursor to one of the most famous apartment buildings in New York, the German Renaissance Revival-style Dakota (1880-1884) at 1 West 72nd Street. In 1881, Hardenbergh also designed a country house for F. Thurber in Babylon, Long Island, New York.

Hardenbergh is also credited with the design of the first skyscraper hotel, the Waldorf on Fifth Avenue at 33rd Street (1892). In 1896, he designed the Astor Hotel at 34th Street which was later combined with the Waldorf to form the original Waldorf-Astoria hotel (demolished).



**Raleigh Hotel, Pennsylvania Ave.
and 12th St., NW, c. 1915.**
Library of Congress LC-F82- 780.A.

Based on Hardenbergh's extensive experience in hotel design in New York, two prominent hotels hired him to revamp their spaces in Washington, D.C. Hardenbergh was considered one of the country's leading designers of apartment houses and hotels at the time, and the owners of the Raleigh and Willard Hotels decided to employ him for their renovations.

The Raleigh Hotel was established in 1893 when the Shepherd Centennial Building on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street, NW, was converted from commercial use into a hotel by local architect Leon E. Dessez. In 1897, three additional floors were added. Hardenbergh designed a major addition to the north of the original building in 1898. He designed another addition in 1905. In 1911, however, the hotel was deemed too dated and was demolished in favor of a new, 13-story Beaux-Arts building also designed by Hardenbergh. Congress changed the height limit for buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue in 1910 in order to accommodate the thirteen-story hotel. The Raleigh was demolished in 1964.

Hardenbergh also designed the new Willard Hotel in 1900 (constructed from 1900-1904) at 1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. This building replaced the earlier Willard Hotel, constructed in 1847. The hotel opened in 1901 and continued to operate as the center of Washington politics and culture.

Hardenbergh went on to design some of the most famous hotels in the United States, including the Plaza in Manhattan (1907) and the Copley Plaza in Boston (1912). Hardenbergh died on March 13, 1918 at the age of 61.



Willard Hotel, 1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,
c. 1922. Library of Congress LC-D4-14224.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 3/14/1918	Page: 5
	<i>New York Times</i>	3/14/1918	13
	<i>American Art News</i>	3/16/1918	4

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	Vol. 4	Pt. 2 - 240
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	Vol. 2	307-308
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	263-264

Other Sources:

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<http://greatergreaterwashington.org/post.cgi?id=2937>, accessed August 31, 2010.

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Hardenbergh, Henry. *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Vol. 11, p. 329.

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Schuyler, Montgomery. "The Works of Henry Janeway Hardenbergh." *Architectural Record*, vi (Jan.-Mar. 1897), pp. 335–75

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Clarence Lowell Harding		CLARENCE L. HARDING President of Civitan Club.	
Biographical Data		 <i>Source: Washington Post – March 25, 1923</i>	
Birth: 04/07/1872 Place: Binghamton, NY			
Death: 11/08/1954 Place: Arlington, VA			
Family: Married Rena Shuster; three children			
Education			
High School: Central High School (DC)			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 44	Date Issued: 04/06/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit:1893	Latest Permit: 1948	Total Permits: 131 Total Buildings: 237
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Architect		1890-1903
Harding & Upman	Architect		1903-1912
Private Practice	Architect		1912-1950
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1899	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade; President of the Washington Architectural Club in 1904-1905; President of the Civitan Club in 1923; Served on the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Churches, Hospitals, Commercial Buildings, Theaters, Apartment Buildings, Hotels			
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Cleveland Park			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Asbury United Methodist Church	926 11 th Street, NW	1915-16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	1827/1869 Park Road	1907/10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Woodward Apt. Building	2311 Connecticut Ave., NW	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
David White House	1459 Girard Street, NW	1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mechanics Savings Bank	8 th and G Streets, SE	1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Freedman's Hospital	Bryant and 6 th Streets, NW	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in Binghamton, New York, to parents Theodore and Caroline (Hutchinson) Harding, Clarence Harding spent most of his childhood in Washington. He graduated from Central High School in 1890 and three years later began his career as an architect. At the outset of his career Harding designed rowhouses, primarily in Mount Pleasant and Columbia Heights. In 1902, he designed a simple three story brick row house which was the residence of the distinguished geologist David White, a leading expert on the origin and evolution of oil distribution, from 1910 to 1925. In 1903, Harding established a partnership with Frank Upman. A native of Rochester, Minnesota, and a graduate of the University of Chicago, Upman had



The Woodward Apartment Building

Source: EHT Traceries, 2009

been associated with architect Henry Ives Cobb prior to joining in partnership with Harding as Harding & Upman.

Harding & Upman continued to design many residences in neighborhoods including Mt. Pleasant, Petworth and Eckington, but the architects also began to take on commercial and apartment building projects. In 1908, they designed the Mechanics Savings Bank, employing a Beaux Arts style common to small inexpensive bank buildings. In 1911, Harding & Upman designed the Woodward Apartment Building for department store owner Samuel Walter Woodward. Constructed before World War I when the Spanish Colonial style was in vogue, the Woodward features an elaborate three-story tri-colored terra cotta tile entrance, a tower pagoda, and a red tile hipped roof. In 1919, Woodward also hired Harding to design additions to his downtown store.

During World War I, Upman served in the Construction Division of the U.S. Army Air Service in England and France. Upman's deployment marked the end of his partnership with Harding; upon his return to Washington he established a firm with Percy C. Adams. In private practice, Harding resumed residential and commercial work, but also designed churches for the Calvary M. E. Church (1914) and the Asbury M. E. Church (1915). Harding designed the granite and limestone Asbury Church in the Gothic Revival style for the oldest black Methodist congregation in D.C. In 1929, Harding was responsible for the first movie theater in Anacostia, a single story brick building located at 1340 Good Hope Road, SE. In addition to practicing in D.C., Harding maintained an office in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Harding was active in promoting volunteerism in Washington, helping to establish the local chapter of the Civitan Club. He served as its first president in 1923 and later served on the board of the national organization. Harding's civic service was also reflected in his practice. He served on the board of directors of the local Y.M.C.A. and was responsible for the design of the Central Y.M.C.A. building at 18th and G Streets (demolished). He also designed a building for the Boys and Girls Club (an organization affiliated with the Civitan Club) in 1926. Harding was also active in the architectural profession; he was a member of the Washington Architectural Club and served as its President in 1904-05. In 1940, Harding was appointed Vice President and Architect/Manager of the Shoreham Investment Company. Harding retired from private practice around 1950. He died on November 8, 1954.

DC Architects Directory

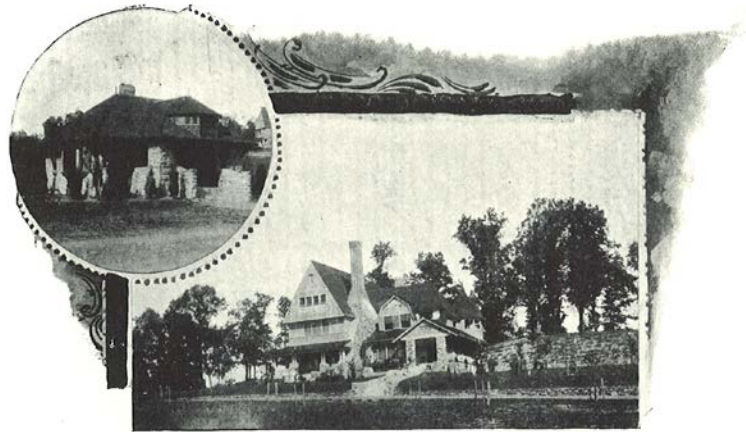
Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 11/10/1954	Page: 22
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	126	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 38-39	1908-09	172	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources: Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. <i>David White House</i> . National Historic Landmarks Program. Available online: http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=1693&ResourceType=Building Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. "Making Washington Better to Live In." <i>Washington Post</i> , 25 March 1923. Ronald E. Lewis & Associates. <i>Asbury United Methodist Church National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C., 1986. <i>Washington Architectural Club Catalog</i> , 1901-1902, 1904-1908.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Robert Thompson Head				No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 04/03/1870		Place: Leesburg, VA			
Death:		Place:			
Family: Married Fannie Cooper Heistand (1890), one son; 2 nd wife, Jean Temple.					
Education					
High School:					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship: Likely apprenticed with his father, George E. Head, a carpenter in Leesburg, VA.					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1901	Total Permits: 37		Total Buildings: 44
Practice		Position		Date	
Private Practice		Carpenter		1884-1887	
Private Practice		Draftsman		1888-1891	
Private Practice		Architect		1892-1901	
Cleveland Park Company		Chief Architect		1898-1901	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:					
Awards or Commissions: Architect for the Cleveland Park Company (1897-1901)					
Buildings					
Building Types: Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Japanese, Prairie Style					
Styles and Forms: Churches, Public Building, Large Residences					
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
Dwelling		3108 Newark Street, NW		1897	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3035 Newark Street, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		2941 Newark Street, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3149 Newark Street, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3320 Highland Place, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3225 Highland Place, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3434 Ashley Terrace		1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	3432 Ashley Terrace	1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3311 Newark Street, NW	1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	2960 Newark Street, NW	1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3601 Newark Street, NW	1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3416 34 th Street, NW	1900	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3416 34 th Place, NW	1900	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3315 Newark Street, NW	1900	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Cleveland Park Club	3433 33rd Place, NW	1900	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3138 Highland Place	1901	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.

Significance and Contributions

Robert T. Head was born on April 3, 1870 in Leesburg, Virginia to parents George and Mary (Waugh) Head. George Head was a carpenter, and Robert likely leaned the trade from his father. After her husband's death in 1882, Mary Head moved her family of three children to Washington. Soon after, Robert Head started working in the city as a carpenter. In 1888, at the age of eighteen, Head was listed in city directories as a draftsman. By 1892, he was practicing as an architect. Head did not receive any formal training, but appears to have been self taught in design.



Residence of Hon. J. H. McGowan. Lodge on Connecticut Avenue.

Source: "Cleveland Park"/Historical Society of Washington, DC

In 1898, John Sherman selected Head as the chief architect of Cleveland Park, Sherman's suburban development along the extension of Connecticut Avenue in northwest Washington. Sherman prided himself on providing residents of the new neighborhood with individually designed houses. As chief architect of Cleveland Park, Head succeeded noted architects Paul Pelz, Waddy Wood, and Frederick Pyle. Of these architects, Head designed the greatest number of houses for the Cleveland Park Company. He is credited with seventeen residences in the Cleveland Park Historic District, including some of the largest and most prominent in the neighborhood. His designs were influenced by the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Japanese and Prairie styles. The houses Head designed mirrored the basic pattern of American architecture during the later decades of the nineteenth century. Although varied in style, they reveal a sense of unity and contributed to the appeal of the subdivision. An article in the May 10, 1903 Washington Times praised Head's design for the J. H. McGowan House at 2941 Newark Street, describing it as "...largely composed of stone used in an artistic manner, with its double front, handsome conservative porch, and other features, [it] never fails to attract passers-by." In addition to single-family dwellings, Head also designed the chemical fire engine building and the lodge, both constructed as neighborhood amenities by the Cleveland Park Company.

DC Architects Directory



3035 Newark Street, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

In 1901, Head abandoned architecture and moved to New York City to take a position as a sound engineer with a talking picture company, the Vitaphone Corporation.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	131
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary Publication: Date: Page:

Other Sources:

“Cleveland Park.” Washington, D.C.: Moore & Hill, Inc., 1904.


Hamilton, Sara White and Ellen Hancotte. Unpublished research on Robert Thompson Head.

Wood, Kathleen Sinclair. *Cleveland Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, D.C.: Cleveland Park Historical Society, 1987.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Arthur Berthrong Heaton				 <p>Source: Evening Star 21 March 1942</p>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 11/12/1875		Place: Washington, DC			
Death: 12/6/1951		Place: Washington, DC			
Family: Married Mabel Williams (1902); two children: Doris & James					
Education					
High School: Central High School (graduated in 1892)					
College:					
Graduate School: Sorbonne, Paris (1903-1904)					
Apprenticeships: Marsh and Peter/Paul Pelz					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 80		Date Issued: 10/15/1925	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1897		Latest Permit: 1947	
		Total Permits: 162		Total Buildings: 248	
Practice		Position		Date	
Private Practice		Architect		1898-1951	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1901		Fellow of the AIA: 1941	
Other Societies or Memberships: President of the Washington Chapter of the AIA (1935); President of the Washington Building Congress (1941); Officer of the Washington Architectural Club; Chairman of the Public and Private Buildings Committee of the Board of Trade; Parishioner of St. Alban's Church; Member of the Cosmos Club and the Columbia Country Club.					
Awards or Commissions: Supervising Architect for the National Cathedral; Associate Architect for the George Washington University Campus; Received the Washington Board of Trade Award of Architectural Merit (1927) for his work on the Washington Loan and Trust Company Building.					
Buildings					
Building Types: Houses, Commercial Buildings, Office Buildings, Apartment Building, Banks, Theaters					
Styles and Forms: Traditional English and Italian Styles, Colonial Revival, Art-Moderne, Beaux Arts					
DC Work Locations: Sheridan-Kalorama, Capitol Hill, Burlieth, Cleveland Park					
Name		Location		Date	Status
Corcoran and Stockton Halls		George Washington University		1924-1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Equitable Coop. Building		915 F Street, NW		1911-1912	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Washington Loan and Trust Co.		17 th and G Streets, NW		1928	Demolished in 1974
The Augusta and The Louisa		New York Avenue, NW & New Jersey Avenue, NW		1900-1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Babcock-Macomb House		3415 Massachusetts Ave., NW		1912	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

A native Washingtonian, Arthur B. Heaton was the son of Frank and Mabel Berthrong Heaton. He was educated in the D.C. public schools, graduating from Central High School in 1892. Upon graduation, he apprenticed with the firm of Marsh and Peter and with Paul Pelz, the architect of the Library of Congress. Heaton opened his own practice in 1898. During his first two years of practice he designed four notable apartment buildings: the Augusta

(1900), the Montgomery (1901, demolished) the Marlborough (1901, demolished) and the Highland Apartments (1902). Around 1903-1904, he traveled to Europe to study at the Sorbonne in Paris and then tour the great cathedrals of England, France, and Italy. This trip had a lasting influence on the young architect; throughout his 50-year career, Heaton would draw on English and Italian aesthetics. He was also a great admirer of American Colonial architecture, and frequently visited Thomas Jefferson's house at Monticello and Colonial Williamsburg and Fredericksburg for inspiration.



The Altamont, 1901 Wyoming Avenue, NW, 1915

Goode, Best Addresses, p. 129

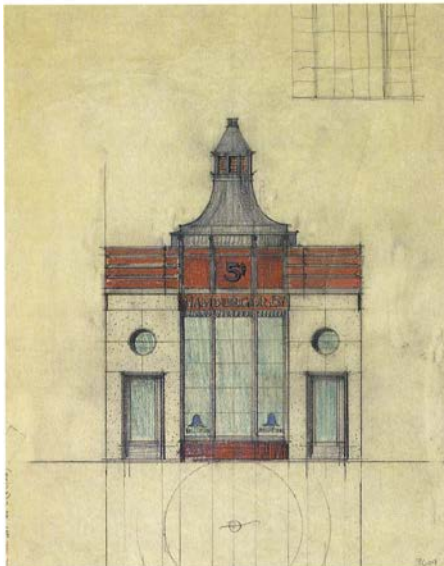
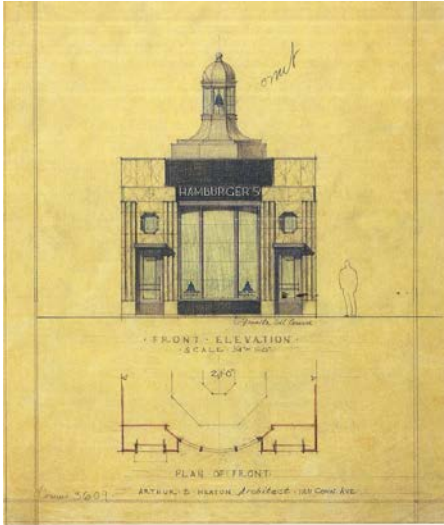
Y.W.C.A. Building at 17th and K Streets, NW (1924, demolished), the George Washington University's Corcoran and Stoughton Halls (with Albert Harris, 1924), the Methodist Home for the Aged (1924), the Washington Loan and Trust – West End Branch (1924, demolished), the National Geographic Building (1930), and Hearst Elementary School (1932). He was also responsible for 28 apartment buildings including the Colonial Apartments (1906) and the Altamont Apartments (1915). In 1908, he was appointed Supervising Architect of the Washington Cathedral, and he served in this role for 14 years. From 1917-32, Heaton did major work for Shannon & Luchs, a local real estate brokerage and development firm, designing over 500 houses in the Burleith neighborhood.

Heaton was concerned with promulgating high standards of design beyond the monumental core of Washington. This concern drove his participation in many civic organizations, as well as his own designs. His excellence in this regard was recognized by the Board of Trade, which awarded Heaton an Award of Architectural Merit in 1927 for the Washington Loan and Trust Company Building. James Goode described the award winning building in *Capitol Losses*: "...this bank was an outstanding example of American Beaux Arts architecture—the elegant yet completely comfortable adaptation of historical architectural forms to modern building purpose.... Here an Italian Renaissance palazzo was beautifully transmitted to a street corner in the District of Columbia."



Embassy Building, Connecticut Avenue and N Street, NW, 1932

Peatross, Capital Drawings, Plate 4.3, p. 209




Blue Bell System Hamburger Restaurant
1011 D St. at Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 1936
Peatross, Capital Drawings, Plates 1.12-13, p. 190

A staunch advocate for the provision of adequate housing, Heaton participated in campaigns to clean up slums and improve Washington buildings. He was a leader in the "Renovise Washington" movement to repair and restore houses while providing jobs during the Depression. Afterwards, Heaton founded the Washington Building Congress and served as Chairman of the Public and Private Buildings Committee of the Board of Trade. In 1940, Heaton worked for the Washington Alley Dwelling Authority to design the 18-building public housing complex located in Southeast Washington named for First Lady Ellen Wilson.

Heaton was an early automobile enthusiast and held one of the first permits to drive in the city (the license was issued to the architect in 1900). His interest in cars was reflected in the design of the Capital Garage at 1320 New York Avenue, NW (1926), which at the time of its completion was believed to be the largest parking structure in the United States. The Art Moderne-style garage featured architectural ornamentation with automobile motifs. Several bas relief panels from the garage were donated to the Smithsonian Institution when the building was demolished in 1974. Heaton was also hired by the Capitol Transit Company in the 1940s to develop the standard model for its bus stations. He also designed several bus garages, which Capital Transit regarded as important public buildings.

DC Architects Directory

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: Heaton's papers and architectural drawings are archived at the Library of Congress		
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 10 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	131
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1923-24 1938-39	180 386
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 12/07/1951 Page:
Other Sources: Arthur B. Heaton architectural drawing archive, Prints & Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003. Peatross, C. Ford. <i>Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., From the Library of Congress</i> . Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, in association with Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 2005. Trieschmann, Laura et al. <i>Streetcar and Bus Resources of Washington, D.C., 1862-1962 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 2005.		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

Michael Heister		 <i>Source: Washington Post, 7 April 1926</i>		
Biographical Data				
Birth: 3/23/1870	Place: Cincinnati, Ohio			
Death: 3/20/1948	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: wife, Mary S., four sons, three daughters				
Education				
High School: Hughes High School, Cincinnati				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Buddemeyer, Plympton & Trowbridge, Cincinnati				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 9	Date Issued: 5/1/1925	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1909	Latest Permit: 1937	Total Permits: 72	Total Buildings: 78
Practice		Position	Date	
F. P. Milburn & Company, Columbia, S.C.		Designer	1901-1906	
F. P. Milburn & Company, Washington, D.C.		Partner/Architect	1906-1908	
Milburn, Heister & Co.		Partner/Architect	1909 –1934	
Private practice (at home address)		Architect	1938-1940	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Railroad stations, courthouses and other public buildings (principally in early years in southern states), college buildings, office buildings, apartment houses, churches, banks, schools, residences.				
Styles and Forms: Chicago School, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival				
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Eckington, Upper Northwest				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Interstate Building		1319 F Street , N.W.	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Real Estate and Trust Building		801 14 th St., N.W. (now 1333 H St. NW)	1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
American Federation of Labor		901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Holy Comforter School		1357 East Capitol St., S.E.	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lansburgh's Department Store		8 th and E Streets, N.W.	1916, 1924	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Anacostia Bank		2000 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	1924	Anacostia Historic District

Significance and Contributions

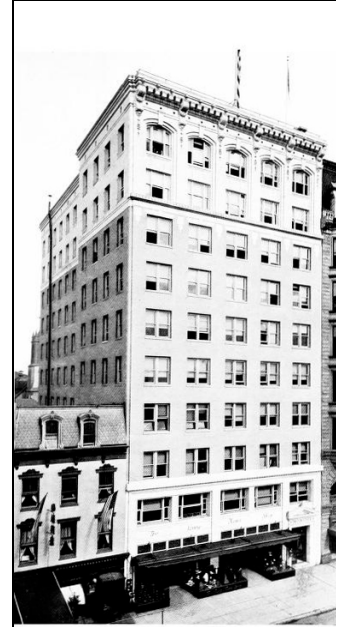
Michael Heister was born in Cincinnati in 1870 and attended public high school there. He had no formal architectural education but was trained under architects who had studied abroad. He first worked for the Cincinnati architectural firm of Buddemeyer, Plympton & Trowbridge whose principals had trained in Paris and Vienna. He worked as a designer on the staff of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. He served as chief draftsman for William Martin Aiken who was in private practice in Cincinnati after working with Henry Hobson Richardson in Boston and before being appointed to the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1895. Heister was also employed as chief draftsman by George W. Rapp.

Heister began working for Frank P. Milburn & Co. in 1901 in Columbia, S.C., and became the chief designer in 1903. He was associated with Milburn, and later Milburn's son, for almost his entire career thereafter. He was involved in the company's extensive practice in the southern states, which specialized in public buildings and railroad stations. An article in the *Washington Post*, published in 1907, shortly after Frank P. Milburn and Michael Heister had moved their practice to Washington, D.C., described Heister as "the designer of the firm," and said that he "also has full charge of the offices, and superintends the preparation of the plans and specifications." By 1909, Heister's role in the firm was recognized in a change of the firm name to Milburn, Heister & Co. All District of Columbia building permits were issued in the name of the firm except for two issued to Heister after Frank P. Milburn's death: a 1931 permit for a sisters' home for the Marist Society and a minor field pavilion for a school in 1937. The latter was issued after Milburn, Heister & Co. was no longer in business.

In 1925, when the District of Columbia instituted a system for registering architects, Heister was among the first to apply. He listed the most recent local buildings he had designed and supervised as being the Washington Auditorium, the Lansburgh department store, the PEPCO office building, St. Paul's School, the Anacostia Bank, the Holy Comforter School, and the Church of the Nativity School and Convent.



American Federation of Labor Building
901 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
EHT Tracerics, Inc. 2008



1319 F St., N.W., circa 1919
*Selections from the Latest Work
of Milburn, Heister & Co.*

Milburn, Heister & Co.'s style was described by scholar Lawrence Wodehouse as "typical of nineteenth century eclectics, sometimes following the great American triumvirate of architects, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), Louis Sullivan (1856-1924), and Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), and at other times adopting the classical attitudes of the Neo-Classical Revival or Beaux Arts Classicism." Heister's design influence was described by Daniel Vivian in *North Carolina Architects and Builders*; "In the first decades of the twentieth century, in part because of Heister's influence, he [Milburn] began to adopt the vocabulary of Beaux Arts classicism, which resulted in a more coherent and forceful approach to design. This shift became even more pronounced after Heister became a full partner in 1909 and resulted in some of the firm's finest work. In the 1910s and 1920s, Milburn and Heister excelled at producing buildings that displayed the restrained, conservative styling that by then had become the favored idiom for public, institutional, and commercial buildings."

The major buildings of Milburn's early practice had been predominantly courthouses and other public buildings and railway stations but, in later years, large office buildings became a large part of the Milburn-Heister practice. These included the American Federation of Labor building, the

Southern Railway Building in Washington, D.C., (13th and Pennsylvania Ave., demolished) the Potomac Electric Power Company building (804 C St. N.W., demolished), the Interstate Building and the Real Estate Trust Building. The firm also designed the Washington Auditorium, the District National Bank, the Union Savings Bank, and several other banks. Other prominent buildings were the Powhatan Hotel and the 1916 and 1924 Lansburgh's Department Store additions. The firm designed apartment buildings constructed at 2514 14th Street and 1016 16th Street, N.W., and at 307 S Street and 219 T Street, N.W., in Eckington. The firm designed several Catholic schools in Washington and thirteen buildings for the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill campus. John Clagett Proctor wrote in 1930 that the Milburn-Heister firm was said to have "designed more public buildings than perhaps any other architectural firm in America."

Milburn died in 1926 but Milburn's son Thomas Yancy Milburn, who had become Milburn, Heister & Co.'s president in 1925, and Heister continued to practice under the name Milburn, Heister & Co. until about 1934, the last year the firm was listed in Washington city directories. The last District of Columbia building permit issued to the firm was dated May 10, 1933.



Lansburgh's Department Store, 8th and E Streets, NW
HABS D.C. Wash.- 288, Library of Congress

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Office of Public Records, D.C. Archives, architects registration files; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 3/22/1948	Page: B2
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	132, 192	
Other Sources: EHT Traceries, Inc. “Square 370: History of its Development and 901 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.” Report prepared for Marriott International Design and Construction Services, Inc., April 2008. Milburn, Heister & Co. <i>Selections from the latest work of Milburn, Heister & Co., Architects</i> . National Publishing Co., printers, 1919. http://openlibrary.org/a/OL2423147A/Milburn_Heister_Co . Accessed April 30, 2010. Milburn, Heister & Co. <i>Selections from the latest work of Milburn, Heister & Co., Architects</i> , Washington, D.C. [1922?] [Washington? D.C. : s.n.] http://www.archive.org/details/selectionsfromla00milb . Accessed May 17, 2010. Proctor, John Clagett, ed. <i>Washington Past and Present: A History</i> . New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930, 646. “Skilled Architects.” <i>Washington Post</i> , February 24, 1907, p. 24. “Some of the New Buildings and Men Interested in the ‘Greater Washington,’ <i>Washington Post</i> , June 12, 1912, L24. Vivian, Daniel J. “Milburn, Frank Pierce (1868-1926).” In North Carolina State University Library, <i>North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary</i> , 2009. http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000085 . Wodehouse, Lawrence. “Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926), A Major Southern Architect.” <i>North Carolina Historical Review</i> , vol. L, no. 3 (July 1973), 289-303.			
Notes: Milburn, Heister & Co. published a series of booklets with designs and plans of their works, some of which are in the collections of the Library of Congress and the Historical Society of Washington, D.C. For additional photographs of Milburn & Heister works, see biography of Frank P. Milburn.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Joseph G. Herbert			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/1/1890		Place: Mechanicsville (vic.), MD	
Death: 9/9/1939		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Pearl M. (wife); two children – Mary E. (Herbert) McDaniel and Thomas M. Herbert.			
Education			
High School: Central High School, Washington, DC (1905-1907)			
College: International Correspondence School (1909)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1916	Latest Permit: 1938	Total Permits: 146
		Total Buildings: 341	
Practice	Position		Date
Warren Moore Company, Philadelphia, PA	Architect		1907-1910
Joseph G. Herbert	Builder/Architect		1911-1939
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Mason; International Order of Odd Fellows			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: dwellings, stores, factories, gas stations, apartment buildings, warehouse			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, bungalow, four-square, row houses			
DC Work Locations: Anacostia, Fairlawn, Dupont Circle, Park View/Pleasant Plains, Brightwood, Petworth, Trinidad,			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1736 Webster Street, N.W.	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	1820 Swann Street, N.W.	1927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Dupont Circle Historic District
Dwellings	5101-5239 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartments/flats	1300-1304 U Street, S.E.	1937	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Anacostia Historic District

Significance and Contributions

A builder and architect, Joseph G. Herbert designed buildings in Washington, D.C. from 1911 until his death in 1938 at age 48. In the 1930s, he designed numerous apartment buildings and row houses that display Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival stylistic elements.

Joseph Gibbons Herbert was born near Mechanicsville in St. Mary's County, Maryland, on January 1, 1890. By 1900, he had moved to Washington, D.C. with his parents, James H. and Grace C. Herbert, and his younger brother, George. James H. Herbert worked as a day laborer in 1900, but by 1910 was employed as a carpenter and lived on Naylor Road, S.E., near 22nd Street.

From 1905-1907, Joseph Herbert attended Central High School in Washington, D.C. He learned carpentry, and in 1909, took courses in architecture through the International Correspondence School, but did not complete the degree. He first worked as a carpenter, and in 1911, he began designing buildings. He married in 1912, and his wife, Pearl, had a daughter in 1915. By 1920, Joseph G. Herbert had established his own building construction business.

In the 1910s and early 1920s, Herbert prepared plans primarily for buildings that he constructed himself. During this period, his Washington, D.C. work comprised mostly single dwellings in the Anacostia and Fairlawn neighborhoods, near his home at 1444 Naylor Road, SE. Few of these dwellings survive, but those that do remain are typically frame bungalows or four-squares with modest ornamentation that reflects either Craftsman or Colonial Revival stylistic influences. Prior to 1925, he also designed The Myers Apartments (2200 Minnesota Avenue, SE., 1923, demolished) and a couple of non-residential buildings, including the Thompson Furniture store in Anacostia (1911) and the Eagle Bedding Company factory at 1123 7th Street, NW (1914), both now demolished. He also completed work in Alexandria, Virginia during this period, including a



1736 Webster Street, NW; 1923
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

furniture store at 618 King Street (1917) and an apartment house next door at 620 King Street (1918).



5107-5111 New Hampshire Avenue NW; 1936
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

After 1925, row houses and apartment buildings made up a larger proportion of Herbert's work in Washington, D.C. By 1934, he described himself primarily as an architect or consulting engineer, rather than a builder; accordingly, the number of buildings he designed per year increased dramatically, while his construction work declined. Sometime between 1926 and 1934, he moved his offices to the Denrike Building (1010 Vermont Avenue, NW) at McPherson Square; he probably moved his residence to 1542 25th Street, NW in Foggy Bottom at about the same time. These moves are reflected in the geographical distribution of his work; although he continued to work in Southeast, his architectural practice increasingly focused on neighborhoods in the Northwest and Northeast

quadrants of the city. In 1935, he designed several apartment buildings for the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, an organization with the dual aims of providing affordable housing for workers and making money for its investors.

The apartment buildings and row houses that Herbert designed in the late 1920s and 1930s display consistent design preferences. The Colonial Revival style continued to influence his designs, though Tudor Revival influences are more evident in his use of cross gables and prominent chimneys on the façade. His row houses and apartment buildings display a preference for symmetry, and his blocks of row houses feature regular rhythms in the spacing and arrangement of architectural elements such as dormers, porches, and cross gables. A good example of Herbert's late 1920s apartment buildings is the two-story, red-brick Fihankra Place Apartments (current name) at 1301 Ridge Place SE (1927) in Anacostia. The building features U-shaped footprint, stone sills and string coursing, a shaped parapet, and roundels. The main entrance is



1820 Swann Street NW; 1927
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

distinguished by a wide, arched door surround.

On September 9, 1938, at the age of 48, Joseph G. Herbert died of a heart attack at his home. He was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Maryland, near the Southeast Washington neighborhood where he spent most of his life.



1300 U Street SE; 1937
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography– not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	133
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Obituary Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 9/10/1938	Page: 10

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Joseph G. Herbert Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Joseph G. Herbert correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. District of Columbia.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia.


U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.

Notes: The building counts include permits issued to Joseph G. Herbert or J.G. Herbert. However, investigation of the building permits indicated that some permits for buildings designed by “Joseph J. Herbert” and “Joseph A. Herbert” were actually designed by Joseph G. Herbert.

The Historical Society of Washington, DC’s research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

James Green Hill		 <p><i>Source: Brady-Handy Coll., LC-BH832-366</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1839 or 1841	Place: Malden, Massachusetts		
Death: 12/19/1913	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married to Julia O. Hill; one daughter			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Bryant & Gilman (Boston)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1886	Latest Permit: 1907	Total Permits: 112
Total Buildings: 173			
Practice	Position	Date	
U.S. Treasury	Clerk/Draftsman	1868-1874	
U.S. Treasury	Architect	1875-1876	
U.S. Treasury	Supervising Architect of the Treasury	1877-1883	
Private Practice	Architect	1884-1911	
Hill & Kendall	Architect	1904-1911	
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1888	Fellow of the AIA: 1888	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Government Buildings, Office, Apartment Houses, Single-Family Houses			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque; Second Empire; Italian Renaissance, Gothic, Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Bureau of Printing and Engraving	301 14 th Street, SW	1880	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Atlantic Building	928-930 F Street, NW	1887-1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
National Bank of Washington	301 7 th Street, NW	1889	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Washington Loan and Trust Co.	900 F Street, NW	1891	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Government Printing Office	732 N. Capitol Street, NW	1899-1904	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Jennifer Building	400-404 7 th Street, NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

James G. Hill, one of Washington's premier architects, received no formal architectural education, but apprenticed in the offices of well-known Boston architects Bryant & Gilman. A native of Massachusetts, Hill briefly settled in Washington while in his early twenties, but permanently relocated to the city in 1867 when he was hired as a clerk by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury. Hill worked as a draftsman under A. B. Mullett (Supervising Architect from 1865-1874) and as an architect for William Potter (Supervising Architect from 1874-1877). Hill was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1877. During this period, all federal construction projects were supervised by the Treasury Department. Therefore, Hill was charged with overseeing the construction of important federal commissions across the country.

As Supervising Architect, Hill was responsible for the design of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving building in Washington, DC (now the Auditor's Office, 1880). He also designed custom houses and post offices in Baltimore, Albany, Memphis, and Minneapolis. Hill's early governmental buildings were executed in Second Empire style, which was then waning in popularity, but his later buildings reflect the Romanesque Revival style. These buildings were characterized by weighty masonry construction and rhythmic facades with rounded arches. Hill resigned as Supervising Architect in 1883 following allegations that he was involved in the "granite ring," a conspiracy to defraud the government through improper dealings with construction material suppliers.



900 F Street, N.W.
Built as Washington Loan And Trust Co.
EHT Traceries, 2001



Atlantic Building, 930 F St, N.W.
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Following his resignation, Hill established his own private practice. After 1904, he also worked under the name of Hill & Kendall with fellow architect Frederick A. Kendall. Hill is also known to have partnered with James Rush Marshall sometime before 1910—Hill and Marshall had worked together at the Treasury. Buildings designed by Hill in private practice include the Atlantic Building (1887), the Romanesque Revival-style Washington Loan and Trust Company Building (1891), the Jennifer Building (1900), the Mendota Apartments (1901), the Willard Office Building (1902; demolished), and the Ontario (1903), the Beaux Arts apartment house where Hill resided with his wife, Julia. Despite his ignoble departure from the Supervising Architect's Office, Hill continued to design government buildings, most notably the massive red brick Italian Renaissance-style Government Printing Office (1899-1904) on North Capitol Street. In addition to offices and apartment houses, Hill designed several residences in the Kalorama neighborhood.

Hill was active in the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President in 1889. He was also a member of the national AIA Board of Directors from 1900 to 1911. Hill died suddenly of “indigestion” on December 19, 1913.



Jennifer Building, 400-404 7th St., NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Commission of Fine Arts; General Services Administration

Obituary Publication: *Evening Star* Date: 12/20/1913 Page: 1

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 14 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	135
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	287

Other Sources:

Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.

Levy, Florence N. *American Art Annual*. New York: American Art Annual Company, Various Volumes/Dates.

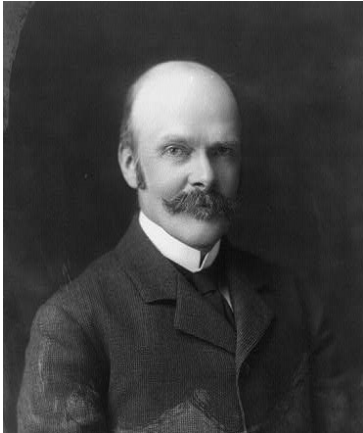
Traceries, “Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area,” *920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation*, June 1990.

Washington D.C. With its Points of Interest. New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894. Historical Society of Washington DC Collection. Pages:

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Joseph Coerten Hornblower		 <p>Source: Library of Congress</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 03/03/1848 Place: Paterson, NJ			
Death: 08/22/1908 Place: The Hague, Holland			
Family: Married Caroline Bradley (1893)			
Education			
High School:			
College: Yale University (graduated in 1869)			
Graduate School: Atelier of Jean-Louis Pascal (Paris, France)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1881	Latest Permit: 1912
		Total Permits: 114	
		Total Buildings: 141	
Practice		Position	Date
William M. Poindexter Private Practice Hornblower and Marshall		Draftsman	1874-1875
		Architect	1877-1878
		Architect	1879-1883
		Architect/Partner	1883-1908
Commissions: Professor and Head of the Department of Architecture at the Columbian University			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1893	
		Fellow of the AIA: 1893	
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Cosmos Club, the Metropolitan Club, and the Chevy Chase Club. Also a member of the University Club, Century Club, and National Arts Club in New York City. Founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Private Residences, Rowhouses, Government Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Romanesque, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Kalorama, Downtown			
Notable Buildings		Location	Date
			Status
Lucius Tuckerman House		1600 I Street, NW	1886
George S. Fraser House		1701 20 th Street, NW	1890
William J. Boardman House		1801 P Street, NW	1890
Holt House (alterations)		National Zoo Grounds	1890-1901
Litchfield House		2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1892
Duncan Phillips House		1612 21 st Street, NW	1896-1897

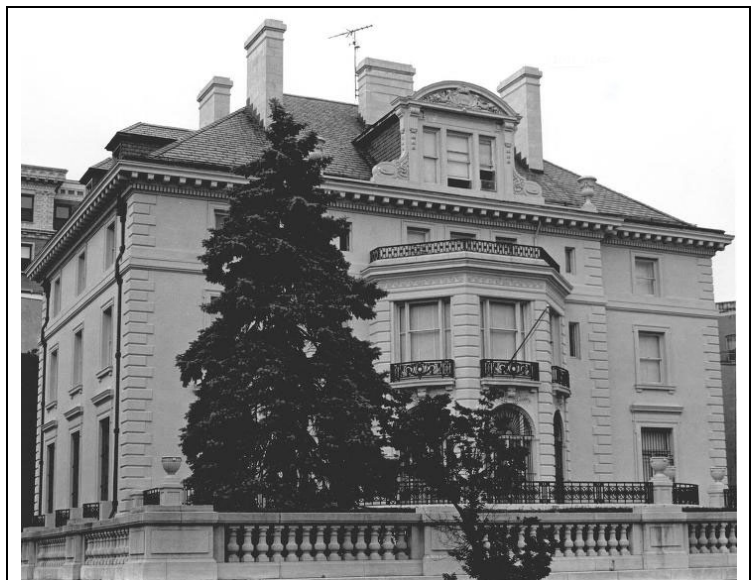
Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Marine Barracks Buildings	7 th and I Streets, SE	1902-1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Natural History Museum	11 th St. & Constitution Ave., NW	1903-1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lothrop House	2001 Connecticut Ave., NW	1908-1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Joseph C. Hornblower was born on March 3, 1848 in Paterson New Jersey to parents William Henry and Matilda (Butler) Hornblower. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was the Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. His father was a pastor and later a professor of theology. Hornblower studied philosophy at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, graduating in 1869. By 1874, Hornblower was working as a draftsman in Washington; however, he left the city in 1876 to study at the atelier of Jean-Louis Pascal in Paris. Although some sources state that Hornblower attended the Ecole de Beaux Arts (possibly as early as 1871), it is more likely that he learned the principles of the renowned school under the tutelage of the distinguished architect Pascal. Whether or not he studied at the Ecole de Beaux Arts, Hornblower's foreign education was a rarity at the time and exposed him to European traditions of architecture.

Hornblower returned to Washington in 1877 and briefly joined the practice of prominent local architect William M. Poindexter. The two architects shared an office, but seemingly did not collaborate on any buildings. Hornblower's first individual work in Washington was the Lenox Building on G Street, NW, constructed in 1878. That same year, Hornblower established his own practice with an office in the Corcoran Building—the same building as the firm of Cluss and Schulze.

In 1883, Hornblower entered into a partnership with James Rush Marshall. Their firm was the most active in Washington from the mid 1880s through the first decade of the twentieth century. Edward Donn later wrote, "Hornblower and Marshall were the best architects in Washington in the nineties. They did a lot of work and it was all above average." The firm established a reputation designing houses for the social and political elite of the city. Prominent residences that Hornblower and Marshall collaborated on include the Tuckerman House located at 1600 I Street, NW (1886, demolished), the Fraser House located at R and 20th Streets, NW (1890, demolished), the Boardman House located at 1801 P Street, NW (1893), and houses for several Supreme Court Justices. As the practice flourished, Hornblower and Marshall employed several notable designers in their firm including William J. Marsh and Albert L. Harris. Indeed, many of Washington, D.C.'s best-known early twentieth-century architects worked for Hornblower and Marshall at some point during their careers.



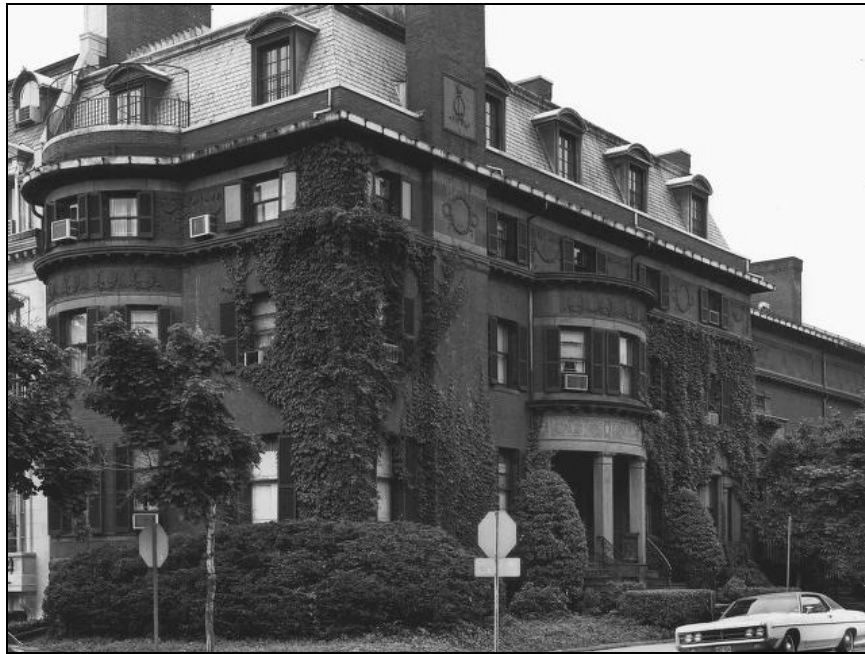
Lothrop Mansion, 2001 Connecticut Avenue. N.W.

Front (south) façade

EHT Traceries, 1984, National Register nomination

Hornblower appears to have been the firm's principal architect, while Marshall concentrated on interior design. Influenced by his education in Paris and by the celebrated work of H. H. Richardson, he favored the Romanesque style. As described in *Sixteenth Street Architecture Vol. 2*, "[Their] early residential work was generally austere in feeling, characterized by large, flat wall surfaces of brick, broken by deeply set unornamented windows. Decorative elements were judiciously placed and usually consisted of patterned brick, stone quoining and carving, and towards the end of the century, restrained classical entrance porticos." Following the popular architectural trends of the times, by the turn of the century the firm also employed elements of the Georgian and Colonial Revival styles.

Although the majority of their work was residential, Hornblower and Marshall were awarded two major public commissions in 1903-1904: the Custom House in Baltimore and the National Museum in Washington, D.C. These large commissions necessitated the hiring of new draftsman and several trips to Europe to study monumental public architecture. At the insistence of the Smithsonian Institution and the McMillan Commission, the National Museum (now known as the National Museum of Natural History) was executed in a grand neo-classical style and not the "French" style complete with a Mansard roof initially proposed by Hornblower and Marshall draftsman Arthur Brown. The plans were modified several times during the course of construction. Toward the completion of the National Museum on August 22, 1908, Hornblower died while studying museums in Europe. The cause of his sudden death is unknown. Marshall would continue to practice under the name of Hornblower and Marshall into the 1920s.



The Duncan Phillips House
Source: National Register of Historic Places

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary:	Publication: <i>The Inland Architect and News Record</i>	Date: 1908 (Vol. 52)	Page: 53
	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 08/22/1908	

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	142
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1908-09	235

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	301
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Other Sources:

Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

“Hornblower and Marshall Documents at the Smithsonian.” *Smithsonian Preservation Quarterly* Spring 1995.

Kohler, Sue A. and Jeffrey R. Carson. *Sixteenth Street Architecture Volume 2*. Washington, D.C. The Commission of Fine Arts, 1988.

Peterson, Anne E. *Hornblower and Marshall: A Factual Investigation of the Individuals and the Office*. Washington, D.C.: Unpublished Report, 1976.

Tracerics, “Lothrop Mansion,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, National Park Service, 1984.

Notes: For additional photographs of Hornblower and Marshall buildings, see biography of James Rush Marshall.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

William Edgar Howser			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/26/1887	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 1956-1963	Place:		
Family: Married Anna Fulton Ligon, 1909; no children			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:		Source:	
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1910	Latest Permit: 1937	Total Permits: 108 Total Buildings: 454
Practice	Position	Date	
Millwork company	Estimator	1908-1911	
J. Carey King Co.	Estimator (1914), vice president (1915)	1914 or before -1920	
Self employed	Builder	1930s	
Skinker & Garrett	Chief estimator, construction company	1950s	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single-family dwellings, principally row houses.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Northwest, Northeast, Southeast Washington D.C. including Park View, Barney Circle, Capitol Hill			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	1802-1828 Kenyon St. N.W.	1915	Mount Pleasant Historic Dist.
Rowhouses	1500-1510 Potomac Ave., S.E.	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	3905-3927 Illinois Ave. N.W.	1918	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	609-637 Princeton Place, N.W. 610-640 Princeton Place, N.W.	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	11-19 Bryant Street, N.E. 2311-2319 N. Capitol St. NE	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

William Edgar Howser was born in Washington, D.C., on October 26, 1887. His parents had come from Virginia and his father was variously listed in city directories as a carpenter, draftsman and estimator and once as an architect. Permit records show William Edgar Howser to have been active as a designer of residential buildings in the District of Columbia for exactly one decade, from June 1910 to June 1920, although he subsequently worked in jobs related to the building industry. Very little information on him is found in public records.

Howser's first city directory listing was as a clerk in 1904. By 1908 he was listed as a draftsman and beginning in 1909 he was an estimator. At the time of the 1910 census Howser was an estimator working for a millwork company. This coincides with the time that his name began appearing in D.C. building permits as architect. Beginning in 1914 he was listed in city directories as an estimator for the J. Carey King Co., a supplier of building materials located in Washington, D.C., but it is probable that he had been working for the company for some years because, in 1915, he became its vice-president. It appears that Howser's work as an architect was related to his responsibilities at J. Carey King Co. On his 1917 draft card, at a time when he was producing plans for several rows of dwellings each month, he stated that he was employed as a millwork estimator. Howser never listed himself as an architect in city directories and therefore is not included in *Pamela Scott's Directory of District of Columbia Architects, 1822-1960*.



Houses in Kenyon St. N.W. row, designed for Charles L. Tankersley, 1915

Washington Post, August 15, 1915, R 7



2313-2317 North Capitol St., NE

These dwellings, in the 2300 block of North Capitol St. and the unit block of Bryant St., NE, were advertised for sale in 1919 as having "a Large Light Fireproof Garage" with each house.

DCPropertyQuest, 2004

Beginning in mid-1910 Howser's name appears as architect for numerous dwellings in the District of Columbia. Most were speculatively built row houses. At this time there was great demand for modestly priced housing that incorporated modern improvements in lighting, heating, ventilation and plumbing. As described in the *Washington Post* in 1911, "Construction of modern homes for moderate prices is becoming more and more a feature of real estate transactions in Washington....Those with six rooms and bath and of one or two stories seem to be the most popular....Whole blocks have been developed in this way, and the houses, located in many different sections of the city, have found a ready sale." Howser designed dwellings for a number of speculative builders who were constructing housing for this market on previously unimproved sites in northwest, northeast and southeast Washington, D.C. The largest number of his commissions was from H.R. Howenstein, but he also designed for numerous other owner-builders including Charles

L. Tankersley, D.J. Dunigan, and T. A. Jameson. Virtually all of Howser's commissions were for multiple buildings. His typical pre-World War I buildings were two-story, three-bay brick row houses with a front porch, usually exhibiting minimal Colonial revival architectural details. Some, with eight rooms, were designed for a somewhat higher income buyer.

According to newspaper accounts, Howenstein's developments in southeast Washington in 1917 were spurred by the expansion of the Navy Yard work force as the United States entered World War I. Howser designed dwellings at 3rd

Street and South Carolina Ave., S.E., and in the Barney Circle neighborhood for Howenstein in 1917 and 1918. Six months after the end of World War I, H. R. Howenstein Co. announced it was undertaking one of the areas largest building projects of the year – the construction of 135 dwellings on five squares immediately west of the Soldiers Home bounded by Park Place on the east, Georgia Avenue on the west and Rock Creek Church Road on the north and incorporating Quebec Place, Princeton Place, and Otis Place. The firm announced that the dwellings were to be “of popular colonial design” and that, “A new idea will be followed in building a fireproof garage under each rear porch, with heat and light from the house.” Howser designed dwellings on both sides of Princeton Place for this project and he also designed row houses with built-in garages for Howenstein on Bryant Street, N.E.

In April 1920 Howser was listed in the census as an architect working for wages in an office. At that time he and his wife were living at her parents’ house. Howser appears to have left Washington, D.C., soon thereafter. After June 1920, no D.C. building permits included Howser’s name except for one frame dwelling in 1922 and a 1937 permit for a dwelling Howser both designed and built at 4230 19th Street, N.E. In 1921, Howser’s wife was listed in the city directory under her own name at her parents’ address and later in the 1920s neither of them was listed in Washington city directories. In 1925, when the District of Columbia initiated a requirement that architects register, Howser did not seek to register or to qualify by affidavit based on the years that he had practiced. The 1925 registration regulations would have permitted him to work without registering but only as a designer, not an architect.



22 Fairview St., Wynnewood Park
Silver Spring

Washington Post, October 27, 1935, R10

Howser was not located in the 1930 census and he was not listed in the 1932, 1936, or 1942 *Boyd's* city directories. However, in the 1930s he was evidently working as a builder in Maryland. Between 1932 and 1935 the *Washington Post* real estate pages published several photographs of two-story, single family Colonial Revival style houses Howser had constructed in the Wynnewood subdivision in Silver Spring.

In 1942, when Howser registered with the Selective Service Board in Montgomery County, he stated that he was unemployed and did not have a permanent address but would provide one in Silver Spring when he was settled. In the mid-1950s, Howser was listed in Washington city directories as chief estimator for Skinker & Garrett, general contractors in Washington, D.C., and he lived in an apartment in the District. No reference to his death was located but when his wife died in 1963 she was described as his widow.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Ancestry.com

Obituary: Publication: none found Date: Page:

Biographical Directories

- | Biographical Directories | Year/Volume | Page |
|--|-------------|------|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it | | |

Other Sources:

Advertisement, *Washington Post*, November 17, 1919.

Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1918. Washington, D.C.: R.L. Polk Co., 1918.

Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C.: R.L. Polk Co., various years published under various titles.

"Deaths." *Washington Post*, May 10, 1963, B9.

"Home on Noyes Drive." *Washington Post*, July 24, 1932, R2.

"Hurrying Houses Near Navy Yard," *Washington Post*, January 27, 1918, RE8.

"In Wynnewood Park." *Washington Post*, January 22, 1933, R3.

"Plan 135 New Type of Homes." *Washington Post*, May 25, 1919, R3.

"Small Homes Sought." *Washington Post*, October 15, 1911, R6.


"Thomas E. Jarrell Co. Sale in Wynnewood Park." *Washington Post*, October 27, 1935, R10.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910, 1920, District of Columbia.

Notes: The permit totals include permits listed for W. E. Howser, Wm. E. Howser, and W. Edgar Howser.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Ernest C. Hunter		 <p>Source: Washington Post, 02/24/1907, 24</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: Dec. 1881	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: After 1942	Place:		
Family: Married Barbara Nebb Holmes 12/12/1905; daughter Doris, son Raymond.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1918	Total Permits: 292
		Total Buildings: 811	
Practice		Position	Date
Not known		Draftsman	1900
Hunter & Bell		Partner, architect	1902-1918
Quartermaster General's Office		Draftsman	1918-?
U.S. Hospital, Arapahoe County, Colorado		Architect	1920
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Corcoran Cadet Corps Veterans Assn.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single family dwellings, principally row and semi-detached houses, and apartment buildings			
Styles and Forms: Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Mission Revival			
DC Work Locations: Adams Morgan, Lanier Heights, Kalorama Triangle, Woodley Park, Cleveland Park, Bloomingdale, Capitol Hill, Barney Circle			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartment	2029 Connecticut Ave. N.W.	1915	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist.
Norwood	1868 Columbia Road, N.W.	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Netherlands	1852 Columbia Road, N.W.	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Stafford	1789 Lanier Place, N.W.	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Gainsborough (New Plaza)	1115 12 th St., N.W.	1905	Shaw Historic District
Twelve row houses	2617-2641 Garfield St., N.W.	1907	Woodley Park Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Ernest C. Hunter was born in December 1881, the eldest of eight children of a steamfitter. He was raised in the District but no information has been found on his training. In 1900, at age 18, he was living with his parents at 10th and H Streets, N.W., and was employed as a draftsman according to the Census. Two years later, in 1902, he formed a partnership, Hunter & Bell, with George N. Bell, a contemporary and, presumably, close friend. Bell served as best man in Hunter's 1905 wedding. After his marriage Hunter lived in Prince George's County in a house he designed.

The Hunter & Bell partnership was in business from 1902 until 1918 and its partners became known as specialists in the field of apartment design although initially the firm designed only single family housing. Bell was both an investor and an architect and was responsible for bringing in much of the firm's business. His name first appears in land records and the permit data base in 1902 when he bought lots in the Moore and Barbour Addition to Bloomingdale. In 1903 and 1904 the principal work of the Hunter & Bell partnership was designing single family semi-detached dwellings on lots owned by Bell. However, they also designed a number of semi-detached and row houses for other investors, notably John L. Warren, to whom Bell was related by marriage. Both John L. Warren and his brother, Bates Warren, were lawyers who became prominent developers in Washington, D.C. Bates Warren had married Bell's sister Lisette in 1897 and the firm's connection with the Warren family shaped the course of its practice. In 1902 Bell and John L. Warren both invested in Squares 2886 and 2887 bounded by Girard Street on the south and Harvard Street on the north between Georgia and Sherman Avenues. Hunter & Bell designed all the dwellings constructed in the two squares. In 1904 Hunter & Bell designed their first apartment building, a four-story brick apartment building at 1343 Clifton Street, N.W. (demolished), commissioned by John L. Warren. It was the first of a large number of apartment buildings commissioned by John L. Warren or Bates Warren. Between 1904 and 1917, Hunter and Bell designed 53 apartment houses ranging from luxury buildings to modest flats, most of which were commissioned by one or the other of the Warren brothers.



The Gainsborough
1115 12th Street, N.W.
Washington Times, 1/28/1906, 3



2029 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Apartments

Classic Elegance, by M.V. Jantzen, 2008.

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/mvjantzen/3075180353/>,
license terms: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/deed.en>

Among Hunter & Bell's early major apartment buildings was the Gainsborough at Massachusetts Avenue and 12th Street, N.W. (1905). It was the first building the firm designed for Bates Warren and its first mid-rise building. The seven-story building was described in the *Washington Times* as a "thoroughly modern seven-story apartment house containing twenty-eight suites of three, four and five rooms each." The two-story base of the Renaissance revival style building is faced with Indiana limestone and the upper stories are gray hydraulic press brick. Other notable Hunter & Bell apartment buildings include the Netherlands at 1852 Columbia Road (1909) and the Stafford at 1789 Lanier Place (1910). Most of Hunter & Bell's apartment buildings were two to four stories in height and John L. Warren commissioned the majority of them. Bates Warren commissioned Hunter & Bell to design only a few apartment

buildings but they were the firm's largest ones, including the seven-story Norwood at 1868 Columbia Road (1916), built at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

Hunter & Bell's most important apartment building was 2029 Connecticut Avenue, designed for Bates Warren in 1915 and built for an estimated \$300,000. It was constructed in an area already noted for having some of Washington's finest luxury apartment buildings, on Connecticut Avenue south of the Taft Bridge. It is included in James Goode's book, *Best Addresses*. The rusticated base and top floor of the tripartite façade are finished with terra cotta. Goode notes that its elaborate entrance porches are based on the Alwyn Court, "the most elaborate terra cotta New York apartment house ever built" and described both buildings as "Renaissance-inspired buildings with an overlay of Francis I ornament" including the "pilasters, spandrels, panels and salamanders." Interior decoration includes both Beaux Arts Classical revival and Tudor elements. The building attracted prominent residents including William Howard Taft (1917-18) and General John J. Pershing (1922-1926).

While Hunter and Bell are best known for their apartment buildings, much of their design output consisted of row or semi-detached speculative housing in both expensive neighborhoods such as Lanier Heights, Adams-Morgan and Woodley Park and more modest areas including Bloomingdale and southeast Washington. They also designed some detached single family dwellings including a number of residences in Cleveland Park. Building permits indicate that the firm was actively designing until August 1917. The United States' entry into World War I and the resulting limitations on building supplies may have curtailed its activities and led to the termination of the partnership. Only one permit was issued to Hunter & Bell after August 18, 1917: a permit dated June 15, 1918 for a single family dwelling commissioned by a builder. Throughout the course of his career, Hunter was never listed on a permit in his own name except as owner of one small apartment building at 1129 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., designed by Hunter & Bell in 1909.

Ernest C. Hunter appears to have entered government service during World War I. He was listed as a draftsman in the Quartermaster General's Office in the 1918 city directory. The 1920 Census listed Hunter as living with his family in Aurora, Arapahoe County, Colorado, and working as an architect for the U.S. Hospital there. He and his family were not found in the 1930 Census. He eventually returned to the Washington, D.C., area. He was listed as a survivor in the *Washington Post's* notice of the death of his wife in 1939 and the death of his infant grandson in August 1942 but the date and place of his death have not been found.



The Norwood
1868 Columbia Road N.W.
Historical Society CHS 10016

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*. Historic American Newspapers

Obituary: Publication: not found Date: Page:

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	144-145
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources: "Architects Labor for City Beautiful." *Washington Post*, February 24, 1907, 24.
"Corcoran Veterans Banquet," *Washington Post*, March 19, 1916, 8.

Eig, Emily and Laura Harris Hughes. Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945. Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 1993.

"Gainsborough Apartment House." *Washington Times*, January 28, 1906

Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.

"Obituary." *Washington Post*, May 1, 1939, 19 and August 16, 1942, 12.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia, 1900

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, Maryland, 1910

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, Colorado, 1920.


"Weddings." *Washington Times*, December 17, 1905.

Notes: See also biography for George N. Bell.

The 1918 *Boyd's* directory has two Ernest C. Hunter listings: Ernest C. Hunter, Hunter & Bell with a residence in Hyattsville and the second working as a draftsman at the Quartermaster General's Office and residing at 1120 1/2 Florida Ave., N.E. It appears probable that these two are the same person. The family members of Ernest C. Hunter listed in the 1920 Census working at the U.S. hospital in Colorado match all Hunter's earlier biographical material.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

William Butts Ittner		 <p><i>Source: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/4/1864	Place: St. Louis, Missouri		
Death: 3/2/1936	Place: St. Louis, Missouri		
Family: Married Little Crane Allan, 1888: son, William B. Ittner Jr. Married Marie Anderson, 1923			
Education			
High School: Public schools, St. Louis			
College: Manual Training School of Washington U., grad. 1884			
Graduate School: Special student in architecture, Cornell U., 1884-1887			
Apprenticeship: Eames & Young, 1888-1889			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: n/a	Latest Permit: n/a	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position	Date	
Individual practice and two brief partnerships	Private practice	1889-1897	
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.	Commissioner of School Buildings	1897-1910	
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.	Architect	1910-1916	
William B. Ittner	Principal	1910-1936	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: as Fellow, 1891	Treasurer, 1924-1926 Life member, 1927
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Architectural League of America, 1903; Thirty-third degree Mason			
Awards or Commissions: Silver medal, St. Louis World's Fair, 1904; Gold medal, Jamestown Tercentennial; Honorary L.L.D., University of Missouri, 1931, and numerous other honors.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Schools, Masonic buildings			
Styles and Forms: Elizabethan, Jacobean, Classical and Colonial revival styles.			
DC Work Locations: Central (Cardozo) High School, Columbia Heights.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Central High School	13th and Clifton Streets, N.W.	1916	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Yeatman, Soldan high schools	St. Louis, Missouri		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Clark, Cote Brilliante elem. sch.	Columbus, Ohio		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Central High School	Gary, Indiana		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Emerson, Froebel, Horace Mann Schools	St. Louis, Missouri	1921	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Scottish Rite Cathedral			

Significance and Contributions

William B. Ittner, architect of Washington, D.C.'s Central (now Cardozo) High School (1916), was a leading figure in revolutionizing school architecture in the first decades of the twentieth century. Ittner was born in St. Louis in 1884. His father, Anthony Ittner, was a bricklayer who went on to found a brick company, become a builder and, in 1877, a Member of Congress. William Ittner graduated from the Manual Training School at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1884. He then studied architecture at Cornell University for three years (1884-87) and travelled in Europe. Returning to St. Louis in 1888, he married and entered the firm of Eames and Young. From 1889 to 1897 Ittner practiced on his own except for brief partnerships with William Foster and, beginning in 1894, with T.C. Link and A.F. Rosenheim.

In 1897, Ittner was appointed the first Commissioner of School Buildings of the newly reorganized St. Louis Board of Education. This appointment launched Ittner on a career in which he rose to become one of the nation's leading innovators in school design. The schools he designed for St. Louis won him national and international recognition and numerous school districts across the country commissioned him to design school buildings. Over the course of his career he designed 500 schools: 135 high schools, 267 elementary schools, 93 special and private schools and 3 colleges located in over one hundred cities and towns in twenty-eight states.

Ittner was recognized both for the innovative design of his schools and for their architectural quality. At the time of his death, the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* wrote that Ittner would be "long remembered as the architect who changed the American school from the prison-like structure he disliked as a boy to the well-lighted, well ventilated and decorative public building which is common throughout the country today." Prior to Ittner's appointment as Commissioner, St. Louis schools were typically a square block with dimly lit classrooms, some of which were in the basement, organized around a central stairwell, often without indoor plumbing, and generally located on the sidewalk line. Ittner experimented with different forms, including U and H shapes to maximize the light and ventilation in classrooms. In 1900 he first used the E shape that became his preferred form and one-sided corridors which he had seen in Europe. He introduced mechanical heating and ventilation and indoor plumbing. He advocated planning schools from the inside out and worked closely with school superintendents to design schools based on their educational program and plan of operation, making maximum use of space by designing spaces that could be used for various purposes throughout the day and providing the flexibility to meet future needs. Ittner's approach became known as the "open plan" or the "Ittner plan." Its characteristics were summarized by Marie Anderson Ittner, as being: 1. Restricted heights of school buildings; 2. All educational space above ground; 3. Necessity for large sites for the spreading out of the building, for proper setting; for playgrounds, park areas and site development; 4. Provision in the *plan* for maximum safety, correct lighting and efficient ventilation; 5. Plan flexibility for ease of alteration and expansion, to serve educational enrichment and changes, and to care for school enrollment increases; 6. Opportunities for diversified, individualized and distinctive school building design.

Ittner traveled extensively in the United States and abroad to study school construction and architecture. In England he was particularly taken with features of Elizabethan and Jacobean manor houses which he considered well suited to adaptation for school architecture. Many of Ittner's early schools have elaborate decorative motifs in these styles but in later years his designs were generally simplified to reduce costs. Guy Study, in a 1925 *Architectural Record* article on Ittner's work, wrote that Ittner, the son of a brick manufacturer, made "a truly revolutionary use of brick work...Ever seeking for new effects in the blending of colors,...[a]lways using the material at hand, demanding no extraordinarily fine quality of brick, yet with almost uncanny intuition and with the art of a conjurer, he is able to produce an effect in his brick walls that is lovely and rich in color, soft in texture and sparkling with life."

In 1910, Ittner resigned from his position as Commissioner of School Buildings in order to establish a private practice and design schools in other cities and states but he retained the post of Architect for the St. Louis School Board until 1916. His practice grew to be national in scope. Ittner was in the forefront of high school design as these schools grew to accommodate larger student bodies and the many new features required for a broader curriculum including auditorium, gymnasiums, laboratories, and shops. According to his *St. Louis Post Dispatch* obituary, Ittner was the "the first designer to provide specialized manual training and domestic science rooms" and planned the country's first

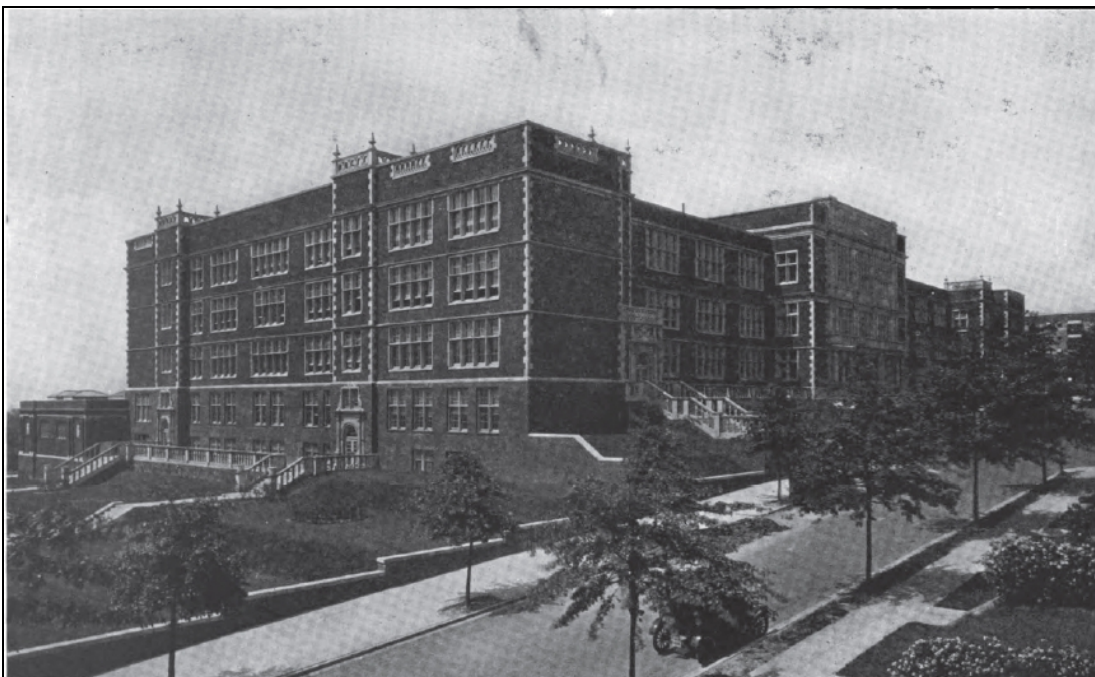
public manual training high school. Ittner's schools were usually set back on landscaped grounds and surrounded by playing fields.

Ittner designed Washington, D.C.'s, new Central High School early in the private practice phase of his career. As described by Appleton P. Clark in his history of architecture in Washington, D.C., Ittner designed the school as a consultant to the recently created Office of the Municipal Architect headed by Snowden Ashford. Ittner was known for his innovative school designs at a time when educational reform was expanding the curriculum of academic schools to include more vocational training. The new Central High School, built to replace an existing building, was conceived as a school that would be in the national forefront, a modern school offering business, manual training (for boys) and domestic art and science (for girls) and gymnasiums for both sexes along with its academic curriculum. Set on a commanding site overlooking the city, with ample grounds, Central High School was planned to accommodate 2,500 students.

Ittner was involved in the planning stages. In September 1912 the *Washington Post* reported that, "To discuss ways of making the new Central High School building...the best in the country, Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford, Emory M. Wilson, principal of Central, and W. P. Ittner, of St. Louis, the architect selected to prepare the plans, yesterday held a conference at the District building" at which it was decided that Davidson and Ashford would visit several model high schools in the country to get ideas for the new building. The *Post* also reported the same day that Ittner had been awarded the contract to design the new M Street School for African-American high school students but ultimately that school was designed by Snowden Ashford.

The Central High School, designed in 1913 and completed in 1916, was the largest school Ittner designed. Congress had appropriated \$1.2 million for its construction. It was designed in the Elizabethan revival style often used by Ittner and favored by Snowden in his own designs for its large windows. The building included numerous specialized classrooms for training in manual arts, commercial skills, and domestic science. Its large, centrally located auditorium was designed for community as well as school use. It served as a model for subsequent school construction in the city.


Although Ittner is best known for his schools, he also designed other major buildings in St. Louis including a cathedral for the Scottish Rite Masons and the Continental Life Insurance Building. Ittner's son William B. Ittner Jr. joined his father in his practice and continued the firm. As of 2010, the firm is still in operation in St. Louis.



Central High School, Washington, D.C., 1917
Architectural Record 42 No. 5 (Nov. 1917): 427

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>St. Louis Post Dispatch</i>	Date: 1/27/1936	Page:	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 77 articles				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopaedia of American Biography	C	286		
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who Was Who in America (not in Who's Who in D.C.)	vol. 1 (1897-1942)	621		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	316-317		
Other Sources: Board of Education of the District of Columbia. <i>Annual Reports, 1910-1911, 1913-1914, 1915-1916</i> . Washington, D.C., Clark, Appleton P., Jr. "History of Architecture in Washington." In John Clagett Proctor, ed. <i>Washington Past and Present: A History</i> . New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930. Ittner, Marie Anderson. "Footprints." St. Louis: John S. Swift Co., Inc., 1955. American Institute of Architects Archives Ittner, Marie Anderson. "William B. Ittner: His Service to American School Architecture." Reprinted from the January 1941 issue of <i>American School Board Journal</i> . American Institute of Architects Archives. Longwisch, Cynthia H. "St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner." National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1992. Mikkelsen, Michael A. "Edward Lee McClain High School, Greenfield, Ohio, and the Central High School, Washington, D.C.: William B. Ittner, Architect." <i>Architectural Record</i> 42 No. 5 (November 1917): 421-441. "Miss A. Beers Succeeds Prof. Fairbrother in the Eighth Division." <i>Washington Post</i> , September 12, 1912. "Notes & Comments: St. Louis School Buildings." <i>Architectural Record</i> 23, No. 2 (Feb. 1908): 136-147. "Officials to Study Models Elsewhere as Basis for New Building." <i>Washington Post</i> , September 12, 1912. Study, Guy. "Junior and Senior High Schools." <i>Architectural Record</i> 60 No. 3 (Sept. 1926): 202-224. Study, Guy. "Work of William B. Ittner FAIA." <i>Architectural Record</i> 57 No. 2 (Feb. 1925): 97-124. Toft, Carolyn Hewes. "William B. Ittner, F.A.I.A. (1864-1936)." Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. website, http://www.landmarks-stl.org/ accessed June 5, 2010. "W.B. Ittner Resigns." <i>Western Architect</i> 23 no. 5 (May 1916): 46. "William B. Ittner." <i>St. Louis Post Dispatch</i> , 29 January 1936. Quoted in Marie Anderson Ittner, "Footprints." St. Louis: John S. Swift Co., Inc., 1955. Archived at the American Institute of Architects.				
Notes: The American Institute of Architects online Historical Directory of American Architects includes a bibliography, obituaries, M. A. Ittner's summaries of Ittner's career, articles, and correspondence.				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Dana Berry Johannes Jr.				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 8/27/1910		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 7/7/1972		Place: Clearwater, Florida		
Family: Married Elizabeth Ann Goodyear Weisman, 1938; five children				
Education				
High School: McKinley Technical High School, 1924-1928				
Special Courses: Columbia Technical School (later George Washington University), Washington D.C., courses in structural design, mathematics and architectural drafting 1932, 1933; semester course in design under Harry Campbell, 1932; Roosevelt High School special course in physics, 1938.				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Draftsman for James Kearney, architect, 1932.				
Source: <i>National Cyclopedia of American Biography</i> 57				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 525		Date Issued: 9/13/1946
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1933	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 433	Total Buildings: 1047
Practice	Position		Date	
Various millwork firms, Washington, D.C.	Detailer and draftsman		1928-1931	
U.S Department of Agriculture	Designer and draftsman		1932-1933	
E. Schultz, Hamburg, Germany	Draftsman and designer		1935 (2 months)	
D.B. Johannes, Jr., Designer	Principal		1935-1945	
Johannes & Murray, Silver Spring, Md.	Partner		1945-1958	
Johannes & Murray, Clearwater, Florida	Partner		1958-1963	
Johannes, Inc., Clearwater, Florida	Principal		1963-1972	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 4/18/1947		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Montgomery County Technical Advisory Committee, 1955-57; A.I.A. Advisory Committee, Montgomery County Board of Education, 1957-58; AIA Committee on Restoration of East Front of U.S. Capitol Bldg., 1957-1958; founding president of Maryland Potomac Valley Chapter of the A.I.A.; president, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Department, Washington Board of Trade.				
Awards or Commissions: <i>Evening Star</i> architectural award, 1938; American Association of School Administrators, Award for Architectural Design, 1953, 1955.				
Buildings				
Building Types: Schools (principally in Maryland), churches, single family dwellings, apartments, commercial buildings.				
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, Tudor revival, modern				
DC Work Locations: Upper Northwest, including American University Park, Cleveland Park; Brookland, Kingman Park in Northeast; Greenway, River Terrace and other neighborhoods in S.E.				

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartments	900-916, 901-921 Quincy St. NE	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence	1800 Redwood Terrace, N.W.	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fountain Memorial Baptist Ch.	2214 Naylor Road, S.E.	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residences	3711, 3715., 3743, 3749 Upton St. N.W.	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Grace Episcopal Church	Silver Spring, Md.	1956	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
North Carolina High School	Denton, Md.	1959	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

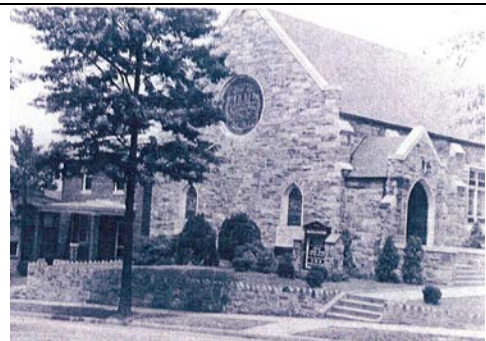
Dana Berry Johannes, Jr., was born in Washington, D.C., in 1910, the son of Southern Railway clerk. He graduated from McKinley Technical High School in 1928. Johannes started his career working as a detailer and draftsman for various millwork companies while continuing his education over the next decade with special courses and extended travel abroad, in 1934-1935, to France, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium as well as travel in the United States and Canada. He worked for two years (1932-1933) as a draftsman and designer for the architectural division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Beltsville, Md.

Although Johannes's name appears as designer on six permits issued in the District in 1933 and 1934, he began actively practicing as a designer in the District in 1935, designing single-family housing and apartments for a number of different builders. Many of the permits issued in the 1930s were for individually designed speculatively built detached residences. He designed many of the dwellings built on Sterrett and Dent family property in North Cleveland Park when it was developed in the 1930s and 1940s. He designed numerous medium-priced detached dwellings and some semi-detached dwellings in developing neighborhoods in upper Northwest including American University Park, and Chevy Chase, D.C., both before and after World War II. Most of these were two-story, three-bay Colonial revival style houses. One was purchased by his parents. The Barkley Brothers

development firm was one of his most regular clients. At the same time that he was designing single family housing in northwest Washington he was also designing lower-priced housing in other quadrants of the city. In the years leading up to World War II, as New Deal programs and the defense build-up rapidly expanded the federal work force, there was great demand for modestly priced housing. Johannes designed numerous small row houses and modest two-story apartment buildings with some Colonial revival style architectural detail, particularly in the door surrounds. Developer Eugene H. Phifer built many such Johannes-designed apartments in Brookland and east of the Anacostia River. During the war, when building materials were allocated to war related construction, Johannes's work, as reflected in D.C. building permits, was limited to a few small apartment buildings in Southeast Washington. During the years of his solo practice, Johannes's work was primarily residential but he did design several churches, including Fountain Memorial Baptist Church (subsequently Little Rock Church of Deliverance) on Naylor Road, S.E., and a few commercial buildings.



5155 Macomb Street, N.W.
Constructed 1941
EHT Traceries, 2010



Fountain Memorial Baptist Church
Naylor Road and Q St. S.E., August 1949
HSW Wymer 3552.29

At the end of World War II, in 1945, Johannes and Loren L. Murray formed a partnership based in Silver Spring. In July 1946 Johannes, who resided in Silver Spring, Maryland, registered as an architect in Maryland after taking the qualifying examinations. He became a registered architect in the District by reciprocal transfer in September 1946. While Johannes's work as a designer had been largely residential, the new firm undertook numerous commercial and institutional projects in addition to residential architecture. Johannes & Murray became best known for its work designing schools. According to the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, the firm "was responsible for the design of about 350 school projects in the greater Washington area" and "Johannes was instrumental in the design of about 200 of the firm's school projects, including Charles W. Woodward, Albert Einstein, and Springbrook high schools in Montgomery County, Md., Maces Lane High School in Cambridge, Md., and the science and some dormitory buildings at the University of Maryland." The firm also designed banks, offices, and commercial buildings.



6421 33rd St. N.W., 1936
Purchased from owner/builder Joseph M. Stanley by Johannes's parents
Washington Post, January 17, 1937, R12

In 1958, Johannes moved to Florida and opened a Johannes & Murray office in Clearwater. There he worked on office buildings and a high-rise condominium. The partnership was dissolved in 1963 and Johannes continued to practice under his own name. The St. Paul United Methodist Church, Largo, Fla. (1968) and the Peoples State Bank, New Port Richey (1969) are among his late works.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through Proquest.

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: July 10, 1972 Page: C6
Washington Star July 10, 1972

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956, 1962 1970	(address only) 451
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	149
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

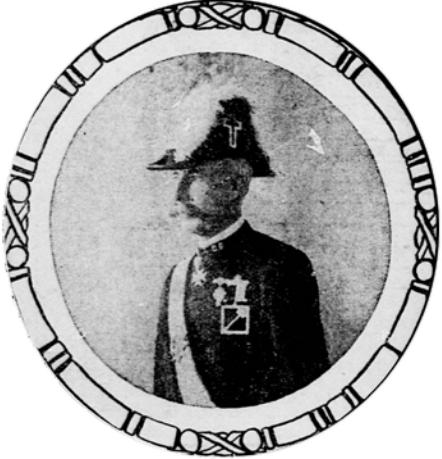
Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Dana B. Johannes, Jr. Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Clifton, New Jersey: James T. White & Company, 1977, v. 57, s.v. Johannes, Dana Berry.

Notes: Statistics on number of permits include those issued to Dana B. Johannes and to Johannes & Murray but not the 8 permits for 16 buildings issued to Johannes & Whitcomb in 1935. It is probable that Johannes entered into a brief partnership in 1935 but further research would be required to confirm the identity of the members of the firm.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Joseph Cornelius Johnson		 <p><i>Source: Washington Times 4/13/1902, p.2</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1857	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 1/18/1941	Place:		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1901	Total Permits: 84
			Total Buildings: 209
Practice	Position	Date	
Johnson & Gibbs	Architect, partner	1886-96	
Johnson & Co.	Architect, principal	1889	
Individual Practice	Architect	1891-1902	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships: Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, Generalissimo, 1903; Masonic Temple Association			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, attached and detached dwellings, apartment buildings, churches, courthouse			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne Revival with Romanesque and Classical influences			
DC Work Locations: Washington Heights, Greater U Street, Greater Fourteenth Street, Anacostia, Sheridan-Kalorama, Capitol Hill, and LeDroit Park Historic Districts			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Harrison Apartment Building (also known as the Canterbury or Astoria)	704 3 rd Street, NW	1888	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row houses	469-471 Florida Avenue, N.W	1891	LeDroit Park Historic District
Thomas D. Whyte House	1329 R Street, NW	1892	Greater Fourteenth Street H.D.
Douglas Memorial United Methodist Church	800 11 th Street, NE	1892-94 Repairs, 1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Joseph C. Johnson was born in Washington, D.C. but little is known of his early life. In 1886 Johnson, along with Charles E. Gibbs, established the architectural firm of Johnson & Company in 1886. In 1896, Charles Gibbs retired. The firm of 6-12 employees continued to function under the sole proprietorship of J. C. Johnson until 1902. The firm's offices were located in the Corcoran Building, Room 64, from 1888 to 1896. City directories document that after 1896, the firm was located at 515 11th Street, N.W. Claiming experience in all building types, the firm devoted special attention to the design of fireproof business structures, dwellings, and public buildings. Though Johnson oversaw many architects and draftsman throughout his career, he was said to have stayed personally involved in all aspects of his business.

Johnson & Company designed apartment buildings among its residential projects, but the Canterbury Apartment Building at 704 Third Street, N.W., is the only extant apartment design attributed to the firm. The Canterbury, also known as the Harrison building and the Astoria, and dating from 1888, is believed to be the oldest extant conventional apartment building in the District of Columbia. The building features projecting bays in red brick, such that the apartments are reminiscent of his many rowhouse designs. It is Queen Anne Revival in style with Romanesque influences. The apartments were added to the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 and 1994, respectively.



Harrison Apartments ("The Canterbury")
704 3rd St., NW

EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Johnson designed numerous Queen Anne revival rowhouses in the 1890s, many of which are still standing and are in the current historic districts of Capitol Hill, U Street, LeDroit Park, Anacostia, Sheridan-Kalorama, and Washington Heights. Rowhouses by his design on C, 3rd, and East Capitol Streets, S.E., are simple Queen Anne revival houses, mostly two stories in height and with minimal ornamentation. Examples of his work in LeDroit Park, however, display variety in decorative brick and stone work with multiple colors articulating the façades of the three-story residences. An example of Johnson's more elaborate design work is at 469-471 Florida Avenue, N.W. The Thomas D. Whyte House, located at 1329 R Street, N.W., is an example of Johnson's refined Queen Anne residential design style which exhibits Romanesque elements.



Whyte House, 1329 R Street, N.W.

EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Johnson worked with many different owners and developers, but worked extensively with the Providence Investment Company on rowhouses on 5th and 6th Streets, N.E., in 1892 and then for W.A. Kimmel in 1893-94 designing rowhouses on 3rd Street and Oakdale Place, N.W. While most of his residential work in the District was for attached houses and rowhouses, he designed detached dwellings as well. In the early 1890s he designed several detached dwellings for John A. Carr, most of which have been demolished. One remains extant at 1230 Quincy Street, N.E. Douglas Memorial United Methodist Church was another individual project Johnson designed in the early 1890s. At the corner of 11th and H Streets, NE, it commands the block with

its four corner towers and dark red-brick façade. In 1906 a permit was issued to Johnson and Appleton P. Clark for repairs to the church.

Johnson was active in the Masons and was an officer of the Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, attaining the second highest position of Generalissimo in 1903. He was also a member of the Masonic Temple Association which purchased the site for the Masonic Temple constructed on site bounded by Thirteenth Street, N.W., New York Avenue and H Street. Johnson was the architect initially selected to design the Temple and the elevation of the building he designed for the site was published in the *Washington Times* in January 1902. Johnson was on both the building committee and the audit committee for the Association and was involved in the fundraising. However, the Masonic Temple as constructed on the site in 1907-08 was designed ultimately by Wood, Donn & Deming.

Because research to date has been unable to uncover much information on Johnson's life and training, his firm's scope of work gives the best available insight into his skills and experience. In addition to the above residences and apartments, Johnson worked outside of the District of Columbia: in St. Mary's County, Maryland, Johnson designed the gymnasium for St. Mary's Seminary, and he designed the First Baptist Church in Henderson, Kentucky. Additionally, he was the architect for the Charles County Court House in La Plata, Maryland.

No information has been located on the last several decades of Johnson's life and it is possible that he no longer resided in the Washington, D.C., area. He last paid dues to the Columbia Commandery No. 2 in 1916 which has no further record of him except for a death date of January 18, 1941. No obituary, death notice or will was found for Johnson.



Charles County Courthouse, Md., 1896
Photograph by Joseph Allen, 1952
 LC-A7-3729

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
 Ancestry.com; District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest; Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*: Historic American Newspapers; *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest, Columbia Commandery No. 2, Naval Lodge, Washington, D.C.

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	150-51
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

EHT Tracerics, Inc. *Harrison Apartment Building National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, D.C.: D.C. – State Historic Preservation Office, 1994.

Illustrated Washington: Our Capitol, 1890. New York: American Publishing and Engraving Company, 1890.

DC Architects Directory

"Joseph C. Johnson." *Washington and its Points of Interest*, New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894, p. 74. Historical Society of Washington, D.C., Collection.


"Magnificent Marble Temple Planned for the Future Home of Washington Masons." *Washington Times*, January 11, 1902, 3.

"Northeast Washington," *Washington Times*, May 20, 1906, 7.

Notes: Permit and building totals include listings for "Johnson & Co." (11 permits, 16 buildings), "Johnson (Joseph C.) Co." (7 permits, 32 buildings), "Johnson, J. C." (4 permits, 16 buildings), "Johnson, Jos." (3 permits, 5 buildings), "Johnson, Jos. C." (42 permits, 90 buildings), and "Johnson, Joseph C." (17 permits, 50 buildings).

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Louis Justement		 <i>Source: Evening Star, July 28, 1968</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: Nov. 20, 1891 Place: New York, N.Y.			
Death: July 26, 1968 Place: Potomac, Md.			
Family: Wife, Jeanne Egan; son, Louis Justement, Jr.; daughter, Marguerite			
Education			
High School: Royal Athenaeum, Ghent, Belgium			
College: George Washington University, grad. 1911			
Graduate School: Attended Stanford University			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 40	Date Issued: 4/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1946	Total Permits: 100 Total Buildings: 283
Practice	Position		Date
Several, located in Washington, D.C., Texas, and California	Draftsman		1911-19
Sonneman and Justement	Architect, Junior Partner		1919-24
Louis Justement	Architect, Principal		1924-67
Justement & Callmer	Architect, Senior Partner		1967-68
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1921	Fellow of the AIA: 1946
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington-Met. chapter of AIA; Regional Director, Mid. Atlantic States chapter of AIA (1946-48); Chairman, AIA National Committee on Urban Planning (1948-50); Chairman of AIA National Committee on the National Capital (1957-59); President, Washington Building Congress; Commissioners' Zoning and Advisory Council, Washington, D.C.; Washington Board of Trade; Federal City Council; Cosmos Club; American Planning & Civic Association			
Awards or Commissions: Medal for "meritoriously designed buildings," Ogden and Ingraham Street Houses, Washington Board of Trade, 1924; Winner of "Renovize Washington" campaign for design to reconstruct shanty at Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, 1933; Award for Excellence in Design for Falkland Apartments of Silver Spring, Md., Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects, 1940.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartments, office buildings, rowhouses, detached dwellings, dormitories, hospitals, bridges			
Styles and Forms: Art Deco, Spanish Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Modern			
DC Work Locations: Sheridan-Kalorama, Kalorama Triangle, Southwest quadrant, Greater Fourteenth Street, Adams Morgan, Anacostia, Rock Creek Park			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio	1311-13 F Street, NW	1924	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Valley Vista Apartments	2032 Belmont Road, NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Falkland Apartments	16 th Street and East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fort Dupont Dwellings	Anacostia	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Howard University Buildings	520 W Street, NW	1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse	333 Constitution Ave., NW	1952	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Capitol Park apartments and townhouses (with Chloetheil Woodard Smith)	201 I Street, SW	1959	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Meridian Hill Hotel	2601 16 th Street, NW	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Massachusetts Avenue Bridge	Over Rock Creek Park, D.C.	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Sibley Memorial Hospital	5255 Loughboro Rd., NW	1954	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Louis Justement was born of Belgian descent in New York, NY, in 1891. Justement went to elementary school in Washington, D.C., but then spent his high school years in Ghent, Belgium, where he attended the Royal Athenaeum school. He returned to Washington after graduating from high school in 1908 and attended George Washington University. He graduated with a MS degree in architecture in 1911. He worked as a draftsman in Washington, D.C., Texas, California, and for the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Ships before settling in the Washington area for his 50-year career.



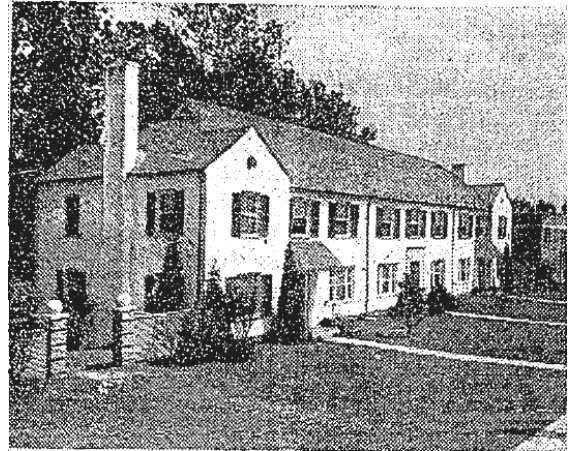
**Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio,
1311-13 F Street, NW, 1924**

Shorpy Historic Photo Archive, accessed 8/24/2010.

In 1919 Justement entered into an architectural partnership with Alexander Sonneman, thus forming Sonneman and Justement, Architects. The firm occupied offices in various locations on 15th Street, N.W., and in the five years of its practice from 1919 to 1924 designed well over 100 detached houses, rowhouses, and duplexes for prolific Washington developers such as Boss & Phelps and D.J. Dunigan. Sonnemann and Justement also worked on larger-scale projects during this time, such as the five-story apartment buildings at 2301 Cathedral Avenue, NW, and 2901 Connecticut Avenue, NW, for owner/builder Kennedy Bros., Inc. In 1924 the firm designed the Harris & Ewing photographic studio at 1311-13 F Street, NW. The studio was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1994, not only because it was designed by Sonnemann and Justement, but also because it was the studio of Washington's most prominent portrait photographer of the early twentieth century and the city's first news photo service. The building is four stories with a two-bay limestone façade designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style.

Justement joined the American Institute of Architects in 1921, established his own practice in 1924, and registered as an architect in the District of Columbia in 1925. Also in 1925, Justement and several other architects formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., whose practice was limited to public and semipublic work. In 1929 the Allied Architects began plans for a new office building for the U.S. House of Representatives. While David Lynn was the overseeing architect as the Architect of the Capitol at that time, Nathan C. Wyeth drew plans for the building, and Justement was his assistant designer. The building was completed in 1933 and it is now known as the Longworth House Office Building.

Justement became interested in large-scale housing developments and designed large residential complexes in the next phase of his career. He had already designed several apartment buildings with Sonnemann, and continued to do so individually. In 1927 he designed the luxurious Art Deco style Valley Vista apartments overlooking Rock Creek Park at 2032 Belmont Road, NW. He moved on to more extensive housing projects, and by 1939 he had completed both the Falkland Apartments in Silver Spring, Md., and the Fort Dupont Houses in Anacostia. The Fort Dupont development was built on B Street, C Street, Ridge Road, and Anacostia Road in the southeast quadrant of the city, and included about 300 low-rent dwellings. The Alley Dwelling Authority of the U.S. Government owned the land and the houses were designed by Justement. The Falkland Apartments earned Justement an award for excellence in design from the Washington Board of Trade in 1940. By this time Justement was a recognized authority on private and public large-scale housing projects.



Falkland Apartments, 16th Street and East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md., 1938
Washington Post, May 1, 1938, R8.

In the 1940s Justement refined his expertise yet again. He focused on the future of cities and their redevelopment, presenting ideas to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1944 and simultaneously writing his book, *New Cities for Old*. His book was published in 1946, the same year that he was named a Fellow of the AIA, a coveted position. From 1946 to 1949 Justement served as chair of both the AIA Committee on Urban Planning and the Interprofessional Urban Planning Committee. He finished the decade by serving as President of the Washington Building Congress (1948-49), an organization which he helped to establish.

While Justement maintained an active role in civic affairs in Washington, he also continued to design significant buildings in the District. In 1947 the Public Buildings Administration named Justement the architect for the new U.S. Federal Courthouse, at 333 Constitution Avenue, NW, which was completed in 1952. The design was in the stripped-classical style and its massing generally matched the surrounding buildings. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. After designing the courthouse, Justement became architect for the new Sibley Hospital in the early 1950s. He designed the modern seven-story main building and its wings, all faced in brick and limestone.

Continuing with urban planning and civic affairs in Washington, Justement worked with Chloethel Woodard Smith on a plan to redevelop Southwest Washington. The "Justement-Smith Plan" was finished in 1952, and is said to have influenced the 1954 plan for Southwest that I.M. Pei and Harry Weese completed. Justement's plan for Southwest as a luxury area with highrise



**E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse,
333 Constitution Avenue, NW, 1952.**

NCinDC, September 15, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2864520039/>

apartments and waterfront development never came to fruition, and debates surrounding redevelopment of the area continued well into the 1960s. Justement and Smith also worked together on Capitol Park Apartments, in Southwest Washington, D.C. Completed in 1959, it was one of the earliest and largest residential complexes to be built as part of the urban renewal of that part of the city. Capital Park was notable as being built on the site of what was considered Washington's worst slum, photographs of which, with the U.S. Capitol in the background, had often been used to illustrate the city's blighted housing.

A final issue which Justement addressed in the latter part of his career was rapid transit for the city of Washington, and providing easy access to the downtown area from the Virginia and Maryland suburbs. Once again he proposed plans that were not immediately executed – a 1957 article in the *Washington Post* stated, "Justement has suggested precisely the kind of rapid transit system that Washington needs but probably won't get."

Justement was a leader in the architectural and planning community in Washington in the mid-twentieth century. He was considered ahead of his time in many areas, among them garden apartment development, urban renewal, the rebuilding of downtown shopping areas to counteract competition from the suburbs, a rapid transit system for the entire Washington metropolitan area, a radial and circumferential highway system (beltway) for the nation's capital, and redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue. He played many active roles in city affairs and posed important questions about the future of cities in America. His son, Louis Justement, Jr., was also an active Washington architect, but died early of a heart attack in 1966. Two years later, in 1968, Justement also suffered a heart attack. After a long and highly regarded career, he died at Sibley Hospital.

Sources		
Vertical Files:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO
	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; Flickr; Shorpy Historic Photo Archive; <i>The Louis Justement Papers</i> , Gelman Library, George Washington University.	
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: July 28, 1968 Page: unknown
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1st	286
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles	1962/2nd	361
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	154
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources: "ADA to build 300 houses in Anacostia." <i>Washington Post</i> , June 30, 1939, 1. Albrook, Robert C. "Beautiful, or Just Nice? Southwest Rebuilding Problem." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 1, 1955, 19. "Architects, Businessmen Dissatisfied with Current State of Over-All Project." <i>Washington Post</i> , November 8, 1953, M23. Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. Callcott, Stephen. <i>Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington,		

DC Architects Directory

<p>D.C.: D.C. – State Historic Preservation Office, 1994.</p> <p>Eig, Emily Hotaling. <i>Kalorama Triangle Historic District National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i>. Washington, D.C.: Tracerics, 1987.</p> <p>Fondersmith, John. <i>Louis Justement's "Modern City" Vision for Washington, D.C.</i> Unpublished draft paper, 2003.</p> <p>"Justement Named Architect for U.S. Courthouse." <i>Washington Post</i>, September 26, 1947, B7.</p> <p>"Louis Justement, FAIA; Past President Profiles." <i>Washington Building Congress Bulletin</i> 29 (1966): 7-11.</p> <p>Lyons, Richard L. "Bishop Tells Plans at Sibley Hearing." <i>Washington Post</i>, January 17, 1953, 13.</p> <p>"Mr. Justement's Vision." <i>Washington Post</i>, May 9, 1957, A18.</p> <p>"New House Office Plans Completed." <i>Washington Post</i>, April 21, 1929, R3.</p> <p>"Sibley Architects Told to Proceed With Plans." <i>Washington Post</i>, December 8, 1954, 19.</p>	
<p>Notes: Permit and building totals include listings for "Justement, Louis" (63 permits, 161 buildings), and "Justement (Louis) & municipal architect" (1 permit, 2 buildings), "Sonnemann & Justement" (35 permits, 116 buildings), "Sonneman & Justement" (1 permit, 4 buildings).</p>	
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics	Last Updated: October 2010

John W. Kearney			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/24/1873		Place: New York City, NY	
Death:		Place:	
Family: Married Mary K. circa 1908 (d. before 1930); children – Margaret M. and Robert T.			
Education			
High School: Stevens High School, Hoboken, NJ (1889-1892)			
College: Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, NJ (1893-1894; did not complete degree)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 128	
		Date Issued: 3/29/1926	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1923	Latest Permit: 1932	Total Permits: 80
		Total Buildings: 116	
Practice	Position	Date	
Benson & Brockway, New York City	General Office & Drafting	1894-1899	
York & Sawyer, New York City	Drafting Superintendent	1899-1903	
Trowbridge & Livingston, New York City	Drafting Superintendent & Office Man	1903-1908	
John W. Kearney	Architect	1908-1915	
Warren & Wetmore, New York City	Specifications Writer	1915-1917	
U.S. Army	Draftsman	1917/18 – 1920?	
John W. Kearney	Architect	1923[?]- ?	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1923-1926	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: schools, churches, dwellings, stores			
Styles and Forms: bungalows, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, French Eclectic			
DC Work Locations: American University Park, Deanwood, Friendship Heights, Chevy Chase, Tenleytown, Georgetown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Walburga Academy	630 Riverside Drive, New York City	1911	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	2920 Ontario Road NW	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	2716 Chesapeake Street NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1734 Poplar Lane NW	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	2842 Allendale Place NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

John W. Kearney was born on July 24, 1873 in New York City; his father was an immigrant from Ireland, and his mother was a native of New Jersey. He attended high school in New Jersey, and studied mechanical engineering at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey for one year. In 1894, Kearney left school and began work as a draftsman and office assistant at the architectural firm of Benson & Brockway in Manhattan. He acquired his architectural training by working for several New York architectural firms, including York & Sawyer and Trowbridge & Livingston.

In 1908, he married a woman named Mary (maiden name unknown), who had immigrated from Ireland five years earlier. In 1908, he began to work on his own as an architect. Three of his early commissions were for the Catholic Church. In 1909, he designed an eight-story dormitory for the Home for Girls at the Convent of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary in New York City. In 1911, the same year that he qualified as a registered architect in New Jersey, he completed designs for two more church-related projects: the four-story St. Walburga's Academy of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus in New York City (630 Riverside Drive), and the Church of the Sacred Heart on Roosevelt Island, New York (demolished).

In 1915, Kearney returned to wage employment, accepting a position as a specification writer at the well-known architectural firm of Warren & Wetmore in New York City. In 1917, he left Warren & Wetmore, and moved to Washington, D.C. By September 1918, he was working as a draftsman for the U.S. Army's construction division. By that time, Kearney's wife had died. Kearney's two sisters, Florence and Isabella, came to Washington with him, and helped care for his two young children.

Business directories indicate that by 1919, John W. Kearney was practicing architecture independently, but census records indicate that he still worked for the U.S. government in 1920. The first D.C. building permit bearing his name as architect was issued in 1923 for three store buildings located at the corner of North Capitol Street and Randolph Street, NE. The extant buildings stand one story tall and are Tudor Revival in style. Whereas Kearney's early work in New York City focused on educational and ecclesiastical architecture, most of his D.C. buildings were dwellings or retail stores.

In 1924-1925, the Washington Modern Homes Company hired Kearney to design twenty Craftsman-style bungalows in the American University Park neighborhood in Northwest DC; many of these remain standing. Kearney designed a basic bungalow form, and then varied the dormers and porches to add variety among the dwellings. Craftsman-style elements on Kearney's buildings include triangular brackets under the open eaves and square porch columns, some of which rest on rock-faced concrete block piers. Kearney also designed several bungalows in the Deanwood neighborhood; most of these have been demolished or altered.



St. Walburga's Academy of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus in New York City 1911

Flickr.com

Many of Kearney's houses were constructed for speculative developers and typically cost between \$8,000 and \$15,000 to build. In the 1920s and 1930s, Kearney designed residences displaying a variety of styles in the Friendship Heights and Chevy Chase neighborhoods. Kearney also employed a variety of house forms, including side-gable or pyramidal-roof, rectangular dwellings with symmetrical facades and those with irregular massing. Architectural styles evident among his works include Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and French Eclectic, as well as some such as 3217 Morrison Street NW (1925) that mix several styles. During this period, he secured commissions for four grand residences that cost between \$20,000 and \$40,000. Three (2716 Chesapeake Street, NW, 1734 Poplar Lane, NW, 2838 McGill Terrace, NW) were constructed in the Tudor Revival style, while one (2842



2716 Chesapeake Street NW; 1925

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Allendale Place, NW) reflect the influence of the French Eclectic style.



2920 Ontario Road NW; 1924

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Kearney designed two apartment buildings during this period. The Renaissance Revival-style apartment building located at 2920 Ontario Road, NW (1924) stands four stories tall, and features decorative brickwork and two projecting bays that are three stories tall. The apartment building at 200 Massachusetts Avenue, NW (1926) is no longer extant; Interstate 395 occupies its former location.

In 1930 and 1931, near the end of his career, Kearney designed fourteen dwellings for Boss & Phelps, who developed a small residential subdivision on Faraday Place, near Fort Bayard

Park in American University Park. A *Washington Post* article described the dwellings as “early American homes” (December 21, 1930, p. R1). The two-story, Colonial Revival-style dwellings that Kearney designed for this development are typically three bays wide with a brick first story and a frame upper story.

John W. Kearney likely died or moved out of Washington, DC in or soon after 1932. His last building permit was issued in February of that year, and that was the last year he was listed in Washington, D.C. business directories.




2842 Allendale Place NW; 1927

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	155	
Obituary	Publication: Not found	Date:	Page:
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. John W. Kearney Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. John W. Kearney Correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Prints and Photographs Division</i> . U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. New York City, NY. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. New York City, NY. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. Arlington, VA. World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for John W. Kearney. <i>Ancestry.com</i> .			
Notes: Kearney's architectural drawings for a four-story garage building located at 21 st and L Streets NW are located in the Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Carl B. Keferstein		 <p>C. B. KEFERSTEIN.</p> <p><i>Source: Washington and its Points of Interest</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1867	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 01/24/1940	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married Elizabeth T.; one daughter, also named Elizabeth			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1892	Latest Permit: 1907	Total Permits: 26
		Total Buildings: 107	
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Architect		1892-1910
Keferstein and Ash	Architect		1909-1910
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1899		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Large Residences, Office Buildings, Stores, Apartment Houses			
Styles and Forms:			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle			
Name	Location	Date	Status
Cotton House	1635 Connecticut Ave., NW	1892	Dupont Circle Historic District
Colton House	1611 Connecticut Avenue, NW	1895	Dupont Circle Historic District
Georgetown Univ. Hospital	35 th and N Streets, NW	1897	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

The son of German immigrants Emil J. and Bertha F. Keferstein, Carl B. Keferstein was born in Washington, DC in 1867. He began his architectural career in the last decade of the nineteenth century, designing rowhouses in the vicinity of the present-day location of Union Station and in Columbia Heights. Keferstein was soon tapped to design some prominent houses near Dupont Circle. In 1891, he designed a house for Mrs. Florinda J. Tilford at 1336 New Hampshire Avenue (demolished). In 1892, Col. Francis Cotton retained Keferstein to construct a four-story house at 1635 Connecticut Avenue, NW. In 1895, Keferstein was hired by the wife of 'General' David D. Colton of San Francisco to design an ostentatious house along Connecticut Avenue. The *Washington Post* heralded its construction, "The English basement style, with four stories, will be Indiana limestone and buff brick. The entire house will be trimmed in hard woods, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity and gas, and the structure will be one of the handsomest and most expensive in the city." The house Keferstein designed for Mrs. Colton is located at 1611 Connecticut Avenue, NW.



1611 Connecticut Avenue, NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010


Keferstein's profile in the 1894 *Washington, D.C. with its Points of Interest Illustrated* read, "He is a talented architect of acknowledged skill and ability, and the vast amount of work he has executed during the past four years in the face of severe competition of older representatives of the profession speaks volumes of the estimation in which he is held in this city. Mr. Keferstein devotes his time and attention to designing and planning elegant residences, office buildings, stores, and apartment houses, and has accomplished some notable pieces of work..."

In 1897, Keferstein was responsible for the design of the Georgetown University Hospital building at 35th and N Streets, NW. Upon the completion of the central portion of the Hospital on May 24, 1898 (the wings would be completed as donations allowed), the building was described in the *Washington Post* as "four stories and a basement in height, built of red brick, and from an architectural point of view is extremely handsome... The roof of the building is flat, and will be used during the summer for the erection of tents, in which patients will be able to get the fresh cooling breezes... The upper stories of the building and the roof command splendid views of the Potomac and of the wooded country surrounding Georgetown. The exterior finish of the building is plain, but extremely pretty and bright, with large windows and plenty of light and air." The *Post* noted that Keferstein, suffering from illness, yielded direct supervision of the building's construction to fellow Washington architect C. A. Didden. Keferstein's hospital building now serves as Georgetown University's Ryder Hall.

In 1910, Keferstein entered into a brief partnership with Percy Ash, who formerly worked as an architect for the U.S. Treasury. Keferstein apparently retired from architecture soon thereafter, perhaps to focus on his duties with the Washington Loan and Trust Company. He served as a Director for the financial firm for more than 20 years. His design and investment enterprises made Keferstein relatively well-off. When he died at his residence, 2101 Connecticut Avenue, NW, in 1940 he left his heirs an estate worth more than a quarter-million dollars.

DC Architects Directory

Sources		
Vertical Files <input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
Other Repositories: Georgetown University Archives		
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	156
Obituary Publication: <i>Times Herald</i> Date: 02/10/1940 Page:		
Other Sources: Death Notice for Carl B. Keferstein. <i>Evening Star</i> , 24 January 1940. "Hospital for Georgetown." <i>Washington Post</i> , 27 September 1897. "Mrs. General Colton's New House." <i>Washington Post</i> , 13 October 1895. "New House of Healing." <i>Washington Post</i> , 24 May 1898. United States of America, Bureau of the Census. <i>Tenth Census of the United States, 1880</i> . Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. <i>Washington D.C. With its Points of Interest</i> . New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894. Historical Society of Washington DC Collection.		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010

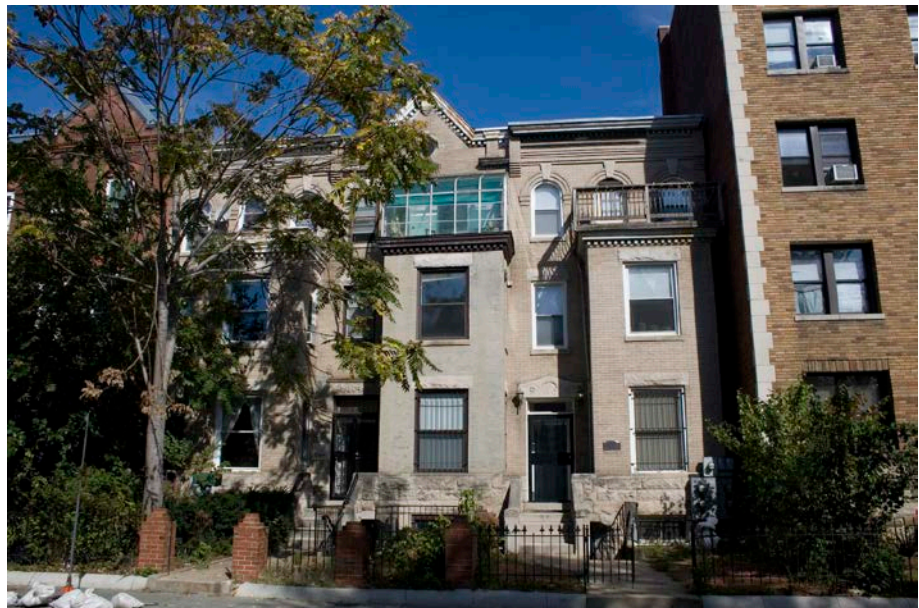
Charles W. King		 <p>CHARLES W. KING, SR.</p> <p>Source: Evening Star – June 17, 1930</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1841	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 06/17/1930	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married, four sons, two daughters			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1881	Latest Permit: 1921	Total Permits: 86
		Total Buildings: 382	
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Contractor and Builder		ca. 1871-1910
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Masons, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Columbia Heights			
Name	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses (with N. T. Haller)	1471-1475 Park Road, NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses (with N. T. Haller)	1500-1506 Monroe St., NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses (with N. T. Haller)	1456-1460 Monroe St., NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charles King, Jr. House (King, Jr. with N. T. Haller)	1519 Monroe Street, NW	1905	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Charles W. King was a native Washingtonian born to a prominent DC family in 1841. During the Civil War, he served in the defenses of the city as a member of the District Guard. Following the war, King established himself as a builder and contractor constructing public works for Governor Alexander R. Shepherd. King also worked with Shepherd to plan the city's development. Between 1871 and 1874, Shepherd and the Board of Public Works spent more than \$15 million in infrastructure improvements to modernize the nation's capitol. The Board concentrated its efforts in the northwest quadrant of the city, where Shepherd and his political allies conveniently owned large tracts of land. In just over two years, the Board of Public Works constructed more than 150 miles of roads in the city of Washington. But this ambitious development program bankrupted the District and the government was dissolved by Congress in 1874.

According to his obituary in the *Evening Star*, King was responsible for "many of the landmarks of the National Capital and numerous private residences." In the late nineteenth century, King constructed hundreds of two- and three-story brick rowhouses, primarily in northwest DC in neighborhoods straddling Boundary Street—the historic limits of the federal city. He also constructed a few neighborhood stores. King built the vast majority of his buildings on speculation; he was almost exclusively named as the owner on his applications for building permits. Although he was also listed on many permit applications as the builder/architect, beginning in the late 1890s King retained architect Nicholas T. Haller to design his rowhouses.

After the turn of the century, King was active in the Columbia Heights neighborhood, particularly in the area between 14th and 16th Streets and Park Road and Newton Street. The houses constructed by King were designed by Haller for the middle class market. The narrow two-story buildings were conservative in design and detail, although they featured fashionable pale-colored bricks. King built himself a residence on Fairmont Avenue in Columbia Heights, but it has since been demolished. His son Charles W. King, Jr.'s residence at 1519 Monroe Street still stands.




1471-1475 Park Road, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

The elder King was joined in the business by Charles W. King, Jr. around 1892. Like his father, King, Jr. was responsible for hundreds of rowhouses in northwest neighborhoods including Mount Pleasant and Columbia Heights. The younger King continued to work with Haller, and also subsequently employed architects Nicholas R. Grimm and Alexander H. Sonnemann. John F. King also followed his father into real estate business and another son, Joseph R. King, likewise became a builder. King, Sr. had a fourth son, James R., and two daughters, Alice and Thelma.

Charles W. King was an active member of several local Masonic lodges and had the distinction of living to be one of the Masons' oldest members. He was also a member of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia and a member of the Burnside Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. King died at the venerable age of 89 on June 17, 1930.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 06/17/1930	Page:	
	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 06/18/1930	Page: 22	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: Lessoff, Alan. <i>The Nation and Its City: Politics, 'Corruption' and Progress in Washington, D.C., 1861-1902</i> . Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1994. Overbeck, Ruth Ann et al. <i>Upper Cardozo/Columbia Heights Comprehensive Survey Volume I</i> . September, 1989.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010		

Nicholas King		 <p><i>Source: "Nicholas King—Copied by Cousin Mary" from Nicholas King Papers, Library of Congress, c. 1800-1812. From "Nicholas King and His Wharfing Plans," p. 37.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/15/1771	Place: Pickering, Yorkshire, England		
Death: 5/21/1812	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Father Robert King, Sr.; Brother Robert King, Jr.; Wife Margaretta Gantt (Gaunt)			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit:	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position		Date
Robert Morris	Surveyor and Draftsman		1794-1797
Surveyor's Office, City of Washington	Surveyor		1796-1797
Samuel Davidson	Surveyor		1798-1805, 1809
Robert Peter, Mayor of Georgetown	Surveyor		1798-1799
City of Washington	City Surveyor		1803-1812
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Maps			
Notable Maps	Location	Date	Status
<i>Wharfing Plans of the City of Washington</i>		1797	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
<i>Plan of the City of Washington</i>		1803	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
<i>Proposal for Trees on Pennsylvania Avenue</i>		1803	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
<i>A Map of Part of the Continent of North America</i>		1804-5	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Nicholas King was the first surveyor of the city of Washington and is responsible for some of the earliest descriptive maps of Washington, D.C. King was born on July 15, 1771, in Pickering, Yorkshire, England. His father, Robert King, Sr., was also a surveyor and cartographer and afforded the young Nicholas King experience in these fields. Although King was a skilled artist and surveyor, his eyesight was poor. King's father, hoping that a warmer climate would be beneficial to his son's vision, suggested he travel to America.

King, along with a friend, left London on October 20, 1793 and arrived in New York City in January, 1794. One month later, on February 13, 1794, he moved to Philadelphia to serve as a draftsman and surveyor. He soon began working for Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution—a relationship which continued for many years. King was disappointed by American maps and mapmakers. They lacked detail and accuracy, especially with regard to topography and map sizes. The influence he exerted on other mapmakers throughout his career revolutionized the practice of surveying and mapmaking in the United States.

In the fall of 1794, King was inducted into the Philadelphia Militia for a short time during the Whiskey Rebellion although he was not an American citizen. It is unknown whether he was involved in any battle. In 1796, Robert Morris sent him to Washington to assist another of Morris's surveyors, William Tunnicliff, in surveying the squares purchased by Robert Morris's syndicate. After working with Washington City Commissioners regarding Morris's land, King was asked to fill a vacancy in the Surveyor's Office. He accepted under the condition that his father, who would soon be coming from England, would later take his place—this occurred in September, 1797.

From 1796-1797, Nicholas King divided his time between the Surveyor's Office and his work for Morris. King's principal duties during this time were to lay off lots, take levels of streets, and give street graduations. In this same period, King drafted his Wharfing Plans of 1797, one of his greatest accomplishments. These were the first maps to show the entire area within the original city boundaries on a scale of 200 feet to the inch, much larger than any previous maps of the city. His wharfing plans were important because they identified land reservations approved by Washington and John Adams for public use, and it was the first large-scale map to show division lines between land owners. The plans also represent the earliest large-scale cartographic definition of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers in the vicinity of the Federal City. King's plans for Water Street were never implemented, but the wharfing plans overall had a great influence on later parks, waterfront, and federal land development. King's plans emphasized health and cleanliness, which would later become high priorities in city planning.

King was also involved in various other activities. In January 1797, he attempted to organize a subscription library—probably the first library in the City of Washington. This venture ultimately failed. In July 1797, King married Margaretta Gantt (Gaunt) of Frederick, Maryland. After his father, Robert King, Sr., took over as principal surveyor in the Washington Surveyor's Office in the same year, Nicholas King worked privately. He was commissioned by two Georgetown merchants and land proprietors, Samuel Davidson and Robert Peter, for surveying tasks. King worked to survey, level, design, and plan Samuel Davidson's estate from 1798-1805.

While working for Davidson and Peter, King became involved in a controversy concerning the plan of the City of Washington. Andrew Ellicott's published plan (1792) and James Reed Dermott's map (1795) both made minor changes to Pierre Charles L'Enfant's original plan of the city (1791), which affected the value of certain land holdings, including those of Davidson. In November 1798, Robert Peter, Samuel Davidson, and several other large land holders signed a memorial written by King and addressed to President Adams arguing against the alterations made to L'Enfant's original plan. King requested that another plan be made and he submitted three plans and documents, which no longer exist, to the President. King's proposal, however, was denied, and he continued to fight the alterations to L'Enfant's plan for years to come.

While working for Davidson and Peter, King also prepared plans of the Potomac River canal system for the Potomac Canal Company and the Secretary of War from 1797 to 1803. In 1798, King, at Thomas Jefferson's request, assisted Isaac Briggs in determining the prime meridian of the United States. During this time, King was active in the drive for

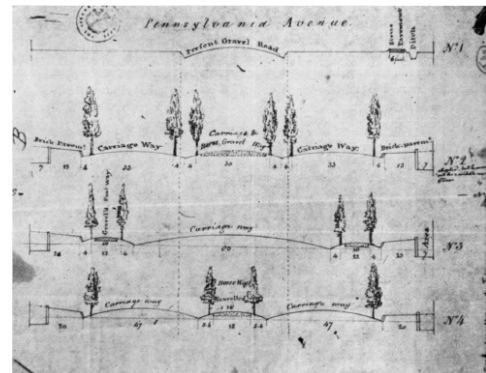
incorporation of the City of Washington. When the City of Washington was incorporated in 1802, Thomas Jefferson recommended King for the position of Surveyor of the City. At the time, King was working for Davidson and was compiling a map and calculating the area of the "Lands of the United States Northwest of the Ohio" for the Treasury Office. After incorporation, King continued his political activity. He was a City Council member for five terms and helped to develop a public school system in Washington.

One of King's duties as Surveyor of the City was to lay off lines for poplar trees along Pennsylvania Avenue from the President's House to the Capitol, initiating the capital's first beautification program. He worked for the Secretary of War in 1803 on the locks at Harper's Ferry and was hired to project a blank map that became the basis for a composite map of the west studied by Lewis and Clark before their famous expedition. After Louis and Clark returned from their travels, King compiled four maps, including "A Map of part of the Continent of North America . . . Copied by Nicholas King, 1806," from sketches prepared by William Clark during the expedition.

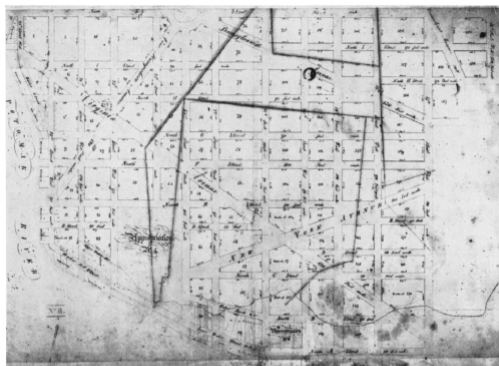
King died at the height of his career on May 21, 1812. King, and particularly his wharfing plans, played a significant role in the laying out and the initial settlement of the City of Washington. His achievements, however, are often overshadowed by his prominent contemporaries Charles Pierre L'Enfant and Andrew Ellicott.



Nicholas King's Wharfing Plans, 1797. From "Nicholas King and his Wharfing Plans," p. 41.



Proposals by Nicholas King for Trees on Pennsylvania Avenue, 1803. From "Nicholas King: First Surveyor of the City of Washington," p. 49.



Part of "Plan of the City of Washington, 1803." From "Nicholas King: First Surveyor of the City of Washington," p. 53.



"A Map of part of the Continent of North America . . . Copied by Nicholas King, 1806." From "Nicholas King: First Surveyor of the City of Washington," p. 51.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: Ehrenberg, Ralph E. "Nicholas King: First Surveyor of the City of Washington, 1803-1812." <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.</i> 69/70 (1969/1970): 31-65. Friis, Herman R. and Ralph E. Ehrenberg. "Nicholas King and His Wharfing Plans of the City of Washington, 1797." <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.</i> 66/68 (1966/1968): 34-46. Gutheim, Frederick and Antoinette J. Lee. <i>Worthy of the Nation: Washington, DC, from L'Enfant to the National Capital Planning Commission</i> . Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006. Miller, Iris. <i>Washington In Maps: 1606-2000</i> . New York: Rizzoli, 2002.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Dan Kirkhuff			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 4/12/1889		Place: Fairview, Illinois	
Death: 12/3/1958		Place: Los Angeles	
Family: <i>Marriage announcement New York Times Aug. 30, 1936 p.N4</i>			
Education			
High School: Canton, Ill. 1903-1905; Peoria, Ill. 1905-1906			
College: Chicago Art Institute.			
Graduate School: American Expeditionary Force Art Center, Bellevue, Paris, April-August 1919			
Apprenticeship: J. Corbley Poole, Santa Barbara, California Frank E. Mead, Ojai, California			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 377	Date Issued: 6/25/1940
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1938	Latest Permit: 1947	Total Permits: 150 Total Buildings: 895
Practice	Position	Date	
Dan Kirkhuff, Reno, Nevada	Principal, Architect	1922-23, 1929-1933	
Chevy Chase Land Co.	Architect	1933-?	
Kirkhuff & Bagley	Partner, architect	1938?-1945.	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 3/7/1941	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single family, semidetached and row houses, apartment buildings, planned developments.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, modern			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, upper Northwest, Kent, Kingman Park, Marshall Heights, Southeast			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Chevy Chase Hamlet	Chevy Chase, Md.	1932-36, 1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Edward L. Hillyer residence	2401 Tracy Place, N.W.	1941	Kalorama Historic District
Yates Gardens	Alexandria, Va.	Ca. 1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Ordway Village	2700 blocks of Porter and Ordway Streets, N.W.	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
George Washington Carver Apartments	East Capitol and 47 th Streets	1944	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

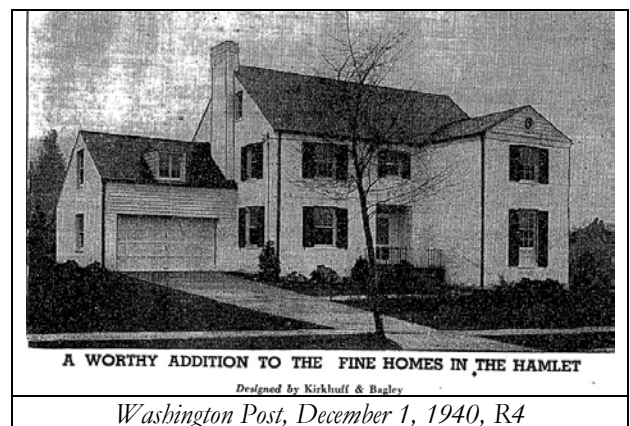
Significance and Contributions

Dan Kirkhuff's architectural career was principally in California and Nevada and he spent fewer than fifteen years working in the Washington, D.C., area. Kirkhuff was born in Fairview, Illinois and attended high school in Canton and Peoria, Illinois, graduating in 1906. After studying at the Chicago Art Institute, he entered the office of J. Corbly Poole in Santa Barbara in 1908 as a draftsman. In 1912 he was promoted to designer in Poole's office where he worked until 1917. During this time he may have studying as well. When he applied to register as an architect in the District of Columbia in 1940 he stated that, "The War interrupted my college work but my overseas duty increased my interest in architecture." He served as a sergeant in the U.S. Army in World War I and then in 1919 he studied at the American Expeditionary Force Art Institute in Bellevue (Paris), France, under Lloyd Warren. He said his education was greatly benefitted by the time he spent in Europe. His studied group housing in both France and England.

On returning to the United States he was again employed as a designer for J.C. Poole in Santa Barbara and worked on group housing. Poole died suddenly during the project and Kirkhuff completed it. While working in Santa Barbara he became acquainted with the family of Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada who had founded the Chevy Chase Land Company in the 1890s. Kirkhuff worked in Reno, Nevada, from 1922 to 1923 on group housing for the Newlands Heights Development Fund and then returned to Europe for four years of travel and study (1924-28). From 1929 to 1932 he practiced in Reno and again worked on Newlands projects. It was Newlands family's work that brought Kirkhuff to Washington.

Edward L. Hillyer, president of the Newlands-owned Chevy Chase Land Company decided in 1932 that the company, which had been selling undeveloped lots to operative developers since Newlands' death in 1917, should resume construction. According to a 1935 article in the *Architectural Forum*, he wanted to create a decidedly unique development – The Hamlet – in Chevy Chase in order to attract buyers in a sluggish market. He brought in both Kirkhuff and a land planner, Sharon Farr of Berkeley, California. The *Forum* wrote that "Together with Mr. Hillyer, they worked out a plan unlike anything Washington had ever seen before. Closest approach to The Hamlet is Clarence Stein's and Henry Wright's Radburn—but in the opinion of many who have compared the two, The Hamlet plan is done even more skillfully. Around a landscaped Commons fourteen plots are grouped...with small enclosed laundry yards and a private terrace for each house, yet with the major part of what would have been private property given over to a central area. The plan for the area is formal, with one group of houses balancing the other on the opposite side. Attached garages are effectively hidden in all cases.... Although the houses are closer together than is normally the case, privacy is obtained by studied plan staggering. Along the street, the set backs are uniformly uneven, which, together with the planting, forms as attractive a community vista as Washington can boast."

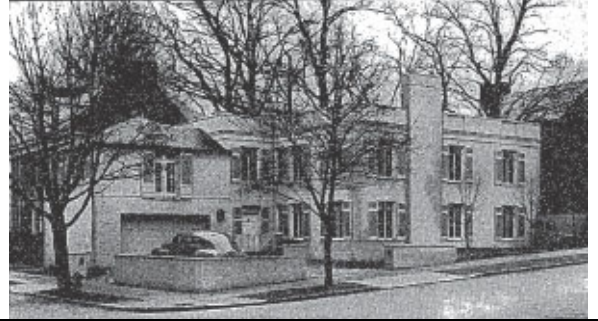
Kirkhuff moved to Washington in 1933 to work on The Hamlet, located at the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue and East-West Highway. Leroy Marion Bagley assisted him in the design of the Hamlet houses. Next, Kirkhuff designed three houses on Reno Road, N.W. (Nos. 4600, 4610, 4618) for the Chevy Chase Land Company, again working with Bagley. In addition to designing houses for the Company, Kirkhuff and Bagley were in charge of research, planning, construction and supervision of all work for the Chevy Chase Land Company which had decided to control the architecture on the land it was selling for development in the 1930s. It employed Kirkhuff to pass on plans and to supervise construction weekly to ensure conformance.



Kirkhuff and Bagley, in addition to working for the Chevy Chase Land Company, formed a partnership and went into practice. Their first District building permits were issued to them in 1938. From 1938 through 1941 they worked for a number of different developers in upper northwest including Barkley Brothers and the Barnaby Woods Development Company designing single family dwellings. Kirkhuff and Bagley also designed some of the rowhouses in Yates

Gardens in Alexandria, Va. In 1941 Hillyer selected Kirkhuff to design his residence at 2401 Tracy Place, N.W.

In 1942 and 1943, after the United States had entered the Second World War, Kirkhuff & Bagley shifted to designing low-cost apartment housing. The federal government had allocated scarce building materials to projects that would meet the great need for modestly priced housing for Washington's burgeoning population of war workers. Two of the firm's wartime apartment complexes were the Colonial revival style Ordway Village in the 2700 Block of Porter Street, N.W. and Halley Gardens at First and South Capitol Streets, S.E. It also designed the 1944 George Washington Carver apartment complex at East Capitol and 47th Streets S.E. In 1944 the



2401 Tracy Place, N.W. Kalorama
Washington Post, February 2, 1942 R2

firm started to design large developments of low-cost semidetached single-family housing in Northeast and Southeast Washington, principally for East Hills Inc., and Shipley Corp.

Although building permits were issued to Kirkhuff and Bagley as late as 1947, Kirkhuff was not involved in the firm's work in its final years. In October 1945, Kirkhuff wrote to the American Institute of Architects from Reno, Nevada, to say that he was discontinuing the practice of architecture and resigning from the A.I.A.



Kirkhuff and Bagley, 5126 Palisade Lane, 1941
EHT Traceries, 2010

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Ancestry.com

Obituary: Publication: *Los Angeles Times* Date: 12/11/1958 Page: C 15

Biographical Directories

- | Biographical Directories | Year/Volume | Page |
|--|-------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 | 2001 | 160 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it | | |

Other Sources:

"A Model Block of Houses." *Architectural Forum* 53, No. 5 (November 1935): 526-527.

"Antique House Reproductions." *Architectural Forum* 74 No. 5 (May 1941) 378-380.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Dan Kirkhuff Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.


Washington Post searched through Proquest.

DC Architects Directory

Notes: Although Kirkhuff applied to register as an architect in the District of Columbia and to become a member of the American Institute of Architects in the same year, the information he supplied to each on his education and early career differs. For example, he includes study at the Chicago Art Institute on the A.I.A. form but not on the District form and the employment timetable he gave the A.I.A. for his postwar employment precludes the year he told the District he spent working for Frank E. Mead.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Arved Kundzin		 <p><i>Washington Daily News</i>, June 2, 1941 DCPL Washingtoniana Division</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/30/1891	Place: Dorpat, Estonia		
Death: 11/27/1959	Place: Vienna, VA		
Family:			
Education			
High School: Dorpat High School (1902-1910)			
College: University of Riga, Faculty of Architecture (1911-1920)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 82	Date Issued: 4/12/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1924	Latest Permit: 1928	Total Permits: 31 Total Buildings: 78
Practice	Position	Date	
T.G. Bahrtdt, Moscow	Drafting	1915-1917	
Pilot Department, Helsinki, Finland	Drafting & superintending	1917-1918	
War Department, Reval, Estonia	Drafting & superintending	1918-1919	
Lynch Luquer, Washington, D.C.	Drafting	1922-1923	
Geo. Oakley Totten, Washington, D.C.	Drafting	1923	
Rodier & Kundzin, Washington, D.C.	Architect	1923-1927	
Allied Architects	Architect	1932-1933	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1927-1935	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: University Club, Bannockburn Golf Club			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Church, Printing Plant			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Spanish Eclectic, Gothic Revival			
DC Work Locations: Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant, Brightwood, Chinatown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Voegtlin House	2525 Belmont Road NW	1924	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Stores	517-521 8 th Street SE	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Voegtlin House	2450 Belmont Road NW	1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Apartment Building	739 Newton Place NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church	4201 Albemarle Street NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bulletin Building	717 6 th Street NW	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born 30 August 1891 in Dorpat, Estonia, Arved L. Kundzin attended Dorpat High School from 1902 to 1910. His architecture course at the University of Riga from 1911 to 1920 included two years of construction and engineering, two years of the history of architecture, three years of design and practice, and physics, mathematics, geology, specification writing, and heating and ventilation. While still at school, Kundzin also worked as a draftsman for a firm in Moscow and for two government departments in Estonia.

In 1921, Arved Kundzin moved to Washington, D.C. to work as the first secretary to the Latvian Legation. Kundzin left the Latvian Legation in 1922 to work for two Washington, D.C. architecture firms—Lynch Luquer and then George Oakley Totten. In 1923, Kundzin set up a private firm with Gilbert L. Rodier, an architect who had been in practice in D.C. since the early 1900s.

The firm of Rodier & Kundzin received 31 building permits for 78 buildings in D.C. between March 1924 and February 1928. Most of Rodier & Kundzin's work consisted of single dwellings, row houses, and duplexes. The brick, frame, and concrete block row houses and duplexes were designed in Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Eclectic styles and were two stories tall.

Estimated construction costs ranged between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Most of these were designed for the Washington, D.C. builder, Robert Munro. Rodier & Kundzin also designed



2525 Belmont Road NW, 1924

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

single dwellings for Munro in the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles; construction costs for these ranged from \$12,000 to \$18,000. Most of the 72 single dwellings were located in the northwest neighborhoods of Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant, and Brightwood.

Rodier & Kundzin designed slightly more costly houses for individual owners. Two distinguished examples are the two designed for Dr. Carl Voegtlin, which were built in the Sheridan-Kalorama area. The two-and-one-half-story, cinder block house located at 2525 Belmont Road NW was permitted in 1924. Constructed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, it features a stepped-back, tri-partite façade, smooth stucco walls, and

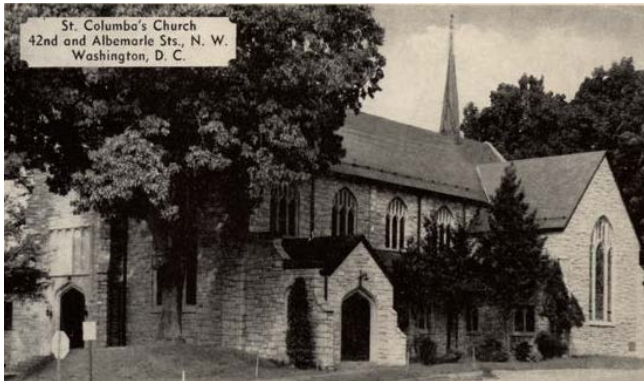


739 Newton Place NW, 1925

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

molded door and window surrounds. The low-pitched, hipped, red-clay-tile, roof on the main block is flanked by wings surmounted by flat roofs with raised parapets. In 1925, Voegtlin obtained a permit to build at 2450 Belmont Road NW. This 50-foot-by-74-foot house was designed in the Spanish Eclectic style with asymmetrical massing, stucco walls, and rectangular and arched windows. The combination hipped-and-gabled roof is covered with red clay tiles.

In addition to dwellings, Rodier & Kundzin designed several commercial buildings and a church. In 1924, they designed a row of three one-story, brick and concrete stores that feature pilasters, plain friezes, and flat roofs (517-521 8th Street SE). The firm also designed one apartment building (1925) in



The Bulletin Building
717 6th Street NW, 1928
CardCom.com

Mount Pleasant; the three-story, brick and concrete building still stands at 739 Newton Place NW. St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church (1926) is the only church that Rodier & Kundzin designed; it still stands at 4201 Albemarle Street NW. The stone-clad, concrete tile church was designed in the Gothic Revival style. Rodier & Kundzin designed The Bulletin Building (1928), which is located at 717 6th Street NW and is listed on the D.C. Inventory of History Sites. The United Publishing Company constructed the three-story building to house its offices and printing operation. Both St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church and The Bulletin Building are notable buildings that stand out from Rodier & Kundzin's body of work.

In 1927, Kundzin joined the D.C. Office of the Municipal Architect as an associate engineer. Working as chief draftsman, the government of D.C. also made use of his ability to speak four languages to act as a translator of Latvian, German, and Russian. In 1931, Kundzin worked on the D.C. Municipal Center project.

In April 1932, Arved Kundzin left the D.C. government to work in private practice as a member of Allied Architects. In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward

W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings*:



The Bulletin Building
717 6th Street NW, 1928
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

DC Architects Directory

Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].



4204-4206 38th Street NW, 1926

Google.com Street View.

In September 1933, Kundzin once again left private practice and became the Chief of the Architectural Division continuing to work on the D.C. Municipal Center. In 1937, Kundzin bought land in the Great Falls area of northern Virginia and built his own house in what was then a sparsely occupied area. During World War II (1941-1945), Kundzin acted as a consultant in the planning and design of air raid shelters for the city. Working under Municipal Architect Nathan C. Wyeth, Kundzin became the Chief of the Architectural Division in the Office of the Municipal Architect in 1946. According to his obituary, among the buildings he helped design were the Municipal and Juvenile Courts, the Central Public Library, and Woodrow Wilson High School. Arved Kundzin remained in the position until his death in November 1959.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *The Washington Post* (1877-1990). ProQuest Historical Newspapers; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		
“House of Robert Munro, Chevy Chase, D.C.,” <i>American Architect</i>	1926 May 20, v. 129	566-567
“Spanish Bungalow, Seven Oaks, Md.,” <i>American Architect</i>	1926 May 20, v. 129	570
“House of Dr. Carl Voegtlin, Washington, D.C.,” <i>American Architect</i>	1926 May 20, v. 129	n.2497
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		165
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital	1926/27	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary Publication: *Washington Star* Date: 11/28/1949 Page: n/a

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Arved Kundzin Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.


District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Arved Kundzin correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

Notes:

The Historical Society of Washington, DC’s research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011:

William Russell Lamar		 <p><i>Washington Post</i>, May 4, 1947 DCPL – Washingtoniana Division</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: June 2, 1891 Place: vic. Hughesville, MD			
Death: Nov. 28, 1974 Place: Washington, DC			
Family: Married (1 st) Mary L. Howser (2 nd) Dorothy [?]; 3 children – Russell, Jr., William E., and Dorothy.			
Education			
High School: Business High School, Washington, DC			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1915 Latest Permit: 1933	Total Permits: 188	Total Buildings: 399
Practice	Position	Date	
William Russell Lamar	Architect	1915-1922	
Barber & Ross	Architect	1931-1934	
Lamar & Wallace	Founder	1935-1974	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships: President of Mid-Atlantic Lumberman's Association (1954); Washington Board of Trade (1933-1974); Washington Home Builders Association; Washington Building Congress; Washington Hoo Hoo Club; Cosmopolitan Club; Columbia Country Club; Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda; charter member of Heroes, Inc.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: dwellings, garages, stores, apartment buildings, factory, gas station			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, Capitol Hill, Adams Morgan, LeDroit Park, Woodley Park, Brightwood, Takoma Park			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1219 Fern Street NW	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3121 33 rd Place NW	1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Cleveland Park Historic District
Row Houses	5300 block 5 th Street NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	4120 14 th Street NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	524 Kenyon Street NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in Maryland and raised in Washington, D.C., William Russell Lamar practiced architecture from 1915 to 1933, while at the same time working in the lumber and millwork industry. In his designs, Lamar most frequently employed the Colonial Revival style, but the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles also influenced his work. Despite his parallel career and limited tenure (less than twenty years) designing buildings, Lamar was a prolific architect. His surviving buildings suggest that, particularly in his early career, he employed a few basic designs that he altered or embellished for different clients.

William Russell Lamar was born near Hughesville, Maryland on June 2, 1891, but spent most of his youth in Washington, D.C. By 1900, his father had died, and his mother, Nannie Lamar, had settled in Washington, D.C. His two older sisters, both in their teens, worked as clerks in a dry goods store. Lamar attended public schools, and graduated from the city's Business High School in 1909.

After graduation, Lamar briefly worked as a clerk for a newspaper, and then took a job as a bookkeeper for the Otis Elevator Company. In 1912, he began working in the building industry, first as a clerk and later as a building materials estimator for a millwork company. At about the same time, he studied architecture, but it is not known where or how he received his training. Circa 1915, he married Mary L. Howser of Washington, D.C.; her father, Millard Howser, was an estimator for a lumber company. William and Mary Lamar had two children: Russell Lamar, Jr., and William E. Lamar.

From 1917 to 1931, Lamar worked as an estimator for the Barber & Ross Company, and simultaneously maintained an architecture practice out of his home.

City directories indicate that he worked as an architect for Barber & Ross from 1931 to 1934. In 1935, he and William Wallace founded Lamar & Wallace, a lumber and millwork company with offices at 37 New York Avenue, N.E. Building permit records suggest that he ceased practicing architecture after founding the company.

Lamar's wife, Mary, died sometime between 1930 and 1938, when he re-married. He likely met his second wife, Dorothy, at Barber & Ross, where she worked as a bookkeeper. William Russell and Dorothy had one daughter, Dorothy, who was born in 1941. Sometime before 1947, the Lamar family moved to Chevy Chase, Maryland.



3121 33rd Place NW; 1922

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



1219 Fern Street NW; 1919

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Lamar was active in a wide variety of organizations related to the building and lumber industries. In 1954, he was the president of the Mid-Atlantic Lumberman's Association; that year, the Washington Board of Trade named him "Man of the Year." He was an active member of the Board of Trade, serving on its board of directors. In 1964, he joined other Washington area businessmen in founding Heroes, Inc., a charitable organization that supports the families of police officers and firefighters killed in the line of duty.

Many of Lamar's earliest buildings were brick row houses. Lamar largely drew on the Colonial Revival style in selecting architectural details for his row houses, but he sometimes incorporate elements characteristic of other styles such as Craftsman. Over time, the detailing on

his row houses became lighter and less elaborate. The row of two-and-one-half-story tall, buff-brick row houses at 1221-1227 Shepherd Street, NW (1921) is typical of Lamar's early row house designs.

Lamar's early detached dwellings were typically foursquare, two-story dwellings with centered dormers and Colonial Revival details. Good examples stand at 1416 Longfellow Street NW (1921) and at 3121 33rd Place NW in the Cleveland Park neighborhood (1922). In addition, he designed a few Craftsman-style bungalows, including one for Frances A. Marth at 1219 Fern Street NW (1919). In the late 1920s and early 1930s, near the end of his architectural career, Lamar's practice focused primarily on free-standing dwellings, several of which stand in the Cleveland Park Historic District. As in his other work, the Colonial Revival style prevailed in Lamar's work from this period. On occasion, he employed the Tudor Revival style.



Portion of 5300 Block 5th Street NW; 1925
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Between 1923 and 1937, Lamar designed twelve apartment buildings in Washington. His apartment buildings display Colonial Revival influences, including fan lights above the doors, molded cornices, keystones in the lintels, and medallions and swags near the rooflines. Lamar frequently used brick soldier coursing and other mono-chromatic brick patterns to define window openings and adorn the facades, which were generally flat. The five commercial blocks that he designed display similar design characteristics as his apartment buildings, but have less elaborate Colonial Revival details. His largest apartment building, The Cedric, stands at 4120 14th St NW in the Petworth neighborhood of Northwest. Designed in 1925 for the Upshur Construction Company, the four-story, U-shaped building is constructed of buff-colored brick with a stone-clad basement level and quoining. Its shaped parapet contains circular and rectangular stone plaques containing bas-relief swag and rosette motifs. More typical of Lamar's apartment buildings is the Angels Gate Cooperative Apartments (current name) at 2023 4th St NE in Eckington. Built in 1924, it is a modestly sized, two-story, buff-brick building with a five-bay, flat façade; it is adorned simply with flush patterned brick panels, a soldier brick stringcourse, and an applied molded cornice.


William Russell Lamar died on November 28, 1974 at the age of 83. At the time of his death, he was the chairman of the board of Lamar & Wallace, Inc.; his son, Russell Lamar, Jr. was the president of the company. Based in Landover, Maryland since 1962, Lamar & Wallace is still in business selling residential millwork.



4120 14th Street NW; 1925
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	165	
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 12/1/1974	Page: D16
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. William Russell Lamar correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.			
Notes: The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Albert E. Landvoigt		 <i>Source: Washington Post, 8/15/1937, R1</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/11/1892	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 3/26/1955	Place: Annapolis, Maryland		
Family: wife: June Carroll; no children			
Education			
High School: McKinley High School, 1906-1910, 3 ¼ years			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 76	Date Issued: 5/1/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1910	Latest Permit: 1929	Total Permits: 222 Total Buildings: 833
Practice	Position		Date
Harry A. Kite	Architect		1913-1915
Albert E. Landvoigt	Principal		1915-1918
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Engineer		1918-1920
Boss & Phelps	Salesman		1921-1922
Hedges & Middleton	Architect, vice president (1928-29)		1923-1929
Hedges & Landvoigt, real estate firm	Partner		1929-1932 or later
John F. Maury and J. Rupert Mohler, Jr.	Associate, real estate firm		1934-1935
Federal Housing Administration	Chief underwriter, D.C. insuring office		1935-1937
Mortgage and brokerage business, later incorporated as A. E. Landvoigt, Inc.	President		1937-1955
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Real Estate Board, Mortgage Bankers Association, Board of Trade, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Harrisonburg, Va. lodge.			
Awards or Commissions: President, Epping Forest Club, 1935			
Buildings			
Building Types: Detached, semi-detached and row houses.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial, Tudor, Spanish and other revival styles.			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, LeDroit Park, Cathedral Heights, northeast and southeast Washington, including Barney Circle.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Row houses	527-633 Gresham Place, N.W.	1912, 1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row houses	207-259 14 th Place, N.E.	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Hammar residence	2733 35 th St. N.W.	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mather residence	2730 34 th Place, N.W.	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Semi-detached dwellings	4105-4511, 4100-4118 38 th St. NW	1928, 1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Albert E. Landvoigt was born and educated in Washington, D.C. He attended McKinley Manual Training School (later known as McKinley Technical High School) for just over three years and began his designing career soon after he left school in 1910. Landvoigt was involved in real estate development his entire 45-year career but he worked as an architect only in the first two decades. By the late 1920s he became involved in managing a real estate office and, after a brief period working for the Federal Housing Administration in its initial years, he founded a mortgage and brokerage business.



2730 34th Place, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Landvoigt's name first appears on a D.C. building permit as architect of a small row house designed for Washington developer Harry A. Kite in 1910. In his early years he designed detached or semi-detached dwellings one or two at a time for a number of different investors. Soon, however, he was designing numerous rows of modest two-story, two- or three-bay single-family dwellings for Kite in Northeast and Southeast Washington, including Barney Circle, and the vicinity of Howard University Hospital. There was a strong market in the pre-World War I years for moderately priced housing with modern lighting, heating, plumbing and ventilation and Kite, along with Harry Wardman and many others, was building to serve it. In 1911 the *Washington Post* noted that, "Construction

of modern homes for moderate prices is becoming more and more a feature of real estate transactions in Washington....Those with six rooms and bath and of one or two stories seem to be the most popular....Whole blocks have been developed in this way, and the houses, located in many different sections of the city, have found a ready sale." The houses designed by Landvoigt fit this description.

When Landvoigt registered as an architect in 1925, he indicated that he had been employed in the office of Harry A. Kite from 1913 to 1915 and had then established his own practice but continued to design for Kite. He stated that he had designed "all of Harry A. Kite's and Boss & Phelps' residences and apts. 1913 to 1918." The permit database shows that Landvoigt designed all Kite dwellings for which permits were issued from 1912 through mid-1915. Once Landvoigt established his own firm Kite continued to use his services but also commissioned other architects, principally George T. Santmyers, to design for him. Landvoigt also designed for numerous other District developers and speculative builders and on his registration application he also listed two residences he had designed in Maryland (Chevy Chase and Bradley Hills) in the pre-War years.

In World War I, Landvoigt joined the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, serving from 1918 to 1920. He was a Captain in the Eighteenth Engineering Corps and worked in France as an engineer. Landvoigt was not listed on any D.C. building permits



2600 36th Place, N.W., 1925
Washington Post, September 20, 1925, R8



2600 36th Place, N.W.
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

from October 1917 until June 1924 except for one dwelling in 1922 for which Landvoigt was both architect and builder. When Landvoigt returned to civilian life he was listed in the 1921 and 1922 city directories as a salesman for Boss & Phelps.

The second phase of Landvoigt's architectural career began in 1923 with his association with the development firm of Hedges and Middleton, Inc., initially as a salesman. The firm was involved in the development of Cathedral Heights. In marked contrast to the many modest row houses with minimal architectural detail he designed for Kite, the dwellings Landvoigt designed for Hedges & Middleton were large detached single-family residences in Tudor, Spanish, Colonial and other revival styles. The estimated cost ranged from \$13,000 to \$30,000. Most were located in Cathedral Heights and Cleveland Park. Landvoigt also designed a few buildings for other owners.



Washington Post, February 21, 1926, R3.

In 1928 Landvoigt became vice-president of Hedges and Middleton and he turned increasingly to real estate management. When Middleton resigned from the firm, Landvoigt formed a new real estate firm, Hedges & Landvoigt, with Jesse H. Hedges in December 1929. The firm was involved in property rentals and sales in the depths of the Depression years. In 1934 Landvoigt joined another real estate firm.

Another turning point in Landvoigt's career came in August 1935 when he was appointed chief underwriter in the District of Columbia office of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Although Landvoigt remained at the FHA for less than one and one half years, he used his experience there to build a mortgage and brokerage business specializing in FHA loans in the Washington, D.C., Maryland and Virginia area. He launched his new business in January 1937 and published a series of articles in the *Washington Post* on the benefits of FHA insurance. In August 1938 he announced that his firm had submitted a total of \$2 million in loan applications to the FHA and that it was handling mortgage applications for two of the largest FHA residential projects in the metropolitan area: Fairlawn Village at 18th and Good Hope Roads, S.E. and Garden City at Lee Highway and George Mason Drive in Arlington, Va. As president of A.E. Landvoigt, Inc., Landvoigt continued to work in real estate and mortgage insurance until his death in 1955.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 3/28/1955 Page: 24

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	166-167
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

"A. E. Landvoigt Named to Post with FHA Here." *Washington Post*, August 18, 1935, R6.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Albert E. Landvoigt Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

"FHA Business Increase Shown." *Washington Post*, August 7, 1938, R.4.

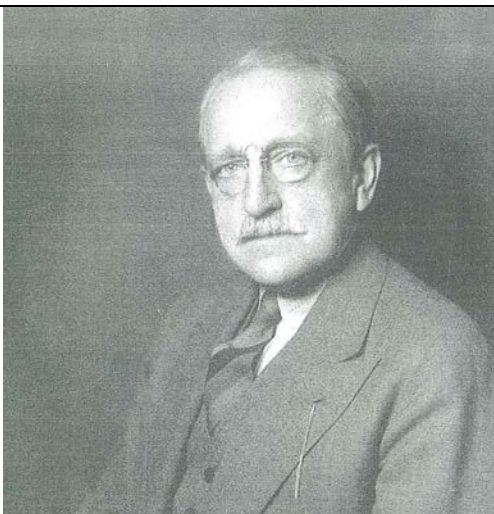
DC Architects Directory

"Hedges & Landvoigt New Real Estate Firm." *Washington Post*, December 1, 1929, R1.
"Partners Open Realty Office." *Washington Post*, January 10, 1937, R3.
"Real Estate Personalities." *Washington Post*, April 22, 1934, R4.
"Small Homes Sought." *Washington Post*, October 15, 1911, R6.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Luther Morris Leisenring				 <p><i>American Institute of Architects Luther Morris Leisenring Member File</i></p>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 10/29/1875		Place: Lutherville, MD		
Death: 10/3/1965		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Mathilde Meuden Leisenring (wife)				
Education				
High School: Baltimore Polytechnic Inst.; Md. Institute (Night School)				
College: University of Pennsylvania				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: E.G. Lind, Architect (1894-1895)				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 3		Date Issued: 4/6/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1910	Latest Permit: 1935	Total Permits: 22	Total Buildings: 26
Practice		Position		Date
Charles Barton Keen, Philadelphia & NY		Draftsman & Chief Draftsman		1898-1902
Cass Gilbert, NYC		Draftsman & Designer		1902-1904
Hornblower & Marshall, Washington, DC		Designer		1906-1908
N.C. Wyeth & Elliott Woods, Washington, DC		Designer		1908-1909
Gregg & Leisenring, Washington, DC		Architect		1910-1925
Quartermaster General's Office, War Dept.		Director, Architectural Design		1918-1946
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920-1965		Fellow of the AIA: 1951
Other Societies or Memberships: Alumni Society of American Academy in Rome, Univ. of PA Club, Cosmos Club, Washington Arts Club, Luther Statue Association, Dupont Circle Association, Maryland Historical Society, Columbia Historical Society; Thornton Society, Washington Architectural Club, Society of Architectural Historians, T-Square Club				
Awards or Commissions: War Department Meritorious Service Award (1946)				
Buildings				
Building Types: Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Government Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical				
DC Work Locations: Mall, Capitol Hill, Chevy Chase, Mount Vernon Square, Kalorama, Greater U Street, Cleveland Park, Brookland				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Museum of Natural History	Mall	1908	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
DC Court of Appeals	Washington, DC	1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Engine Co. NO. 24 Firehouse	Washington, DC	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
U.S. Post Office	1438 U Street NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Natl. Lutheran Home for Aged	Washington DC	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Trinity Lutheran Church	Dundalk, MD	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lutheran Church of the Incarnation	Washington DC	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in 1875 in Lutherville, Maryland, Luther Morris Leisenring attended one year of high school at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute (1890-1891) and two years of night school at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore (1892-1894). From 1894 to 1895, Leisenring worked as an apprentice in the office of architect E.G. Lind in Baltimore before working as a draftsman for Philadelphia architect John T. Windrim from 1895 to 1896. In 1896, Leisenring entered the University of Pennsylvania where he took a two-year architecture course and graduated with a certificate of proficiency in 1898.

In 1898, Leisenring began working as a draftsman in the architectural office of Charles Barton Kean of Philadelphia and, later, New York. In 1902, he left Kean's office as chief draftsman when he was awarded the T-Square Club of Philadelphia's Travelling Scholarship. Leisenring travelled in Europe for seven months under the scholarship. Upon return that year, he joined the firm of Cass Gilbert in New York as a draftsman and designer. In 1904, Leisenring won the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Travelling Fellowship which enabled him to study architecture for two years in Paris, Rome, northern Italy, and Brussels. Travel sketches that he made during this time are in the collections of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

In 1906, Leisenring joined the firm of Hornblower & Marshall in Washington, D.C. as a designer. While working for Hornblower & Marshall, Leisenring redesigned what is now the National Museum of Natural History (1908) in a Neoclassical style. In 1908, he moved to the firm of N.C. Wyeth & Elliott Woods (Architect of the Capitol, 1902-1923) as a designer for a year, working on such projects as the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington and the power house for the U.S. Capitol building. In 1909, he married Mathilde Meuden, an artist who would become well known in Washington and an instructor at the Corcoran Art School.

The first building permit recorded for Leisenring was dated 7 May 1910 for a two-story, brick flat on Capitol Hill that no longer stands. In 1910, Luther Morris Leisenring and Charles Gregg (see entry for Gregg) formed their architectural firm located at Gregg's 1320 New York Avenue NW office. In 1911 alone, the firm of Gregg & Leisenring designed a row of three, one-story, brick stores on Georgia Avenue (3312-3316 George Avenue NW); a one-story, frame dwelling in the Chevy Chase area (4123 Harrison Street NW); and three, Colonial-Revival style, brick row houses now located in the Mount Vernon Square Historic District (455-459 Ridge Street NW), each of which contains two separate apartments. In addition, Gregg & Leisenring designed Engine Company No. 24 at 3702 Georgia Avenue NW in the Petworth area; a two-story, Italian Renaissance-style, brick building, it featured two vehicle entrances and a tile roof.



National Museum of Natural History, 1911

Smithsonian Institution Research Information System (SIRIS); 2004

Between 1912 and 1927, Gregg & Leisenring designed the Neo-Classical style, stone U.S. Post Office at 1440 U Street NW (now 1438 U Street NW)(1912); the original section of the sprawling, Colonial-Revival style, three story, brick National Lutheran Home for the Aged (1913) in Brookland; the stone, Gothic Revival Lutheran Church of the Incarnation (1919) at 5101 14th Street NW; and the St. Stephens Evangelical Lutheran Church and Sunday School (1927) at 1611 Brentwood Road NE. The firm also designed Colonial-Revival and Tudor-Revival style dwellings in the northwest and northeast areas of D.C.



1438 U Street NW; 1912

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1918, Leisenring became head of the architectural design group in the Quartermaster General's Office of the U.S. War Department and continued to practice architecture for private clients. At the War Department, he was responsible for the preparation of designs as well as overseeing commissions to private architectural firms. Among the first category of projects were: the original stages of the restoration of Fort McHenry in Baltimore (1926-1927); the restoration of Arlington House, its dependencies and furnishings (1928); U.S. Army officers' and enlisted housing, hospitals, and chapels; and the layout and architectural features at several newly established cemeteries throughout the U.S. During World War II (1941-1945), Leisenring acted as the consulting architect in design and construction of the Pentagon and worked to establish

standards of construction and ways to expedite outside architectural and engineering contracts with the Army. He also wrote the competition programs for monuments such as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Wright Brothers' Monument at Kitty Hawk, N.C., and the memorial at Appomattox Court House.

Luther M. Leisenring believed strongly in improving, regulating, and protecting his profession by establishing standards for those who practice architecture. In 1919, Leisenring was appointed chairman of the American Institute of Architect (AIA) Washington, DC Chapter's committee to develop an architect registration law for the District of Columbia. After the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater in 1922, urgency increased, and Leisenring worked with the U.S. Congress to pass an act in 1924 "to provide for the examination and registration of architects and to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia."

The law established a Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects; Leisenring was the third architect registered in D.C. and was appointed to the Board in 1925; he served as its President from 1938 to 1953.

Luther M. Leisenring and Charles Gregg were members of the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc. In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture



**Lutheran Church of the Incarnation
5101 14th Street NW; 1922**

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].

In 1946, Luther M. Leisenring received a Meritorious Service Award from the War Department in recognition of his years of service. After retiring that year, Leisenring remained active in groups such as the Arts Club of Washington, which he and his wife helped found shortly after their marriage in 1909. Mathilde Meuden Leisenring died in 1949. Leisenring's interest in historic buildings began with his travels in Europe and his restoration work on the 1742 house Bellefield in Croom, Maryland before World War I, and then grew during his government tenure. After retirement, Leisenring worked on other historic buildings such as Tulip Hill in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. As chairman of the AIA preservation committee, he worked to save Wheat Row (Washington's earliest row houses) in southwest D.C. and the historic buildings surrounding Lafayette Park including the Renwick Gallery.



2715 31st Place NW; 1935
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1951, Luther Morris Leisenring was elected as a Fellow of the AIA. Among the achievements noted at the time of his election were his 28 years of public service in the War Department, his service to the AIA Washington Metropolitan Chapter by serving on a number of committees, his work for the passage of the Architects Registration Act in 1924, and interest and work in protecting "architectural monuments of the District." Luther M. Leisenring died October 3, 1965 at the age of 90 and was buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery in northwest D.C.


Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*.

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		
"Lament for Lafayette Square," <i>AIA Journal</i>	1961 Feb., v. 35	23-32
"Quarters for the Army," <i>Federal Architect</i>	1937 July, v. 8, n.1	14-25

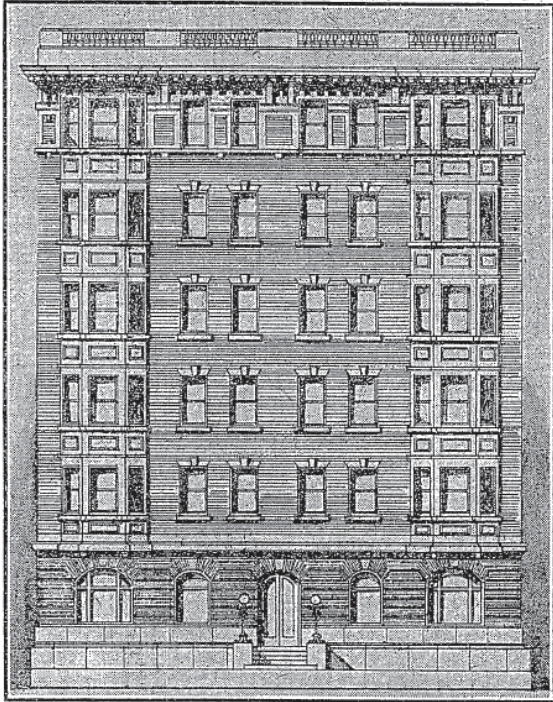
DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories Cont'd.	Year/Volume	Page
<p>"An Account of the Restoration of Arlington House," <i>Federal Architect</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it</p>	<p>1932 July, v.3</p> <p>1923, 1929, 1934</p>	<p>6-9</p> <p>170</p> <p>231, 436, 549</p>
<p>Obituary</p> <p>Publication: <i>Washington Star</i> <i>Washington Post</i></p>	<p>Date: 10/5/1965 10/5/1965</p>	<p>Page: n/a n/a</p>
<p>Other Sources:</p> <p>District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Luther Morris Leisenring Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Luther Morris Leisenring correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America</i>: Historic American Newspapers.</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia.</p> <p>World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for Leisenring. <i>Ancestry.com</i>.</p>		
<p>Notes: Leisenring Collection is located at the AIA Archives.</p> <p>The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.</p>		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

Matthew G. Lepley		 <p>Source: Washington Post, December 25, 1953, 18.</p>		
Biographical Data				
Birth: 9/21/1886	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: 12/23/1953	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Wife, Elizabeth Reiley; brother, William A.; daughters, Mrs. Frank Miles and Mrs. James Beattie; eight grandchildren				
Education				
High School: Gonzaga High School (Wash., D.C.), Grad. 1900				
College: Gonzaga College (Wash., D.C.), 1900-04				
University: George Washington University, 1904-06				
School of Architecture: Carroll Institute, evening classes				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 748	Date Issued: 3/20/1951	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1907	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 125	Total Buildings: 219
Practice		Position	Date	
T. F. Schneider, Architect		Architect, assistant	1908-1911	
Individual Practice		Architect, principal	1911-17	
U.S. Bureau of Yards and Docks			1917-21	
Elliott Woods, Architect of the Capitol		Architect	2 years, after WWI	
Individual Practice		Architect, principal	1924-52	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Apartment buildings, rowhouses, commercial buildings, office buildings				
Styles and Forms: Renaissance Revival with some Spanish and Italianate influence, Modern				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Georgetown, Greater Fourteenth Street, Kalorama Triangle, Massachusetts Avenue, Mount Pleasant, Strivers' Section historic districts				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses		2300 Block Ashmead Place, NW	1914-15	Kalorama Triangle H.D.
The Saint Dennis		1636 Kenyon Street, NW	1921	Mount Pleasant H.D.
The Chancery		3130 Wisconsin Ave, NW	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
State House		2122 Massachusetts Ave, NW	1951	Dupont Circle H.D., Massachusetts Avenue H.D.
Matomic Building		1717 H Street, NW	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Matthew G. Lepley (1886-1953) was born and trained in Washington, D.C. He attended Gonzaga College and then studied architecture at George Washington University. While in college, Lepley went to three years of afternoon and evening classes with Professor Ash at the Carroll Institute. He then learned his trade by working as a draftsman for T.F. and A.M. Schneider from 1903-1905, and for B. Stanley Simmons in 1905 and 1906. He also worked briefly for A.O. von Herbulis before returning to work for T.F. Schneider. When Schneider retired in 1911, he left his practice to Lepley. Lepley then continued to practice architecture in the District until the early 1950s.



Apartments for Bachelors, 500 3rd St., NW
Plans by Matthew G. Lepley, 1908
Washington Post, November 10, 1907, 6.

Lepley's architectural practice was only briefly interrupted over the course of his career during the First World War. Beginning in 1917, he worked for the Navy at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and remained there for three years. Before returning to private practice in 1924 he worked for the Architect of the Capitol, Elliott Woods.

Lepley's opus includes designs for rowhouses, individual houses, and at least 32 apartment buildings constructed in Washington between 1908 and 1937. Many of these were mid-sized apartment buildings, built using the Classical or Colonial Revival styles. One of his earliest apartment designs was for the Alexander Apartments to house bachelors in Washington. It was built at 3rd and E Streets, NW. Lepley designed numerous rowhouses in the District, including some in what is now the Kalorama Triangle Historic District. Elaborate plans for houses on Ashmead Place near the Connecticut Avenue bridge were featured in the *Washington Post*. In his later years he was associated with Jerry Maiatico, a builder for whom he designed the Chancery, at 3130 Wisconsin Avenue, as an apartment hotel in 1941.

Lepley also designed a number of office and commercial buildings in Washington including the Astor Building (later called the Casino Royale), 802 14th St., N.W., and the Maiatico Building at 806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. He was the architect for the Matomic office building in 1952 at 1717 H Street, N.W., which was known as the Upside-Down Building because it included much of the heavy industrial equipment for the building on the roof instead of in the basement. At the time of its completion it was the largest privately-owned office building in Washington. Lepley also designed the State House at 2122 Massachusetts Ave., NW.

Lepley was moderately skilled. His work is primarily unpretentious and generally displays a constrained approach that minimizes ornament in the interest of economy. Few, if any, of his designs can be categorized as exceptional; however, his work is generally seen to fit into the architectural context for which it was designed.

Lepley died at Georgetown Hospital on December 23, 1953.



3028 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
 EHT Traceries, 2001



Maiatico Building, 806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
DCPropertyQuest 2004



1717 H Street, NW
Washington Post, April 6, 1952, R13

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post*, searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, Property Quest; EHT Tracerics, Inc. Master Database

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 12/25/1953 Page: 18

Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

Page

2001

170-71

Other Sources:

Burchette, Bob. "Mass. Ave. Goes Modern." *Washington Post*, April 29, 1951, R1.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Matthew G. Lepley Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Matthew G. Lepley correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

"Matthew G. Lepley, Architect in District More Than 30 Years," *Washington Star*, December 24, 1953

"Plans Apartment House." *Washington Post*, November 10, 1907, 6.

"Upside-Down Building to Start." *Washington Post*, April 6, 1952, R13.

Notes: Totals for permits and buildings include listings for "Lepley, Matthew G." (117 permits, 210 buildings), "Lepley (M. G.) & Warwick (H. H.)" (2 permits, 2 buildings), "Lepley & Nichols" (5 permits, 6 buildings), "Lepley & Pierson" (1 permit, 1 building).

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Joseph A. Lockie		No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/27/1881	Place: Warren, ME		
Death: 04/16/1949	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School: Public Schools of Camden, ME			
College: George Washington University (graduated in 1913)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 51	Date Issued: 05/04/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1923	Latest Permit: 1948	Total Permits: 88 Total Buildings: 103
Practice	Position	Date	
F. B. Pyle	Draftsman	1902-1904	
Wood, Donn & Deming	Draftsman	1904-1907	
Thomas Mullett	Draftsman	1904-1914	
Waddy B. Wood	Draftsman	1914-1922	
Porter & Lockie	Partner/Architect	1922-1949	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade, the Masons, the Shriners, and the Rotary Club.			
Awards or Commissions: Board of Trade Award in Architecture for the Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940)			
Buildings			
Building Types: Office Buildings, Hospitals, Garages, Industrial Structures, Schools, Residences, Religious Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival styles, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, upper Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Brookings Institution	722 Jackson Place	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Jorss Iron Works	1224 24 th Street, NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Brownley Building	1309 F Street, NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lutheran Church of the Reformation	212 East Capitol Street, NE	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Walker Building	734 15 th Street, NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Scottish Rite Temple	2800 16 th Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Joseph A. Lockie was born in 1881, and attended public school in Camden, Maine. He graduated from The George Washington University School of Architecture, and began his architectural career in 1902 as a draftsman in the Washington architectural office of Frederick B. Pyle. In 1904, he continued his drafting career in the offices of Wood, Donn and Deming. From 1904 through 1914, Lockie worked with Thomas Mullett (son of Alfred B. Mullett) and, in 1914, returned to work with Waddy B. Wood until 1922 when he established his partnership with fellow GWU alumnus Irwin S. Porter.

Porter & Lockie's early commissions were for houses in some of Washington's most affluent neighborhoods. These houses were primarily designed in Classical Revival styles. However, their design for the Brookings Institute (1930, demolished) marked a departure from their past designs based on historical precedents and launched their commercial practice. The firm gained local and national recognition for its use of Art Deco design motifs in commercial and institutional buildings. For example, the National Register of Historic Places-listed Brownley Confectionary Building (1931) featured a band of aluminum panels with zigzag and sunburst motifs between the first and second floors.

Throughout the 1930s, Porter & Lockie designed numerous Art Deco-style commercial buildings.



The Brownley Building
1309 F St. N.W. LC-H824- 1608
Horydczak, LC-H824- 1608



Scottish Rite Temple, 2800 16th Street, NW

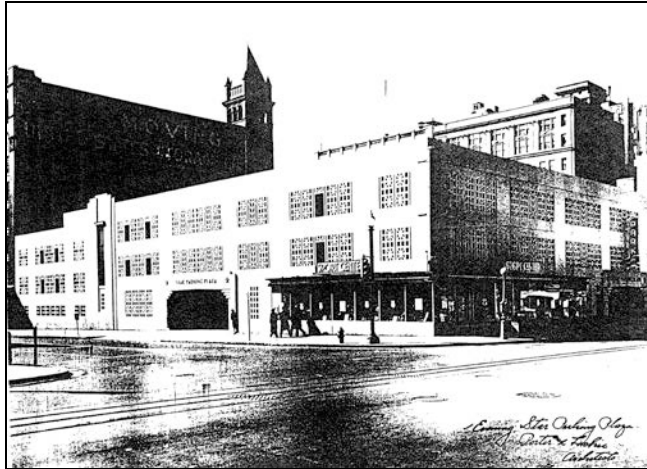
Winter Temple, by M.V. Jantzen, 2010

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/mvjantzen/4317000769/>

licensing terms: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/deed.en>

The firm's institutional buildings, such as the Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1935) and the Scottish Rite Temple (1940) were praised by the architects' contemporaries for successfully blending symbolism and restraint in simple, yet meaningful designs. The Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940, demolished) received the Board of Trade Award in Architecture for its innovative use of curtain walls and architectural concrete, and its striking modern design for a utilitarian structure.

Porter and Lockie remained in partnership for more than 25 years until Joseph Lockie's death in 1949. After Lockie's death, Porter continued to practice with his sons, James I. and Steven S. Porter, in the firm of Irwin S. Porter and Sons.



Evening Star Parking Plaza

Source: AIA Archives

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: Washington Post Date: 04/18/1949 Page: B2

Biographical Directories

Year/Volume

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- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

2001

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Other Sources:

Callcott, Stephen. *Brownley Confectionary Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. Washington, D.C.: D.C. State Historic Preservation Office, 1994.


Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

Porter and Lockie Questionnaire for Architects' Roster and/or Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works, 15 May 1946, AIA Archives Collection.

Notes: Permit statistics are entries for Porter & Lockie. In addition, one permit for one building issued in 1907 listed Lockie as architect.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Thomas Hall Locraft		 <i>Source: Washington Post, 9/1/1959, B2.</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/13/1903	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 8/31/1959	Place: Bethesda, Md.		
Family: Parents, Elwood F. and Marie; brother, Bernard; two sisters; wife, Jane Elgas; sons, Thomas H., Jr., Matthew E., and Gregory W.; daughter, Jane de Lacy			
Education			
High School: Central High School (grad. 1922)			
College: Catholic University (B.S. Architecture, 1926); Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts (1927); Ecole des Beaux Arts (1928-31)			
Graduate School: Catholic University, Ph.D., 1931-33			
Apprenticeship: Fred B. Pyle (1923-25); Murphy & Olmsted (1926-32); Waddy B. Wood (1932-33)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 233	Date Issued: 4/21/1931
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1934	Latest Permit: 1949*	Total Permits: 16 Total Buildings: 16
Practice	Position		Date
Murphy & Olmsted	Draftsman		1933-38
Murphy & Locraft	Architect, Partner		1938-57
Thomas H. Locraft & Associates	Architect, Senior Partner		1957-59
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1936	Fellow of the AIA: 1952
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington Metropolitan Chapter of AIA, 1943-45; President, Washington Building Congress; Director, Washington Board of Trade; Secretary, D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects; Chairman, D.C. Council of Engineering and Architectural Societies; Architectural League of New York; American Planning and Civic Association; National Housing Conference; Honorary member of National Sculpture Society; Society of Beaux Arts Architects; Cosmos Club; Kiwanis Club			
Awards or Commissions: Henry Adams Prize in Medieval Archaeology, 1927; Paris Prize in Architecture, 1928; scholarships in architecture to study in Paris; Commendation from Baltimore Building Congress for restoration of Latrobe's Baltimore Cathedral			
Buildings			
Building Types: Churches, schools, office buildings, houses, infirmaries, cemetery			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Romanesque, Art Deco, Modern			
DC Work Locations: Catholic University campus, Georgetown, Northeast and Southeast Washington			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Baltimore Cathedral restoration and proposals	Baltimore, Md.	1933-51	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Martin's Church	1908 North Capitol Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fourier Library at the College of Notre Dame	Baltimore, Md.	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Chapel of St. Vincent de Paul	Catholic University campus	1949	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Library	Trinity College, Michigan Avenue, NE	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Archbishop Carroll High School	4300 Harewood Road, NE	ca. 1951	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Luke's Catholic Church	4923 East Capitol Street, SE	ca. 1956-59	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Church of Christ the King	Manizales, Columbia	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Defense Housing (JEB Stuart, Sherby)	Lower Arlington County, Va.	ca. WWII	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mess halls, barracks, infirmary, chapel	Quantico, Va.	ca. 1957	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial	St. Avold, France	1958-60	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Catholic University buildings (Schools of Nursing Education and Social Service, Social Service Dormitory)	Campus of Catholic University, NE, Washington, D.C.	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

“Buildings are for people; they are not monuments.” –Thomas H. Locraft

Known for his designs of ecclesiastical and educational buildings, Thomas H. Locraft had an extensive career in Washington, D.C. He was a native of the District, born on November 13, 1903 to Elwood F. and Marie Locraft. Locraft attended local schools, graduating from Central High School in 1922 and then receiving his Bachelor's degree in architecture from Catholic University in 1926. He then left Washington for a few years and gained broader perspectives in architecture studying at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris until 1931. To complete his architectural education, Locraft returned to Catholic University and earned his Ph.D.

While still a student, Locraft began working as an apprentice and draftsman at several architectural practices. He worked for Frederick B. Pyle, Murphy and Olmsted, Jules Henri De Sibour, and Waddy B. Wood, all of whom were well-respected architects in Washington in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1938, after Walter B. Olmsted's death, Locraft entered his first partnership with Frederick V. Murphy, for whom he had worked at Murphy & Olmsted. Murphy was



Lorraine's American Cemetery and Memorial, St. Avold, France
The American Battle Monuments Commission, abmc.gov, accessed 9/20/2010

also the head of Catholic University's architecture department, the position which Locraft would assume in 1949. Together, Murphy & Locraft designed several educational and religious buildings in both domestic and foreign locations (D.C., Maryland, Virginia, Iowa, California, France, and Columbia). The design for the Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial in St. Avold, France, was a notable collaborative effort from Murphy & Locraft, and was Murphy's last major project.

Locraft designed for colleges and universities around the country including several buildings at Catholic University in Washington, Fourier Library at the College of Notre Dame in

Baltimore, Md., the master plan for the University of San Diego in California, and the School of Foreign Service at

Georgetown University. In the greater Washington metropolitan area he worked extensively on designs for high school and primary school buildings. A sampling of these projects includes St. Joseph's Hall and the library at Georgetown Visitation School, Stone Ridge Convent of the Sacred Heart, Immaculata High School, Archbishop Carroll High School, an addition to Blessed Sacrament School, and the Holy Redeemer School and Rectory.

Religious institutions were also a major focus of Locraft's practice. He was the architect for chapels and parish churches in many locations. Early in his career he worked on proposed restorations for Latrobe's Baltimore Cathedral in conjunction with Frederick Murphy, and the pair also submitted designs for the Church of Christ the King in Manizales, Columbia. In Washington they designed, among others, St. Martin's Church (1908 N. Capital Street), St. Thomas the Apostle Church and Rectory (2665 Woodley Road, NW), Church of Christ (4801 16th Street, NW), St. Benedict the Moor Church (320 21st Street, NE), and St. Luke's Church (4925 E. Capital Street, SE).

Locraft designed in a variety of styles that evolved over time. He began his career designing Classical revival and Romanesque buildings, especially in conjunction with Murphy and Olmsted. In the 1930s Locraft designed three private residences under his own name, and designed in Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. By the 1950s, however, he embraced the Modern movement and worked on geometrical, functional designs for churches like St. Luke's and St. Benedict the Moor.



Church of Christ, 4801 16th Street, NW
District of Columbia Office of Planning, Property Quest 2004



St. Luke's Church, 4925 East Capitol Street, SE
Google Maps, 2010

Locraft was an active member of the Washington community, and held many positions in the field of architecture. He served on several national committees for the AIA, such as the fellowship and allied arts committees, and was President of the Washington chapter from 1943 to 1945. He was also President of the Washington Building Congress and Director at the Washington Board of Trade. Additionally, he served on the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects beginning in 1945 as a member, and as Secretary/Treasurer as of 1948.


Throughout his career, Locraft maintained his close ties with the Catholic University of America. There, he was an undergraduate and graduate student, a faculty member starting in 1931, and then the chairman of the School of Architecture from 1949 until his death in 1959. He also designed several buildings on the University's campus. His last

design for the school was Conaty Hall, which opened about one month after Locraft died.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library

DC Architects Directory

Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; Ancestry.com; District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest.dc.gov		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 9/1/1959 Page: B2
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1 st	338
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it	1962/2 nd	428
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	174
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24	1938-39	520-21
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources: Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. Murphy, John C. and Michael V. Murphy. "A Preliminary Listing of the Work of the Following Architectural Firms..." (Draft). American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America, April 15, 1985. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. District of Columbia. "Thomas Hall Locraft." <i>Washington Building Congress, Inc., Bulletin</i> , Vol. 23, No. 1 (Oct. 1959): 1-9.		
Notes: * Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Thomas Locraft was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

Lynch Luquer		 <p><i>Source: Harvard College Class of 1899, Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 2/7/1878	Place: Dresden, Germany		
Death: 9/22/1957	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Parents, Nicholas and Helen King Shelton; sister, Margaret Luquer Hayes			
Education			
High School: The University School, Washington, D.C.			
College: Harvard, grad. 1899; Oxford, 1899-1900			
Graduate School: Massachusetts Institute of Technology for Architecture, 1900-05			
Apprenticeship: Putnam & Cox; Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson; Allen & Cox			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 17	Date Issued: 4/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1914	Latest Permit: 1923	Total Permits: 3 Total Buildings: 3
Practice	Position	Date	
Wheelwright & Haven	Draftsman	c. 1907-11	
Lynch Luquer (Boston, Mass.)	Architect	1911-17	
Lynch Luquer (Washington, D.C.)	Architect	1919-37	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1915 (Mass.), resigned 1937	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs (Washington); Harvard Club (New York); St. Botolph Club (Boston); Arts Club; American Institute of Architects			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Orphanage, infirmary, houses			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations:			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. John's Orphanage	20 th and F Streets, NW	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Washington Home for Incurables	3720 Upton St., NW	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
House at Bedford Hills	Bedford Hills, New York	c. 1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Lynch Luquer was often referred to as a Boston architect, but he lived and worked for a significant period of time in Washington, D.C. He was born in Dresden in Saxony, Germany, but he attended private high school at the University School in Washington, D.C.. Luquer relocated to Boston for his higher-level education, and graduated with a Bachelor's degree from Harvard College in 1899. He went to the University of Oxford for a year after graduating from Harvard, but then returned to Massachusetts and completed the architecture program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1900-05.

During his MIT years, Luquer did several apprenticeships in the Boston area. He worked for short periods of time with such firms as Putnam & Cox, Allen & Cox, and Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. His most extensive experience as a draftsman was his four years spent with the noted firm of Wheelwright & Haven, Architects, as a draftsman for four years. Luquer began practicing under his own name in 1911, sharing offices with two other architects at 9 Cornhill in Boston. With the onset of the First World War, Luquer pursued a position with the U.S. Army. He applied to Plattsburg, the National Army's Officer Candidate School in New York in 1917, but was denied. He moved to Washington, D.C., that same year and continued his efforts to enter the army and navy to no avail. He finally secured a position in the Intelligence Bureau of the War Trade Board.



St. John's Orphanage Building, 1922 F Street, NW
EHT Traceries, 2002

Washington, D.C., became Luquer's new home, and he opened an office for his architectural practice in the District in 1919. He transferred his AIA membership from Boston to Washington in 1920. Luquer lived for much of the 1930s and 1940s at 1701 New Hampshire Avenue, NW. His two major projects in Washington were St. John's Orphanage at 20th and F Streets, NW, and the Washington Home for Incurables at Wisconsin Avenue and Upton Street, NW. Luquer designed St. John's Orphanage in 1914 while still living in Boston, but worked on the Home for Incurables as a Washingtonian in 1923. The orphanage design showed creativity, including a recreational area on the roof. Luquer is not listed on many other permits to build in the District of Columbia, but it can be assumed that he assisted with



Washington Home for Incurables, Wisconsin Avenue, 1923
National Photo Co., LC-F8-596


numerous projects in Boston and Washington that are recorded as the work of his associate or supervising architects.

Luquer was a man of many talents and interests, and was active in a variety of D.C. society events. A 1922 article in the *Washington Post* reported that Luquer's former butler stole \$4,100 worth of jewelry from Luquer's house, which suggests that Mr. Luquer was notably wealthy. He played the violin, acted in popular plays, was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and was Vice President of the Alliance Française in 1923.

DC Architects Directory

Luquer resigned from the A.I.A. in 1937 explaining that, "I am no longer practicing and closed my office in 1933," although he was recorded in city directory residential listings as architect as late as 1943. Luquer died in September 1957 at the age of 78. He was living with his sister at 1712 22nd Street, NW, at the end of his life. He left an estate of approximately \$508,000, the majority of which went to his sister. He was a long-time member and benefactor of St. Stephen and the Incarnation Episcopal Church in Northwest Washington, which dedicated a three-panel painting to Luquer's memory in December 1957.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> (death notice)	Date: 9/24/1957	Page: B2	
	Publication: <i>Washington Star</i> (death notice)	Date: 9/23/1957	Page: unknown	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	176		
Other Sources: "\$508,000 Left by Lynch Luquer." <i>Washington Post</i> , October 9, 1957, C6. "Alexander West Held on Charge of Committing \$4,100 Luquer Theft." <i>Washington Post</i> , April 13, 1922, 2. "Cross Triumphant to Have 500 Actors." <i>Washington Post</i> , April 30, 1922, 41. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Lynch Luquer Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. "Famous Ancestors Represented at Historical Costume Ball." <i>Washington Post</i> , February 22, 1925, 10. <i>Harvard College Class of 1899, Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report</i> . Privately printed for the class by the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1924. "Music and Musicians." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 28, 1920, 24. "Rededication Service Set for this Sunday." <i>Washington Post</i> , December 7, 1957, B3. "Society Events." <i>Washington Post</i> , November 26, 1923, 7. "Will Play Upon Roof." <i>Washington Post</i> , April 5, 1914, R3.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010		

Gordon E. MacNeil		 <p><i>Source: Leaves of Wesley Heights, April 1945, p 5. From MLK Library, Washingtoniana Division.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/7/1882	Place: Fort Reno, Oklahoma		
Death: 3/24/1945	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Brothers Donald and V.V. MacNeil			
Education			
High School:			
College: Columbian College (now GWU), The Corcoran School of Art			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: Exempted	Date Issued: 1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1905	Latest Permit: 1944	Total Permits: 557 Total Buildings: 604
Practice	Position	Date	
W.C. & A.N. Miller	Architect, later Director	1914-1945	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Houses, stores, civic buildings			
Styles and Forms: English Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, Wesley Heights, Spring Valley			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Wesley Heights Neighborhood	NW Washington	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Spring Valley Neighborhood	NW Washington	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Wesley Heights Community Club	3301-05 45 th Street NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Pine Crest Manor	2323 Porter Street NW	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Grocery Store & Gas Station	4860, 4866 Mass. Avenue NW	1936	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Garfinckel's, Spring Valley Store	4820 Mass. Avenue NW	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Gordon Earl MacNeil was born in Fort Reno, Oklahoma, on October 7, 1882. He moved to Washington as boy and later studied architecture at Columbian College, now George Washington University. He also studied art at the Corcoran School. He joined the W.C. and A.N. Miller Company, a leading Washington-area real estate development firm, in 1914 and later became a lead architect and a director in the company.

The first building permit that lists MacNeil as architect was issued on October 4, 1905, for a detached dwelling on Wade Road, SE. He was issued three permits in 1912, and then no others until 1923 when he was issued permits for W.C. and A.N. Miller buildings. During World War I he worked as a draftsman in the office of the Surgeon General, U.S. War Department.

The communities of Wesley Heights and Spring Valley in upper Northwest Washington are MacNeil's most enduring legacies. As a lead architect and community builder on behalf of the Miller Company during the 1920s, he designed nearly all of the dwellings and community buildings in the two neighborhoods. With these communities, the Miller Company followed nation-wide trends in twentieth-century suburban development of community building. Real estate developers designed whole neighborhoods instead of just individual dwellings. Wesley Heights was developed in 1925 and Spring Valley was developed in 1929.

Wesley Heights and Spring Valley are communities of single-family detached dwellings with large private yards on lushly landscaped streets. The neighborhoods also incorporated community centers and parks. These were exclusive residential communities planned as cohesive entities. Wesley Heights is located southwest of American University. It is bordered by Nebraska Avenue to the north, New Mexico Avenue to the east, Garfield Street to the south, and Battery-Kemble Park to the west. Spring Valley is a very affluent neighborhood with large houses and tree-lined streets. It is bounded by Massachusetts Avenue to the north, American University to the east, Nebraska Avenue and Loughboro Road to the south, and Dalecarlia Parkway to the west.

The neighborhoods comprise houses built in various revival styles, including Colonial, Dutch Colonial, Spanish Colonial, and Tudor. Most of the dwellings are two-story, five-bay, brick- or stone-faced structures with gabled roofs. MacNeil varied the materials and building styles within each block to create a harmonious community that was not homogeneous. Not all of his designs were original, however, and he sometimes used published plans as foundations for his own designs.

MacNeil also designed the Wesley Heights Community Club, located at 3301-05 45th Street, NW. The Club, constructed in 1927, was, for many years, the social and commercial center of the neighborhood. The building is English Revival in style with modest ornamentation and is typical of early-twentieth century neighborhood community centers. The building is two stories and is faced with red brick and stucco. It has multiple gables, limestone quoins, a Chippendale balcony, and three-sided commercial bay windows. It originally housed clubrooms, a grocery, a pharmacy with a small post office, and the Miller Company real estate office and was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites in March of 1997.

In 1936, MacNeil designed the grocery store (originally Spring Valley DGS Market) and gas station (originally Esso) located at 4860 and 4866 Massachusetts Avenue. These brick buildings were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in August, 2003. His last major project was the Garfinckel's satellite department store in Spring Valley, constructed in 1942.

MacNeil lived in Hyattsville, Maryland with his brother, Donald. Gordon E. MacNeil worked for the Miller Company until his death in 1945.



Colonial Revival-style house in Wesley Heights.
From "Models of Beauty and Predictability, p. 68.



Tudor Revival-style house in Wesley Heights.
From "Models of Beauty and Predictability, p. 68.



Store and gas station, 4860 and 4866 Massachusetts Avenue, 1968. Emil A. Press Slide Collection, 1587A, Washington Historical Society.



Garfinckel's Spring Valley, 4820 Massachusetts Ave, 1968. Emil A. Press Slide Collection, 1586A, Washington Historical Society.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *Leaves of Wesley Heights* Date: April 1945 Page: 5

Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

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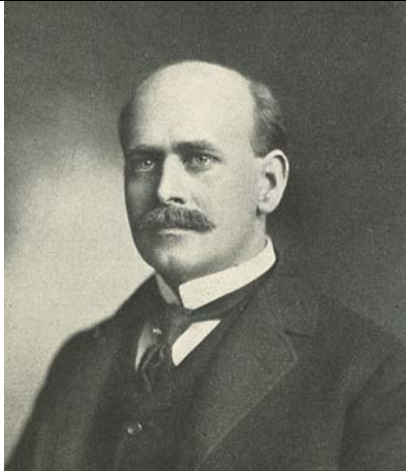
Other Sources:

"Gordon E. MacNeil." *Leaves of Wesley Heights* 19, no 4 (April 1945): 5.
World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 record for Gordon Earl MacNeil. Ancestry.com

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

William Johnston Marsh				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 1864	Place: Washington, DC			
Death: 01/23/1926	Place: Washington, DC			
Family: Married Margaret Lamond (1899); two daughters				
Education				
High School: DC Public Schools				
College: Private Instruction in DC and Boston				
Graduate School: Attended Art School under E. C. Messer				
Apprenticeship: Hornblower and Marshall (1880-1882?)				
Source: Slauson, History of the City of Washington				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 29	Date Issued: 04/27/1925	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1926	Total Permits: 81	Total Buildings: 96
Practice		Position	Date	
Hornblower and Marshall		Architect/Head Draftsman	ca. 1884-1892	
Private Practice		Architect	1893-1898	
Peter and Marsh		Partner/Architect	1898-1926	
Commissions:				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1895	Fellow of the AIA: 1895	
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA, the Washington Architectural Club, and the Cosmos Club.				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings, Hospitals, Schools, Churches				
Styles and Forms: Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical				
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Georgetown, Southwest				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Evening Star Building		1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	1898	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
William Syphax School		1360 Half Street, SW	1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Elizabeth G. Randall School		65 I Street, SW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Strong John Thomson School		1200 L Street, NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Takoma Branch Library		416 Cedar Street, NW	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
First Church of Christ, Scientist		1770 Euclid Street, NW	1912	Designation Pending
Farmers and Mechanics Bank		3068-3072 M Street, NW	1921-22	Georgetown Historic District

Significance and Contributions

William J. Marsh attended D.C. public schools and, subsequently, studied under private instructors in Boston and with the artist E. C. Messer in Washington. Marsh gained experience in architecture and construction at the prominent firm of Hornblower and Marshall, where he served as the head draftsman for eight years. He established a private practice in 1892, but five years later entered into a partnership with Walter C. Peter. Both architects were native to Washington and mostly likely met while working in the offices of Hornblower and Marshall.

One of the Marsh & Peters' earliest commissions, The Evening Star Building (1899) was also one of its most notable. The elegant 13-story Beaux Arts-style building was constructed of white marble and offered scenic vistas of the Capitol Building. Ornamented with decorative details, it is one of the most exuberant office buildings along Pennsylvania Avenue. The grand interior two-story vaulted lobby also featured marble walls and floors. The building was constructed for the newspaper company and served as its headquarters for nearly sixty years. Following the construction of the Evening Star Building, Marsh & Peter became one of the city's most prominent architectural firms.

They designed a number of large residences for the city's elite including Colonial Revival-style houses for Aldis B. Browne (1908) and John S. Flannery (1915) in the Sheridan-Kalorama and Kalorama Triangle neighborhoods.

The firm was also responsible for several commercial buildings including the "banking house" of the Union Trust Company (1900, demolished) and the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of Riggs Bank (1921-1922). Marsh and Peter designed the Farmers and Mechanics Branch building to address its prominent corner location at the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, NW in Georgetown. The Neo-Classical building features a dramatic gold-leafed dome and an entrance flanked by Corinthian columns, leading architectural historians Pamela Scott and Antoinette J. Lee to describe it as "one of the most effective corner buildings in the District of Columbia."



Evening Star Building, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington Business Journal, June 2010



William J. Marsh, Syphax School, 1360 Half St., SW
Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, NR Nomination, 2003


In addition to their residential and commercial work, Marsh and Peter designed a number of public, institutional, and religious buildings. They were responsible for a remodeling and expansion of Walter Reed Hospital in 1908, the Takoma Branch Library (1911), and the First Church of Christ Scientist (1913). Marsh and Peter also designed several schools in the District including the Syphax School (1901), the Edmonds School (1903), the Randall School (1906), and the Cardozo School (1907), among others. These buildings were "temples of education" that incorporated the latest advances in school design and facilities planning.

The biographical directory *The History of the City of Washington* summarized Marsh and Peter's successful practice: "Few firms that have been launched in

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business but ten years can turn and point out the many noble structures that have been planned, designed, and erected under their supervision as can the Messrs. Marsh & Peter, whose success has been little short of phenomenal. As compared with many competitors in this and other cities, while young in years, their work stands boldly forth, bearing all the characteristics of the combined talents of members of this most progressive firm.” Marsh suffered a stroke and died at the age of 62 in 1926; however Peter continued to practice under the name of Marsh and Peter until 1932.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 01/28/1926	Page:	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	181		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1908-09	313		
	1923-24	58-59		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	392		
Other Sources:				
Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Great Falls, VA.: Tanya Edwards Beauchamp Associates, 2001.				
Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. William Syphax School, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2003. "Home is Nearly Finished." Washington Post, 1 November 1908, R6.				
"Plan Fine Buildings." Evening Star, 11 December 1902.				
Scott, Pamela and Antoinette J. Lee. <i>Buildings of the District of Columbia</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.				
Slauson, Allan B., ed. <i>A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions</i> . Washington, D.C.: The Washington Post, 1903.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010		

James Rush Marshall		 <i>Source: Library of Congress</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/30/1851	Place: Carlisle, PA		
Death: 06/02/1927	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School: Rutgers Grammar School (1866-1868)			
College: Rutgers College (left in 1870)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 74	Date Issued: 10/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1883	Latest Permit: 1920	Total Permits: 108 Total Buildings: 138
Practice		Position	Date
Supervising Architect of the Treasury		Draftsman/Architect	1871-1883
Hornblower and Marshall		Partner/Architect	1883-1923
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1892	Fellow of the AIA: 1892
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Cosmos Club, the Army-Navy Club, Chi Phi Fraternity, and the Chevy Chase Club. Marshall was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President seven times between 1890 and 1910.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Government Buildings, Institutional Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Romanesque, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Sheridan-Kalorama, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Lucius Tuckerman House	1600 I Street, NW	1886	Demolished in 1967
George S. Fraser House	1701 20 th Street, NW	1890	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
William J. Boardman House	1801 P Street, NW	1890	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Holt House (alterations)	National Zoo Grounds	1890-1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Litchfield House	2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1892	Demolished in 1969
Duncan Phillips House	1612 21 st Street, NW	1896-1897	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Marine Barracks Buildings	7 th and I Streets, SE	1902-1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Natural History Museum	11 th St. & Constitution Ave., NW	1903-1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Lothrop House	2001 Connecticut Ave., NW	1908-1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Army and Navy Club	1627 I Street, NW	1911-1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

James Rush Marshall was born on October 30, 1851 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania to parents James William and Jane Stevenson Marshall. In 1862, the family moved to Leeds, England when James W. Marshall, a professor of Latin, Greek, and French, was appointed U.S. Consul. J. Rush Marshall returned to the U.S. to attend Rutgers Grammar School and then began studying architecture at Rutgers College, but left after his junior year. He spent some time traveling in Europe with his father before returning to the U.S. in 1871 to become a draftsman in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

In 1883, Marshall entered into a partnership with Joseph C. Hornblower. Their firm was the most active in Washington from the mid 1880s through the first decade of the twentieth century. Edward Donn later wrote, "Hornblower and Marshall were the best architects in Washington in the nineties. They did a lot of work and it was all above average." The firm established a reputation designing houses for the social and political elite of the city. Many of Washington, D.C.'s well-known early twentieth-century architects trained under or worked for Hornblower and Marshall at some point during their careers.

Early in their partnership, Marshall focused on interior design. According to his obituary in the *Evening Star*:

"The architect's [Marshall's] talents lay no less along the lines of stone, brick, steel, and mortar than of textiles, fabrics, woods, and all the materials which enter into interior decorations. His taste was as excellent as his knowledge was varied and extensive." The firm

established a reputation designing houses for the social and political elite of the city. Prominent residences that they collaborated on include the Tuckerman House located at 1600 I Street, NW (1886, demolished), the Fraser House located at R and 20th Streets, NW (1890, demolished), the Boardman House located at 1801 P Street, NW (1893), and houses for several Supreme Court Justices. Marshall gained renown for his interior work and in 1901 he was asked to design the decorations for President William McKinley's inaugural ball in the Pension Building. As their practice flourished, Hornblower and Marshall employed several notable designers in their firm including William J. Marsh and Albert L. Harris. Indeed, many of Washington, D.C.'s best-known early twentieth-century architects worked for Hornblower and Marshall at some point during their careers.

Although the majority of their work was residential, Hornblower and Marshall were awarded two major public commissions in 1903-1904: the Custom House in Baltimore and the National Museum in Washington, D.C. These large commissions necessitated the hiring of new draftsman and several trips to Europe to study monumental public architecture. At the insistence of the Smithsonian Institution and the McMillan Commission, the National Museum (now known as the National Museum of Natural History) was executed in a grand neo-classical style and not the "French" style complete with a Mansard roof initially proposed by Hornblower and Marshall draftsman Arthur Brown. The plans were modified several times during the course of construction. Toward the completion of the National Museum on August 22, 1908, Hornblower died while studying museums in Europe. The cause of his sudden death is unknown.



**Boardman House, 1801 P St. N.W.
(Embassy of Iraq)**

NCinDC, July 24, 2008

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2699732428>

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After his partner's death, Marshall continued to practice under the same name and to focus on residential commissions. Albert L. Harris joined Marshall as a partner in 1911 and designed many of the firm's major commissions, including the Army-Navy Club. Marshall designed a building for the United Masonic Temple with architect Frank G. Pierson, but it was never constructed. Marshall died after a prolonged illness on June 2, 1927.

Duncan Phillips House, 1612 21st St., NW
Library of Congress, HABS DC-447-1

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary:	Publication: <i>ALA Journal</i>	Date: 1927 (Vol. 15)	Page: 266
	Publication: <i>Evening star</i>	Date: 06/02/1927	Page:

Biographical Directories

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<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	181
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09	1923-24	259
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	393

Other Sources:

Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

Eig, Emily. *Lothrop Mansion National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 1988.

“Hornblower and Marshall Documents at the Smithsonian.” *Smithsonian Preservation Quarterly* Spring 1995.

Kohler, Sue A. and Jeffrey R. Carson. *Sixteenth Street Architecture Volume 2*. Washington, D.C. The Commission of Fine Arts, 1988.

Peterson, Anne E. *Hornblower and Marshall: A Factual Investigation of the Individuals and the Office*. Washington, D.C.: Unpublished Report, 1976.

Notes: See Joseph C. Hornblower biography for image of Lothrop House.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

James H. McGill		No Photograph Available			
Biographical Data					
Birth: 1853	Place:				
Death: 05/22/1908	Place: Washington, DC				
Family:					
Education					
High School:					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1872	Latest Permit: 1900	Total Permits: 41	Total Buildings: 60
Practice		Position			Date
Henry R. Seale (Seale & Clark)		Clerk/Architect			1867-1872
Private Practice		Architect			1873-1882
Private Practice		Architectural Iron Work/Building Supplier			1883-1908
Commissions:					
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:					
Awards:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Cottages/Villas, Office and Commercial Buildings, Churches					
Styles and Forms: Italian Villa, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Italianate Styles					
DC Work Locations: LeDroit Park, Downtown					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
Northern Liberty Market		5 th and K Streets, NW		1874	Demolished in 1988
LeDroit Building		800-810 F Street, NW		1875	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings		400 Block of U Street, NW		ca. 1875	LeDroit Park Historic District
Dwellings		500 Block of T Street, NW		ca. 1875	LeDroit Park Historic District
Birney Double House		1901-1903 T Street, NW		ca. 1875	LeDroit Park Historic District
Cooper House		201 T Street, NW		ca. 1875	LeDroit Park Historic District

Significance and Contributions

James H. McGill began his architectural career as a clerk at the firm of Henry R. Seale in 1867. In 1870, McGill and Seale were listed as partners, practicing under the name McGill and Seale. McGill apparently left the firm in 1872, but they may have continued to collaborate throughout the 1870s (according to city directories the two men both practiced as 'Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors' and had offices next door to each other on the 700 block of E Street, NW) (Scott 2001, 185-186 & 254). In 1874, McGill was hired to design the Northern Liberty Market on 5th Street, NW between K and L Streets (demolished in 1988). McGill's plans employed 200 tons of steel and iron trusses manufactured by the Architectural Iron Works Company of New York to form the largest unsupported roof-span in Washington. The arched roof formed a cavernous space for the public market and was hailed as an architectural innovation.

In 1873, developers Amzi L. Barber and Andrew Langdon platted a new 55-acre subdivision called LeDroit Park in Washington County just north of

the city limits. Barber hired McGill to design houses for the "romantic suburb"—LeDroit Park was to be a bucolic retreat for wealthy whites. Between 1873

and 1887, McGill designed more than 60 houses for prominent generals, professors, congressmen, businessmen and government officials in LeDroit Park. McGill advertised his work in the 1878 publication *Suburban Homes: A Collection of Sixty Cottage Designs*. The display of LeDroit park homes was intended to "serve as useful models to person

contemplating building of suburban village homes." McGill's houses were handsome examples of romantic eclecticism, exhibiting elements of Italian Villa, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Italianate styles (Carr, Lynch Associates). LeDroit Park presently contains 50 of the original 64 McGill houses. One block, the 400 block of U Street, NW, still retains its original McGill houses without any modern intrusions.

In addition to McGill designing their subdivision, Langdon and Barber also hired the architect to design a commercial office building in downtown. The LeDroit Building located at 800-810 F Street, NW, was constructed in 1875. The three-story Italianate building with a



The Title Page of McGill's Catalog of LeDroit Park Houses
Source: Library of Congress



LeDroit Building, 800 F Street, N.W.
EHT Traceries, 2003

DC Architects Directory

raised basement of storefronts is a rare surviving example of a pre-elevator office building. The LeDroit Building features an exception façade design that reflects the civic aspirations of post-Civil War Washington. After the completion of the LeDroit Building, McGill relocated his practice to the office building.

Beginning in the 1880s, the character of Le Droit Park began to change as the remaining land was sold for rowhouse development. With demand for his cottages waning, McGill pursued a new, but related line of work as a building supply salesman. From 1882 to 1906, city directories list McGill as a purveyor of Architectural Ironwork and Building Supplies. It is possible that McGill was serving as a local subsidiary of the New York firm that had supplied the iron for the Northern Liberty Market. In this enterprise, McGill partnered briefly with James E. Clark. McGill died on May 26, 1908.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	185	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Obituary	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Other Sources:			
Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. <i>Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form</i> . Washington, DC: Historic Preservation Division, Dept. of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs, 1983.			
Carr, Lynch Associates. <i>LeDroit Park Conserved</i> . Washington, DC: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development, 1979.			
Ganschinietz, Suzanne. <i>Le Droit Park National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: National Capital Planning Commission, 1973.			
Ganschinietz, Suzanne. "Le Droit Park." In <i>Washington on Foot: A City Planner's Guide to the Nation's Capital</i> . Allan A. Hodges, Editor. Washington, DC: American Institute of Planners, 1976.			
Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.			
McGill, James H. <i>Suburban Homes: A Collection of Sixty Cottage Designs, with Practical Plans Drawn to Scale</i> . Washington, DC: T. McGill & Co., 1878.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010	

Thomas Milton Medford			No Photograph Available		
Biographical Data					
Birth: 8/9/1870		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: 12/11/1942		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: wife, Bessie Bomberger Medford; sons, Theodore L. Medford and Charles M. Medford; daughter, Roma F. Medford					
Education					
Grammar School: Washington, D.C. (1876-84)					
High School:					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship: Edward Woltz, three year course and two years practice; received instruction from Glenn Brown, Special Course under Prof. E.J. Brasse, Philadelphia. Pa.			Source:		
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 379		Date Issued: 1940?	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1901	Latest Permit: 1941	Total Permits: 174	Total Buildings: 274	
Practice		Position		Date	
Private practice		Architect		1890-1917	
D.C. Municipal Architect's Office		Architect/ Draftsman		1917-1922	
U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks		Architect/ Associate Engineer/Specifications writer		1922-1927	
U.S. Public Buildings and Grounds Administration		Draftsman/ Architect		1928-1930	
U.S. War Department, Office of the United States Quartermaster General		Mechanical Engineer/ Architect		1931-1935	
Private Practice		Architect		1936-1942	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Board of Trade, Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Society of the Oldest Inhabitants of Washington, DC					
Awards or Commissions:					
Buildings					
Building Types: School buildings, commercial buildings, residences (detached, rowhouses, and flats), apartment buildings, swimming pool, stables, warehouses					
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Modern Movement					
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Mount Pleasant, Mount Vernon Triangle, 16 th Street Heights, Bloomingdale, Chevy Chase, Glover Park, Petworth, Hillbrook, Greenway					

DC Architects Directory

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
National Trades School for Women and Girls, Trades Hall (Nannie Helen Burroughs School)	601 50 th Street, N.E.	1927-1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses for James Martin	30-38 U Street, N.W.	1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence for Mrs. A. Anderson	1125 Fifth Street, N.E.	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence for Leulla Whaley	1333 Gallatin Street, N.W.	1915	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residences for Anton Koerber	5906 32 nd Street, N.W.	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Addition to store	423 Eighth Street, S.E.	1928	Capitol Hill Historic District
Swimming Pool at McKinley High School	151 T Street, N.E.	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Flats for Eugene H. Phifer	2224-2237 40 th Street, N.W.	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
People's Drug Stores, Inc.	4917-4949 Georgia Avenue, N.W.	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Flats for Eugene H. Phifer	2300-2328 40 th Street, N.W.	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Store for J.E. Fowler	923 Fifth Street, N.W.	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses for Liberty Building Co.	4010-4036 7 th Street, N.E.	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Thomas Milton Medford was a prolific Washington architect and engineer who served both the District and federal Governments for eighteen years. Native to Washington, D.C., Medford was born August 9, 1870 and attended District grammar schools. While in his youth, he was appointed one of four messengers for the 1885 inauguration of

President Grover Cleveland and carried information about the line of march to the future president. Medford, in applying to register as an architect in the District, wrote that high school was not available to him. He described his architectural training as including a three-year architectural apprenticeship course under Edward Woltz and two years of office practice. He stated that he had also served an apprenticeship and worked as a journeyman carpenter. In addition he wrote that he had "received instruction" from Glenn Brown and had taken a special course with Professor E.J. Brasse in Philadelphia. Medford stated that he had been practicing architecture since 1890 and he listed



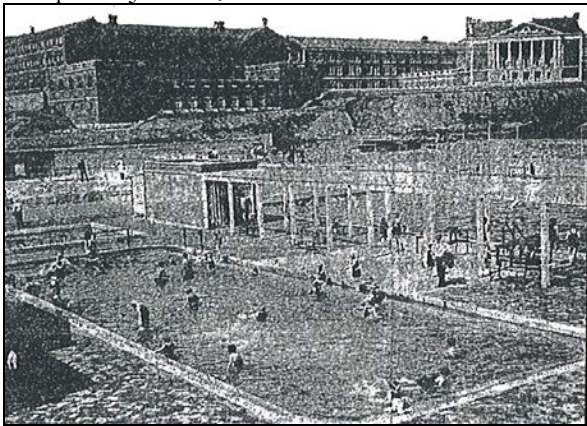
**Trades Hall of National Training School for Women and Girls
601 50th St., NE**

Photo by D.K. Cannan, from National Register Nomination form, September 1989

dwellings he had designed in Kensington, Md. in 1900.

Medford was first listed as an architect on a District building permit in 1901. Medford designed numerous residences in Washington, D.C., including rowhouses at 30-38 U Street, N.W. (1908) and houses at 1125 Fifth Street, N.E. (1914) and 1333 Gallatin Street, N.W. (1915), before joining the District's Municipal Architect's Office in 1917 where he worked for the next five years. During this time, he continued to design residences, primarily two-story brick rowhouses along Georgia Avenue, N.W., and Spring Road, N.W., in the newly developing area of Petworth. In 1922, Medford transferred to the United States Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks where he worked as an architect and associate engineer. Then, in 1928, Medford worked two years for the United States Public Buildings and Grounds Administration.

Medford was the architect for the Trades Hall of the National Trades School for Women and Girls (Nannie Helen Burroughs School) at 601 50th Street, N.E., in northeast Washington. Constructed in 1927-28, the building served as the main classroom building at the school, replacing the original classroom building that burned in a 1926 fire. The school was founded in 1909 by Nannie Helen Burroughs (1883-1961), the African-American educator, orator, religious leader who was an advocate for African-American history and active in the Baptist Church. Offering a unique combination of academic training for African-American young women and girls, the first of its kind in the nation, the school emphasized strong scholastics with a religious background, as well as training in domestic arts and manual skills. In addition, Medford designed the swimming pool for McKinley High School in Washington, D.C., that opened June 30, 1929.



**Swimming Pool at McKinley High School,
Washington, D.C., 1929**

"Swimming Pool Opened at McKinley High,"
Washington Post, June 30, 1929, pg. M2.

In 1931, Medford began work in the United States War Department's Office of the Quartermaster General where he worked as a mechanical engineer and architect for the next four years. In 1936, Medford, who had designed for some private commissions throughout his government career, went into private practice full time. The same year, Medford expanded into commercial buildings, when he designed the one-story brick People's Drug Stores, Inc. at 4917-4949 Georgia Avenue, NW., and a one-story brick store at 923 Fifth Street, N.W., for owner J.E. Fowler. In 1940, Medford applied for a seller's license to the D.C. Real Estate Commission.

Medford married Bessie Bomberger in 1927, with whom he had two sons, Theodore L. and Charles M., and a daughter, Roma F. Medford died December 11, 1942 at his Washington home at 1010 Urell Place, N.E.

Medford was a member of the Society of Oldest Inhabitants, the oldest civic organization in Washington, D.C., dedicated to preserving the District's heritage.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	<i>The Washington Post</i> (1877-1990). Proquest Historic Newspapers.		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Times-Herald</i>	Date: 12/13/1942 12/13/1942	Page: R3 unknown
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
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DC Architects Directory

<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources: "Architect Delivered Messages to Cleveland Fifty Years Ago." <i>Washington Star</i> , January 20, 1937. "Building Permits Issued Show Start of the Spring Activity." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 29, 1914, Pg. R3. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Thomas M. Medford Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. "M'Gill Terrace Home Approved By Council." <i>Washington Post</i> , May 13, 1928, pg. R2. Miller, Dr. Page Putnam. <i>Trades Hall of National Training School for Women and Girls (Nannie Helen Burroughs School)</i> . <i>National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: National Coordination Committee for the Promotion of History, 1990. "Rites for T.M. Medford to be Held Here Monday." <i>The Washington Star</i> , December 12, 1942. "Ten Applicants Given Permits To Build Here." <i>Washington Post</i> , February 16, 1936, pg. R1. "T.M. Medford Funeral Rites Set Tomorrow." <i>Washington Post</i> , December 13, 1942, pg. R3.		
Notes: Medford applied to register as an architect in the District of Columbia on October 1, 1925 but his registration number, 379, indicates that it was issued much later. His registration file includes correspondence from Medford dated March 30, 1940 requesting to apply for a Senior examination for registration. His application form has penciled notations indicating that he was examined but does not show the date the registration was issued.		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

John A. Melby			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/20/1880		Place: Toronto, Canada	
Death: 1943		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Married Viola Ragland in 1914; six children (John, Jr., Francis, William, Paul, James, Catherine)			
Education			
High School: South Division High School, Chicago, IL			
College: Clark University, Atlanta, GA (1898-1899)			
Graduate School: University of Illinois, Urbana, IL (1900-1905)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1925	Latest Permit: 1939	Total Permits: 136
			Total Buildings: 199
Practice	Position	Date	
Macdonald Engineering Company, Chicago, IL	Draftsman	1902-1906; 1915-1918	
John A. Melby (Gary, IN)	Architect	1918-1921	
Samuel M. Plato (Louisville, KY)	Draftsman and Architect	1921-1922	
John A. Melby (Washington, DC)	Architect	1923-1943	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, churches, gas stations, stores			
Styles and Forms: Bungalow Craftsman, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol View, Capitol Hill, Northeast			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	66 53 rd Place SE	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	2422-2424 Newton Street NE	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row houses	1937-1949 Capitol Avenue NE	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Store	1209 13 th Street NW	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Store & Apartment	723 & 725 8 th Street SE	1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Capitol Hill Historic District

Significance and Contributions

John Alexander Melby was an African-American architect who came to Washington, D.C. in 1923. His work in the city includes numerous one-story, frame dwellings and brick row houses in the northeast quadrant, particularly in the Capitol View neighborhood and in the vicinity of Howard and Gallaudet Universities. In addition, he designed two churches, two gas stations, and several stores and small apartment buildings.

Born in Toronto, Canada on September 20, 1880, John A. Melby was the son of an American father, Perry Melby, and a Canadian mother, Catherine Elizabeth Melby. Catherine Melby died in childbirth, and Perry Melby soon moved to Chicago, Illinois with his infant son.

From 1898-1899, John Melby attended Clark University in Atlanta, Georgia, returning to Chicago in the summers to work as a draftsman for Macdonald Engineering Company. In 1899, he became the second African American to enroll in the School of Architecture at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In 1904, he left the university before completing the architecture degree, and returned to work at Macdonald Engineering Company.

From 1906 to 1909, Melby was an instructor of Mechanical Drawing and Architecture at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. In April 1910, he worked as an engineer in Gary, Indiana, where he lived with his wife, Viola Ragland Melby. In 1915, he again returned to Macdonald Engineering Company in Chicago, remaining there for three years before establishing his own firm in Gary, specializing in “practical engineering, house plans, concrete block [construction], contracting, [and] estimating.” (Wilson, p. 278) Melby’s firm was unsuccessful, and he took jobs at U.S. Steel and the U.S. Post Office in Gary before moving to Louisville, Kentucky in 1921. In Louisville, he worked as an architect and draftsman in the office of architect Samuel Plato. In 1922, Melby served as principal architect for a brick church in Louisville.



66 53rd Place SE; 1925

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



2422-2424 Newton Street NE; 1927

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Melby began practicing architecture in Washington, D.C. on June 17, 1923. His first documented commissions in the city date to 1925, when the Capitol View Realty Company hired him to design the first of more than forty dwellings in the Capitol View neighborhood. Located on either side of East Capitol Street just east of the Anacostia River, Capitol View was developed in the 1920s by African-American businessman John Whitelaw Lewis. Lewis developed the neighborhood as a residential suburb for African Americans. To construct the houses, Lewis hired both white and

African-American architects; other African-American architects who worked in Capitol View included the

Vaughn & Ferguson Company, Hestle H. Brooks, and Milton Dorsey. Most of Melby's houses stand within the DePriest Village area of Capitol View and are modest, one- or one-and-a-half-story, frame houses. Several take the form of vernacular bungalows, and feature full-width porches supported by wood columns that rest on masonry piers.

The Capitol View Realty Company also hired Melby to design a building for the Antioch Baptist Church (later known as the Capital View Baptist Church) at 17 Division Avenue NE. Built in 1928, this frame church was demolished sometime before 1947. Melby designed two other churches in Washington. In 1929, he received a building permit for a \$16,000 edifice at 1107 (now 1105) 50th Street NE for a different Antioch Baptist Church. The building permit indicated that it was constructed of concrete block; the current church building has a brick veneer and may contain all or part of the original church building. Melby also designed the Glendale Baptist Church at 4504 Gault Place NE in 1933. This frame sanctuary is no longer extant.



1209 13th Street NW; 1929

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

From 1927-1931, Melby designed several two-story, brick row houses and duplexes for John M. King, a developer and builder who worked in northeast Washington. Many of these houses are located in the vicinity of Howard and Gallaudet Universities. One notable block of surviving row houses designed by Melby is located at 1937-1949 Capitol Avenue NE, just west of Mount Olivet Cemetery. These two-bay, two-story, brick row houses display variations in the parapet rooflines and the decorative, contrasting brick work on their flat-front facades. Another notable block is located on the west side of the 1800 block of Corcoran Street NE (constructed 1928). He also designed at least one duplex in nearby Alexandria, Virginia (113 and 113A Hume Avenue).

Melby designed a few small apartment buildings and stores throughout his career, and worked for individual property owners as well as developers. In the early 1930s, Melby designed three automobile-related buildings: two gas stations and a public garage.

Melby's last building permit was issued in 1939, for a two-story, brick building with stores on the first floor and living space above. He died four years later, in 1943, at his home in Washington.



723 8th Street SE; 1930

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	189
Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:		
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. John Alexander Melby Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. John Alexander Melby correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. Gary, Indiana. Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. <i>African-American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945.</i> (Taylor & Francis, 2004). Accessed through Google eBooks.		
Notes: The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

Louis D. Meline			No Photograph Available			
Biographical Data						
Birth: ca. 1852		Place: St. Louis, Missouri				
Death: 10/15/1905		Place: Washington, DC				
Family: Married Manche Hosman						
Education						
High School:						
College: Georgetown College						
Graduate School:						
Apprenticeship:						
Architectural Practice						
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:		Date Issued:		
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1890		Latest Permit: 1905		
		Total Permits: 21		Total Buildings: 46		
Practice		Position		Date		
Private practice		Artist		1878-1890		
Private practice		Architect		ca. 1890-1905		
Professional Associations						
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:		Fellow of the AIA:		
Other Societies or Memberships:						
Awards or Commissions:						
Buildings						
Building Types: Residences						
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Federal Revival						
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Massachusetts Avenue, Sheridan-Karolama, Chevy Chase						
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status	
		2208-2212 Massachusetts Ave., NW		1898-1899	Mass. Ave. Historic District	
		2205-2207 Massachusetts Ave., NW		1902	Mass. Ave. Historic District	
		2304 Massachusetts Ave., NW		1901	Mass. Ave. Historic District	
		2324 Massachusetts Ave., NW		1901	Mass. Ave. Historic District	
		2224 R Street, NW		1902	Sheridan-Kalorama Hist. Dist.	

Significance and Contributions

Louis D. Meline was an artist turned architect. Born in St. Louis, Missouri, Meline moved to Washington as a child when his father, Florant M. Meline, took a job with the U. S. Treasury Department. His brother, James F. Meline, would later serve as Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Unlike his brother, Louis Meline did not follow his father into managing the nation's finances. Instead, in 1867, he enrolled in Georgetown University to study music and drawing. Meline excelled at the fine arts, taking second place in an annual drawing class competition. Around 1878, Meline established himself as a professional artist in Washington, specializing in still life and genre works. A biographical sketch of the young artist in *Historical and Commercial Sketches of Washington and Environs* gushed "In Mr. Meline's work will be discovered a remarkable individuality and character that makes his work conspicuous, and which promised to place him among the leading artists of our country." In addition to painting, Meline taught art; some of his pupils reputedly included members of "leading families of the city and District."

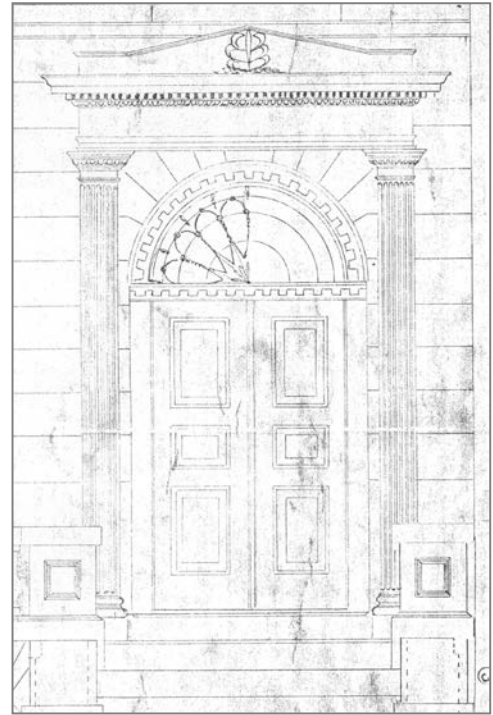
It is unknown if Meline received any training in architecture, or if he simply relied on his abilities as an artist to design buildings.

Regardless, by the turn of the twentieth century, Meline was listed as an architect in city directories. His first buildings, which he designed beginning in 1890, were rowhouses clustered around Dupont Circle. Meline often built the houses on speculation and funded their

construction himself. Beginning in 1898, Meline designed a number of investment properties along Massachusetts Avenue, NW including 2208-2212 (1898-1899), 2205-2207 (1902), 2304 (1901), and 2324 (1905). The designs for these three-story brick rowhouses drew heavily on classical European precedents. Meline placed great emphasis on the buildings' entrances with elaborate door surrounds including ornate fanlights. In the late 1890s, Meline partnered with real estate salesman Henry Earle to promote home sales in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Meline contributed a number of plans for Chevy Chase houses which were printed in architectural trade magazines as examples of ideal suburban houses. The houses he designed in Chevy Chase included the Lieutenant Semly House at 4 Laurel Parkway (circa 1896).



2212 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc. photo




Drawing, 2324 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Louis D. Meline

In 1902, Meline designed a Colonial Revival-style house near Embassy Row as a residence for himself and his wife, Manche (nee Hosman) at 2224 R Street, NW. Built at a cost of \$16,000, the mansion was a testament to Meline's shrewd investments in the fast-growing and fashionable northwest quadrant of Washington and in Chevy Chase. Three years later, Meline fell ill and was taken to the Georgetown University Hospital where he died on or around October 15, 1905. His obituary reported that his death had been a shock to his friends in the city's prominent business and social circles. He was credited in the *Evening Star* as having done "much for the upbuilding of the northwest section of the city."

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library			
Other Repositories: Georgetown University Archives			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	189	
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 10/16/1905	Page:
Other Sources: Eig, Emily Hotaling and Julie Mueller, <i>Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Tracerics, 1989. Gilbert, Beth. "Eyesore to Asset: Reborn as a B&B." Washington Post, 21 April 2007. <i>Historical and Commercial Sketches of Washington and Environs</i> . Washington, D.C.: E. E. Barton, 1884. Lampl, Elizabeth Jo and Kim Prothro Williams. <i>Cherry Chase: A Home Suburb for the Nation's Capital</i> . Crownsville, MD: The Maryland Historical Trust Press, 1998. McMahan, Virgil E. <i>Washington, D.C. Artists Born Before 1900: A Biographical Directory</i> . Washington, D.C., 1976.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010	

Mihran Mesrobian				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 5/24/1889		Place: Afyon Karahisar, Turkey		
Death: 9/21/1975		Place: Chevy Chase, MD		
Family: Married Zabelle Martmanian in 1914; Sons Nourhan (James?), Ara, and Ralfe; granddaughter Caroline Mesrobian Hickman				
Education				
High School: Afion Armenian High School (1903)				
College: Imperial Fine Arts School of Constantinople (1908)				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Source: Washington Post, 9/26/1975, C10				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 784		Date Issued: 8/14/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1926	Latest Permit: 1948	Total Permits: 120	Total Buildings: 508
Practice	Position		Date	
Wardman Construction Co.	Architect		1921-c. 1926	
Wardman Construction Co.	Chief Architect		c. 1926-1930	
Supervising Architect's Office, Procurement Division	Architect		1933-1939	
Private Practice	Principal		1939-1956	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions: 1926, National Award for Excellence, AIA, for Carlton Hotel				
Buildings				
Building Types: Hotels, apartment buildings, garden apartments, stores, houses				
Styles and Forms: Italianate, Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Streamline Moderne, Art Deco, Byzantine				
DC Work Locations: Woodley Park, Downtown, Dupont Circle, Cathedral Heights; Arlington, VA				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Fort Stevens Ridge	NW Washington	1922-36	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Cathedral Mansions	2900, 3000, 3100 Connecticut Avenue NW	1922-25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The English Village	Woodley Park	1923-24	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Carlton Hotel	923 16 th Street NW	1926	Sixteenth Street Historic Dist.	
Hay-Adams Hotel	800 16 th Street NW	1927	Lafayette Sq & 16 th St. Hist. Dist.	
Wardman Tower	2600 Woodley Road NW	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Shoreham Office Building	806 15th Street NW	1928-29	15 th St. Financial Hist. Dist.
Dupont Circle Building	1350 Connecticut Avenue NW	1930-31	Dupont Circle Hist. Dist./ Massachusetts Ave. Hist. Dist.
Sedgwick Gardens	3726 Connecticut Avenue NW	1931-32	Cleveland Park Hist. Dist.

Significance and Contributions

Mihran Mesrobian was a prolific architect best known for the lavish residential hotels he designed in the 1920s and 30s for Harry Wardman, president of the Wardman Construction Company. Mesrobian blended conventional elements of the Colonial Revival style with design elements and materials of the Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, and Byzantine styles to create often luxurious and ornate structures that have come to represent Washington, DC.

Mesrobian was born in Afyon, Turkey to Armenian parents in 1889. At age fifteen, he took the entrance exams and was placed into the second year class at the Academie des Beaux Arts in Istanbul because of his drawing ability; he completed the five year course in four years, graduating in 1908. He took the position of Municipal Architect in Smyrna where he met Zabelle Martmanian, also from Afyon—they were married on May 23, 1914. After working in Smyrna, he served as an architect to the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed V in Istanbul until 1914 when he was drafted as a



Cathedral Mansions Ad, 1922. *Washington Star* April 2, 1922



3100 Connecticut Ave., NW, Detail

NCinDC, May 30, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2595037331/>

military engineer for the Turkish Army during World War I. After the war, increasing hostilities of the Turks toward Armenians prompted Mesrobian to immigrate to the United States—he settled in Washington in 1921. That same year, at the age of thirty-two, he began working as a draftsman for Harry Wardman, one of the city's most prolific and well known developers.

One of Mesrobian's first projects for Wardman was Cathedral Mansions, the first apartment house in

Washington, D.C., modeled after a resort hotel. Wardman and Mesrobian went on to pioneer this trend in Washington apartment housing in the 1920s and 30s. Cathedral Mansions is a complex of three large buildings (Cathedral Mansions South, Cathedral Mansions Center, and Cathedral Mansions North) constructed from 1922 to 1923, located at 2900, 3000, and 3100 Connecticut Avenue, NW—it is the largest apartment house that Wardman constructed between 1905 and 1929 and, at the time of its completion, was the largest apartment complex south of New York. The complex contained 492 apartment units in three adjacent buildings and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The buildings are faced with red brick and feature limestone quoins; they are capped by side-gabled and hipped roofs with dormer windows.

Some of Mesrobian's other early designs for Wardman were for semi-detached houses, like those in Fort Stevens Ridge. Fort Stevens Ridge was planned as a 50-acre neighborhood of six-room brick semi-detached dwellings. The neighborhood is located east of Georgia Avenue at Rittenhouse Street and is roughly bounded by Peabody, Fifth, Underwood, and Ninth Streets. Wardman constructed the first section between 1922 and 1927, and it appears that the Capitol Contracting Company took over development of Fort Stevens Ridge

in 1931 after Wardman went bankrupt. Other firms were also involved in developing Fort Stevens Ridge from 1931 to 1936, including the Schneider Company, the Federal Construction Company, Taylor & Van Vranken, and most prominently, the D.C. Developing Company. Mesrobian stayed on with each firm to design rowhouses, duplexes, and

detached houses in the neighborhood.

Mesrobian was also instrumental in designing English Village in the Cathedral neighborhood (c. 1923-24), bounded by Woodley Road, 29th and 34th Streets, and Cleveland Avenue. The units in this neighborhood were attached in threes and unified by rooflines and facades to create the impression of one large dwelling. The buildings were designed in the “English vernacular,” with irregular massing, employing mostly Colonial and Tudor Revival styles.

By 1926, Mesrobian had become the chief designer for Wardman’s firm. While his original designs were for single-family dwellings and apartment complexes, he is best known for his luxury residential hotels such as the Carlton, 1926 (923 16th Street, NW); the Hay-Adams, 1927 (800 16th Street, NW); and the Wardman Tower, 1928 (2600 Woodley Road, NW). The Carlton, now the St. Regis Hotel, and the Hay-Adams are variations on the Villa Farnesina, a Roman Renaissance palazzo and reflect Mesrobian’s classical architectural training.



Carlton Hotel, 16th and K Street facades, 1926.
Mesrobian Family Architectural archives, reprinted in DCPL document

In 1928, Mesrobian completed plans for the Wardman Gardens, Harry Wardman’s last big development concept. The ambitious project involved a large apartment complex of 747 units to be built on a site south of the Wardman Tower. However, financial problems resulting from the construction of the Wardman Tower made it impossible for Harry Wardman to construct the Wardman Gardens project. By 1930, Wardman was forced to declare bankruptcy and Mesrobian opened a private practice, occasionally working for Wardman until the latter’s death in 1938.

In his private practice, Mesrobian’s commissions included the Dupont Circle Building at 1350 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. (1931), a rug store at 1214 18th Street, N.W. (1931), Sedgwick Gardens (1931-32), and several garden apartment complexes in Arlington, Virginia. The Dupont Circle Building was an apartment-hotel designed between 1930 and 1931. This wedge-shaped structure is ornamented with bas-relief and stylized friezes but is also reminiscent of modern design in its geometry and simplicity. This was a difficult project because of the triangular of the site and the need to incorporate an earlier one-story building already located on the site. The Dupont Circle Building reached the maximum zoning height at the time and was one of the tallest buildings on Dupont Circle. The building is also significant because it marked Dupont Circle’s transition from a largely residential area to one dominated by commerce and businesses.

Sedgwick Gardens, designed in 1931-32, illustrates Mesrobian’s skill in combining architectural styles—Mesrobian utilized Byzantine, Medieval, and Islamic elements and united them under an Art Deco scheme. Mesrobian also designed several apartment buildings and complexes in Arlington. His first Virginia apartment project was Court House Manor (or Garden), 1233 N. Court House Road (1940), and 1301 N. Court House Road (1941, demolished 1981), followed by Wakefield Manor



Triplex in the English Village, 2002. *Washington Post, September 5, 2002. H1.*



Sedgwick Gardens, 3726 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Goode, Best Addresses, p. 314

(1943) and 1925-27 North Calvert Street (1948). Mesrobian's work also included Lee Gardens (now Sheffield Court on North Wayne Street) and several Arlington shopping centers.

Mesrobian officially retired in 1956 at the age of 67, but designed the Armenian Apostolic Church of St. Mary's (4125 Fessenden Street, NW) the same year. He died in 1975 of a heart attack.




Mesrobian, Wardman, and associate c. 1925
Mesrobian Family Architectural archives, reprinted in DCPL document



Dupont Circle Building
1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 1931-35.
Library of Congress 12359-6D.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star-News</i>	Date: 9/26/1975 9/25/1975	Page: C10 unknown	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography		59	53	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	190	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
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<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: DC Preservation League. "St. Regis Hotel, Washington, DC." <i>Preservation Now: Building on the Historic</i> . Feb 2008: 7-10. Dietsch, Deborah K. "The Man Who Built Washington; More Than 5,000 Houses Show the Signature Style of Harry Wardman." <i>Washington Post</i> , September 5, 2002. H1. Goode, James M. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1988. Mesrobian Hickman, Caroline. "Mihran Mesrobian (1889-1975): Washington Architect." <i>Design Action</i> 2 no. 3 (May/June 1983): 1-4. Mesrobian Hickman, Caroline. <i>A Selection of the Architectural Oeuvre of Mibran Mesrobian: Beaux-Arts Architect, Washington, D.C.</i> Thesis, Tulane University, 1978.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

B. Frank Meyers		 <p><i>Source: The Washington Post, 2/24/1907, p. 24.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1865	Place: Nazareth, PA		
Death: 7/2/1940	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Father John Granville, brother Louis H., wife Nina L.D.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1892	Latest Permit: 1931	Total Permits: 143 Total Buildings: 298
Practice	Position	Date	
B. Frank Meyers	Principal	1892-1933	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Theaters, rowhouses, houses			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Kalorama Triangle, Mount Pleasant, Dupont Circle, Park View, Capitol Hill			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	1910-1956 Calvert Street, NW	1904	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist.
Rowhouses	1961-1979 Biltmore Street, NW	1905	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist.
Empress Theater (demolished)	416 9 th Street, NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Georgia Theater (demolished)	3318-3324 Georgia Ave., NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Carolina Theater (demolished)	103-107 11 th Street, SE	1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Benjamin Franklin Meyers (1865-1940), known as B. Frank Meyers, contributed many rowhouses and theaters to the Washington, D.C., area. Meyers was born in 1865 in Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He moved with his family to Washington, D.C., as a child and attended school there. He also received his architectural training in Washington, D.C., but it is not known where. His father, John Granville Meyers, was a local builder and architect.

The first building permit that lists B. Frank Meyers as architect was issued on August 1, 1892, for two dwellings located at the corner of Monroe Street and Morgan Avenue, NW. He is said to have assisted his father, John Granville Meyers, in drawing plans for the Christian Heurich House (1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW) in 1892 and the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church (demolished) at 1410 Columbia Road, NW in 1896. No other permits were issued to B. Frank Meyers until 1895, when he began designing for L.E. Breuninger, a prolific Washington-area real estate developer. Meyers designed the dwellings located at 1237-1251 Irving Street, NW for Breuninger between 1895 and 1896. In 1897, Meyers began working with his brother, Louis H. Meyers, a builder. Louis Meyers, then working with a partner named Anderson, commissioned B. Frank to design duplexes at 3553-3563 11th Street, NW.

In 1904, Meyers again worked with his brother, this time partnered with a man named Wunderly, to construct rowhouses in the Kalorama Triangle neighborhood. In 1904, Meyers designed the rowhouses at 1910-1956 Calvert Street, NW, and 1701-1715 Euclid Street, NW. He also designed the rowhouses located at 2711-2735 Ontario Road, NW, and 1721-1733 Columbia Road, NW. In 1905, he designed the dwellings at 1961-1979 Biltmore Street, NW. Altogether he designed over thirty houses in the Kalorama Triangle area.

In 1906, Meyers worked with another speculative building firm, Schmidt and Brandt, to design the rowhouses at 1502-1518 E Street, SE. He designed most of his rowhouses for speculative builders and attached or semi-detached houses for both builders and a number of individual clients.

Meyers designed only a handful of detached dwellings during his career. These buildings include the houses at 3400-3404 Macomb Street, NW, which he designed in 1914 for the W.C. and A.N. Miller Company. These houses are large, two-and-a-half-story, single-family dwellings influenced by the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. He also designed the rowhouses at 17-29 Rock Creek Church Road, NW, in 1916 for the Miller Company.

From 1910 to 1914, as movie theaters became popular throughout the city, Meyers embraced the design of these buildings. Between 1906 and 1913, ninety-seven movie theaters opened in Washington, D.C., of which Meyers designed at least nine. His first theater, constructed in 1910, The Empress, was located at 416 9th Street, NW (demolished). It was one story in height and embellished with classical ornament. The theater was marked by Ionic columns that flanked the entrance and supported a wide segmental pediment. Rows of bare electric lights, spaced at regular intervals, accentuated the frieze and cornice.

Other theaters designed by Meyers, all demolished, include the Georgia Theater (1912) at 3318-3324 Georgia Avenue, NW, the Carolina Theater (1913) at 103-107 11th Street, SE, the Liberty Theater (1914) at 1419-1423 North Capitol Street, NE, the Belmont Theater (c. 1914) at 2114 14th Street, NW, the Crystal Theater (1910) at 621 7th Street, NW, and the Stanton Theater (1913) at 513 C Street, NE. He also designed a theater in 1914 for the Bloomingdale area, but it was never built.



Empress Theatre (on right), 416 9th Street, NW. ca. 1922. Library of Congress.

DC Architects Directory



Carolina Theatre, 103-107 11th Street, SE. August 7, 1949.
1478.30, John P. Wymer Collection, Washington Historical Society.

Meyers retired in 1933 due to ill health and died of a heart attack in 1940 at the age of seventy-five.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *The Washington Star* Date: 7/3/1940 Page: unknown
The Times-Herald 7/5/1940

Biographical Directories

Year/Volume

Page

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

2001

191

Other Sources:

EHT Traceries, National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Kalorama Triangle Historic District, Washington, D.C. 1987.

Headley, Robert K. *Motion Picture Exhibition in Washington, D.C.: An Illustrated History of Parlors, Palaces and Multiplexes in the Metropolitan Area, 1894-1997*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 1999.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

John Granville Meyers			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/13/1834		Place: Nazareth, PA	
Death: 12/12/1902		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Wife Maria A., sons B. Frank and Louis H.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1877	Latest Permit: 1900	Total Permits: 79
		Total Buildings: 128	
Practice	Position	Date	
John G. Meyers and Bro. Carpenters	Carpenter	1867-1868	
John G. Meyers	Carpenter & Builder	1869-1874	
John G. Meyers	Architect	1875-1902	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, dwellings, government buildings			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Northwest, Dupont Circle, Columbia Heights			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Christian Heurich House	1307 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1892-1894	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mount Pleasant Congregational Church (demolished)	1410 Columbia Road, NW	1896	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
General Hazen House (demolished)	1601 K Street, NW	1881	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	1908-1920 Sunderland Pl., NW	1883	Dupont Circle Historic District
Commercial Building	415 7 th Street, NW	1883	Downtown Historic District

Significance and Contributions



Christian Heurich House, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW. 1895-1905.
Christie Collection, 10, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

John Granville Meyers was born in 1834 and was a native of Nazareth, Pennsylvania. As a young man, he worked as a stone mason and at the age of eighteen began work as a carpenter. He was also a contractor and builder in Pennsylvania before he moved to Washington, D.C. He established himself as an architect in Washington in the 1870s, where he designed a three-story office building at 1323 G Street for his practice.

The first known permit that bears Meyers's name as architect was issued in 1877 for two dwellings on 7th Street, NW.

Meyers designed many privately commissioned houses in Northwest Washington in last third of the nineteenth century, including residences for Judge C. Nott, Mr. Chris Ruppert, Mrs. E. Cullinan, Judge Lewery, Gen. Hazen (1601 K Street, NW, permit #1187, 1881), and others. Meyers designed homes in the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles, utilizing concrete, red brick, and rusticated stone.

In 1889, Meyers designed the ten three-story brick dwellings at 1803-1819 19th Street, NW, and 1843 S Street, NW, originally owned by Tyler and Rutherford.

While most of his buildings were masonry construction, Meyers designed several frame houses as well. For example, he designed a frame cottage for B.F. Martin at Brightwood Park in 1892 (demolished). The two-story dwelling with a cellar and attic was located at 811 Jefferson Street, NW. It featured an octagonal bay with a pyramidal roof, gables, and wide verandas.

The same year, he and his son, B. Frank, designed and constructed the three-story brick dwellings at 1216-1220 New Hampshire Ave, NW, (demolished). In 1893, he independently designed and built the three-story brick dwellings at 2108-2116 Ward Place, NW (demolished).

Meyers's most recognized building is the Christian Heurich House or Mansion, also known as the Brewmaster's Castle, located at 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW. Constructed from 1892-1894, the house was commissioned by Christian Heurich, a philanthropic German immigrant and owner of the Heurich Brewery. The building rises

three-and-a-half stories and was the city's first fireproof house, built of reinforced steel and poured concrete. This was



1601 K Street, NW. Residence of General Hazen. *James Goode file, JG Meyers, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*

a novel construction technique at the time and unheard of for residential construction. The elevations, however, were faced with brick and stone in keeping with the Richardsonian Romanesque style fashionable at the time. The dwelling features a heavy arched porte-cochere, a cylindrical corner tower with conical roof, turreted wall dormers, gargoyles, and round-arched windows. A two-story attached conservatory features a tiled mansard roof and an arcaded façade of copper. The building was listed on the DC Inventory of Historic Sites in 1964 and the National Register of Historic Places in 1969; the interiors were designated in the National Register in 2002. The Christian Heurich House was the home of the Historical Society of Washington, D.C., from 1955 to 2003.

Similar in style and appearance to the Christian Heurich House was the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, constructed in 1896. Meyers may have collaborated with his son, B. Frank Meyers, on the design for the church. Now demolished, the building was located at 1410 Columbia Road, NW.



Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, 1410 Columbia Road, NW. *Images of America, p. 51.*

DC Architects Directory

Meyers was a pioneer in the use of poured concrete for residential building. He devised and patented several processes and formulae for making “artificial stone blocks,” as his obituary states. He also patented a process for building mausoleums to facilitate sanitary interment for which he was awarded a medal by the Franklin Institute in 1890.


Between 1896 and 1898, Meyers worked as a speculative builder, designing and constructing at least fifteen dwellings in Northwest Washington.

In addition to his residential work, Meyers was a supervising architect of College Hall at the College for the Deaf and Dumb (now Gallaudet University). He also contributed to the construction of government buildings, including the State, War, and Navy Building (now the Old Executive Office Building) by Alfred Mullett next to the White House. Meyers died on December 12, 1902, of a kidney disease at the age of 68.



Rowhouses, 1900 Block Sunderland Place, N.W.
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>The Washington Post</i>		Date: 12/14/1902	Page: 13
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume		Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001		149, 191	
Other Sources: Barton, E.E. <i>Historical and Commercial Sketches of Washington and Environs</i> . Washington, D.C. E.E. Barton, 1884, 84. Cherkasky, Mara. <i>Images of America: Mount Pleasant</i> . Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007. Shireman, Candace. “The Rise of Christian Heurich and His Mansion.” <i>Washington History</i> vol 5 no 1 (1993): 4-27. “Thousands in New Homes.” <i>Washington Post</i> , October 9, 1892. 10.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics			Last Updated: October 2010	

Frank Pierce Milburn		 <p><i>Yours truly Frank P. Milburn</i></p> <p>Source: Vivian, <i>A Practical Architect</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/12/1868	Place: Bowling Green, Ky.		
Death: 9/21/1926	Place: Asheville, N.C.		
Family: Married Leonora Lyttle, two sons and one daughter			
Education			
High School: Fayetteville, Arkansas 1883-1887			
College: Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, S.C. (one year)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Worked with father, T. T. Milburn ca. 1889-1890			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 10	Date Issued: 5/1/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1909	Latest Permit: 1926	Total Permits: 64 Total Buildings: 70
Practice	Position	Date	
F. P. Milburn, Kenova, W. Va.	Principal	1890-1893	
F. P. Milburn, Winston, N.C.	Principal	1893-1896	
F. P. Milburn & Company, Charlotte, N.C.	Principal	1896-1902	
F. P. Milburn & Company, Columbia, S.C.	Principal	1902-1906	
F. P. Milburn & Company, Washington, D.C.	Principal	1906-1909	
Milburn, Heister & Co.	Partner/Architect	1909-1926	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Elks, Masonic Order			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Railroad stations, courthouses and other public buildings (principally in early years in southern states), college buildings, office buildings, apartment houses, churches, banks, schools, residences.			
Styles and Forms: Chicago School, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Upper Northwest, Capitol Hill			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Interstate Building	1319 F Street, N.W.	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Real Estate Trust Building	801 14 th St., N.W. (now 1333 H St., N.W.)	1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
American Federation of Labor	901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Southern Railway Building	Pennsylvania Ave and 13 th St., N.W., (southwest corner)	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Powhatan Hotel	1757 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Potomac Electric Power Company building	804 C St., N.W.	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lansburgh's Department Store	417 8 th St., N.W.	1916, 1924	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Frank Pierce Milburn was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1868. He attended the Arkansas Industrial University in Fayetteville, Arkansas, for a year but his principal training was working with his father who specialized in designing and building court houses. He established his own practice in 1890, initially working principally on courthouses. First located in Kenova, W. Va., he moved his office to Winston, and then Charlotte, N.C. and then to Columbia, S.C. He expanded his practice to other public and commercial buildings and designed projects in numerous southern states. According to biographer Lawrence Wodehouse, in his first fifteen years of practice, "Milburn designed nineteen railroad stations for the Southern and other allied railway systems, twenty-six county courthouses, fifteen residences, nine college buildings, including five for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in addition to offices, churches, banks, schools, and jails." He designed additions to the South Carolina and Florida state capitols.

The Southern Railway Company, for whom Milburn had built a number of stations, offered Milburn the official position of architect for the company in 1902 which involved some work in Washington. In 1906, desiring to expand his practice, he moved his firm to Washington. He took the gifted designer who had headed his drafting department since 1903, Michael Heister, into full partnership in 1909 and the firm became Milburn, Heister & Co. Milburn's son, Thomas Yancy Milburn, who studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, joined the firm in 1914.

Milburn's style was described by Wodehouse as "typical of nineteenth century eclectics, sometimes following the great American triumvirate of architects, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), Louis Sullivan (1856-1924), and Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), and at other times adopting the classical attitudes of the Neo-Classical Revival or Beaux Arts Classicism."

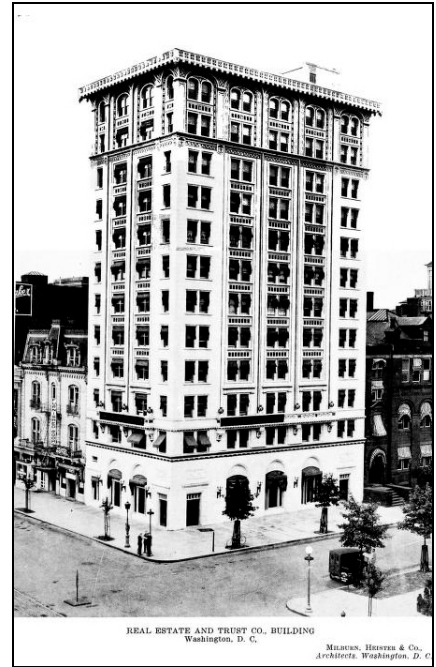
The major buildings of Milburn's early practice had been predominantly courthouses and other public buildings and railway stations in various southern states but after he moved to Washington, D.C., large office buildings became an important part of the practice. These included the American Federation of Labor building, the Southern Railway Building, the Potomac Electric Power Company building, the Interstate Building and the Real Estate Trust Building. The firm also designed the Washington Auditorium, the District National Bank, the Union Savings Bank, several other banks and various office buildings for government use. Many of these have been demolished but the Real Estate Trust Building, now known as 1333 H Street, N.W., the Interstate Building at 1319 F St., N.W., and the American Federation of Labor building at 901 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., are among those still standing. Other prominent buildings were the Powhatan Hotel (demolished) and the 1916 and 1924 Lansburgh's Department Store additions. The firm designed apartment buildings constructed at 2514 14th Street and 1016 16th Street, N.W., and at 307 S Street and 219 T Street, N.W., in Eckington. Milburn was a close friend of the University of North Carolina's president, Francis P. Venable, and the firm designed thirteen buildings for the Chapel Hill campus. Milburn's largest commission was to design the Bureau of Printing and other government buildings in Peking (Beijing) for the Imperial Government.

John Clagett Proctor wrote in 1930 that Milburn's firm was said to have "designed more public buildings than perhaps any other architectural firm in America." His practice was unusual for its time both in that it was regional rather than local — he was said to have the largest practice in the South by 1900 — and in its specialization in certain types of buildings, beginning with courthouses and eventually progressing to large steel-frame office buildings.

Milburn died in 1926 but Milburn's son Thomas Yancy Milburn, who had become Milburn, Heister & Co.'s president in 1925, and Heister continued to practice under the name Milburn, Heister & Co. until 1934, the last year the firm was listed in Washington city directories. The last District of Columbia building permit issued to the firm was dated May 10, 1933..



Left: AFL building, 901 Massachusetts Ave., NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2009



Right: Real Estate and Trust Co., 1401 14th St. (now 1333 H St., NW)
Selections from the Latest Work of Milburn, Heister & Co., 1919

Sources

Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	North Carolina State University Library, Historical Society of Washington, D.C., and Library of Congress each have some editions of the promotional booklets Milburn and, later, Milburn, Heister & Co. published on their work.			

Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: 9/21/1926	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 5 articles			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	Vol. 12	103	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	101, 192	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09	1923-24	267	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			

Other Sources:

Bushong, William B. Update by Catherine W. Bishir. "Milburn, Frank P." *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*. Published 2009. Accessed October 2010. <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000085>

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Milburn, Heister & Co. *Selections from the latest work of Milburn, Heister & Co., Architects*. National Publishing Co., printers, 1919. http://openlibrary.org/a/OL2423147A/Milburn_Heister_Co. Accessed April 30, 2010.

DC Architects Directory

Milburn, Heister & Co. *Selections from the latest work of Milburn, Heister & Co., Architects.*, Washington, D.C. [1922?] [Washington? D.C. : s.n.] <http://www.archive.org/details/selectionsfromla00milb>. Accessed May 17, 2010.
National Cyclopedia of American Biography, v. 12. New York: James T. White & Co., 1904. s.v. Milburn, Frank Pierce.
 Proctor, John Clagett, ed. *Washington Past and Present: A History*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930, 646.

"Skilled Architects." *Washington Post*, 24 February 1907, p. 24.

"Some of the New Buildings and Men Interested in the "Greater Washington," *Washington Post*, 12 June 1912, L24.
 Vivian, Daniel J. "'A Practical Architect': Frank P. Milburn and the Transformation of Architectural Practice in the New South, 1890-1925," *Winterthur Portfolio* (Spring, 2005).

Vivian, Daniel J. "Milburn, Frank Pierce (1868-1926)." In North Carolina State University Library, *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, 2009. <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000085>.

Wodehouse, Lawrence. "Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926), A Major Southern Architect." *North Carolina Historical Review*, vol. L, no. 3 (July 1973), 289-303.

Notes: Beginning in 1901, Milburn, published a series of booklets with designs and plans of his works, some of which are in the collections of the Library of Congress and the Historical Society of Washington, D.C. Early editions were titled, "Designs from the Work of Frank P. Milburn." Later editions were published by Milburn Heister & Co. Some are undated.

The number of permits issued is only for those issued to Milburn & Heister in Milburn's lifetime. An additional six permits list the firm as architect in the years 1926-1933 before the firm was dissolved in 1934.

For additional photographs of Milburn & Heister works, see biography of Michael Heister.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Otho Harvey Miller			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/31/1878		Place: Bridgewater, Rockingham Co., VA	
Death: 4/29/1951		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Unmarried			
Education			
High School: Bridgewater, VA (1892-1894)			
College: Unknown.			
Graduate School: International Correspondence Schools (1897-1903)			
Apprenticeship: Washington Architectural Club Atelier (1910-1915)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 16	Date Issued: 4/17/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1921	Latest Permit: 1929	Total Permits: 21 Total Buildings: 21
Practice	Position	Date	
O. Harvey Miller, Staunton, VA	Architect	1909	
U.S. Department of the Treasury	Draftsman	1913	
U.S. Department of the Treasury	Architect	1914-1918	
O. Harvey Miller (Washington, DC & Bridgewater, VA)	Architect	1917-1951	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1921-1950	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Freemasons.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Banks, office buildings, dwellings, stores			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Capitol Hill, Shaw, Anacostia, Mt. Vernon Square			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
The Carpenters Building	1010 10 th St./1001 K St. NW	1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
International Exchange Bank	477 H Street NW	1923	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Downtown Historic District</i>
American Building Association	300 Pennsylvania Avenue SE	1929	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Capitol Hill Historic District</i>
American News Company	1121 5 th Street NW	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Mt. Vernon Square Historic District</i>

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
National Association of Letter Carriers Headquarters	100 Indiana Avenue NW	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Trained as a carpenter in his hometown of Bridgewater in western Virginia, Otho Harvey Miller moved to Washington, D.C. in 1910. He studied architecture through a correspondence school and with the Washington Architectural Club Atelier. He began his architectural career working for the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and then established his own practice in 1917. Miller designed several dwellings and commercial buildings, but is best known for his bank buildings, and for The Carpenters Building at 10th and K Streets, NW. (National Register, 2003).

O. Harvey Miller was born on January 31, 1878, in the town of Bridgewater in Rockingham County, Virginia. The youngest of Samuel and Anna Miller's four children, as a young man, O. Harvey Miller worked as a carpenter like his father. Between 1897 and 1903, he completed a degree in architecture and engineering from the International Correspondence Schools. By 1909, he had moved to Staunton and set up his own office. The following year, he moved to the nation's capital.

Soon after moving to Washington, Miller began studying with the Washington Architectural Club Atelier. In 1913, he took a position as a draftsman for the U.S. Department of the Treasury; the following year, he was promoted to the position of architect for the Treasury. In 1915, he completed his studies with the atelier. He worked for the Treasury Department until 1918, but at the same time, began practicing architecture independently. His earliest known buildings were located near his home in western Virginia. Between 1914 and 1917, he designed a "Colonial Residence" for R.R. Brown in Harrisonburg, Virginia (1914) and a Presbyterian church in Raphine, Virginia (1917).



3202 Ely Place SE; 1921

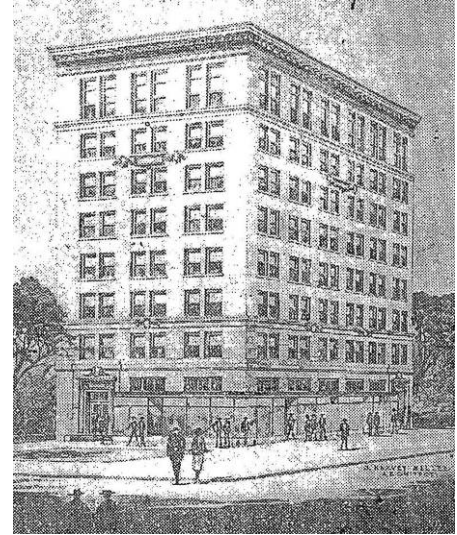
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1917, Miller established an office in the McLachlen Bank Building at 1001 G Street, NW. At the same time, he maintained an architectural practice in his hometown of Bridgewater, Virginia. In 1921, he became a certified architect in Virginia, and successfully applied for membership in the American Institute of Architects (AIA). Four years later, in 1925, he was accepted as a registered architect in the District of Columbia.

Building permit records indicate that between 1917 and 1925, Miller designed primarily dwellings and stores in the District. He completed designs for several small, vernacular dwellings for developer and builder Otho W. Hammond. The larger dwellings that Miller designed during this period generally reflect the Colonial Revival style. He designed four retail stores in Washington, D.C. during this period. Two are extant: 1133 11th Street, NW (1921) in the Shaw Historic District, and 500 13th Street SE. (1924). Both are two-story, brick commercial buildings with flat fronts and restrained architectural detailing on the upper stories. Drawings of Miller's design for the now-demolished Linger Bedding Store at 925 G Street, NW (1922) appeared in the *Washington Post* on April 9, 1922. The drawing shows more elaborate architectural embellishments on the upper stories, including three Palladian windows and intricate brick work.

In the early 1920s, Miller made a name for himself as a bank designer. He designed banks in the District of Columbia, as well as in Middleburg (Middleburg National Bank, 1925) and Strasburg, Virginia (Peoples National Bank Building, 1927). In 1923, he completed designs for the International Exchange Bank at 477 H Street, NW in the Downtown Historic District. Other notable bank buildings include the American Building Association bank building at 300 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE (1929) in the Capitol Hill Historic District, and the Franklin National Bank building at 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.

Miller was also well-known for the office building he designed in 1926 for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Located at the northwest corner of 10th and K Streets, NW, this eight-story office building – also known as the Carpenters Building – was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. In contrast to Miller's bank buildings, which display ornate Neoclassical details, the Carpenters Building features more restrained Colonial Revival-style architectural detailing. Another design mode is evident in Miller's American News Company building at 1121 5th Street NW. Built in 1928 and located in the Mount Vernon Square Historic District, the building is distinctly industrial in character. Its exterior is dominated by large, multi-pane factory-style steel windows separated by brick pilasters.



**The Carpenters Building, 1001 K Street NW.
Designed by Miller, 1926.**

Washington Post 06/27/1926, p. R5.



**American Building Association Bank Building, 300
Pennsylvania Avenue SE; 1929**

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

The database for Washington, D.C. building permits indicates that no permits were issued to Miller after 1929, when he received a permit for the American Building Association bank building. However, he continued to practice architecture until his death in 1951. From 1930 to 1951, he appears to have worked primarily on government projects. In the 1930s, he worked for the U.S. Coast Guard designing the main buildings for the Washington Radio Station [now the Coast Guard Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM)] on Telegraph Road in Fairfax County, Virginia. After Miller completed the designs and sometime prior to 1939, the Coast Guard terminated his appointment. In 1937, he was working as an associate architect for the Treasury Department; his exact dates of employment are not known. Business directories indicate that he retained his architectural office in the McLachlen building through the 1930s.

The D.C. Office Buildings Survey (1991) indicates that

at the time of his death in 1951, Miller was in the process of designing a new eight-story, limestone-clad headquarters for the National Association of Letter Carriers at 100 Indiana Avenue, NW; the building remains the group's headquarters today.

During the 1930s, Miller may also have done architectural work with the Allied Architects, a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Miller was one of the founding members of Allied Architects, which formed in 1925, under the leadership of Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the AIA. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.



Headquarters of the National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW; 1951.
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].

O. Harvey Miller died on April 29, 1951, at age 73, at his home in Washington, D.C.


Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		
“Refacing Old Buildings,” <i>American Architect</i> .	1925 Apr. 8, v. 127	347-348
“The American Building Association Building, with banking floor, Washington, D.C.,” <i>Through the ages</i> .	1931 June, v. 9	34-37
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	194
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects - not in it		

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories (Cont.)	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 5/3/1951 Page: B2
<p>Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. O. Harvey Miller Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. O. Harvey Miller correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Lampl, Elizabeth Jo. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners – Local 132 (The Carpenters Building), <i>National Register of Historic Places Form</i>. April 1999; Updated July 2003. Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. <i>The Virginia Architects 1835-1955</i>. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.</p>		
<p>Notes: The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.</p>		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

Victor O. Mindeleff		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post 02/11/1924</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 06/02/1860	Place: London, England		
Death: 03/26/1948	Place: Southern Maryland?		
Family: Married Jessie Louis Randall (1883); two children			
Education			
High School: Emerson Institute (1874-1878)			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 7	Date Issued: 9/24/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1892	Latest Permit: 1932	Total Permits: 42 Total Buildings: 61
Practice	Position	Date	
Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnography		1885-1886	
Geological Survey		1887-1891	
Private Practice	Architect	1892-1939	
U.S. Life Saving Service	Architect	1897- ca. 1920	
U.S. Treasury	Draftsman/Architect	1900- ca. 1906	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920	Fellow of the AIA: 1926
Other Societies or Memberships: President of the Washington chapter of AIA (1925-1926); Member of the AIA Board Examiners; Member of the Contract Commission, the Lien Law Commission, and the Conference on Survey Bonds; Active in the Cosmos Club and the Cathedral Heights Association.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Life Saving Stations, Rowhouses, Apartment Houses, Stores, Residences			
Styles and Forms: Shingle Style, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Greater U Street, Mount Pleasant, Strivers' Section			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
GW University President's Office	2003 G Street	1892	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chicamacomico Life Saving Station	Rodanthe, N.C.	1911	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Victor O. Mindeleff was born in London, England, but relocated to Washington, D.C., with his parents, Dimitri and Julia, when he was less than a year old. Mindeleff attended a four year high school program at the Emerson Institute. In 1885, he took a position with the Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnography. While at the Smithsonian, Mindeleff studied the culture of the American Southwest under famous explorer John Wesley Powell as a part of the United States Geological Survey. During his travels, Mindeleff surveyed prehistoric dwellings in New Mexico and Arizona. He later published a book, *The Study of Pueblo Architecture*, and produced models of the dwellings that are now housed at the Smithsonian Institution.



Chicamacomico Life Saving Station, Rodanthe, NC

North Carolina Dept. of Transportation, <http://www.ncdot.org/programs/enhancement/ProjectScrapbook/HistoricPreservation/>

Station in Rodanthe, North Carolina, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Mindeleff may have also designed other government buildings; city directories and the *American Art Annual* list him as an employee of the U.S. Treasury in the early 1900s.

Beginning in the twentieth century, Mindeleff expanded his work in DC to include flats, apartment houses, and stores. He most likely left the Coast Guard around 1920 as it underwent a reorganization and consolidation. Afterwards, he focused primarily on single-family dwellings in the District's interwar suburban neighborhoods. Designs by Mindeleff typically incorporated elements of the Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival Styles, resulting in eclectic buildings. In 1927, *Who's Who in the Nation's Capital* described his practice as consisting primarily of the design of detached residences with accompanying gardens, including the complete layout of country places, and community planning adjusted to varied topography. Mindeleff credited his horticultural skill to his wife, Jessie Louis Randall, who he married in 1883.

In 1924, Mindeleff was elected as president of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and held the position through 1926. Mindeleff was an artist as well as an architect. He painted in oils and watercolors and occasionally exhibited his work at the Washington Water Color Club, the Society of Washington Architects, and in New York galleries. After retiring from private practice, Mindeleff moved to Southern Maryland where he created lace-like brown ink drawings on cloth and tended his garden. He died on March 26, 1948.

His survey of pueblo dwellings may have led Mindeleff to pursue a career in architecture after leaving the Bureau of Ethnography. He established a private practice in Washington around 1892. Mindeleff's early work consisted of rowhouses near Dupont Circle and the George Washington University campus, in the northeast quadrant of the city, and in the Petworth neighborhood. In 1897, Mindeleff was selected as an architect for the U.S. Life Saving Service (which later became the Coast Guard). He served in this capacity for approximately 20 years, apparently while still maintaining his private practice in DC. As an architect for the Life Saving Service, Mindeleff typically designed Shingle-style rescue station buildings with prominent lookout towers. Examples of his work are located Maine, North Carolina, Virginia, and Michigan. The Mindeleff-designed Chicamacomico Life-Saving



7322 14th Street, NW

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004.



President's House, George Washington University
2003 G. St. N.W.
EHT Traceries, 2005

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary Publication: *Journal of the AIA* Date: May, 1948 Page: 219-220

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	196
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-34, 38-39	1929-30 1926-27	508 407
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

"Heads Architects." *Washington Post*, 02/11/1924.


Levy, Florence N. *American Art Annual*. New York: American Art Annual Company, 1905-1906.

Longacre, William, "Why did the BAE hire an architect?" *Journal of the Southwest* 41 (1999).

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

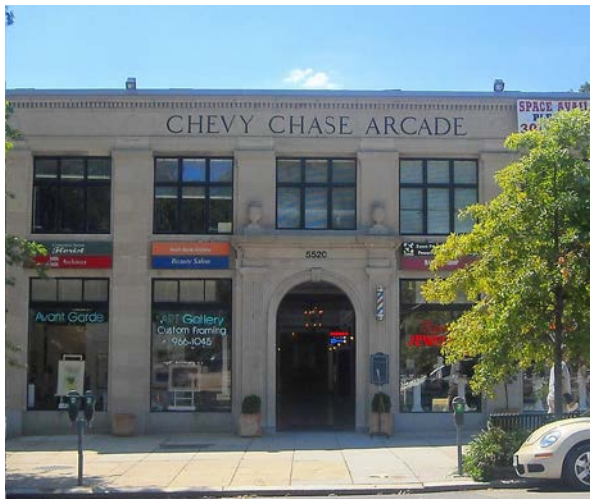
Louis R. Moss		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, 05/01/59, C2</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 02/19/1883	Place: Wilson, N.C.		
Death: April 1959	Place: Alexandria, Va.		
Family: Wife, Wortley Montague Moss; son Howell Moss			
Education			
High School: Wilson, N.C., High School			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Ferguson and Calrow, Norfolk, Va.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 95	Date Issued: 10/28/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1920	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 301 Total Buildings: 463
Practice	Position		Date
Cutler & Moss	Partner, architect		1921-23
Individual practice	Architect		1923-52
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Row houses, duplexes, apartments, detached residences, commercial arcade.			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Chevy Chase, Barnaby Woods, MacArthur Blvd., Hawthorne neighborhood			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Chevy Chase Arcade	5522 Connecticut Avenue	1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Cleveland Park houses	3312, 3314, 3434, 3518, 3522, 3526, 3530, 3534, 3538, 3542 Porter St., NW	1926-28	Cleveland Park Historic District
Barnaby Woods development	Northwest D.C.	1934-38	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Shady Brook Development	Conduit Rd. (MacArthur Blvd.)	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Yates Gardens development	Alexandria, VA	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Louis Rountree Moss was born in Wilson, N.C., on February 19, 1883, and attended both grammar school and high school there. He began studying architecture in 1905 at the International Correspondence School before starting an apprenticeship at the offices of Ferguson and Calrow in Norfolk, Va. After approximately three years with Ferguson and Calrow, Moss declined an offer to be a senior architectural draftsman for the U.S. government. The majority of his time in Norfolk was spent working in the office of John Kevan Peebles, but he did leave Peebles' office for a time to join the Board of Design for the Jamestown Exposition of 1907, where he gained valuable experience and exposure working with east coast architects of the era. These included James Ritchie of Boston and Otto Faelton (who later designed with James Gamble Rogers and taught at Yale and at the University of Pennsylvania). According to his application for registration as an architect in Washington, D.C., Moss worked in architectural offices in Norfolk from 1910 to 1917, and began practicing as an architect in October of 1913. He designed a shirt factory, an addition to the Freeman Street Baptist Church, and an addition to a bank in Norfolk in 1912, 1914, and 1915, respectively. While it is unclear during which years Moss worked for whom while in Norfolk, he worked both for Peebles and for Benjamin F. Mitchell.

Moss moved to Washington, D.C., between 1917 and 1919 and worked for J.H. Burton & Co., a timber company based in New York, designing portable housing for the United States government at the time of the First World War. He is listed as an architect in the 1920 and 1930 Federal Censuses for the District of Columbia. He practiced with Howard Cutler as Cutler & Moss in Washington, obtaining permits to build more than 20 detached houses in northeast and northwest Washington between 1921 and 1923. In a letter dated September 10, 1925, Moss told the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars that he and his partner had won the Scottish Rite Cathedral competition in Washington, competing against "many of the local architects." Cutler & Moss did not own any of the properties for which they designed, and the firm was not issued any permits after 1923.

In 1925 Moss designed the Chevy Chase Arcade on Connecticut Avenue for developer Edward H. Jones. Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2003, the arcade is Moss' most famous design. The building accommodates commercial space on the first floor and office space on the second, and was intended to serve as a model for further commercial development in the Chevy Chase suburb. The style of the building is Classical Revival, featuring a five-bay front elevation with Doric pilasters and a central arched opening that faces Connecticut Avenue. The front elevation also features large plate glass commercial windows. Inside the two-story arcade, store fronts on



Chevy Chase Arcade, 5522 Connecticut Ave., NW
NCinDC, September 1, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2819283486/>



Interior, Chevy Chase Arcade
Chevy Chase Arcade, by M.V. Jantzen, 2007.
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/mvjantzen/394474007/>
 license terms: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/deed.en>

each side are separated by black marble pilasters that hold an ornate entablature and cornice. A barrel-vaulted ceiling extends above the clerestory of the second story. The distinctive arcade building type and the high artistic style make this building locally significant.

Moss designed rowhouses, duplexes, apartment buildings, and detached residences from the end of his practice with Cutler in 1923 until the 1940s. The majority of his work consisted of detached houses and rowhouses, which were mainly two story structures in colonial revival styles. These dwellings were located primarily in northwest Washington, D.C. Moss designed several houses in the Cleveland Park Historic District on Porter Street from 1926 to 1928. Between 1930 and 1934 he designed 12 detached houses for W.C. & A.N. Miller scattered in northwest D.C. on Foxhall Road, Fordham Road, Van Ness Street, McKinley Street, and 49th Street. He then designed over 60 detached homes for M.B. Swanson, and thus is responsible for the majority of the dwellings in the Hawthorne neighborhood defined by Beech Street to the south, Western Avenue to the west and north, and 32nd Street to the east. Included in his work in Washington were 25 houses in the Barnaby Woods development, north of Tennyson Street between Rock Creek Park and the Montgomery County line. His designs included frame structures, red brick, masonry, and tile, and often featured a steep front gable. Moss also designed dwellings for Shady Brook, Inc. in the 4800 block of MacArthur Boulevard in 1939.

Late in his career, Moss moved to Alexandria, Va. and appears to have moved his work there as well. In 1941 he became involved in a residential project in Alexandria known as Yates Gardens. He designed a subset of these contiguous homes that were meant to evoke the sense of Alexandria's colonial past while providing every modern luxury.

Moss married Wortley Montague of Virginia at the age of 22, and the couple had a son, Howell. Moss and his wife and son resided in Washington on 20th Street, N.W., on Eye Street, N.W., and then in Alexandria during the latter part of Moss' career. He lived and worked on Edsall Road in Alexandria, Va., and died there in 1959 at the age of 76.

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO
	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: Ancestry.com; <i>Washington Post</i> searched through Proquest.		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 05/01/1959
		Page: C2
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	65, 203
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources:		
Callcott, Stephen and Kim Williams (revised). <i>The Chevy Chase Arcade National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i> . D.C. Historic Preservation Office, Washington, D.C., 1997, revised 2003.		
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Louis R. Moss Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.		
Kostof, Spiro. <i>The Architect: Chapters in the History of the Profession</i> . London, England: Oxford University Press, 1977.		
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Moss, Louis R. to Board of Examiners and Registrars. Letter correspondence, 1925 and 1940. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Louis R. Moss Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.		
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U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, North Carolina, 1900.		


DC Architects Directory

“Yates Gardens Development Opens Today; Alexandria Homes Possess Charm of Old Virginia.” *Washington Post*, June 30, 1940, 3.

Notes: Permit and Building totals are a combination of listings for “Louis R. Moss” (275 permits, 437 buildings), “L.R. Moss” (4 permits, 4 buildings), and “Cutler & Moss” (22 permits, 22 buildings).

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Alfred Bult Mullett		 <p><i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 04/11/1834	Place: Taunton, Somerset Co., England		
Death: 10/20/1890	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married Pacific Pearl Myrick (1865)			
Education			
High School:			
College: Farmers College, Ohio			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Isaiah Rogers (Cincinnati, OH)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1884	Latest Permit: 1892	Total Permits: 27 Total Buildings: 32
Practice	Position	Date	
Isaiah Rogers (Cincinnati, OH)	Draftsman/Partner (ca. 1859)	1856-1861	
U.S. Treasury Department	Assistant Supervisory Architect	1863-1866	
U.S. Treasury Department	Supervisory Architect of the Treasury	1866-1874	
A. B. Mullett & Co.	Architect	1884-1890	
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Government Buildings, Offices, Residences, Churches,			
Styles and Forms: Second Empire, Italianate, Greek Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Georgetown			
Name	Location	Date	Status
State, War and Navy Building	17 th Street and Penn. Ave., NW	1871-88	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Baltimore Sun Building	1317 F Street, NW	1885-87	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Central National Bank (add.)	7 th Street and Penn. Ave., NW	1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mullett Rowhouses	2517-2525 Penn. Ave., NW	1889	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in England to parents Augustin Aish and Hannah Bult Mullett in 1834, Alfred Bult Mullett moved with his family to Glendale, now a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845. He graduated from nearby Farmers' College and after returning to Cincinnati from travels in Europe he began his architectural career with the firm of Isaiah Rogers around 1856. Although Mullett began as a draftsman, Rogers quickly made him a partner in the business. In 1861, Mullett left the firm to organize a regiment in support of the Union war effort. Although he was appointed a lieutenant, Mullett was dismissed after the enlistment quota was met. In 1863, after competing for the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury—Secretary Salmon P. Chase offered Isaiah Rogers appointment instead—Mullett joined the Architect of the Treasury staff. Mullett was initially hired as a clerk, a position that he felt was beneath his standing. By 1863, Rogers appointed Mullett Assistant Supervising Architect of the Treasury. During this period, all federal construction projects were supervised by the Treasury Department. Therefore, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury was charged with overseeing the design of important federal commission across the country. Rogers resigned in 1865, and Mullett was appointed as Supervising Architect, a position he would retain until 1874.

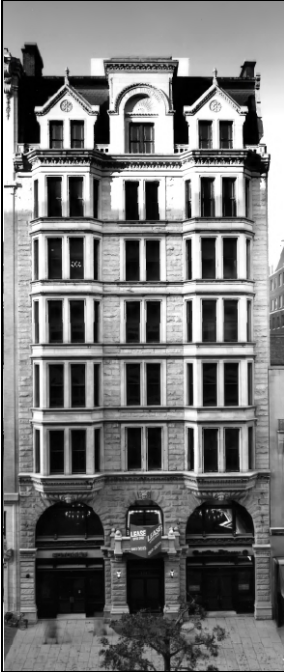
As Supervising Architect, Mullett oversaw federal construction projects worth more than \$50 million. Additionally, Mullett exercised his considerable architectural skill to personally design more than 40 buildings that would serve as prototypes for government buildings across the nation. These included the Courthouse and Post Office in Springfield, Illinois (1866-1869); the St. Louis Customhouse (1873-1884), and the San Francisco Mint (1869-1874). These buildings employed a range of styles including Second Empire with Italianate influences and Greek Revival. In Washington, Mullett received accolades for his design of the State, War, and Navy Building (now the Eisenhower Executive Office Building) at 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. Erected between 1871 and 1888 at a cost of \$10 million, Mullett executed the building in a Second Empire version of the French Renaissance style. Throughout his career as Supervising Architect, Mullett resisted the popular trend of Gothic-style buildings, which he considered too ecclesiastical for government buildings. Instead, he looked to classical styles for inspiration.



The State, War, and Navy Building - 1983

Source: Historic American Building Survey

Following a dispute with Treasury Secretary Benjamin H. Bristow, and suffering from mental fatigue, Mullett resigned as Supervising Architect in 1874. He returned briefly to the Treasury Department to oversee certain projects, but clashed with his successors. He did not actively practice for a decade. No building permits list him as architect until 1884 nor was he listed in city directories as an architect. Then, around 1884, he was joined by his sons, Thomas A. and Frederick M. Mullett, and J. F. Denson, formerly of the Supervising Architect's office, in private practice. A. B. Mullett and Company made many notable contributions to the Washington cityscape including houses, offices, hospitals, and churches. The Sun building, constructed between 1885 and 1887, was one of the company's early works. Mullett designed the nine-story skyscraper with a tripartite design, one of the first tall buildings in the nation to feature this innovation. A. B. Mullett and Co. would often employ state of the art building technology in its designs. The Sun Building, built to house *Baltimore Sun* offices, is one of the earliest Washington, D.C., examples of a



The Sun Building
1317 F Street, N.W.
National Register
Nomination, 1982

new building form, the tall elevator building. It was of fireproof construction, with a skeleton frame and had a passenger elevator.

Mullett constructed his own residence with adjacent rowhouses at 2517-2525 Pennsylvania Avenue in 1889. However, he was unable to sell three of the dwellings, which compounded financial difficulties he incurred stemming from a longstanding dispute with the Treasury over his fees in designing the State, War and Navy Building. Mullett's wife, Pacific, was also ill. Several of Mullett's biographers contend that the architect suffered from an undiagnosed mental disorder; although the extent of his illness is unknown, it may have contributed to Mullett's taking of his own life on October 20, 1890.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary Publication: *Washington Post/Evening Star* Date: 10/20/1890 Page:

Biographical Directories

Year/Volume **Page**

<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 5 articles		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	Vol. 27	452
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	203
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	Vol. III	249-252
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	432

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Washington D.C. With its Points of Interest. New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894. Historical Society of Washington DC Collection, 78.


Notes:

Mullett's role as Supervisory Architect led to feuding with the AIA, which disapproved of Mullett's repeated use of basic designs executed by unskilled draftsmen. Mullett later refused to join the AIA, calling them "a bunch of unprincipled men." See Lessoff, Alan. *The Nation and Its City: Politics, 'Corruption' and Progress in Washington, D.C., 1861-1902*. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1994, Page 51.

The permits listed in the permit database include two permits issued after his death and are presumably the work of his firm rather than Mullett's work: an October 1891 permit for four dwellings and a June 1892 permit for two dwellings.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Frederick Vernon Murphy				 <p>Source: University Archives, Catholic University of America</p>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 2/16/1879		Place: Fond du Lac, Wisconsin			
Death: 5/4/1958		Place: Chevy Chase, Md.			
Family: Married Marjorie Cannon 1936, three sons.					
Education					
High School: Chicago North Division High School, 1897					
College: Studied drawing, Chicago Art Institute, 1896-97					
Graduate School: Columbian University (now George Washington University), 1899-1901; Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1905-1909.					
Apprenticeship: Draftsman, Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., 1899-1905.					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 34		Date Issued: 4/2/1925	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1912	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 102	Total Buildings: 113
Practice		Position		Date	
Office of Supervising Architect, Treasury		Architect		1909-1911	
Murphy and Olmsted, Architects		Partner/Architect		1911-1937	
Frederick V. Murphy		Principal		1938-1940	
Murphy & Locraft, Architects		Partner/Architect		1940-1957	
Catholic University		Head of School of Architecture, professor		1911-1949	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920		Fellow of the AIA: 1931	
Other Societies or Memberships: Commission of Fine Arts, 1945-1950; Board of Examiners and Registrars, Washington, D.C. 1930-1945; Washington Chapter, A.I.A., president, 1937; Associate, National Academy of Design, elected 1951; Soci��t�� des Architectes Dipl��m��s.					
Awards or Commissions: Washington Architectural Club, Travelling Scholarship, 1905; Gold medal for Meritorious Design, Board of Trade, Washington, D.C., 1927; Medal of Soci��t�� des Architectes Dipl��m��s par le gouvernement Fran��ais, 1929; Honorary LL.D. Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y., 1927; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, 1929; Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, awarded by Pope Pius XI, 1939.					
Buildings					
Building Types: Religious, educational, military, commercial					
Styles and Forms: Classical and exotic revival styles, Romanesque, Collegiate Gothic					
DC Work Locations: Catholic University, Northeast and Northwest Washington, D.C.					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
Shrine of the Sacred Heart		16 th St. and Park Road, N.W.		1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mullen Memorial Library		Catholic University		1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Apostolic Delegation	3339 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Shrine of the Immaculate Conception	4 th St. and Michigan Ave, N.E.	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
School of Foreign Service	Georgetown University	1958	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial	St. Avold, (Moselle) France	1958-60	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Frederick Vernon Murphy was both an architect and an educator. He was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1879 but spent most of his early years in Chicago where he graduated from public school in 1897. He studied drawing at the Chicago Art Institute and in 1899 accepted a position as draftsman in the Office of the Supervising Architect, U.S. Treasury Department. He worked there for six years and, after being awarded the Washington Architectural Club's Travelling Scholarship in 1905, Murphy entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He received his diploma in 1909 and returned to the Office of the Supervising Architect. While there he designed the U.S. Barge Office in Dayton, Ohio, and several post offices.

In 1911, Murphy accepted the position of professor of Architecture at Catholic University and also entered into private practice with Walter B. Olmsted, a colleague at the Office of the Supervising Architect. For almost forty years he continued to teach while also maintaining an active private practice specializing in academic and religious buildings.

At Catholic University, Murphy was founding Head of the Department of Architecture. Under Murphy's leadership both the department and its students won numerous prizes. He retained the position as head until 1938 and continued to teach until 1950. Murphy's proposed design for the University campus was not implemented but his firm, Murphy and Olmsted, designed many of the University's buildings. Two of the firm's most notable campus buildings are the John K. Mullen of Denver Memorial Library and the Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory (now Chemical Library). Other buildings on or near the campus included St. Paul's College (Paulist Fathers Novitiate); Ward Hall, the School of Liturgical Music; the 1913 dining hall and gymnasium; and St. Anselm's Abbey, 14th and D Streets, N.W.

Murphy and Olmsted designed numerous churches constructed in the Washington, D.C., area including the Sacred Heart Church, a District of Columbia Historic Site. According to Murphy's son, John C. Murphy, the Sacred Heart Church was Murphy's favorite project and he quoted his father's description of it: "The triumphal arch, visible immediately upon passing through the portico, into the interior, enclosing the sanctuary, recalls in scale and grandeur many churches of the early days of Christianity in the City of Rome itself." The Byzantine elements designed to evoke the early days of Church are also found in other churches designed by Murphy and Olmsted. The interior finish of exposed concrete aggregate, created John J. Early, was first used in this church and Early credited his subsequent success to this project. Murphy's churches in other cities include the St. Francis De Sales Church in Buffalo, N.Y., (a Buffalo landmark), Holy Family in Dayton, Ohio, St. Mary's Church in Mobile, Alabama, and the St. Charles College chapel in Catonsville, Md. Murphy was associate architect on the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Murphy also worked with Allied Architects, Inc., an organization of architects formed during the Depression to work on federal buildings. In that capacity he was involved in the design of the Cannon House Office Building. President Harry Truman appointed Murphy to the Commission of Fine Arts and he served from 1945 to 1950.

All D.C. building permits issued for Murphy's projects were issued in the name of his firm, Murphy and Olmsted or his subsequent firm, Murphy & Locraft, with the exception of about a dozen buildings in the period, 1937-1940, when his first partnership came to a close because of Olmsted's illness and death. The Apostolic Delegation (now the Papal Delegation) at 3339 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., is an example of Murphy's work in this interim period. After Olmsted's death Murphy formed a partnership with his former student, Thomas H. Locraft, who later also succeeded Murphy as head of the Department of Architecture at Catholic University. They worked together on Murphy's final major work, the Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial in St. Avold (Moselle), France. Other commissions included the School of Foreign Service and the Reiss Science Building at Georgetown University, the Schools of Nursing Education and of Social Service at Catholic University, and the John Carroll and Holy Cross High Schools.



Sacred Heart Church, ca. 1925-1935
Murphy and Olmsted
Historical Society of Washington, D.C., BR 201



John K. Mullen of Denver Library
Catholic University of America, ca. 1930
Library of Congress, LC-H824-1317

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: May 5, 1958 May 5, 1958	Page: B2
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Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	396
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 8 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	204
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24	1938-39	623
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Baxter, Sylvester. "The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception." *Architectural Record* 52, no.1 (July 1922), 2-15.

Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

Murphy, John C. "Frederick V. Murphy: the Catholic Architect as Eclectic Designer and University Professor." *U.S. Catholic Historian*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Winter 1997), 91-104.

Murphy, John C. and Michael V. Murphy. "A Preliminary Listing of the Work of the Following Architectural Firms..." (Draft). American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America

Murphy, Michael V. and John C. Murphy. "The Architecture of the Vatican Embassy Building Washington, D.C." *U.S. Catholic Historian* 12, No. 2, (Spring, 1994), pp. 131-138.

Notes: See also entry for Walter B. Olmsted.

Claude Nelson Norton			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/29/1889		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Death: 4/19/1957		Place: Hyattsville, Md.	
Family: Married Marie L., 1911; children Granville, Joseph; Elizabeth (Buranich); 2 nd wife, Inez R Sweeney; son Claude R.			
Education			
High School: Public schools, Washington, D.C., 1897-1905			
College: George Washington University, 1907			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Wyeth & Cresson, 1907-1910, drawing and detailing; B. Stanley Simmons, 1/4" scale plans.			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 132	
		Date Issued: 5/1/1925, Lapsed 1933, reinstatement denied 1950-1956	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1917	Latest Permit: 1946	Total Permits: 224 Total Buildings: 418
Practice	Position	Date	
Clarke Waggaman	Design construction and supervision	(no date given)	
W. Granville Guss, civil engineer	Draftsman, superintendent of construction	1916-1917	
Donn & Deming	Draftsman, supervision, Palmerton, Pa.	(no date given)	
Frederick Pyle	Design/drawing for City Club competition	(no date given)	
Individual practice	Principal	1917-1928, 1939, 1948	
Warren Shoemaker	Architect	1951-1956	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Detached dwellings, row houses, apartment houses.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, classical revival, Craftsman, Art Moderne			
DC Work Locations: Kalorama Triangle, Cathedral Heights, Georgetown, Forest Hills, Dupont Circle, Edgewood.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Residence	2801 34 th Place, N.W.		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residences	3001, 3005, 3009, 3015 Albemarle St., N.W.		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment house	2010 Kalorama Road, N.W.		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Garage	2329 Champlain St. N.W		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Rowhouses	3211-3235, and 3216-3236 Walbridge Place, N.W.	1932	Mount Pleasant Historic Dist.
Apartment House	5301 New Hampshire Ave. NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

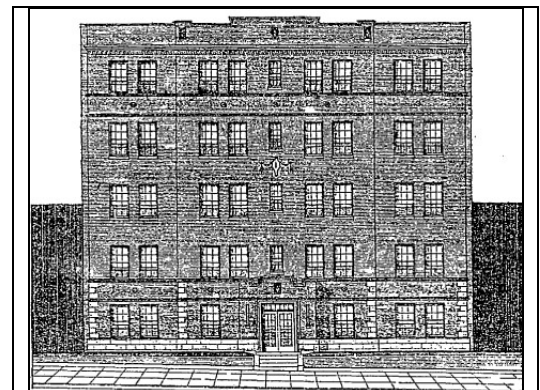
Significance and Contributions

Claude Nelson Norton was born and raised in Washington, D.C. He attended local public schools and studied architecture for one year at George Washington University. He then apprenticed for three years, 1907-1910, at the architectural firm, Wyeth & Cresson (Nathan C. Wyeth and William Penn Cresson). Over the next seven years, before establishing his own practice in August 1917, Norton worked briefly for a number of noted Washington, D.C., architects including B. Stanley Simmons, Clarke Waggaman and Donn & Deming. When listing these architects on his 1925 application to register as an architect in the District of Columbia, Norton said that he could not recall the dates he worked for them. From his description of his work for each of these architects it appears that he may have been hired for specific assignments. Although Norton began practicing on his own in 1917, this may not have been full time. In the 1920 census he was described as a draftsman working for wages in an architectural firm.

Throughout his career, almost all the buildings Norton designed were residential. His work includes detached and semi-detached houses, row houses and apartment buildings. His name first appears on permits in 1917 and many of his early dwellings are wood frame colonial revival style detached or semi-detached dwellings in suburban areas of northwest Washington. He also designed some modest brick rowhouses which featured Colonial revival details. Norton designed his first apartment house in 1921. The Colonial revival style two-story red brick apartment house at 1715 Swann Street, N.W., (1922) is an early example of Norton's apartment design. It was built for the real estate firm Boss & Phelps which commissioned Norton to design several apartment houses and numerous single family dwellings in the early 1920s. Most of Norton's designs were for speculatively built housing. In 1923 Norton designed several large groups of modest rowhouses in northeast Washington for developer Morris Cafritz including 2400-2438 2nd Street in the Edgewood neighborhood.

In the mid 1920s, when housing construction was booming in Washington, D.C., and nationally, many of Norton's commissions were for substantial detached houses in some of the city's more expensive neighborhoods including Cathedral Heights and Forest Hills. The estimated cost of these dwellings ranged as high as \$25,000. Designed for a number of different speculative builders, they were predominantly in the popular Colonial Revival style.

In the mid-1920s, Norton also designed several mid-rise apartment houses such as the Colonial Revival style building at 2010 Kalorama Road, N.W. (1924). In the same year he designed a large stone, brick and concrete garage at 2329 Chaplain Street, built at an estimated cost of \$70,000, which was one of the buildings he listed as an example of



2010 Kalorama Road, N.W., 1924
Washington Post, February 3, 1924, R4



2801 34th Place, N.W.
DC PropertyQuest, 2004

his work at the time he registered as an architect in 1925. Up through 1930 a large proportion of Norton's work was individually designed dwellings for a middle and upper middle class market.

Norton did not list himself as an architect in city directories in the years 1929 through 1938. It is probable that during some of that time he was in the employ of one or another developer. In the early 1930s he worked in some capacity for the Shapiro Construction Company and its affiliated company, Harvard Terrace Development Corporation, on a large development project in Mount Pleasant developing squares along Harvard, Hobart, Irving and Lamont

Streets and Walbridge Place. George T. Santmyers, Joseph Abel and Norton each designed sections of the project. Norton designed forty dwellings for the development, primarily on Walbridge Terrace with some dwellings on Lamont and Irving Streets. He published a signed promotional article on the development's exhibit house before the ones he designed had been built. The houses, priced between \$8,000 and \$10,000, were advertised as bargains in economically difficult times and were targeted to a comfortably-off clientele. Norton wrote that the living room was large enough for a piano and the dining room provided room enough for a maid to serve quickly. The basement boasted a large paneled ballroom with flooring suitable for dancing (sometimes referred to in later advertisements as a recreation room). The Shapiro firm claimed that it was the first in Washington, D.C., to make such use of basement space. The ballrooms designed by Norton were described as miniature nightclubs with built-in bar. Although the Walbridge Place rows designed by Norton were advertised as "colonial" they are eclectic in style both inside and out with Craftsman and Tudor elements on the exterior. The living room had either a "Georgian or Tudor type" corner fireplace (to leave more wall space for furniture) and a "Gothic" entrance into the dining room. Modern conveniences included mirrored "Hollywood" bathrooms and a built-in two-car heated garage. The permits were issued in 1932 and the construction was completed in 1933.

In subsequent years, Norton's work output, as measured by D.C. permits, dwindled to almost nothing. In 1933 four permits were issued for single family dwellings he designed for builder Alfred T. Newbold for whom he had designed quite a few dwellings in the 1920s. Between 1934 and 1938 he is named on only three permits. In 1939 he designed one apartment building which, stylistically, is very different from his previous work. The three-story, 43-unit building at 5301 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., has Art Moderne features including an entrance flanked by glass blocks. His next and final work in the D.C. permit database (except for a 1946 permit for three dwellings that were not built) was an apartment building at 4520 MacArthur Boulevard, N.W., minimally ornamented in the Art Moderne style.



5301 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
DCPropertyQuest, 2004

Norton's personal life lacked stability and his personal problems contributed to the decline of his practice. In the years that he was listed in city directories as an architect (1918-1928) his business address changed almost every year. In 1927 his wife, mother of three of his children, formally charged him with desertion and neglect. Three years later the 1930 census shows him living with his second wife and their 7-year-old son and they claimed to have been married eight years. In 1933, Norton allowed his architect's registration to lapse. He developed a serious drinking problem and police reports submitted to the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects showed that between 1938 and 1950 he was charged with drunkenness 27 times.

In 1950 Norton's second wife died and in that same year Norton sought to have his registration reinstated. However, the Board had been notified by a client that Norton had fraudulently assured her that his plans for remodeling a rental property had been approved by the city's building inspectors when in fact he had erased the changes the inspector had made to the plan. Norton arrived drunk at his subsequent interview with the Board. Over the next six years Norton unsuccessfully challenged the Board's refusal to reinstate his registration. Architect Warren Shoemaker took pity on Norton and hired him at a small salary. Norton greatly reduced his drinking but failed to show up when the Board agreed to reconsider his case in 1954. Finally, in 1956, the Board definitively refused to restore his registration. Norton died the next year.


Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Ancestry.com; *Washington Post* searched through Proquest.

DC Architects Directory

Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 4/21/1957	Page: A14
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	211	
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Claude N. Norton Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Norton, Claude N. "Architect Decides Numerous Details." <i>Washington Post</i> , June 12, 1932, R1 "Park Terrace Homes Opened for Inspection." <i>Washington Post</i> , January 28, 1934, R1. Shapiro, J.B. "Homes Projected for Park Terrace." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 26, 1933. Shapiro, J.B. "New Method Used in Selling Homes." <i>Washington Post</i> , June 19, 1932, R4 U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920, 1930, District of Columbia.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Walter B. Olmsted		 <p><i>Source: Washington Star, 11 December, 1937</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/21/1871 Place: Spring Mills, N.Y.			
Death: 12/9/1937 Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: wife, Margaret J., one daughter			
Education			
High School:			
College: Alfred College, New York, 1885-1889			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 109 Date Issued: 1/13/1926	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1908	Latest Permit: 1937	Total Permits: 80 Total Buildings: 82
Practice	Position		Date
Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept.	Draftsman		Ca. 1889?-1911
Murphy and Olmsted	Partner, architect		1911-1937
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920 Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Architectural Club			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Religious, educational, military, commercial			
Styles and Forms: Classical and exotic revival styles, Romanesque, Collegiate Gothic			
DC Work Locations: Catholic University, Northeast, Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	14 th and C Streets, S.W.	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Peter's School	Baltimore, Md.	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Sacred Heart Church	16 th St. and Park Road, N.W.	Completed 1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory(now Library)	Catholic University of America	1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Velati Mausoleum	Rock Creek Cemetery	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Walter B. Olmsted was born in Spring Mills, New York. He attended Alfred College in New York state from 1885 to 1889 but did not graduate. As a young man he worked in the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Department of the Treasury. There he met Frederick V. Murphy with whom he shared a drafting table.

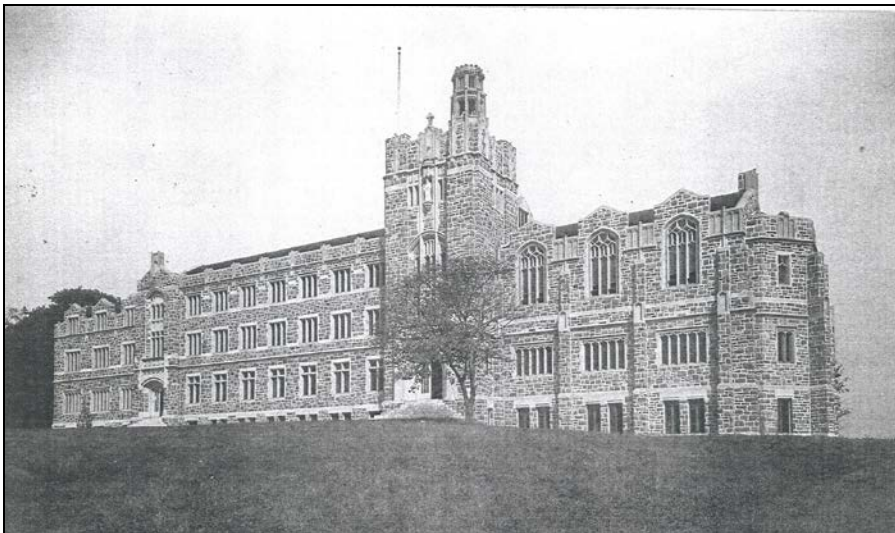
In December 1911 Murphy and Olmsted formed a partnership and went into private practice under the name Murphy and Olmsted. They practiced together until Olmsted's death, after a long illness, in December 1937. Virtually all building permits were signed in the name of the partnership and thus most of the firm's work cannot be specifically credited to either partner. However, when Olmsted registered as an architect in the District of Columbia, he listed four projects which he had designed and supervised. These were the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (1914); St. Peter's School, St. Peter's Parish, Baltimore (1917), the Velati Mausoleum in Rock Creek Cemetery (1916); and the Charles J. Cassidy residence on Michigan Ave., N.E. (1915).

Olmsted's partner Frederick V. Murphy was the founding head of Department of Architecture at the Catholic University of America. Murphy and Olmsted designed many of the University's buildings. Two of the firm's most notable campus buildings are the John K. Mullen of Denver Memorial Library and the Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory (now Chemical Library). Other buildings on or near the campus included St. Paul's College (Paulist Fathers Novitiate); Ward Hall, the School of Liturgical Music; the 1913 dining hall and gymnasium; and St. Anselm's Abbey, 14th and D Streets, N.W.

Murphy and Olmsted designed numerous churches constructed in the Washington, D.C., area including the Sacred Heart Church which is a District of Columbia Historic Site. The firm's churches in other cities include the St. Francis De Sales Church in Buffalo, N.Y. (a Buffalo landmark), Holy Family in Dayton, Ohio, St. Mary's Church in Mobile, Alabama, and the St. Charles College chapel in Catonsville, Md.



Bureau of Engraving and Printing, ca. 1914-1818.
Library of Congress, LC-DIG-hec-08258v



Martin Maloney Chemical
Laboratory (now Library)
Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C., ca. 1930-1934
*Historical Society of Washington, D.C.,
CHS 09875B*

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: 12/11/1937 12/10/1937 12/11/1937	Page: 25
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in 1956 version <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 7 articles <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		2001	213, 204
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Walter B. Olmsted Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Murphy, John C. "Frederick V. Murphy: the Catholic Architect as Eclectic Designer and University Professor." <i>U.S. Catholic Historian</i> , Vol. 15, No. 1 (Winter 1997), 91-104. Murphy, John C. and Michael V. Murphy. "A Preliminary Listing of the Work of the Following Architectural Firms..." (Draft). American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America			
Notes: See also entry for Frederick V. Murphy.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Harvey Linsley Page			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/9/1859		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Death: 1/5/1934		Place: San Antonio, Texas	
Family: Married			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: J. L. Smithmeyer			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1880	Latest Permit: 1895	Total Permits: 127
			Total Buildings: 183
Practice	Position	Date	
Gray & Page	Partner	1879-1885	
Harvey L. Page	Principal	1885-1891	
Harvey L. Page & Co.	Principal	1891-1895	
H.L. Page & Co. Chicago, Illinois	Principal	1897 -?	
Harvey L. Page, San Antonio, Texas	Principal	By 1921-1934	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1921	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Large private residences, row houses, clubs.			
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Dupont Circle, Sixteenth Street, Connecticut Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue, generally south of Florida Avenue.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Richmond Flats (dem. 1922)	17 th and H Streets, NW	1883	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Albaugh Opera House (dem.)	15 th and E Streets, NW	1884	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Sarah A. Whittemore house	1526 New Hampshire Ave. NW	1892	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Nevins Residence	1708 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1891	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Stevens Residence	1628 16 th St. NW	1890	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Harvey L. Page was born in Washington, D.C., in 1859. He trained in the office of J. L. Smithmeyer and then joined William Bruce Gray, who was ten years his senior, in a partnership, Gray & Page, in 1879.

Gray & Page immediately received significant commissions for large dwellings in the newly fashionable Dupont Circle area. The Commission of Fine Arts listed these as including the residence for J. Belden Noble, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. (1880, demolished), considered one of the city's best examples of High Victorian Gothic; the A.M. Gibson residence on Dupont Circle (1882, demolished); and the K Street residence of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (1881, demolished), Gray's own residence at 1318 Nineteenth Street, N.W. (demolished), and others which have also since been demolished.

Gray & Page also designed several larger buildings that were important landmarks in their day. The firm designed the Richmond Flats at 801 17th St., N.W. (1883, razed 1922), a luxury brick and stone apartment building in the chateausque style inspired by the chateaux of the Loire Valley. Another large building designed by the firm was constructed for the Washington Light Infantry with an armory and drill hall on the ground floor. Above was a 2,000 seat opera house. The Richardson Romanesque revival building became known as Albaugh's Opera House. The four-story brick building with six-story corner tower was located at 15th and E Streets, N.W. Built in 1884, it was razed in 1930. Gray and Page designed a building for the Metropolitan Club (1882) which preceded the present Club building at 17th and H Streets, N.W.



Richmond Flats
Goode, Best Addresses

Gray & Page, in a promotional description in an 1884 guide to Washington, D.C., advertised that its work was not confined to the city. It claimed that, "Among the architects of this city there are none who enjoy a better reputation.... There are to be found in this city and the States abundant evidences of their skill and ability in designing private and public buildings. With natural aptitudes for designing, and close application to study, this firm, in the introduction of the style of the renaissance blended with the modern, have revolutionized the art. No city can show a more harmonious structure and complete interior arrangements than the Metropolitan Club House...and Richmond Flats...is another fine specimen."

A contemporary architect, Appleton P. Clark, wrote that Gray & Page often designed in a style "based on French Normandy precedents with towers, surface pattern brickwork, etc."

Page continued to practice under his own name after Gray withdrew from the firm in 1885. Building permit indexes indicate that he continued to design expensive single family housing, ranging in cost from \$10,000 to \$50,000 in the Dupont Circle area and in other intown residential areas. The most significant surviving example of these dwellings is the Sarah A. Whittemore house (now the Women's National Democratic Club) at 1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., built in 1892-94 and listed on the National Register in 1973. Two surviving large Romanesque revival residences are at 1708 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. and 1628 16th St., N.W. Page also designed some row housing of which the most notable example is a row of 16 houses constructed



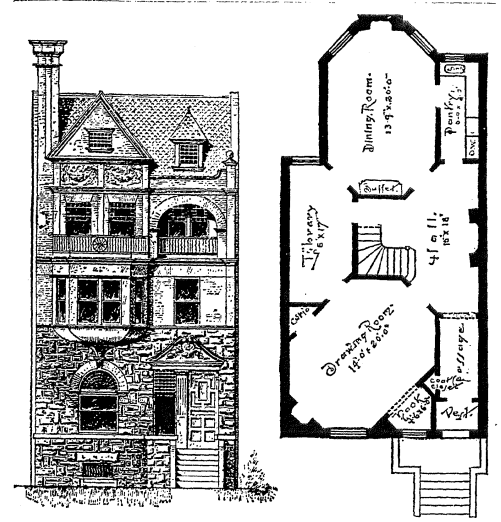


1708 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
(Now Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago)
NCinDC, May 25, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2595088048/>

between 1889 and 1893 at an estimated cost of \$5,000 each at 1610 to 1634 Riggs Place, N.W. Page resided at 1628 Riggs Place. One of Page's largest commissions was the Army and Navy Club, 808 17th St. N.W., (demolished). His largest commercial building was the Palais Royal department store, later the north building of Woodward & Lothrop at 10th and G Streets N.W.

The last Washington D.C. permit issued to Page was in October 1895. He moved his practice to Chicago shortly thereafter. Eventually Page moved to San Antonio, Texas and was there by 1921 when, as a member of the Texas Chapter, he enrolled in the American Institute of Architects. Among the most important commissions in the latter part of his career were the Classical Revival style Masonic Temple in San Antonio and the County Court House in Corpus Christi, Texas.

	 <p><i>Left</i> Army-Navy Club, 1896</p> <p><i>Right</i> Advertisement for Harvey L. Page: "Of all the architects who have beautified the Capitol [sic]...none have achieved a more enviable reputation for thorough workmanship and symmetry of design than Mr. Harvey L. Page."</p>	
<p><i>American Architect and Building News, 3/25/1896</i></p>		<p><i>New Standard Guide of the City of Washington and Environs, 1886</i></p>

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories

- | Biographical Directories | Year/Volume | Page |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 | 2001 | 215 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30 | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects | 1970 | 452 |

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New Standard Guide of the City of Washington and Environs. Washington, D.C.: Arlington Publishing Co., 1886.
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Notes: The number of permits given above for Page include 70 permits for 100 buildings in Page's name and 57 permits for a total of 83 buildings issued to the architectural firm of Gray & Page

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

William James Palmer				 <i>Source; Washington Post, June 25, 1904, 14</i>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 1863		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: June 3, 1925		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Married to Jessie E. Webb; two sons					
Education					
High School: Graduated in 1878					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1887		Latest Permit: 1919	
		Total Permits: 157		Total Buildings: 438	
Practice		Position		Date	
Private Practice		Architect/Draftsman		1881-1887	
Private Practice		Architect		1888-1919	
Health Service		Draftsman		1920	
Private Practice		Architect		1921	
Navy Yard		Draftsman		1922	
Private Practice		Architect		1923-1924	
Veterans' Bureau		Draftsman		1925	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Musical Director of Fifth Baptist Church; member of the Naval Lodge, No. 4 of the Free and Accepted Masons.					
Awards or Commissions:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Rowhouses, detached dwellings, churches, stores, offices					
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival, Arts and Crafts					
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Sheridan-Kalorama, Mount Pleasant					
Notable Buildings		Location		Dat	Status
Naval Lodge		330 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.		1894	Capitol Hill Historic District
The Alexander		1517 U Street, N.W.		1895	Greater U Street Historic District
Ebenezer United Methodist Church		400 D Street, S.E.		1897	Capitol Hill Historic District
Union Methodist Episcopal Church		814 20 th St., N.W.		1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses		1715-1753 Kilbourne Place, N.W.		1906	Mount Pleasant Historic District

James C. Dent House	156 Q Street, SW	1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
G. W. W. Hanger House	2344 Mass. Ave., N.W.	1907	Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Significance and Contributions

William James Palmer was born in Washington, D.C., and is thought to have graduated from the first high school class organized in the city in 1878. In his more than 40 years as an architect, Palmer became known as an important church designer. A prolific architect, he was also responsible for numerous two- and three-story brick rowhouses in neighborhoods across the District of Columbia.

A profile of Palmer's designs for the south side of the 1700 block of Kilbourne Place, N.W., in Mount Pleasant in the March 18, 1906 *Washington Times* described some of Palmer's rowhouse designs. The *Times* praised the "long stride in advance in architectural beauty, stability, and refinement of taste, both in the planning and interior decorations, as well as all the little conveniences which go to make a home complete." The article continued, "the fronts [of the houses] will be one of the newest shades of impervious light colored brick and trimmed with a light stone. They will be simple lines, with well modeled cornices and door heads. The mansards will be covered in dull red unglazed tiles and widely overhanging eaves, the whole being designed to create a harmonious blending of tints and strong effects in light and shade."

One of Palmer's most high-profile residential commissions came in 1907 when he was hired by George W. W. Hanger to design a house on Massachusetts Avenue northwest of Sheridan Circle. Palmer designed the four-story building in the "old Dutch style" with a variety of brick and tile to produce "a charming effect," according to the *Washington Times*. As described in the Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination, "2344 Massachusetts Avenue illustrates a [typical] expression of the English Arts and Crafts. Three-1/2 stories high, this brick dwelling employs integral brick and Indiana limestone to create a bold composition marked by three stepped dormers...."

Palmer's *Washington Star* obituary characterized him as a church architect. The churches he designed in Washington, D.C., include the remodeling of the Dumbarton Methodist Episcopal Church in 1897 (3133 Dumbarton Street, N.W.), the First Methodist Church of Petworth in 1906 (no longer extant), and the Union Methodist Episcopal



Ebenezer United Methodist Church, 400 D Street, SE
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010



Entrance Detail, 400 D St., SE
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

Church in 1910 (814 20th Street NW). In 1897, Palmer appears to have partnered with local architect Richard E. Crump to design the Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of 4th and D Streets, S.E. (The permit application credits the design to the partnership of Crump & Palmer.) The Romanesque Revival style building was the third church on the

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site built for Capitol Hill's oldest African American congregation. The *Washington Post* described the building as "one of the finest structures in Southeast Washington." Palmer is also credited with the design of several churches in Maryland and Virginia. Well known in local musical circles, Palmer was the musical director for the Fifth Baptist Church. He was also a soloist for several other churches. The building he designed for his church, the Fifth Baptist Church, is no longer extant. Palmer, who was a Mason, also designed a building for his lodge, Naval Lodge No. 4, now known as the Naval Masonic Hall at 330 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.

Later in his career, Palmer worked for several U.S. Government agencies, including the Health Service and the Navy Yard, as a draftsman. He was engaged in that capacity by the Veterans' Service when he died in 1925 at the age of 62. William J. Palmer is buried in Congressional Cemetery.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*. Historic American Newspapers
 Historical *Washington Post* searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Evening Star* Date: June 7, 1925 Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	216
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		


Other Sources:

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 "Plans Designed by W. J. Palmer." *Washington Times*, July 28, 1907, 8.
 "Ebenezer Church Dedicated." *Washington Post*, November 15, 1897, 11.

Notes: The permit database figures included both those listed under Wm. J. Palmer (134 permits for 385 buildings) and those listed under W. J. Palmer (23 permits for 53 buildings).

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Horace Whittier Peaslee			 <p><i>The Washington Post</i>; 18 May 1959 [Photo appeared with Peaslee's obituary.]</p>
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/9/1884		Place: Malden Bridge, NY	
Death: 5/18/1959		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Married Frances Monroe Hopkins, 12/28/1928; one child: John Rider Peaslee			
Education			
High School: Chatham, New York High School 1898-1902; Cooper Union Arts & Sciences, NY, evening high school, 1902-1906			
College: Cornell University, Bachelor of Architecture with minor in Landscape Architecture, 1906-1910			
Graduate School: Fellowship, Cornell University, 1911			
Apprenticeship: 1914 – traveled to Spain, France, Switzerland and Italy with director of the U.S. Office of Public Buildings & Grounds and Commission of Fine Arts to study gardens			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 32	Date Issued: 06/01/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1922	Latest Permit: 1948	Total Permits: 39
			Total Buildings: 40*
Practice	Position		Date
University of Illinois	Visiting Instructor of Landscape Design		1914-1916
U.S. Office of Public Buildings & Grounds, Washington, D.C.	Landscape Designer, Landscape Architect, Architect		1912-1922 intermittent service
Horace W. Peaslee, Architect	Architect		1911-1959
Captain of Engineers, U.S. Army (design, instruction)	Designer; Instructor		1917-1919
U.S. Public Works Administration	Assistant to Director of Housing		1933-1934
Central (U.S.) Housing Committee	Secretary		1935-1942
U.S. Housing Administration, PBA	Consulting Architect		1935-1942
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1921-1959	Fellow of the AIA: 1936
Other Societies or Memberships: AIA:4-terms second vice-president (1930-1934), Chair, Committee on the National Capital(1924-1934), Chair of Committee on Cooperation with the Fine Arts Commission (1923-1924), Vice-chair, Committee on City Planning (1933-1934); President, Washington Chapter of the AIA (1930); founding member of Committee of 100 on the Federal City (1923); founding member of the DC City Planning Commission (1924); directed legislative campaigns for Planning Commission, the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the Shipstead-Luce Act, leader in campaign protesting the power development of the Potomac River; established Architects' Advisory Council (1922-1932); founder of Allied Architects of Washington, DC, Inc. (active 1925-1934); American Civic Association Citizens' Committee of 100 in the National Capital; Cosmos Club, Washington, DC; Columbia Historical Society (NY); University Club; Racquet Club; Cornell Club; American Legion (Augustus P. Gardner Post); St. John's Episcopal Church; DuPont Circle Citizens Association; Secretary of the Central Housing Committee (Federal interagency committee, 1935-1942); Honorary Member, American Association of Landscape Architects. Publications: "Park Architecture" series of 8 articles in Architectural Record and Park International.			

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Awards or Commissions: Medal in mathematics in preparatory school; valedictorian in college; design medals in college; 1911 – won design competition for Chatham, NY Town Hall; 5 awards for Excellence of Design from the Washington Board of Trade; appointed by Governor of Maryland as Associate Architect, Maryland Tercentenary Commission; 1926 award winner for Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington, VA.

Buildings

Building Types: Parks, Landscapes, Dwellings, Apartment Buildings, Schools, Stores, Filling Stations, Offices, Embassies, Memorial, Historic Building Restoration: Churches and Residences

Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Chateausque, Italian Renaissance Revival

DC Work Locations: Meridian Hill, Dupont Circle, Van Ness, Cathedral Heights, Capitol Hill, Georgetown, Kalorama, Lafayette Square, National Mall, Fort Lincoln, Foxhall

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Meridian Hill Park	16 th Street NW, Washington, DC	1917-1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Moorings Apartments	1909 Q Street, NW, Washington, DC	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dr. W. Calhoun Sterling House	2618 31 st Street, NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fort Lincoln Cemetery Chapel, Cloister & Garden	3401 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, MD	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Restoration, Dumbarton House	2715 Q Street, NW	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
William LaRoe, Jr. Residence	4600 Linnean Ave, NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Reconstruction of Maryland State House	St. Mary's City, MD	1934	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Restoration, St. John's Church	Lafayette Square, Washington, DC	1950s	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima Memorial)	Arlington, VA	1954	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Between 1911 and 1959, Horace Whittier Peaslee practiced architecture in Washington, D.C., building a national reputation as an accomplished landscape architect, designer of public and private buildings of all types, and as a dedicated activist for architectural design and practice in the Nation's Capital. Born in 1884 in Malden Bridge, New York, Peaslee attended high school in Chatham, New York and later took classes at Cooper Union in New York City. He entered Cornell University in 1906 and graduated with a bachelor's degree in architecture and a minor in landscape architecture in 1910. The following academic year, 1911-1912, Peaslee completed a resident fellowship at Cornell. While at school, Peaslee won several awards, including a first place medal from the Beaux Arts Society. While a fellow at Cornell, he won a design competition for the Chatham, New York Town Hall which was later built and his designs appeared in the July 1913 issue of *American Architect*.

In 1911, Peaslee moved to Washington and took a position as a landscape designer and later as an architect with the U.S. Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, where he designed parks and park structures, including the Potomac Park Bathhouse and Field House (circa 1919-1920). In 1914, with a group of officials from his office and the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA), Peaslee traveled to Europe to study garden and park design. In 1917, he took charge of the design and construction of Meridian Hill Park, located between 15th and 16th Streets and V Street and Euclid Streets. Inspired by the Italian Renaissance gardens, the urban park was completed over the course of three decades. During World War I, Peaslee joined the Army as a Captain in the Engineer's Corps, where he taught and designed some of the temporary office buildings erected on The Mall in Washington, D.C. and officers' quarters at Camp Humphreys (now Fort Belvoir) in Virginia.



Meridian Hill Park, circa 1930

Source: <http://www.nps.gov/mebi/photosmultimedia/Historic-Photographs-Gallery.htm>



Former Maret School, 2118 Kalorama Rd. NW (1923)

District of Columbia Office of Planning:
2004

In addition to his public service career and involvement with Public Buildings and Grounds, around 1918 Peaslee established a private architectural practice in Washington, D.C. and became active in a variety of professional and civic affairs. His private commissions were diverse, ranging from residences for wealthy and well-known clients including aviation pioneer Henry Berliner (2829 Tilden Street NW, 1922) and construction tycoon Charles H. Tompkins (3001 Garrison Street NW, 1928), to private schools (first Maret School building at 2118 Kalorama Road NW, 1923) and automobile filling stations (Columbia Oil Company Filling Station, 200 (204) Massachusetts Avenue NE, 1924). In 1931, Peaslee designed a series of eleven, sizable, Colonial Revival-style brick houses for the developer of Foxhall Village (Harry Boss; Boss & Phelps construction); the enclave in the 1700 and 1800 blocks of Hoban Road NW (off Reservoir Road) was dubbed "Colonial Hill." Several contemporary design publications featured Colony Hill,

including *House Beautiful* (December 1933), *American Architect* (July 1934), and *Architectural Forum* (September 1934).

Horace Peaslee was influential among his peers and actively advocated to promote architecture in Washington, D.C., and the preservation of Washington, D.C.'s natural, historic and architectural heritage.

As a member and officer of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Peaslee served four terms as second vice-president of the national organization and as president of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the AIA. In the 1920s and 1930s, Peaslee organized and led many committees, including the AIA Committee on the National Capital and the Committee on the Cooperation with the Fine Arts Commission. He was a founding member of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, and he led successful legislative campaigns that led to the establishment of the D.C. City Planning Commission and the adoption of the Shipstead-Luce Act, which gave the Commission of Fine Arts authority to review the design of private buildings near federal sites in the District. He also championed legislation that authorized the construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and led a campaign that defeated a proposal to harness the Potomac River for power generation that would have destroyed Great Falls.



**House in Colonial Hill Development,
1700 Hoban Rd. NW (1931)**

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Following the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater roof in January 1922, Peaslee spearheaded a campaign to establish a design commission to review private construction throughout the city. In 1922, the Washington D.C. Chapter of the AIA authorized Peaslee to establish a committee to pursue his goal. He worked closely with members of the chapter and with the District's Engineer Commissioner, who had charge of establishing laws related to building construction. Late in 1922, Peaslee's Architects Advisory Committee (AAC), made up of volunteer architects drawn from the membership of the Washington Chapter, began to review all applications for building permits. The committee was made up of three architects who volunteered for three week stints. Acting as a jury, the AAC rated each application and provided comments to the applicants and their architects. Peaslee and the AAC promoted their endeavors extensively both within the city and outside. As a result, the AAC became a model for similar design review bodies established in cities throughout the nation. It operated until 1932; its demise can be attributed to both the positive effects of the D.C. architects registration law that went into effect in 1925 and the passage of the 1930 Shipstead-Luce Act, which extended the CFA's design review to more private buildings.



**Dr. Sterling Calhoun House, 2618 31st Street NW
(1927)**

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws

provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal;

design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].

Although he designed many new buildings, parks, and landscapes, Peaslee was also known for his restoration work. Working with noted historian and architect Fiske Kimball, Peaslee's first major restoration work was the restoration of Dumbarton House (2715 Q Street NW) in 1928. Peaslee went on to work on a number of other high-profile restoration and preservation projects, including the reconstruction of the Maryland State House in St. Mary's City; the restoration of Belle Grove Plantation in Middletown, Virginia; the restoration



**Col. Clarence O. Sherrill House, 2440
Kalorama Road NW (1925)**

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

of The Maples at 619 D Street SE (1936); the restoration of two of Benjamin Henry Latrobe's Washington, D.C. churches (St. John's Church on Lafayette Square, 1954-1955; Christ Church at 620 G Street SE, 1954-1955); and the restoration of the Bowie-Sevier House (3124 Q Street NW, 1957). Peaslee actively salvaged architectural elements of demolished buildings and incorporated them into his new designs. In 1927, he reused elements of the John Hay and Henry Adams houses (built in 1884) that were demolished that year for the construction of the Hay-Adams Hotel on Lafayette Square. The new house, built for Dr. Calhoun Sterling at 2618 31st Street NW (near the U.S. Naval Observatory), incorporates the H.H. Richardson-designed arches from the former houses. Peaslee also reported using salvaged elements in the house he designed in 1925 for Col. Clarence O. Sherrill (2440 Kalorama Road NW). Near the end of his life, Peaslee waged an unsuccessful campaign to preserve the east front of the U.S. Capitol when the 1958 extension was planned; he succeeded in salvaging the portico's columns which were eventually re-erected as garden sculpture in the U.S. National Arboreteum.

Throughout his career, Horace Peaslee continued his dual practice of architecture and landscape architecture. In 1954, he completed the design and construction of the Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington, Virginia (commonly called the Iwo Jima Memorial). Between 1954 and 1955, he completed landscape designs for President Eisenhower's estate near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Peaslee died of a heart attack on May 18, 1959, a few days after receiving a design award from the Washington Board of Trade for his work on the Episcopal Church Home at 1515 32nd Street NW. Obituaries appeared in all the local newspapers and in *The New York Times*. In addition, upon his death, both the American Institute of Architects and the Commission of Fine Arts issued resolutions praising Peaslee's contributions to architectural practice and the beautification of the Nation's Capital.




**Embassy of (South) Korea, 2450
Massachusetts Ave. NW (1952)**

Google Streetviews

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Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC PO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	(1921/22)(1923/24)(1926/27)(1929/30)(1934/35)	various	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Obituary	Publication: <i>The Washington Post</i> , <i>The New York Times</i>	Date: 05/19/1959 05/19/1959	Page: B2 p. 33
Other Sources: Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Horace W. Peaslee Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Horace W. Peaslee correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Froncek, Thomas, ed. <i>An Illustrated History: The City of Washington</i> . NY: Wings Books, 1977. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003. Guthrie, Frederick and Antoinette J. Lee. <i>Worthy of the Nation: Washington, DC from L'Enfant to the National Capital Planning Commission</i> . Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006. Houghton, Melissa. <i>Pioneers in Preservation: Biographical Sketches of Architects Prominent in the Field Before World War II</i> . Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects, 1990. Lee, Antoinette J. <i>Architects to the Nation</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 2000. NRHP Nomination Forms: "Apartment Buildings in Washington, DC 1880-1945;" "Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Brentwood, Maryland;" "Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District, Washington, D.C." Peatross, C. Ford, ed. <i>Capital Drawings</i> . Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005. Scott, Pamela and Antoinette J. Lee. <i>Buildings of the District of Columbia</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.			
Notes: * The building permits counts do not include the many public commissions that Peaslee executed in the district over the course of his career. Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Horace W. Peaslee was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Paul Johannes Pelz		 <p><i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/08/1841	Place: Silesia, Prussia (Germany)		
Death: 03/30/1918	Place: Washington, DC		
Education			
High School:			
College: St. Elizabeth's/Holy Spirit (Breslau, Germany)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Detlef Linenau (New York) - 1859			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1911	Total Permits: 45
		Total Buildings: 47	
Practice	Position	Date	
Detlef Linenau (New York)	Chief Draftsman (1864-1866)	1859-1866	
Grant and Pearce	Architect	1867-1870?	
U.S. Treasury	Architect	1871	
U.S. Lighthouse Board	Chief Draftsman	1872-1877	
Smithmeyers and Pelz	Partner/Architect	1873-1888	
J. L. Smithmeyer & Co.	Architect	1888-1913	
Pelz and Carlyle	Architect	1894-1895	
Commissions: Architect for the Cleveland Park Company (Pelz and Carlyle) 1894-1895			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1866	Fellow of the AIA: 1889	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Academic, Churches, Commercial, Government, Hospitals, Lighthouses, Residential			
Styles and Forms: Beaux-Arts Classicism, Romanesque Revival			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, Georgetown, Capitol Hill			
Name	Location	Date	Status
Healy Hall	Georgetown University	1876-1881	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Library of Congress	101 Independence Ave, SE	1886-1897	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
McGill Building	9 th and G Streets, NW	1891	Demolished in 1973
First African New Church	2105-07 10 th Street, NW	1896	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Grace Reformed Church	1405 15 th Street, NW	1902-1903	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Paul J. Pelz was born in Silesia in 1841. His father was a member of the Frankfurt Parliament during the revolution of 1848. In 1851, his family left Germany for the United States. Pelz remained behind to complete his education in Breslau and then joined his family in 1858. He apprenticed in the New York firm of Detlef Linenau and then came to Washington, DC. From 1872-1877 he worked as the principal draftsman for the United States Lighthouse Board, designing numerous lighthouses, including Spectacle Reef on Lake Huron, considered to be one of the best examples of monolithic stone masonry in the United States. In 1873, Pelz traveled on a tour of European lighthouses; he also studied public buildings, particularly libraries, in preparation for the design competition for the congressional library.

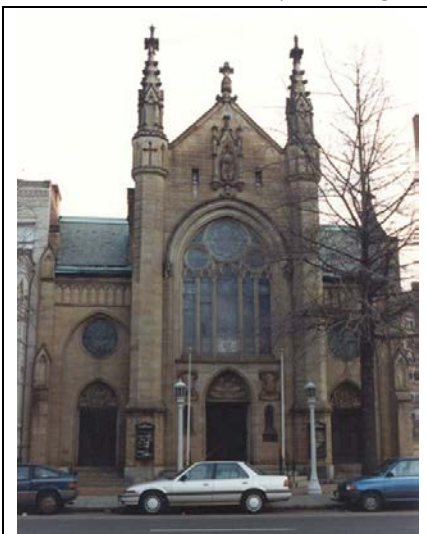
While still engaged by the U. S. Lighthouse Board in 1873, Pelz, in association with John L. Smithmeyer, a Vienna-born Washington, D.C. architect, won the competition for the design of the Library of Congress. Thirteen years later, in 1886, Congress authorized construction of the library according to the designs of Smithmeyer and Pelz. Smithmeyer was appointed architect alone, but after two years, when he refused to accept inferior concrete for the foundation, his commission was revoked. The commission was awarded to the Army Chief of Engineers, Brigadier-General Thomas L. Casey, who then retained Pelz for the preparation of a new design. However, Pelz was dismissed in 1892 and replaced by the General's son. In the end, much of Pelz's original design was built, even though he was not involved with the construction supervision.



The Library of Congress Jefferson Building

Source: Historic American Buildings Survey – 1983

In addition to the Library of Congress, Smithmeyer and Pelz designed a number of other notable buildings including Healy Hall at Georgetown University; the Carnegie Library and Music Hall in Allegheny, Pennsylvania; the U.S. Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas; and the U.S. Soldiers Home Library in Washington, DC (demolished in 1910). Their partnership dissolved in 1889. In 1893, Pelz consolidated his practice with the office of Frederick W. Carlyle. (The two German architects previously collaborated on the Riggs Building located at 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue.) Pelz, however, was the firm's principal designer.



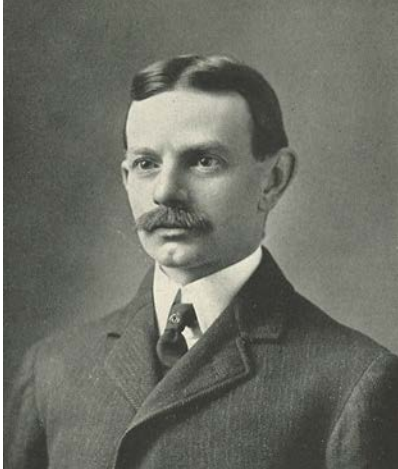
Grace Reformed Church

EHT Tracerics Inc., 1990

Together, Pelz & Carlyle were the first architects to design houses for the Cleveland Park Company. The houses they designed contained an eclectic mixture of Georgian decorative details that set the tone for the future development in the new neighborhood. In addition to his larger commissions, including the Grace Reformed Church, Pelz designed a number of commercial and residential buildings. His most notable commercial building was the Romanesque Revival McGill Building (demolished in 1973). He was also responsible for over 75 houses in Washington, ranging from mansions to speculative rowhouses. The finest surviving mansion is the house at 2201 Massachusetts Avenue. Pelz withdrew from active practice in 1913 because of failing eyesight; he died in Washington on March 30, 1918.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: Library of Congress Manuscripts Division				
Obituary	Publication:	Date:	Page:	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 6 articles				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography		Vol. 7	Pt. 2 - 411-12	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	221	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects			91-92	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital		1908-09	366	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		1970	466	
Other Sources: <p>Garraty, John A. and Mark C. Carnes, eds. <i>American National Biography</i>. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. Volume 17, 265-266.</p> <p>"The Authorship of the Designs for the Congressional Library Building at Washington." <i>American Architect and Building News</i>. June 29, 1895. Volume 48, 134.</p> <p><i>Washington D.C. With its Points of Interest</i>. New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894. Historical Society of Washington DC Collection. Pages 74-75.</p> <p>White, James T. <i>The National Cyclopedic of American Biography</i>. New York: James T. White & Company, 1936. Volume 25, 424-425.</p> <p>William, Kim Prothro. <i>Grace Reformed Church, Sunday School, and Parish House National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i>. Traceries: Washington, D.C., 1991.</p> <p>Wood, Kathleen Sinclair. <i>Cleveland Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i>. Washington, DC: Cleveland Park Historical Society, 1987.</p> <p>York, Wick. "The Architecture of U.S. Life-Saving Stations." <i>The Log of Mystic Seaport</i>. Spring 1982, 3-20.</p>				
Notes: For image of Healy Hall, see John L. Smithmeyer biography. <p>The Library of Congress Manuscripts Division has a collection of Paul J. Pelz's papers, including a handwritten list of Pelz's buildings apparently compiled by the architect himself.</p>				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Walter Gibson Peter		 <i>Source: Slauson, History of the City of Washington</i>		
Biographical Data				
Birth: 06/24/1868	Place: Georgetown			
Death: 1945	Place: Washington, DC			
Family:				
Education				
High School: Rittenhouse Academy				
College: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1888-1890)				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Smithmeyer and Pelz, A. B. Bibb				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 30	Date Issued: 04/27/1925	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1897	Latest Permit: 1926	Total Permits:74	Total Buildings: 88
Practice		Position		Date
Hornblower and Marshall		Draftsman		ca. 1890-1898
Peter and Marsh		Partner/Architect		1898-1926
Commissions:				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1899	Fellow of the AIA: 1912	
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings, Hospitals, Schools, Churches				
Styles and Forms: Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical				
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Georgetown, Southwest				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Evening Star Building		1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	1898	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
William Syphax School		1360 Half Street, SW	1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Elizabeth G. Randall School		65 I Street, SW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Strong John Thomson School		1200 L Street, NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Takoma Branch Library		416 Cedar Street, NW	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
First Church of Christ, Scientist		1770 Euclid Street, NW	1912	Designation Pending
Farmers and Mechanics Bank		3068-3072 M Street, NW	1921-22	Georgetown Historic District

Significance and Contributions

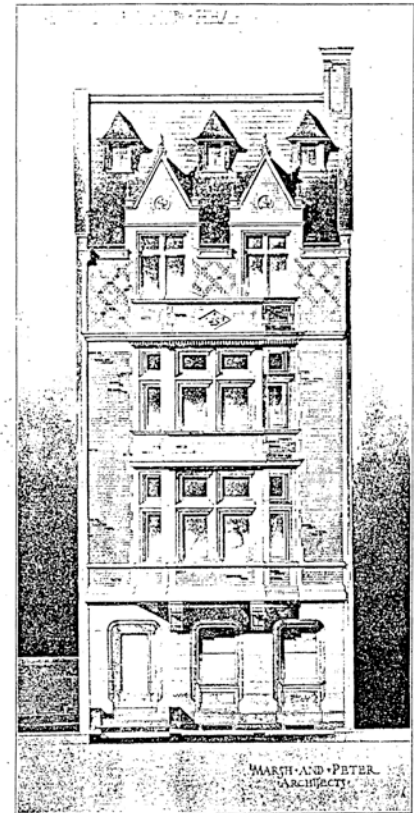
A native of Washington, Peter attended the Rittenhouse Academy and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After apprenticing with Smithmeyer and Pelz and A. B. Bibb, he was employed as a draftsman at the prominent architectural firm of Hornblower and Marshall. In 1898, Peter entered into a partnership with William J. Marsh. Both architects were native to Washington and mostly likely met while working in the offices of Hornblower and Marshall. Several sources state that Peter was a junior partner, although it appears that the two architects shared design responsibilities.

One of the Marsh & Peter's earliest commissions, the Evening Star Building (1899) was also one of its most notable. The elegant 13-story Beaux Arts-style building was constructed of white marble and offered scenic vistas of the Capitol Building. Ornamented with decorative details, it is one of the most exuberant office buildings along Pennsylvania Avenue. The grand interior two-story vaulted lobby also featured marble walls and floors. The building was constructed for the newspaper company and served as its headquarters for nearly sixty years. Following the construction of the Evening Star Building, Marsh & Peter became one of the city's most prominent architectural firms. They designed a number of large residences for the city's elite including Colonial Revival-style houses for Aldis B. Browne (1908; demolished) and John S. Flannery (1915) in the Sheridan-Kalorama and Kalorama Triangle neighborhoods.

The firm was also responsible for several commercial buildings including the Union Trust and Storage Company (1900, demolished) and the Farmer's and Mechanics Branch of Riggs Bank (1921-1922). Marsh and Peter designed the Farmer's and Mechanics Branch building to address its prominent corner location at the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, NW in Georgetown. The Neo-Classical building features a dramatic gold-leafed dome and an entrance flanked by Corinthian columns, leading architectural historians Pamela Scott and Antoinette J. Lee to describe it as "one of the most effective corner buildings in the District of Columbia."



Randall School, 65 I Street, SW
EHT Traceries, Inc. Photo



A RESIDENCE ON I STREET.
MARSH & PETER, Architects.

In addition to their residential and commercial work, Marsh and Peter designed a number of public, institutional, and religious buildings. They were responsible for a remodeling and expansion of Walter Reed Hospital in 1908, the Takoma Branch Library (1911), and the First Church of Christ Scientist (1913). Marsh and Peter also designed several schools in the District including the Syphax School (1901), the Edmonds School (1903), the Randall School (1906), and the Cardozo School (1907), among others. These buildings were "temples of education" that incorporated the latest advances in school design and facilities planning.

The biographical directory *The History of the City of Washington* summarized Marsh and Peter's successful practice: "Few firms that have been launched in business but ten years can turn and point out the many noble structures that have been planed, designed, and erected under their supervision as can the Messrs. Marsh & Peter,

DC Architects Directory

whose success has been little short of phenomenal. As compared with many competitors in this and other cities, while young in years, their work stands boldly forth, bearing all the characteristics of the combined talents of members of this most progressive firm.” Marsh suffered a stroke and died at the age of 62 in 1926; however Peter continued to practice under the name of Marsh and Peter until 1932. Walter G. Peter died in February of 1945.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	222
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1908-09	369
	1923-24	302
	1938-39	671
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	469

Other Sources:

Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Great Falls, VA.: Tanya Edwards Beauchamp Associates, 2001.

“Home is Nearly Finished.” *Washington Post*, 1 November 1908, R6.

“Plan Fine Buildings.” *Evening Star*, 11 December 1902.

Slauson, Allan B., ed. *A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions*. Washington, D.C.: The Washington Post, 1903.

Scott, Pamela and Antoinette J. Lee. *Buildings of the District of Columbia*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Frank D. Phillips			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/7/1889		Place: Beaufort, SC	
Death: 3/17/1966		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Ada (wife); Frank D. Phillips, Jr. (son); Margaret (Phillips) Troiano (daughter)			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1924	Latest Permit: 1940
		Total Permits: 67	Total Buildings: 109
Practice	Position		Date
Frank D. Phillips	Architect and Builder		1924-1941
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Chevy Chase, Brightwood, Crestwood, Takoma, Tenleytown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	3703 Legation Street NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3534 Quesada Street NW	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3500 Rittenhouse Street NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1603 Van Buren Street NW	1937	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			Rock Creek Park Historic District
Dwelling	5929 16 th Street NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

In 1889, Francis (Frank) DuBose Phillips was born in Beaufort, South Carolina. As a young man, he worked as an automobile electrician. By 1924, he had married his wife Ada, and they lived in Washington D.C. with his two children Francis and Margaret.

Between 1924 and 1940, while working as a structural engineer, Phillips was also a prolific developer of single family houses. He designed and constructed 109 dwellings in D.C. and was listed as the owner of 127 buildings on D.C. building permits during the same period. Phillips employed the Washington, DC firm of Dillon & Abel and, later, Joseph H. Abel (see entry for Abel) as architects on the buildings that he did not design. From 1924 to 1936, he built houses exclusively in Chevy Chase, D.C. Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival in style, his dwellings were typically three-bay, two-story brick buildings with construction costs between \$6,000 and \$10,000. Houses that Phillips designed in the 1920s such as 3703 Legation Street NW often display Colonial Revival-style elements and vernacular house forms like the Four Square. Phillips occasionally repeated his designs, but more often varied them slightly with a different front entrance.



3703 Legation Street NW; 1926

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



5929 16th Street NW; 1939

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Phillips appears to have retired as the designer of his buildings in 1940. Between December 1949 and August 1950, eight D.C. permits for eight buildings were issued to Phillips as an owner; it is not known how long he continued to develop new properties. Phillips lived in the house he built at 3500 Rittenhouse Street NW. At the time of his death on March 17, 1966, Frank and his wife Ada were living in a condominium at 4740 Connecticut Avenue NW in Washington, D.C.




3500 Rittenhouse Street NW; 1936

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

DC Architects Directory

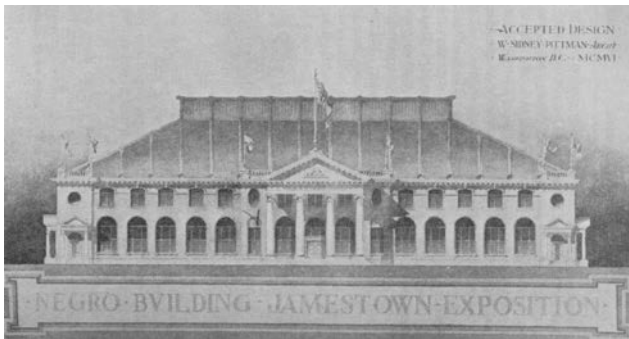
Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 –not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects- not in it			
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i>	Date: 3/20/1966	Page: n/a
Other Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. Charleston, SC. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. Wilmington, DE. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.			
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Frank Phillips may have been active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

William Sidney Pittman		 <p>Source: Drexel University, http://www.drexel.edu/guide/alumni/contributing.aspx.</p>		
Biographical Data				
Birth: 4/21/1875	Place: Montgomery, Alabama			
Death: 3/14/1958	Place: Dallas, Texas			
Family: Wife, Portia Washington Pittman; sons William Sidney, Jr. and Booker; daughter Fannie P. Kennedy				
Education				
High School:				
College: Tuskegee Institute (1895-1897)				
Graduate School: Drexel Institute of Art and Science				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1905	Latest Permit: 1911	Total Permits: 57	Total Buildings: 63
Practice	Position		Date	
William Sidney Pittman, Washington, D.C.	Principal		1905-1912	
William Sidney Pittman, Dallas, Texas	Principal		1912-?	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Single-family dwellings, churches, stores, community centers, offices, theaters				
Styles and Forms: Renaissance Revival				
DC Work Locations: U Street, Buena Vista; Fairmount Heights, Md.				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Anthony Bowen YMCA	1816 12th Street, NW	1908-1912	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Charity Hall	715 61st Avenue, Fairmount Heights, Maryland	c. 1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Garfield Elementary Public School	2435 Alabama Avenue, SE	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions

William Sidney Pittman was one of the first formally-trained black architects in the country. He was born on April 21, 1875 in Montgomery, Alabama. His mother, a former slave, worked as a laundress, and his father, a butcher, died when Pittman was still in his teens. In the fall of 1892, at the insistence of his mother, William enrolled at nearby Tuskegee Institute, the premier vocational school for blacks in the nation. William worked during the day for his uncle, who was a carpenter, and attended classes in the evening. William completed the three year curriculum in just two years and received a certificate of completion in 1897. Upon his graduation, he secured a loan from Tuskegee Institute and a letter of recommendation from the institute's founder and principal, Booker T. Washington. He entered Drexel Institute of Art and Science in Philadelphia and received a diploma in architectural drawing in 1900.

One of the conditions of Pittman's loan from Tuskegee was that he would return to teach at the school. To fulfill this obligation he taught in the Mechanical Industries Department, and served as Tuskegee Institute's architect, designing numerous campus structures valued at \$250,000. Pittman moved from Alabama to Washington D.C., in 1905 and worked briefly as a draftsman for the prominent African-American architect John Anderson Lankford before opening his own architectural practice in an office on Louisiana Avenue, N.W.



Negro Building, Jamestown Exposition, 1907. <http://arch-n-black.blogspot.com/2007/04/african-american-architect-william.html>.

Pittman's early career successes can be attributed to two significant events. In 1906 he won the competition to design the Negro Building for the 1907 Jamestown, Virginia Ter-Centennial Exposition. The building celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Although the building did not remain standing after the end of the Ter-Centennial, the award of the contract guaranteed Pittman increased recognition. Secondly, his marriage in 1907 to Booker T. Washington's daughter, Portia, insured his acceptance by the influential and powerful black community, and provided him with the exposure necessary to win clients

and commissions. His credentials as a prominent black architect in Washington, D.C., were heralded in a 1906 article in the *Washington Bee*:

There is no man who has come to this city who has gained a better reputation as an architect than Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, formerly of Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. Pittman has been in this city a little over a year and by his gentlemanly deportment and perseverance he has won the confidence and respect of the people. Mr. Pittman has made drawings for some of the largest contractors and builders in this city. He has the reputation of being the best colored architect in the United States...

Pittman and his family lived in the African-American community of Fairmount Heights in Prince George's County, Maryland, where he designed his house. He took an active interest in the development of the neighborhood, forming the Fairmount Heights Improvement Company, whose purpose was to construct a social center for the community. Pittman had Charity Hall constructed, which was used for social events, as a church, and as the community's first school.

The Anthony Bowen YMCA, also known as the Twelfth Street YMCA (1816 12th Street, NW), was erected between 1908 and 1912. It is Pittman's most enduring architectural legacy in Washington, D.C. This



Garfield Elementary Public School.
DC Public Schools

Late Victorian/Renaissance Revival-style building was the home of the first African-American chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association. The cornerstone was laid by Theodore Roosevelt. The Bowen YMCA was designated a historic property in Washington, D.C., in 1975, and was named a National Historic Landmark in 1994. In 2000 it was restored to house the Thurgood Marshall Center for Service and Heritage.

After receiving several commissions in Texas, Pittman moved to Dallas in 1912, where he practiced architecture until the late 1920s. He was the first practicing black architect in Texas, and he mainly designed churches and institutional buildings. His most notable building was the Pythian Temple (1916), erected as the state headquarters of the black fraternal organization, the Knights of Pythias. He also designed projects in Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, and Waxahachie.

In 1928, Pittman separated from his wife Portia, who returned to Tuskegee, Alabama. Pittman remained in Dallas and, with waning commissions, turned from architecture to carpentry. He died on March 14, 1958, of coronary thrombosis. He was 83 years old.



Anthony Bowen YMCA, 1979.
1816 12th Street, NW,
HABS DC-361-4.



Thurgood Marshall Center for Service and Heritage
1816 12th Street, N.W.

Travl'r, July 11, 2009, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/travl'r/3709457773/>

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>		Date: 3/15/1958	Page: B2
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume		Page	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960				
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39				
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				

Other Sources:

Hughes, Laura Harris and Laura V. Trieschmann, *Twelfth Street Young Men's Christian Association Building*. National Historic Landmark Nomination, March 1994.

"Mr. W. Sidney Pittman." *The Washington Bee*, October 20, 1906, p. 1.

Stewart, Ruth Ann. *Portia: the Life of Portia Washington Pittman; The daughter of Booker T. Washington*. New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1977.


Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. *African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945*. New York: Routledge, 2004. 319-321.

---. "Twelve Select Black Architects, A Historical Perspective: William S. Pittman." Unpublished paper, revised July, 1983.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

William S. Plager				 <i>Source: Washington Post, February 24, 1907, 29.</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: July 4, 1860		Place: Petersburg, W.V.		
Death: After 1947		Place:		
Family: Wife, Sarah; son, Raymond B. Plager; daughter, Mrs. Frank Metler				
Education				
High School: Petersburg Grammar School, 1870-78				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: Exemption by Affadavit		Date Issued: 1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1899	Latest Permit: 1940	Total Permits: 229	Total Buildings: 404
Practice		Position		Date
Own Practice		Builder		1902-03
Own Practice		Architect		1904-40
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Detached dwellings, rowhouses, apartments, theaters, commercial buildings, duplexes				
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Italianate				
DC Work Locations: Woodley Park, Capitol Hill, Connecticut Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, Downtown				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Home Theater	1228-30 C Street, NE	1915	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Store	2655 Connecticut Ave., NW	1934	Woodley Park Historic District	
Independent Order of Odd Fellows Temple	419 7 th Street, NW	1917	Downtown Historic District, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site	
Central Savings Bank (later Riggs Bank)	7 th and I Streets, NW	1917	Downtown Historic District	
The Rita, apartment building	400 Seward Square, SE	1905	Capitol Hill Historic District	

Significance and Contributions

William S. Plager, was born in Petersburg, West Virginia, in 1860. He attended eight years of school at Petersburg Grammar School from 1870 to 1878.

Plager started practicing architecture in 1895. In the first decade of the twentieth century he worked extensively in the southeast and northeast quadrants of the city, primarily designing apartments and large groups of rowhouses. He designed nearly 50 rowhouses for owner/developer Thomas H. Pickford in Southeast Washington. Among the apartment buildings he designed were the Keystone (1904) at 428 8th Street, S.E., The North Carolina and The Georgia (1905) at 309 and 311 4th Street, S.E., and The Rita (1905) at 400 Seward Square, S.E. All of these apartments are located in what is now the Capitol Hill Historic District.

Plager's later work included commercial properties. He designed the Home Theater at 1228-1230 C Street, N.E., in 1915 for the Home Amusement Co. at the cost of \$25,000. Plager was a trustee of the newly formed company. Construction slowed in the District during the First World War, but in July 1917 Plager was listed as architect for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Temple, 419-23 7th Street, N.W., still standing and owned by the Order in 2010. The building was constructed seven stories tall with an Indiana limestone front and a Mansard roof. Designed for both lodge and business use, it had show windows on the ground floor and was occupied by numerous lodges and a furniture company, Mayer & Co. By the 1930s it also housed offices of a few associations.



Home Theater, 1228-30 C St., NE (1915)

Robert K. Headley, Motion Picture Exhibition in Washington, D.C., p. 49.



IOOF Temple, 419 7th St., NW (1918)

Library of Congress, HABS DC – No. 604-1



Central Savings Bank, 831-33 7th St., NW (1917)

EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

DC Architects Directory

In 1917, W.S. Plager also designed the Central Savings Bank, later a Riggs Bank branch office, on the southeast corner of 7th and I Streets, N.W. The Central Savings Bank is a two-story Classical Revival building, and when Hamilton Savings Bank bought the property in 1920, it became the first branch bank location of any bank in Washington.

Plager continued to design rowhouses, duplexes, and detached dwellings through the 1920s and into the 1930s. He also did work for commercial properties, designing buildings in the 5000 block of Connecticut Avenue, N.W., in 1927 and the store at 2655 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., in 1934 for owner Andrew Anselmo.

When the Board of Examiners and Registrars implemented standards in 1925, Mr. Plager lacked the architectural training necessary to qualify as registered architect. However, because Plager had been in practice more than ten years, Plager was qualified to practice architecture under the grandfather provisions of the law. Several of his residential commissions were published in *The Washington Post* in 1937. The year Plager died is unknown but he was last listed in the District of Columbia directory in 1948 at 1930 Kearney Street, N.W.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest			
Obituary: none found	Publication:	Date:	Page:	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	226	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39				
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: "Central Savings Bank Opens Aug. 1." <i>Washington Post</i> , July 28, 1917, 5. Cinema Treasures. www.cinematreasures.org/architect/1556/ District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. William S. Plager Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Headley, Robert K. <i>Motion Picture Exhibition in Washington, D.C.</i> North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 1999. "Home Amusement Co. Trustees Named." <i>Moving Picture World</i> , 25 no. 7 (August 14, 1915), 1189. Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building file</i> , HABS DC – No. 604-1. "Mrs. William Plager Succumbs Here at 80." <i>Washington Star</i> , June 19, 1939. "Two Stores Planned." <i>Washington Post</i> , August 29, 1937.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Thomas M. Plowman		No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data			
Birth: ca. 1829	Place: Philadelphia, PA		
Death: 04/10/1879	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1873	Latest Permit: 1878	Total Permits: 16 Total Buildings: 26
Practice	Position	Date	
Starkweather & Plowman	Architect	1868-1872	
D.C. Territorial Government	Inspector of Buildings	1872-1877	
Private Practice	Architect and Civil Engineer	1872-1879	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions: Served as D.C. Inspector of Buildings in the mid 1870s.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses			
Styles and Forms: Italian Villa Style, Second Empire			
DC Work Locations: Georgetown, Shaw			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Cooke's Row	3000 block of Q Street, NW	1868	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lincoln Hall	9 th and D Streets, NW	1867	Destroyed by fire in 1886
Freedman's Savings and Loan	701 Madison Place, NW	1872	Demolished

Significance and Contributions

Thomas M. Plowman was a builder from Philadelphia who arrived in Washington, D.C. after the Civil War to partner with Norris Garsom Starkweather, an architect from Philadelphia who came to Washington via Baltimore. Together, Starkweather and Plowman designed Cooke's Row (1868), four Italianate double "cottage villas" on the north side of the 3000 block of Q Street, NW in Georgetown. Legend has it that Henry Cooke, the first territorial governor of the District of Columbia, commissioned the row of houses for his twelve children. Starkweather and Plowman's exuberant design combined the Italian villa style with the fashionable Second Empire style. Upon their completion, the *Evening Star* commented: "The outline of these superb residences is varied and picturesque while the details are constructed and arranged in a manner displaying great skill and refined taste in art of design both as pertains to grace and ease of outline originality, novelty and effective beauty in detail..." Starkweather and Plowman were also



Cooke's Row in Georgetown

Source: Splendours of Georgetown: 25 Architectural Masterpieces.



1502 13th Street, NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010


responsible for the remodeling of St. John's Church in Georgetown, and the Academy Building for the Covenant Church of the Visitation (1872-1873).

In 1872, Plowman was appointed Inspector of Buildings in the District's territorial government which had been created in 1871. In 1872, the District first required building permits and Plowman's responsibilities included the approval of permit applications. Plowman served five years and resigned in the fall of 1877.

Plowman continued to practice while holding office. He established his own architecture and civil engineering firm in 1872. In Washington, Plowman represented several Philadelphia investors, constructing 'Philadelphia Row' on 11th Street, SE. He also invested in the St. James Hotel and oversaw its reconstruction, but ultimately failed in this venture. As an architect, he was responsible for a number of rowhouses in the Shaw neighborhood and is also credited with the Freedman's Saving and Loan Building (1872). The Freedman's bank was established by white philanthropists to provide African Americans with access to credit and investments. In 1873, Plowman took on an apprentice named Calvin Brent who would later become the first African American architect in the District of Columbia. Brent later served as Plowman's foreman during the mid 1870s. Plowman died suddenly on April 10, 1879.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 04/11/1879	Page: 1
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	227, 272	
Other Sources: “First Colored Architect.” <i>The Washington Post</i> , 9 October 1909. Tatman, Sandra L. <i>Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, 1700-1930</i> . New York: G. K. Hall & Company, 1984. Tudor Place Historic House and Garden. <i>Splendours of Georgetown: 25 Architectural Masterpieces</i> . Washington, D.C.: Commission of Fine Arts, 2001. Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. <i>African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945</i> . New York: Routledge, 2004.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

William Mundy Poindexter		 <p><i>Source: A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1846	Place: Richmond, VA		
Death: 12/20/1908	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1875 Latest Permit: 1901	Total Permits: 24	Total Buildings: 28
Practice	Position	Date	
U.S. Treasury	Clerk/Draftsman	ca. 1867-1874	
Private Practice	Architect	1874-1908	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1882 Fellow of the AIA: 1889	
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President in 1889 and 1890. Member of the Masons and the Cosmos Club.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings, Institutional Buildings			
Styles and Forms:			
DC Work Locations:			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Columbian University	15 th and H Streets, NW	1883	Demolished
Southern Railway Building (add.)	1500 K Street, NW	1893/1899	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U. S. Soldiers Home (Sherman Building Expansion)	Armed Forces Retirement Home Grounds	1887-1890	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Pres. Cleveland House (add.)	Cleveland Park	1887	Demolished in 1927

Significance and Contributions

William M. Poindexter was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1846. He served in the telegraphic corps of Confederate Army during the Civil War prior to his capture by the Union Army in 1865. Nothing is known of his education or training, but he arrived in Washington circa 1867 to work as a clerk and draftsman in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury. Working under A. B. Mullet, he designed several marine hospitals across the nation. In the Office of the Supervising Architect, he joined a group of men who would later become Washington's most preeminent architects in the late nineteenth century. Poindexter established his own practice in 1874, although he periodically partnered with prominent architects such as Joseph Hornblower, Paul Pelz, and J. A. Henry Flemer. Most of Poindexter's work was residential; his most notable residential work was the enlargement of President Grover Cleveland's summer home in Washington in 1887, wrapping a fanciful Victorian porch with a turret around the 1868 stone farmhouse the President had purchased in Cleveland Park.

Poindexter also designed small-scale commercial buildings as well as several large institutional buildings including the Columbian University Building at 15th and H Streets, NW (1883; demolished) and several buildings at the U.S. Soldiers Home. He was in charge of renovations and expansion of the Sherman Building, the original 1862 hospital on the Soldiers' Home grounds which had 1870s alterations and additions. Poindexter partnered with Flemer to design the 1887 renovation and expansion, which included removal of the 1870s mansard roof, upper story additions, and the construction of a north wing. The enlarged building's appearance was transformed from a Second Empire style to a cohesive Richardson Romanesque style. Poindexter was also responsible for several institutional buildings in Virginia including the State Library in Richmond.

Poindexter was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA, serving as its first Vice President. He later served as President in 1889 and 1890 and also served on the national board of the AIA. Poindexter died suddenly on December 20, 1908.



Sherman Building, view to northeast, showing original building (left), annex (center) and north addition.
Soldiers' Home, now Armed Forces Retirement Home
EHT Traceries, 2009



Sherman building, view to southwest, showing north addition designed by Poindexter.
Soldiers' Home, now Armed Forces Retirement Home
EHT Traceries, Inc.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 12/21/1908	Page: 7	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	227-228		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	477		
Other Sources:				
Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.				
Trieschman, Laura, Carrie Barton and Emily Eig. <i>Armed Forces Retirement Home National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 2007.				
Wood, Kathleen Sinclair. <i>Cleveland Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Cleveland Park Historical Society, 1987.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010		

Irwin S. Porter		No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/14/1888	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 01/02/1957	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married to Isabel B. Porter, two sons and a daughter			
Education			
High School: Central High School (1906)			
College: George Washington University			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 50	Date Issued: 05/04/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit:	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position		Date
Hornblower & Marshall	Draftsman		1907-1912
Waddy B. Wood	Manager		1912-1922
Porter & Lockie	Partner/Architect		1922-1949
Irwin S. Porter & Sons	Architect		1949-1957
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding member of the Washington Building Congress, member of the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, and the President of the Washington Chapter of the AIA (1936).			
Awards or Commissions: Board of Trade Awards in Architecture for the Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940)			
Buildings			
Building Types: Office Buildings, Hospitals, Garages, Industrial Structures, Schools, Residences, Religious Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival styles, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, upper Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Brookings Institution	722 Jackson Place	1931	Demolished
Jorss Iron Works	1224 24 th Street, NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Brownley Building	1309 F Street, NW	1932	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lutheran Church of the Reformation	212 East Capitol Street, NE	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Walker Building	734 15 th Street, NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Scottish Rite Temple	2800 16 th Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Islamic Center	2551 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1949-54	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Irwin S. Porter was born in Washington in 1888 and, after attending Central High School, he graduated from The George Washington University School of Architecture. He worked as a draftsman for five years with the noted Washington architectural firm of Hornblower and Marshall, and then worked with prominent architect Waddy B. Wood from 1912 to 1922. In 1922, he formed a partnership with fellow GWU alumni Joseph A. Lockie.

Porter & Lockie's early commissions were for houses in some of Washington's most affluent neighborhoods. These houses were primarily designed in Classical Revival styles. However, their design for the Brookings Institute (1930, demolished) marked a departure from their past residential designs based on historical precedents and launched their commercial practice. The firm gained local and national recognition for its use of Art Deco design motifs in commercial and institutional buildings. For example, the National Register of Historic Places-listed Brownley Confectionary Building (1931) featured a band of aluminum panels with zigzag and sunburst motifs between the first and second floors. Throughout the 1930s, Porter & Lockie designed numerous Art Deco-style commercial buildings.



Islamic Center, 2551 Massachusetts Ave., NW

Source: Library of Congress, HABS DC 491-2

The firm's institutional buildings, such as the Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1935) and the Scottish Rite Temple (1940) were praised by the architects' contemporaries for successfully blending symbolism and restraint in simple, yet meaningful designs. The Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940, demolished) received the Board of Trade Award in Architecture for its innovative use of curtain walls and architectural concrete, and its striking modern design for a utilitarian structure.

Porter and Lockie remained in partnership for more than 25 years until Joseph Lockie's death in 1949. After Lockie's death, Porter practiced with his sons,

James I. and Steven S. Porter, in the firm of Irwin S. Porter and Sons. His final major commission was the Islamic Center, a mosque and cultural institution commissioned by several Muslim nations to promote international understanding. The complex is a unique western interpretation of Islamic architecture and featured rich "Persian" ornamentation and details. Porter died in Washington in 1957.



Lutheran Church, 212 East Capitol Street, NE
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010



734 15th Street, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 01/04/1957 Page: B2

Biographical Directories

- ☒ American Architects Directory
- ☒ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

1956

2001

Page

441

227

Other Sources:

Callcott, Stephen. *Brownley Confectionary Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. Washington, D.C.: D.C. State Historic Preservation Office, 1994.


Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

Porter and Lockie Questionnaire for Architects' Roster and/or Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works, 15 May 1946, AIA Archives Collection.

Notes: See Joseph A. Lockie biography for photographs of Scottish Rite Temple and Brownley Building.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Frederick Bennet Pyle				 <i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 09/07/1867		Place: London Grove, PA		
Death: 03/16/1934		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married to Ellen Passmore Pyle; one daughter, Elizabeth.				
Education				
High School:				
College: Swarthmore College (Graduated in 1889)				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 25		Date Issued: 04/15/1926
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1891	Latest Permit: 1889	Total Permits: 156 Total Buildings: 309
Practice		Position		Date
Private Practice		Architect		1891-1934
Commissions: Architect for the Cleveland Park Company (1896/1906-1914)				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1899		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Society of Friends; Member of the Board of Trade and the Board of Appraisers; Director of the Equitable Building and Loan Association; Member of the Rotary, Racquet, University, Cosmos, and Columbia Country Clubs; Also active in the Temple-Noyes Lodge, Almas Temple, and Phi Kappa Psi. Served as President of the Washington Chapter of the AIA in 1913.				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Shingle Style, Flemish Revival, Spanish Renaissance/Baroque, Mission Style, Beaux Arts				
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Cleveland Park, Mount Vernon Square, Mount Pleasant, Kalorama, Shaw				
Name		Location	Date	Status
Hecht Company Building	1801 Park Road, NW	1903	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
	517 7 th Street, NW	1903	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Pyle House	3319 Newark Street, NW	1905	Cleveland Park Hist. Dist.	
Equitable Savings and Loan Building	915 F. Street	1911-12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Philipsborn & Company Building	606-612 11 th Street, NW	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
City Club	1320 G Street NW	1921	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Evans Building	New York Ave. & 15 th St., NW	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions

The son of Robert L. and Elizabeth (Walton) Pyle, Frederick B. Pyle was born in London Grove, Pennsylvania on September 7, 1867. Following his graduation from Swarthmore College with a Bachelor of Science degree, Pyle moved to Washington around 1891 and established an individual practice. Early in his career, may have worked under Glenn Brown and Arthur Heaton. Apt at designing in a wide range of styles, Pyle made a name for himself designing single-family dwellings, including numerous residences in Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant, and Kalorama around the turn of the century. He worked as an architect for the Cleveland Park Company in 1896, during which time he designed three houses, all of which share similar curvilinear shapes and Federal-style details. He returned to work in Cleveland Park in 1905, designing a house for himself as well as a number of other houses in the Tudor and Shingle styles. In 1905, he also provided plans for Samuel Woodward, the founder of the Woodward & Lothrop Department Store, for a series of rowhouses on Bancroft Place in the Shaw neighborhood.



Hecht's Department Store Building, 517 7th St., N.W.

Mark Guelzian, Sept 23, 2010

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/nostri-imago/5034828889/>



Nordlinger Building, 606-612 11th St., NW


EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

In the twentieth century, Pyle expanded into downtown commercial buildings, which were typically of steel frame construction. Pyle's storefronts were some of the most highly decorated in downtown Washington and featured ornamental lions heads, eagles, plant forms, and classical motifs. His most notable works include the Equitable Savings and Loan Building (1911-12), which he designed in conjunction with Arthur B. Heaton, the F Street portion of the Woodward and Lothrop department store (1912), the Philsborn & Company Building (1919), the City Club (1921), and the Evans Building (1924).

Pyle resided in the large gambrel-roofed house he designed in Cleveland Park from 1906 to 1918, after which he lived in the Wardman Inn. In 1926, he moved to Wesley Heights where, according to his obituary, he "won the admiration of the entire community." Pyle died in 1934 following a prolonged illness.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: Cleveland Park Historical Society				
Obituaries	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 04/19/1934	Page:	
	Publication: <i>Leaves of Wesley Heights</i>	Date: 04/19/1934		
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	233		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 38-39	1921-22 1929-30	319 584		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources:				
Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.				
Kelsey & Associates. <i>Historic Survey of Shaw East</i> . Washington, D.C.: D.C. Historic Preservation Division/Historical Society of Washington, 2001-2002.				
Wood, Kathleen Sinclair. <i>Cleveland Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Cleveland Park Historical Society, 1987.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

George Nicholas Ray				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 9/3/1887		Place: Washington DC		
Death: 8/5/1959		Place: Rehoboth Beach, DE		
Family: Married Lucy Lane Ray; one daughter & three children by a previous marriage				
Education				
High School: D.C. Public Schools				
College: University of Pennsylvania				
Graduate School: Certificate of Proficiency from The George Washington University				
Apprenticeship:				
Source: The Historical Society of Washington, DC				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 57		Date Issued: 04/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1912	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 97	Total Buildings: 149
Practice		Position		Date
Waggaman and Ray		Architect		1918-1920
Private Practice		Architect		1920-1933
Randall H. Hagner & Co.		Manager/Architect/President		1934-1954
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Metropolitan Club and the Columbia Country Club; An avid boater and member of the Annapolis Yacht Club.				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings, Public Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Beaux-Arts, Classical Revival, Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival				
DC Work Locations: Sheridan-Kalorama, Dupont Circle, Connecticut Avenue				
Name	Location	Date	Status	
Waggman-Ray Commercial Row	2415 California Ave., NW	1916	Sheridan-Kalorama Hist. Dist.	
	1145 Connecticut Ave, NW	1915-1921	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
	3300 14 th Street, NW	1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
	925 15 th Street, NW	1924	Designation Pending	
	1439 K Street, NW	1925	Demolished in 1978	
The Chancellor	214 Massachusetts Ave, NE	1926	Capitol Hill Historic District	

Significance and Contributions

George N. Ray was both an architect and a prominent realtor. Born in 1886 in Washington, D.C., Ray studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. Upon returning to the District, he designed several large houses, including the Georgian Revival-style 2415 California Street, N.W. in 1916, now home to the Brazilian Delegation to the Organization of American States. In 1917, Ray established the firm of Waggaman & Ray with local architect Clarke Waggaman. Like Ray, Waggaman was a native Washingtonian, born in 1877 to a wealthy and respected family. Unlike his partner, however, Waggaman lacked a formal training in architecture. He spent his early life traveling in Europe and subsequently attended law school. But when he inherited a substantial fortune from his grandfather in 1906, Waggaman turned to architecture. He was soon receiving commissions from wealthy clients for elegant, classically inspired houses. Much of his work is located in the Dupont Circle and Sheridan-Kalorama neighborhoods, and in Woodley Park, which he helped to develop.

Waggaman & Ray's first commission was a large house at 1904-1906 R Street, N.W. for developer Harry A. Kite in 1917. Together, the architects designed a number of buildings in the Dupont Circle and Kalorama neighborhoods. Their designs were rooted in the aesthetics and philosophies of the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the City Beautiful Movement, producing handsome Beaux Arts and Classical Revival-style dwellings for upper-middle-class professionals. The untimely death of Waggaman in 1919 from the influenza pandemic ended the two-year partnership.



Riggs Bank Branch Building at 14th and Park Road - 1986


Source: National Register of Historic Places

After Waggaman's death, Ray continued to design residences—he is credited with more than fifty houses, primarily located in fashionable neighborhoods along Connecticut Avenue, N.W. His houses exhibit elements of the Classical, Georgian, Tudor Revival, and French Urban Vernacular styles. Ray also expanded his practice into apartment, commercial, and office work. He designed many important buildings in the city including several branches of the Riggs Bank, most notably the Dupont Circle Branch (1922), and the H. L. Rust Office Building (1925; demolished). His remodeling of many of the facades along Connecticut Avenue between K Street and Florida Avenue transformed the street from an architecturally eclectic residential thoroughfare to a major shopping strip. Through his work, Ray formed a close relationship with real estate business owner Barnard Francis Saul. In 1921, Saul hired Ray to design the B. F. Saul Building fronting on McPherson Square. The five-story temple front building demonstrates Ray's skill in applying the Classical Revival style to bank architecture. Ray later designed Saul's personal residence at 23rd Street and Wyoming Avenue, N.W.

At the beginning of the Great Depression, Ray turned his attention to real estate. Beginning as sales manager for Randall H. Hagner & Company in 1931, he became the company's president six years later at the time of Mr. Hagner's death. To a limited degree, he appears to have maintained his architectural practice during these years. In 1953, ill health forced him to resign as head of the company, though he was elected Chairman of the Board. He died in 1959.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star/Washington Post</i>	Date: 08/06/1959	Page:	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	234		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	621 (Waggaman)		
Other Sources:				
Callcott, Stephen. Waggman-Ray Commercial Row National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, D.C.: D.C. SHPO, 1994.				
"G. N. Ray Elected Realty Firm Head." <i>Evening Star</i> , 1 August 1937.				
Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.				
Holtzman, Grace Waggaman, Clarke Waggaman, AIA 1877-1919: A Tribute. Published by the author, 1986.				
Slauson, Allan B., ed. <i>A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions</i> . Washington, D.C.: The Washington Post, 1903.				
Waggaman & Ray architectural drawing archive. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Hilyard Robert Robinson				 <p><i>Source: African American Architects, A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945, p.351</i></p>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 12/3/1899		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 6/29/1986		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Josephine Helena Rooks, 1931				
Education				
High School: M Street High School, grad. 1916				
College: Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts (1917); University of Pennsylvania (1919-22); Columbia University (1922-24)				
Graduate School: Columbia University (M.A., 1931); University of Berlin, Germany (City Planning, 1931-32)				
Apprenticeship: Vertner Woodson Tandy (Harlem, NY), summers 192, 1922; Paul B. LaVelle (NY), 1922-24				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 217		Date Issued: 4/30/1930
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1936	Latest Permit: 1942	Total Permits: 25	Total Buildings: 117
Practice		Position		Date
U.S. Public Works Administration		Chief architect		c. 1933-35
Robinson & Williams		Partner		1941
Robinson, Porter & Williams		Partner		1935-45
Hilyard R. Robinson		Principal		1935-62
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1946		Fellow of the AIA: 1984
Other Societies or Memberships: National Capital Planning Commission (Appointed by President Truman, 1950-55); Director, Washington Housing Association; Alpha Phi Alpha; National Technological Association; National Association of Housing Officials				
Awards or Commissions: 1 st , 2 nd , and 4 th Cash Prizes, and Medal, <i>Magazine of Architecture</i> , 1928; three Architectural Design competitions, in series; 2 nd Prize, Washington Board of Trade, 1943, Renovizing Competition, for Excellence in Design; Prize of Merit, Washington Board of Trade, 1952				
Buildings				
Building Types: Low-income housing developments, detached dwellings, apartment buildings, classroom buildings, churches, theaters				
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Art Moderne, Art Deco, Bauhaus influences				
DC Work Locations: LeDroit Park, NW; Alabama Avenue, SE; Howard University, NW; Anacostia Park neighborhood, NE				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Langston Terrace Dwellings	21 st Street and Benning Rd., NE	1934-38	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Howard University campus buildings	Howard University campus (Georgia Avenue, NW)	1938-60	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

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Ralph Bunche House	1510 Jackson Street, NE	1941	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
99 th Pursuit Squadron Training School	Tuskegee Army Airfield, Chehaw, Ala.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Frederick Douglass Homes	1200 Alabama Ave., SE	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Arthur Capper Dwellings	M Street, SE	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Aberdeen Gardens	Hampton, Va.	1936	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VA Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Hilyard Robert Robinson is regarded as one of the most prolific and successful African-American architects working in Washington, D.C., in the first half of the twentieth century. He specialized in low-income urban housing solutions, working both privately and for the federal government. Robinson completed major housing projects in several states as well as more than ten buildings for Howard University in Northwest Washington. He was heavily involved at Howard in the 1920s and 1930s, serving as head of Howard's architecture department from 1926 to 1933.

Born in Washington on Capitol Hill in 1899, Robinson attended the local high school for black students, M Street High School. He went on to study at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts before serving in World War I in France. While abroad as 2nd Lieutenant in the 350th U.S. Field Artillery, he was deeply inspired by French architecture in Paris. Upon returning to the U.S., Hilyard Robinson set out to be an architect.

Robinson studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and transferred to Columbia University to continue his undergraduate architectural studies. He then also received his graduate degree in architecture from Columbia in 1931. While at Columbia he apprenticed as a draftsman for Vertner Woodson Tandy and for Paul B. LaVelle. His began his first job at Howard University in 1924 as a part-time teacher in the



Langston Terrace Housing Project, 21st Street and Benning Road, NE

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-H814- 2189-023

recently organized School of Architecture. Teaching and remodeling modest dwellings in Washington, Robinson was exposed to the slums and decrepit dwellings of many poor black residents. This experience led to his thesis work at Columbia on congregate housing. There was a lack of subsidized housing in the U.S., so Robinson and his young wife went to Europe, where Hilyard studied at the University of Berlin and became acquainted with modern architects Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, and Erich Mendelsohn. Breuer directed Robinson to the new public housing in Holland, which would influence Robinson's designs in the U.S.

Robinson began his career in Washington during the Depression, working for the U.S. Housing Authority of the federal government to survey the nature of the housing needs of the city's poor residents, and to plan an experimental urban community. This research further informed Robinson's thinking, which had already begun to be shaped by the urban housing projects of Europe and Scandinavia. The major result was Langston Terrace Dwellings in Northeast Washington, which incorporated design influences from public housing in Holland and Germany into New Deal housing in America. The complex was the first government-funded public housing project in Washington and the second in the U.S. – it was part of the New Deal relief work begun by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Robinson included art and highly stylized elements in his design, in keeping with his belief that fine art could inspire and uplift

underprivileged residents.

Large housing complex commissions allowed Robinson to combine his studies of urban planning and architectural design. In 1935 he was the supervising architect for the Aberdeen Gardens community in Hampton, Va., which was the only New Deal resettlement community built by African Americans for African Americans. Aberdeen Gardens covered 440 acres and consisted of 158 modest red-brick houses. Robinson designed it as a “garden-house” development, within which public space and landscaping were as important as the individual houses. The U.S. government later shifted its focus from single-family subsidized housing to high-rise apartment buildings. Aberdeen Gardens, in its design and in its connection to the African American community, is a rare and valuable piece of American history.



Aberdeen Gardens Houses; Hampton, Va.

African American Heritage, Virginia, aaheritageva.org, accessed 9/15/10

Robinson is listed on permits for well over 100 buildings in the District of Columbia. Most of these buildings were for the Alabama Avenue housing project in 1940 in Southeast Washington, almost all of which have been demolished.

The most acclaimed privately-commissioned single-family residence designed by Robinson was the Bunche house at 1510 Jackson Street, NE. It is a surviving example of Robinson’s modern international design style. The residence was designed for Ralph Bunche, recipient of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize and the first African-American desk officer at the State Department. Most of Robinson’s other extant work in Washington is now in use by Howard University as classrooms and dormitories.



Ralph J. Bunche House, 1510 Jackson St., NE

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, HABS DC, WASH-232
(for the World’s Fair that was canceled due to the outbreak of the Second World War). He not only designed mass housing, but also private residences, churches, military compounds, classroom buildings, university dormitories, university theaters, and public parks.

In the later years of Robinson’s career, he was active in the National Capital Planning Commission (1950-55) and worked on campus projects for Howard University. He went into semi-retirement in 1962 but maintained his office


Robinson’s designs incorporated art, European Modernism, and Art Deco influences, but they were inextricably linked to the purpose of the building. The focus of his architecture was always to serve the people that would use it. Illustrating this attention to a building’s purpose, Robinson’s designs for desk lighting and clothes storage in the Cook Hall dormitory at Howard were widely praised and imitated at the U.S. Naval Academy.

In addition to Washington, D.C., and Virginia, Robinson worked in Michigan, Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and drew designs for the government of Liberia

DC Architects Directory

until his death. In these years Robinson completed significant designs for a wing at Provident Hospital and for Southern Baptist Church, both located in Baltimore, Md. Robinson died at Howard University Hospital on July 2, 1986.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	Washington Post searched through ProQuest; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division digital collection			
Obituary:	Publication: Washington Post, death notices	Date: 7/3/1986	Page: D6	
	Publication: Washington Afro-American	Date: 7/12/1986	Page: unknown	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory		1956/1 st	466	
		1962/2 nd	593	
		1970/3 rd	770	
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	239, 240	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 38-39				
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: Bond, Max. “Still Here: Three Architects of Afro-America: Julian Francis Abele, Hilyard Robinson, and Paul R. Williams.” <i>Harvard Design Magazine</i> , No. 2 (Summer 1997). Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Lenier, Glen B. “The Langston Terrace Dwellings.” <i>Trans-Lux, A Publication of the Art Deco Society of Washington</i> . Vol. 2, Issue 3, August 1984. Mumford, Lewis. “The Skyline.” <i>New Yorker</i> , April 29, 1938, 66. Papers of Hilyard R. Robinson. Manuscript Division, Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C. Quinn, Kelly, Ph.D. in American Studies. “A Consideration of Hilyard Robinson’s Contributions to Modern Washington.” <i>University of Maryland, College Park</i> . Tracey, Patrick. “Coming Full Circle; The only New Deal homestead built by blacks for blacks, Aberdeen Gardens in Hampton, Virginia, becomes a model community once again.” <i>Historic Preservation</i> May/June 1995, 65-71, 114. Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. <i>African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945</i> . New York: Routledge, 2004.				
Notes: Because the building permit data base does not include permits issued after 1949, the number of permits listed for Robinson represents only the initial years of his career.				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010		

Gilbert LaCoste Rodier			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 4/29/1889		Place: Washington, DC	
Death: 1/8/1971		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Ada Rebecca (wife); sons Gilbert L. Rodier Jr. & William B. Rodier			
Education			
High School: Tech High School, Washington, DC			
College: Corcoran School of Art, Washington, DC (1905-1908);			
Graduate School: George Washington University School of Architecture (1912-1913)			
Apprenticeship:			<i>Washington Star, January 10, 1971</i>
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 83	Date Issued: 4/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1908	Latest Permit: 1948	Total Permits: 54
			Total Buildings: 112
Practice		Position	Date
Paul J. Pelz, Washington DC		Draftsman	May – Oct 1906
Harding & Upman, Washington, DC		Draftsman	1907-1908
George O. Totten, Washington, DC		Draftsman	1908-1910
U.S. Quartermasters Dept., Washington, DC		Arch. Draftsman & Construction Engineer	1910-1922
George O. Totten, Washington, DC		Arch. Draftsman & Construction Engineer	1922-1923
Rodier & Kundzin, Washington, DC		Architect	1923-1928
Gilbert L. Rodier, Washington, DC		Architect	1928-1961
U.S. Public Housing Authority		Director of Technical Division	c. 1933-1961
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 3/5/1926	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Chapter, AIA			
Awards or Commissions: <i>Washington Evening Star</i> Model House Campaign (1926); architectural director of Ideal Homes Exposition of the Washington Real Estate Board (1928)			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Row Houses, Apartments, Printing plant, Church, Stores			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, Spanish Eclectic, Italian Renaissance Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Georgetown, Brightwood, Takoma, Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, Barnaby Woods, Tenleytown			

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Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Residence	1014 Massachusetts Ave NE	1908	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Capitol Hill Historic District
Warehouse	Signal Corps Reservation, Ft. Myer, VA	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residences	3200-3208 Porter Street NW	1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Cleveland Park Historic District
Voegtlin House	2525 Belmont Road NW	1924	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Apartment Building	739 Newton Place NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church	4201 Albemarle Street NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bulletin Building	717 6 th Street NW	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence	3140 Davenport Street NW	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born April 29, 1889 in Washington, D.C., Gilbert LaCoste Rodier graduated from Washington Technical High School in 1905 followed by three years of night school at the Corcoran School of Art from 1905 to 1908. During this period, Rodier worked as a draftsman in the D.C. offices of Paul J. Pelz and of Harding & Upman. From 1908 to 1910, Rodier worked as a draftsman for prominent D.C. architect George Oakley Totten.

In 1908 and 1909, Rodier was the architect of record for eight buildings and a private stable, most of which were designed for developer Robert Allen. His two- to three-story, Colonial Revival-style brick row houses were constructed on Capitol Hill and in Georgetown. In 1909, Rodier designed four two-story, frame, single dwellings in the Brightwood neighborhood.

In 1910, Rodier took a position in the U.S. Quartermaster's Department as an architectural draftsman and construction engineer. While working, he attended one year of night school at the George Washington University School of Architecture (1912 to 1913). By 1917, Rodier was married with two children; he and his family lived in East Falls Church, Virginia. During World War I (1917-1918), Rodier designed a network of roads at Arlington National Cemetery and completed measured drawings of Arlington House among other projects. When the war ended, Rodier was sent to Paris, France to oversee the cemeteries where American soldiers' were buried (Obituary, *The Washington Star*, 1/10/1971).



1014 Massachusetts Avenue NE; 1908
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1921, Rodier began designing private dwellings while continuing his work for the War Department. In 1922, he left government service and worked for the firm of George Oakley Totten for a year as an architectural draftsman while continuing private work under his own name. During this period, Rodier designed Colonial Revival-style, two-story frame dwellings and two-story, brick row houses in the Tenleytown and Cleveland Park neighborhoods. These designs emphasized the front entrance which frequently incorporated side lights and a fan light or a pedimented front portico.



3204 Porter Street NW; 1922
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1923, Gilbert L. Rodier started a private firm with Arved L. Kundzin, an architect trained in Estonia who had just left his position as the first secretary to the Latvian Legation in Washington. Between March 1924 and February 1928, the firm of Rodier & Kundzin received 31 building permits for 78 buildings in D.C. Most of Rodier & Kundzin's work consisted of single dwellings, row houses, and duplexes. The two-story, brick, frame, and concrete block row houses and duplexes were designed in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Eclectic styles. Estimated construction costs ranged between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Most were designed for the Washington, D.C. builder, Robert Munro. Rodier & Kundzin also designed single dwellings for Munro in the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles; construction costs for these ranged from \$12,000 to \$18,000. Most of the 72 detached dwellings

were erected in the northwest neighborhoods of Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant, and Brightwood. During the same period, Rodier & Kundzin produced designs for Maryland houses such as the stone house for Mr. and Mrs. P.D. Poston of Woodside Park, Maryland that was illustrated in a June 13, 1926 *Washington Post* display advertisement.

Rodier & Kundzin designed slightly more costly houses for individual owners. Two distinguished examples are the two designed for Dr. Carl Voegtlin, which were built in the Sheridan-Kalorama neighborhood. The first was a two-and-one-half-story, cinder block house located at 2525 Belmont Road NW (1924). Constructed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, it features a stepped-back, tri-partite façade, smooth stucco walls, and molded door and window surrounds. The low-pitched, hipped, red-clay-tile, roof on the main block is flanked by wings surmounted by flat roofs with raised parapets. In 1925, Voegtlin commissioned another house at 2450 Belmont Road NW. Rodier & Kundzin designed this 50-foot-by-74-foot house in the Spanish Eclectic style with asymmetrical massing, stucco walls, and rectangular and arched windows. The combination hipped-and-gabled roof is covered with red clay tiles.



2525 Belmont Road NW; 1924
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In addition to dwellings, Rodier & Kundzin designed several commercial buildings and a church. In 1924, they designed a row of three, one-story, brick-and-concrete stores that feature pilasters, plain friezes, and flat roofs (517-521 8th Street SE). The firm also designed one apartment building (1925) in Mount Pleasant; the three-story, brick and concrete building still stands at 739 Newton Place NW. St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church (1926) is the only church that the firm designed; it still stands at 4201 Albemarle Street NW. The stone-clad, concrete tile church was designed in the Gothic Revival style. The last building designed by Rodier & Kundzin was The Bulletin Building (1928), which is located at 717 6th Street NW and is listed on the D.C. Inventory of History Sites. The United Publishing Company constructed the three-story building to house its offices and printing operation. In 1928, Kundzin left private practice and joined the D.C. Office of the Municipal Architect as an associate engineer; the firm dissolved shortly thereafter.

Throughout his career, Rodier was active in professional organizations and a leader in his field. In 1923, Rodier became an associate member of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and was elected its secretary from 1925 to 1928. In 1926, Rodier became a full member of the AIA. In 1931, he was elected as Washington Chapter president.

Just after the District's architect's registration law was enacted in 1925, Rodier was registered as an architect by exemption with the D.C. Board of Examiners. Four years later, Rodier passed a verbal senior examination to become a fully registered architect in D.C. in order to gain reciprocal status with the state of Virginia.

Rodier was well known and respected among the community of D.C. architects. In July 1926, the *Washington Evening Star* established a model house campaign under the direction of noted D.C. architect, Horace Peaslee. Rodier was selected to design the brick Italian Community House on 5th Street NW near Longfellow Street. In 1928, the AIA appointed Rodier as architectural director of the Ideal Homes Exposition of the Washington Real Estate Board. That year, he also was selected as one of three judges for the first contest of outdoor lighting sponsored by the Electric League. In 1936, Rodier once again served as a judge—this time for the Fifth Annual Exhibit of works by federal architects sponsored by the Association of Federal Architects.



Longworth House Office Building; 1933
Architect of the Capitol (www.aoc.gov)

submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the DC Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a DC National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in DC; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949.

Circa 1933, Rodier accepted a position with the Public Works Administration (PWA) (later the U.S. Housing Authority) as director of the technical division. The PWA was created to raze slum housing and build new, low-cost housing. With the passage of the Wagner-Steagall bill known as the Housing Act of 1937, the PWA tasks were incorporated under the new U.S. Housing Authority. Among Rodier's nationwide projects as director was the planning for removal of substandard housing and construction of low-cost homes for families. Circa 1936, Rodier moved with his family to D.C. from Virginia; his residence and office were located in at 4515 Ellicott Street NW.



The Bulletin Building; 1928
717 6th Street NW
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Gilbert L. Rodier continued to accept commissions from private clients in addition to working at PHA, but he produced fewer designs between 1928 and 1948. Only eleven permits were recorded under his name as architect; only one of those dates to after 1940. During this period, Rodier designed mostly single-family, detached dwellings that varied in size, style, and materials. His largest commission was a two-story, stone, French Eclectic-style house located at 3140 Davenport Street NW. With an estimated construction cost of \$29,000, the house, built for J.O. Harrison, is the largest, single extant example of Rodier's residential work. Rodier also designed four row houses in Georgetown in the Colonial Revival-style. Located at 3225-3231 Reservoir Road NW, the two end row houses are three stories tall while the middle two are two stories tall. The three-bay, brick houses feature wide wooden cornices with either modillion blocks or dentils. The two-story houses feature elliptical fanlights over the front door and their faux mansard roofs are pierced by dormers. The three-story houses feature elaborate door surrounds capped by pediments.



3140 Davenport Street NW; 1929
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1961, Rodier retired from the government. That year, he applied to the AIA for membership emeritus status, verifying that he was retired and no longer engaged in the practice of architecture. In 1971, Rodier died at the age of 81 and was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		
“Arlington House, Arlington Memorial Cemetery,” <i>Architectural Forum</i>	1924 March, v. 40	89-96
“Arlington House,” <i>Architectural Record</i>	1924 Jan., v. 40	89-96
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		p. 240
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects-not in it		

Obituary Publication: *Washington Star* Date: 1/10/1971 Page: n/a

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Gilbert L. Rodier Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Gilbert L. Rodier correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
Social Security Death Index. *Ancestry.com*.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. Washington, DC.

Other Sources (cont'd):

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. Washington, DC.

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U.S. Department of State. Passport Application, 1920.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955*. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for Gilbert L. Rodier. *Ancestry.com*.

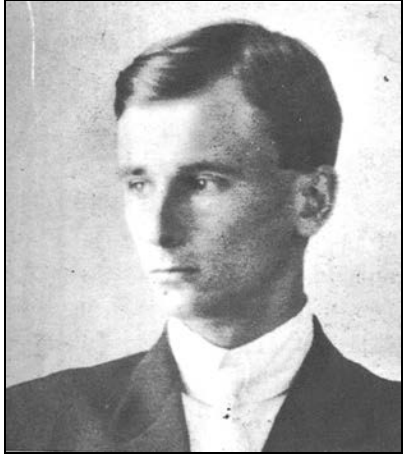
Notes:

Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Gilbert L. Rodier was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

George T. Santmyers		 <p><i>Source: James Goode, Best Addresses, 179</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/15/1889	Place: Front Royal, Virginia		
Death: 12/26/1960	Place: Wheaton, Md.		
Family: Wife: Dorothy F.; three children			
Education			
High School:			
College: Washington Architectural Club Atelier, 1908-1912.			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 734	Date Issued: 1/16/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1909	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 3553 Total Buildings: 15,689
Practice	Position		Date
George T. Santmyers	Principal		1914-1960
Santmyers and Thomen	Partner		Post-World War II
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment houses, detached and row houses, commercial buildings.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, and eclectic Tudor, Gothic and Moorish revival styles, Art Deco, Art Moderne, and International styles.			
DC Work Locations: All quadrants. Most of largest apartment buildings are in Northwest Washington.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	2721-2767 Woodley Place, NW	1924	Old Woodley Park Hist. Dist.
Meridian Manor	1424 Chapin St., N.W.	1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment house	3901 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fort View Apartments	6000-6020 and 6030-6050 13 th Place, N.W.	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Normandie	6817 Georgia Avenue, N.W.	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Delano	2745 29th Street, N.W.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Macomb Gardens	2800 Woodley Road, N.W.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Park Crest Gardens	4100 block of W Street, N.W.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Yorkshire	3355 16th Street, N.W.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Tunlaw Park	3850 Tunlaw Road, N.W.	1953	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Wiltshire Crescent	3801 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1953	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Wiltshire Parkway	3701 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1953	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.

Significance and Contributions

George T. Santmyers practiced architecture in Washington, D.C., for fifty years. He was one of the city's most prolific and important architects of the twentieth century. While Santmyers is credited with the design of commercial buildings, banks, churches, public garages, and thousands of private residences, he is most celebrated for his contribution to apartment building architecture in the metropolitan area of the nation's capital. As the architect for over 440 apartment buildings in the course of his long career, Santmyers devoted his skills and energy to producing notably designed buildings with efficient plans.

Santmyers was born in Front Royal, Virginia, and spent his early years in Baltimore, Maryland. He moved to Washington as a teenager, completed high school, and began several years of training through apprenticeship in the offices of local architects. Santmyers' name first appears on a building permit in 1909, and by 1914, at age twenty-five, he had opened his own architectural office. The work produced by his office far outstripped that of any other Washington, D.C., architect. The D.C. permit database credits Santmyers with designing 15,689 buildings by 1949, while only a handful of other architects designed more than 1,000 buildings and no other listed in the database designed more than 1,600. Still designing and running his office in 1960, he completed his last apartment building design at the age of 72 just six months before his death.

In the first decade of his practice, almost all of Santmyers' commissions were for single family dwellings, predominantly row houses. He also designed a few small apartment buildings and rows of one-story stores. Beginning in the mid-1920s, while continuing to design many hundreds of rowhouses, he began receiving commissions for larger and more elaborate apartment buildings. Santmyers designed apartment buildings in a variety of styles, using more traditional, classically inspired architecture in his early buildings; entering a transitional phase based on classical precedents with elements of twentieth century modern architecture; and culminating in work designed in full-blown expressions of the Art Deco, Art Moderne and International styles in the 1940s and 1950s.

Santmyers' early apartment buildings from the 1920s were typically Colonial Revival in style, symmetrical in composition, and employed a formal vocabulary based on architectural elements associated with the American Georgian and Federal periods. A majority of these buildings featured a centrally located doorway adorned with a prominent portico, symmetrical fenestration patterns with molded lintels, and classical embellishments such as enclosed tympanums and ornate entablatures. The design of Santmyers apartment buildings was in keeping with the traditions of the time and reflected the architectural expressions accepted nationwide. Two notable examples from this period of Santmyers work are the Colonial revival style Meridian Manor, 1424 Chapin St., N.W., (1926), and the Tudor revival style 3901 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., (1927). In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Santmyers began to tentatively employ a more modern aesthetic, with a slight simplification of the composition and ornamentation of his designs. Often he presented traditional revival elements such as pilasters, string courses, and symmetrical fenestration with modern materials and embellishments such as glass bricks and stylized interlacing with reeding or fluting.

Santmyers' apartment designs of the late 1930s reflect the influence of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) on apartment design. The New Deal agency, created in 1934, espoused many of the principles of planning and design that had been developed and advocated by forward-thinking urban planners, architects, developers, social reformers and others in the post-World War I era who wanted to apply principles of well-planned communities and modern, quality living spaces and conveniences to housing for moderate income families. The principle mechanism through



3901 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

William Lebovitch, 1995

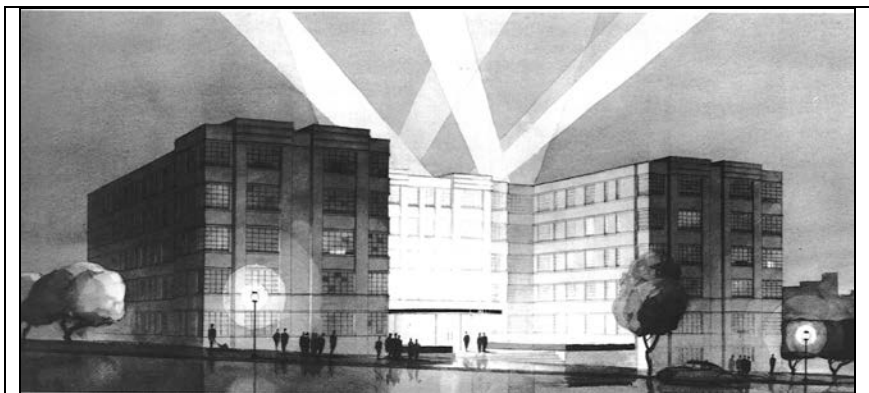
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

which FHA operated was to provide mortgage insurance that made the financing and construction of low and moderate income housing a more secure investment. While the FHA avoided mandates on architectural style, its guidelines sought to encourage quality of design and materials while achieving economy through simplification of architectural detail, reliance on form, massing and materials to create aesthetically pleasing effects, efficient use of living space, and use of innovative materials. It favored the construction of low rise and garden apartment buildings set on ample grounds that provided light and ventilation in contrast to the urban tenements of the nineteenth century.

Santmyers designed some FHA-insured apartment buildings for moderate income families and many of his buildings of the late 1930s, whether or not they were FHA-insured, reflect the planning principles espoused by the FHA. Santmyers' buildings in his stylistically transitional period of the late 1930s reveal his experimentation with the amalgamation of traditional and modern aesthetic and materials that would prove both economical and aesthetically pleasing to residents. His designs more strongly reflect his predilection for the modern aesthetic, thus representing a stylistic tension between historic precedents and modern styles that was occurring both in Santmyers' work and in the fields of architecture and design generally. The Fort View Apartments, 6000-6020 and 6030-6050 13th Place, N.W., constructed in 1938-1939, are a significant example of his transitional period, illustrating Santmyers' exploration of the continuum of traditional and modern architectural expressions. The buildings' expanses of glass brick, geometric interlacing with fluting, linear masonry patterns with projecting headers to create string coursing, and cast stone entrance surrounds with horizontal reeding are juxtaposed with a classic composition, traditional materials, symmetrical fenestration, and a centrally located entry bay. The siting and plan of the low-rise Fort View Apartments are indicative of garden apartments with set backs from 13th Place that create landscaped (albeit shallow) yards, paved walkways to the entries, and E-shaped plans that provide a maximum of cross ventilation and privacy. While the form and siting of the Fort View Apartments was in keeping with FHA principles which favored low rise buildings in expansive settings, Santmyers also designed one of his best-known mid-rise buildings, the Normandie, in 1938. This five-story, 98-family, red brick building at 6817 Georgia Avenue, N.W., was one of a number of large apartment buildings designed by Santmyers in the years leading up to World War II. In this period Santmyers moved further toward the modern aesthetic, further exploring asymmetrical compositions and modern materials.

In the 1940s Santmyers fully embraced the Art Deco, Art Moderne, and International styles, abandoning all elements of the period revival styles. His buildings from this later period comprise his most celebrated works and his buff-brick, linear massed buildings are found throughout the city. Several of his most noted works date from 1941. The Art Deco style Delano, 2745 29th Street, N.W., was included in James Goode's book, *Best Addresses*, and was described as having one of Washington's finest remaining Art Deco lobbies. Three other important pre-World War II Santmyers apartment buildings or complexes are Macomb Gardens in Woodley Park, Park Crest in Glover Park and the Yorkshire on Sixteenth Street, N.W.

During World War II, the federal government imposed controls on building materials, allocating them for the construction of modestly priced housing in areas, including metropolitan Washington, D.C., where the influx of war workers had created severe shortages of affordable housing for rent or purchase. The D.C. permit database shows that Santmyers designed numerous apartment buildings, flats, and rowhouses in this period when the output of many other architects dwindled to a trickle. These modest buildings were built principally in the northeast and southeast quadrants of the city and some were constructed in the southwest quadrant.



Santmyer's original 19412 Perspective of the Delano
James Goode, Best Addresses, 375.

After World War II Santmyers continued to design row houses and apartments to meet the postwar demand for reasonably priced housing. Santmyers also worked in partnership with James Thoman and, as described by Goode,

DC Architects Directory

"designed a number of prominent modernistic apartment houses" in the 1950s including the Wiltshire Parkway and the Wiltshire Crescent on Connecticut Avenue and Tunlaw Park in Glover Park.

Today, Santmyers is most celebrated for his Art Deco, International style and Art Moderne apartment buildings from the 1930s, 40s and 50s but his legacy of housing stock designed over half a century, ranging from modest row houses to grand apartment buildings in size, and from Colonial Revival to modern in style, is larger than that of any other Washington, D.C., architect.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 12/27/1960 Page: B3
Washington Star 12/27/1960 B4

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	248
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		


Other Sources:

"Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Prepared by Traceries, 1993.
 Building at 3901 Connecticut Avenue, N.W." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Prepared by Stephen Callcott, D.C. Historic Preservation Division, January 1997.
 "Fort View Apartments." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc., November 2009.
 Goode, James M. *Best Addresses*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988
 "Meridian Manor," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Prepared by Laura H. Hughes and Simone M. Moffett, EHT Traceries, Inc., December 2000.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Thomas Franklin Schneider				 <i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 1859		Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 06/09/1938		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married Mary Osborn Beach (1891); three children. Remarried Margaret McGowan (1927)				
Education				
High School: DC Public Schools				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Cluss & Schulze				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1884	Latest Permit: 1928	Total Permits: 167	Total Buildings: 496
Practice		Position		Date
Cluss & Schulze		Draftsman/Architect		1875-1883
Private Practice		Architect/Real Estate Investor		1883-1938
Commissions:				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1887-1894		Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Washington Board of Trade, Columbia Country Club, and Congressional Country Club.				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Single Family Residences, Rowhouses, Apartment Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Classical, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque				
DC Work Locations: Mount Vernon Square, Dupont Circle, Strivers' Section, Greater U Street, Kalorama Triangle, Sheridan-Kalorama				
Name	Location	Date	Status	
Row houses	1700 block of Q Street, NW	1888	Dupont Circle Historic District	
Schneider Triangle	Square 53	1889	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	
Dwelling	1614-1616 20 th Street	1891	Dupont Circle Historic District	
The Cairo	1615 Q Street, NW	1894	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	
Dwelling	1619 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1898	Dupont Circle Historic District	
The Albemarle Apartments	1700 T Street, NW	1900	☐ NRHP ☐ DC Historic Site	
The Iowa Apartments	1325 13 th Street, NW	1900	☐ NRHP ☐ DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions

Thomas Franklin Schneider was born in Washington in 1859, the son of a German-born printer. Educated in D.C. public schools, Schneider went to work at the age of 16 in the local architectural office of Cluss and Schulze. At the time, Cluss and Schulze was a successful enterprise responsible for the Franklin School (1858), the Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building (1876) and the Department of Agriculture Building (1867-68; demolished in 1930). In 1883, after eight years with Cluss and Schulze, Schneider left the firm. He was only 23 years old when he set up an independent practice at 929 F Street, N.W., with \$500 in borrowed capital. The young architect enjoyed immediate success. The *Evening Star* ran a profile of Schneider in its November 5, 1889 edition. It offers an interesting look at this important architect at an early point in his career, which took him into real estate speculation as well as architecture:

"The Young Napoleon of F Street." That is the term applied to a certain young architect of this city by his friends. "Why, it's just a few years ago that I was going to school with him playing 'Old Man' and buying a cent's worth of taffy, which we divided at recess," said an acquaintance. And it was just last Saturday that the young Napoleon paid \$175,000 for a row of lots on Q Street, occupying the whole front of the square between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Upon this square he will erect a row of residences. Just across the street is another row of some thirty pressed-brick houses which he completed last year. His operations in building for the past four years have been upon the most extensive scale.

When the young man came out of school he put out his shingle as an architect over a modest little office in the third story of a building on F Street, where he still holds forth. He got a start and put his first money into a house, devising the plans himself. When it was built he sold it at a profit. This was the beginning. He has kept on building and selling, putting his profits into other buildings. Many of his houses were sold before completed and payments made, which he would immediately resolve into bricks and mortar for another venture. Good judgment in buying lots, taste and ingenuity in planning, the architectural features of the residences and business ability to keep his money moving, gathering profit as it rolled, have made him one of the solid men of the city. He is a young looking man, with a slight mustache, and a modest, retiring air, but he certainly is what the Westerners call "a hustler."

As a result of the combination of his design skills and business acumen, Schneider became one of Washington's first successful architects-developers. His work was primarily single family houses at first; but after 1889, he focused on apartment buildings. In 1894, he built the twelve-story steel-frame Cairo Hotel, then the tallest apartment building in the city. Its audacious height earned it the name "Schneider's Folly" as architectural critics condemned its height and others in the real estate community contended that it would fail spectacularly. However, it was a great success, offering luxurious housing with modern amenities such as elevators and electric lighting to part-



Rowhouses, 1700 Block Q Street, NW
Library of Congress, HABS DC 510-1



The Cairo Apartment House

NCinDC, August 3, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2727275056/>

time Washington residents. In response to Schneider's twelve-story Cairo Hotel, the District Commissioners passed legislation in 1894 restricting building heights to 90 feet on residential streets and 110 feet for commercial streets.

Schneider retired in 1915. During his the last years of his life he traveled around the world, in part to study architecture. Schneider's obituary in the *Evening Star* credited the prolific architect with more than 2,000 residences and 26 apartments and hotels in the city of Washington.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☒ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary Publication: *Evening Star* Date: 06/10/1938 Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 5 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	251-52
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.

Helwig, Anne H. *Schneider Triangle National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, DC: District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office, 1980.

Kohler, Sue A and Jeffrey R. Carson. *Sixteenth Street Architecture Volume 2*. Washington, DC: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1988.


Traceries. *The Cairo Historic Landmark Application*. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Review Board, 1990.

Traceries. "Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area." *920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation*, June 1990.

Reed, Candace. "T.F. Schneider (1858-1938): The Young Napoleon of F Street." *Design Action* Vol. 2 No. 2 (March/April 1983), 8-9.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Robert O. Scholz		 <p><i>Source: Collection of Robert R. Scholz, Washington, D.C.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/25/1895	Place: New York, NY		
Death: 07/08/1978	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married with a daughter			
Education			
High School:			
College: Armour Institute of Technology (Chicago) 1911-1914			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: H. Clyde Miller			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 763	
		Date Issued: 06/11/1951	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1943	Total Permits: 68
		Total Buildings: 134	
Practice	Position	Date	
H. Clyde Miller (Chicago)	Draftsman	1914-1917	
Kalman Steel Company (Chicago)	Engineer	1917-1918	
U.S. Navy	Engineer	1918-1920	
Howard Etchison	Architect	1920	
George N. Ray	Architect	1921	
Private Practice	Architect	1922-1960	
Baer & Scholz	Architect/Builder	1922-1931	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade; Served on the Board of Directors of Union First National Bank of Washington and the Board of the Perpetual Federal Savings and Loan Association; Member of the Corinthian and Annapolis Yacht Clubs.			
Awards or Commissions: Consulting Architect for the Perpetual Federal Savings and Loan Association			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment Buildings, Commercial Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Foggy Bottom, Cleveland Park, 16 th Street, Kalorama			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	1806-1818 24 th Street, NW	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment house	2755 Macomb Street, NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment house	3707 Woodley Road, NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Alban Towers	3700 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1928-29	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Bishop's House	3010 Wisconsin Ave., NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Keystone	2150 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Eddystone	1301 Vermont Avenue, NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Munson	2212 Eye Street, NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Milton	2222 Eye Street, NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bay State	1701 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
General Scott	1 Scott Circle, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Pall Mall	1112 16 th Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Robert O. Scholz was born in New York City on September 25, 1894. His parents had recently emigrated from Germany and the family moved to Chicago where Scholz's father painted china for the Marshall Field Company. He attended grammar school and three years of high school in Chicago. From 1911 to 1914, he enrolled at a technical college, the Armour Institute, in Chicago, but did not receive a degree. Scholz worked as a draftsman in the office of H. Clyde Miller in Chicago from 1914 to 1917 and then worked for a year as an engineer for the Kalman Steel Company. During World War I, Scholz served in the Navy, moving to Washington to work for the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks as an engineer, where he remained until 1920.

Scholz began designing apartments in 1920, when he became an architect for Howard Etchison, a prominent builder who was active in apartment house construction in Washington, D.C. from circa 1910-1925. The next year he took a position as architect in the office of noted Washington architect George N. Ray, who was known for his neo-classical commercial buildings. In 1922, Scholz established his own practice and also formed a partnership with David A. Baer, a lawyer who had recently become a builder specializing in apartment buildings. During the 1920s, Scholz was actively involved in apartment house construction as an architect, builder, and owner. Scholz was joined in the business by his younger brother, Oscar Richard Scholz, who worked on the building side of the business. Trained as a draftsman, Oscar Scholz came to Washington at age sixteen and supervised construction throughout his career.

In 1928-29, Baer & Scholz was responsible for designing and constructing the largest apartment-hotel in the city. The five-story Alban Towers contained 132 apartments. Scholz designed it in the Gothic Revival style to complement the nearby Washington Cathedral and St. Alban's School. The building proved so popular that Baer & Scholz expanded it a year after it was built to include 84 more units. Other notable apartment buildings designed by Scholz included 2755 Macomb Street, N.W. (1926), 3707 Woodley Road, N.W. (1926), and the Bishop's House (1927). Scholz also designed the row of elegant Classical Revival-style town houses in Kalorama at 1806-1818 24th Street, N.W. (1924) that was constructed by Baer & Scholz.

In the early 1930s, Scholz founded his own firm, the Robert O. Scholz Company, with his brother. Although the firm of Baer & Scholz was listed in city directories as late as 1936, it does not appear to have been active in apartment construction after 1931. In the late 1930s and early 1940s, Scholz designed six large apartment buildings with Art Deco detailing in Foggy Bottom, including the Keystone (1931), the Munson (1937), the Milton (1938), and the Keystone (YEAR). Scholz was interested in innovations in building technology. He designed decorative elements in aluminum, newly popular in that period. He also experimented with cooling systems and, in 1940, designed one of Washington's first air-conditioned apartment buildings, the General Scott, at 1 Scott Circle, N.W. The other Scholz apartment buildings of this period were the Eddystone at 1301 Vermont Avenue, N.W., (1937) the Bay State at 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., (1939) and the Pall Mall at 1112 16th Street, N.W. (1940).

The General Scott and Pall Mall were the last large downtown apartment buildings Scholz designed. Many of his later buildings were for commercial use. Scholz's brother and business partner Oscar Scholz died in 1954. After his brother's death, Scholz became involved in oil drilling investments and did not actively continue his architectural

practice, although he still maintained an office. Scholz officially retired from his architectural practice in 1954 and died at the age of 82 in 1978.



Alban Towers

Source: James Goode, Best Addresses

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *The Washington Post* Date: 07/08/1978 Page: C16

Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

2001

Page

252

Other Sources:

“David A. Baer, Builder, Dies at Age of 58.” *Washington Post*. 13 July 1947.

Goode, James. *Best Addresses: A Century of Washington's Distinguished Apartment Houses*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.

“O. R. Scholz, Official of Architects and Contractors Firm.” *Evening Star*, 23 November 1954.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Robert O. Scholz Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

Scholz, Robert R. Interview with Andrea F. Schoenfeld. Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 18 July 2006.

Traceries. “Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945 Multiple Property Document.” July 1993.

Wirz, Hans and Richard Striner. *Washington Deco*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1984

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Paul Schulze			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/13/1828		Place: Breslau, Silesia, Prussia (now Poland)	
Death: 1/19/1897		Place: Oakland, California	
Family: Son Henry A. Schulze			
Education			
High School: Technical High School, Breslau			
College: Berlin and Vienna			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1878	Latest Permit: 1893	Total Permits: 24
		Total Buildings: 42	
Practice	Position		Date
Cluss and Schulze	Principal		1879-1889
Schulze and Goenner	Principal		1891-1894
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Grand Army of the Republic, President of the Palette Club, the Washington Sangerbund			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Institutional buildings			
Styles and Forms: Rundbogenstil/Romanesque Revival, Second Empire			
DC Work Locations: The Mall, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Old Patent Office reconstruction	Between F and G Streets and Seventh and Ninth Streets, NW	1877-1878	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Arts and Industries Building	900 Jefferson Drive, SW	1879-1881	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Army Medical Museum and Library (demolished)	Independence Avenue and 7th Street, SW	1886	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Concordia Lutheran Evangelical Church	1920 G St., N.W.	1891	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Paul Schulze is an architect best known for his collaborative work with fellow German architect Adolf Cluss. Schulze was born in Breslau, a city in Prussia (now Poland) in 1828. He studied art and architecture in Berlin and Vienna; while in Vienna, he participated in the political uprisings of 1848 and afterwards sought refuge in the United States. He arrived in Boston in 1849. There, he designed Appleton Chapel and Boylston Hall at Harvard College. In 1857, scarce commissions pushed Schulze to move to New York, where he practiced with Charles Gildemeister, architect of the Crystal Palace in New York (1853, demolished).

Schulze joined the New York Volunteers at the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861), and served as an Engineer Officer and a Lieutenant until 1862. After his military service, he returned to New York and worked with Paul F. Schoen from 1866 to 1875 and William G. Steinmetz from 1875 to 1876. In 1869, Schulze founded The Palette Club with noted



Arts and Industries Building, 900 Jefferson Drive, SW, c. 1883.
Smithsonian Institution Archives.

American architects Hunt, Renwick, and Le Brun, who had worked together on a design for the New York State Capitol in Albany. The Palette was a society for architects, painters, and sculptors in New York and was very popular through most of the 1870s.

In 1877, Schulze moved to Washington, D.C., and entered into a partnership with Adolf Cluss that lasted until 1889. These two architects designed a number of iconic Washington buildings including the Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian Institution at 900 Jefferson Drive, SW (1879-81), the Army Medical Museum and Library on the Mall at Independence Avenue and 7th Street, SW (1886) (demolished) and the Model Hall and other renovations in the Old Patent Office building (now the Smithsonian American Art Museum) in 1877-78, after a major fire.

Schulze also worked with Albert Goenner from 1891 to 1894 in Washington, D.C. They designed the Concordia German Evangelical Church, 1920 G St., N.W., (1891). Schulze was listed as an architect in Washington, D.C., city directories through 1895.

In April, 1895, Schulze's health began to decline and he went to live with his son, San Francisco architect Henry Schulze, in Oakland, California. Schulze died on January 19, 1897 at the age of 69.




Model Hall, Old Patent Office (now SAAM).
Adolf-Cluss.org.



**Army Medical Museum and Library (demolished),
6825 16th Street, NW. National Library of Medicine,
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/medtour/armymuslib.html>**

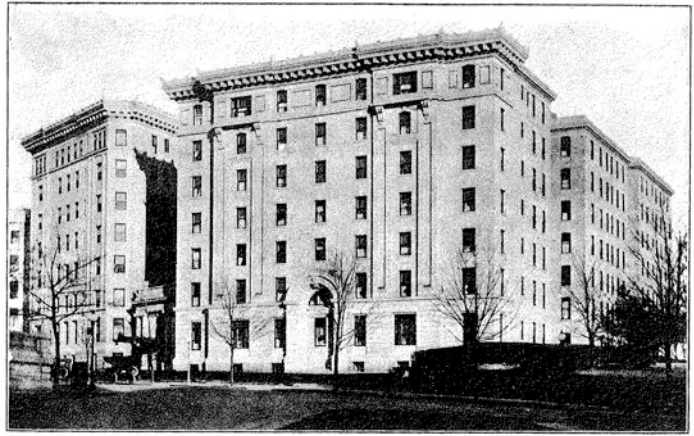
DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; Ancestry.com; Adolf-Cluss.org		
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 6 articles			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	55, 111, 253	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	IV	6-7	
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1956	542	
Other Sources: "A six-story building to be erected." <i>Washington Post</i> , July 23, 1890, 8. Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. "Adolph Cluss: An Architect in Washington during Civil War and Reconstruction." <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society</i> , 48 (1971-72), 338-358. Cluss, Adolf. "Paul Schulze." Remarks at the March 12, 1897 meeting of the Washington Chapter of the AIA. "Schulze, Paul; Architectural Drawings." Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera, The Winterthur Library. Call Number Fol. 204. U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia, 1880.			
Notes: Permits for Paul Schulze are for the firms Cluss and Schulze, and Schulze and Goenner.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

B. Stanley Simmons				 <i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 1872		Place: Charles County, MD		
Death: 09/08/1931		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married to Katherine Regina Murphy; nine children				
Education				
High School:				
College: University of Maryland				
Graduate School: Boston Institute of Technology (now M.I.T) - 1895				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 150		Date Issued: 11/26/1926
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1890	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 276	Total Buildings: 728
Practice		Position		Date
Private Practice		Architect		1891-1932
Simmons and Holloway		Architect		1920-1922
Commissions:				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Columbian Historical Society, the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Chamber of Commerce.				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Banks, Hotels, Commercial Buildings, Civic Buildings, Schools, Churches, Theaters, Apartment Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Gothic Revival				
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Georgetown, 16 th Street, Strivers' Section, Mount Pleasant, U Street, Downtown				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
The Oswego and The Exeter	1326-28 and 1330-32 U Street, NW	1896	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
National Metropolitan Bank	613 15 th Street, NW	1905-07	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Wyoming	2022 Columbia Road, NW	1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Elk's Lodge	919 H Street, NW	1906	Demolished in 1980	
Jewish Community Center	1529 16 th Street, NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Barr Building	910 7 th Street, NW	1926-28	Designation Pending	

Significance and Contributions

B. Stanley Simmons was born in Charles County, Maryland, the son of William and Ann Americus (nee Clements) Simmons. B. Stanley Simmons came to Washington in 1885 at the age of ten. He attended the Maryland Institute and graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology (now M.I.T.) in 1895 and returned to the District where he lived and practiced architecture for more than twenty-five years, until his death in 1931. During his architectural tenure in the District he designed hundreds of buildings, a number of which have become significant District of Columbia Historic Landmarks. Simmons was a prolific designer, whose work encompassed a wide variety of styles and building types, including banks, hotels, apartment houses, commercial buildings, schools, clubs, churches, rectories, theaters, residences, automobile showrooms, a civic center, as well as the



The Wyoming Apartment Building

Source: MLK Library Vertical Files

Brookland School. Some of his major commissions included the National Metropolitan Bank on 15th Street, NW (1905-07), the Elks Club on H Street, NW (1906), the Jewish Community Center (1916), the U.S. Storage Building on 10th Street, NW, and the Fairfax Hotel at 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW (1924) (Adams 1982). In 1902, when Simmons was only thirty-one years old, an article from the December 16, 1902, edition the *Evening Star* said of him:

...an architect who has added to the beauty and growth of this city. He has designed some of the largest apartment houses in the city. Among the monuments to his skill and originality: the Mount Vernon, the Gloucester, the Cumberland, the Henrietta, the Veronica, the Eastern, the Franklin, and the Dupont are the most conspicuous. Mr. Simmons is capable and enterprising; these qualities added to an energetic spirit have brought to him deserved success during his comparatively short career.


Simmons was the first Washington architect to design a purpose-built automobile showroom. In 1904, he designed the showroom at 1711 14th Street, NW. Other automobile-related facilities he designed included the Donohoe Motor Company, the Autocar Motor Company, and the R.L. Taylor Motor Company.

His work exhibits great range in style from the small but elaborate Beaux Arts Elks Club to the elegant Georgian Revival Fairfax Hotel, to the monumental Jewish Community Center, and to the high-rise Gothic Revival Barr Building (1926) on Farragut Square, a significant example of his long-term professional relationship with the Barr family. Additionally, Simmons designed the Wyoming Apartments at 2022 Columbia Road, NW (1905-11) and a 1903 addition to the Mount Vernon Apartments on 9th Street, NW (1896), two of Washington's first large-scale apartment houses. The Wyoming is evidence of his ability to adapt to an unusual site and aesthetic demands with adroitness and sensitivity. It is especially significant in that it demonstrates his command of residential needs within the context and limitations of large-scale apartment design, a problem also resolved with his 1903 addition to the Brookland School.

Simmons was elected a member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1920. In 1923, he was a member of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Columbia Historical Society, Mt. Pleasant Citizen's Association, Sacred heart Church, Columbia Country Club, Bannockburn Golf Club, Knights of Columbus, and the Elks Club. He married Katherine Regina Murphy, and had seven sons and two daughters.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star, Washington Post, Washington Herald</i>		Date: 09/09/1931	Page: 20 (<i>Post</i>)
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	260		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09	1923-24	340		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	555		
Other Sources:				
Adams, Anne H. <i>The Wyoming Apartments National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form</i> . Washington, DC: DCRA Historic Preservation Division, 1982.				
Eig, Emily and Laura Harris Hughes. <i>Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945</i> . Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 1993.				
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Delos Hamilton Smith		 <p><i>Source: Washington Star, February 6, 1926</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/10/1884	Place: Willcox, Arizona		
Death: 7/21/1963	Place: Alexandria, Va.		
Family: Married Iris Bland, 1928; one daughter, Marisa Smith			
Education			
High School: Public school, Washington, D.C.			
College: George Washington University, B.S. Architecture, 1906			
Graduate School: George Washington U., M.S. Architecture, 1916			
Apprenticeship: Office of Supervising Architect, Treasury, 1906; Hornblower and Marshall, 1907-09; Hill and Kendall, 1910-11; J.H. DeSibour, 1911-12.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 5	Date Issued: 4/13/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1911	Latest Permit: 1938	Total Permits: 18
			Total Buildings: 24
Practice	Position		Date
Kendall & Smith	Junior Partner		1912-1916
Delos H Smith	Principal		1916-1924
Smith & Edwards	Partner		1924-1934
Delos H Smith	Principal		1934-40,
Smith & Billings	Partner		1940-1941
Delos H Smith	Principal		ca. 1945-1960
Smith and Burcham	Partner		1960-1961
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920	Fellow of the AIA: 3/12/1952
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, A.I.A, 1932; Board of Architectural Review and Planning Commission, Alexandria, Va.; Secretary, D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars; Trustee, Historic Alexandria Foundation; Trustee, Washington Homeopathic Hospital.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Churches, single-family dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Rock Creek Cemetery, Sixteenth Street, Capitol Hill			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek (reconstruction after fire)	Rock Creek Church Rd, N.W.	1921-1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence, Cazenove G. Lee, Jr.	3542 Newark St., N.W.	1930	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.

Montgomery County Courthouse	Rockville, Md.	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
USHA Low Rent Housing	Alexandria, Va.	1938-1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
New York Ave. Presbyterian Church	1313 New York Avenue, N.W.	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Delos H. Smith was a leader in Washington's architectural community, specializing in ecclesiastical architecture. He was known for his extensive study of colonial architecture, particularly colonial-era churches.

Smith was born in Willcox, Arizona, in 1884. His father, who had served as U.S. Consul in Mexico and then become a successful rancher, moved his family to Washington, D.C., where he worked in the War Department. Smith attended public school in Washington and went on to the Columbian University (now George Washington University), graduating with a B.S. in Architecture in 1906. He trained in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury (1906) and in several prominent Washington architectural firms: Hornblower and Marshall (1907-1909); Hill and Kendall (1910-1911) and J.H. de Sibour (1911-1912). While training and in the early years of his practice, 1907 to 1916, Smith both studied and taught at George Washington University's School of Architecture. He was a part-time instructor and an assistant professor of design and building construction and received an M.S. degree from the University in 1916.

Smith began practicing in 1912 as junior partner in a partnership with Frederick A. Kendall after the death of Kendall's previous partner, James G. Hill. During World War I, from 1916 to 1918, Smith worked as Supervising Engineer at the Naval Academy superintending construction projects. After the war, while practicing on his own he also began the extensive surveying and photographing of historic buildings, many from the colonial era, which informed his later work. He conducted the first survey of historic buildings in Annapolis and published articles and monographs on the colonial architecture of Maryland in *American Architect* and in *The Monograph Series: Recording the Architecture of the American Colonies and the Early Republic*, better known as the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs. Between 1918 and 1930 he studied, measured and photographed about 250 early colonial churches and deposited his material at the Library of Congress. His work was one of the antecedents of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). When HABS was organized in the 1930s to provide work for unemployed architects and draftsmen, Smith was appointed consulting architect and served as the supervising officer of the project. His name appears, generally as photographer, on 95 surveys.

By the early 1920s Smith had established his expertise in the design of Colonial Revival-style churches. When one of the Washington area's earliest churches, St. Paul's Church at Rock Creek Parish Glebe, burned in 1921, Smith was selected to rebuild the church incorporating the remaining exterior walls. Other major church commissions include the Gunton Memorial Presbyterian Church (now Canaan Baptist Church), 16th and Newton Streets (1923), and Christ Lutheran Church (1934). Some of this work was done during his partnership with Thomas R. Edwards, with whom he worked from 1924 to 1934. Their office was located at 1707 I Street, N.W.

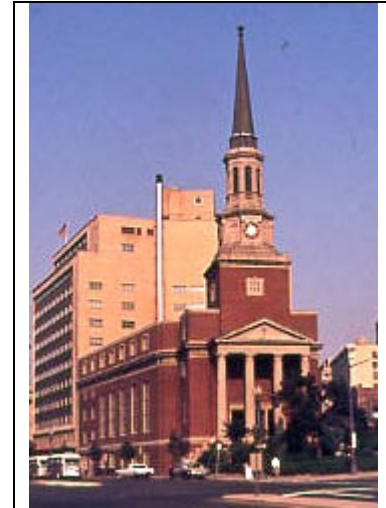
Smith's most important residential commission was a Colonial Revival-style house designed for Cazenove G. Lee, Jr., an heir to the DuPont fortune. It was constructed in 1927 at 3542 Newark Street, N.W., on the site of Grover Cleveland's summer house, Red Top. Built at an estimated cost of \$58,000, it was modeled on the Lee family's ancestral home, Carter's Grove.



St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek Parish
Historical Society of Washington CHS 0973

In the 1930s Smith designed buildings for various government agencies. He won a Board of Trade award for the Montgomery County Court House, Rockville, Md. (1932) and he designed laboratory buildings for the Department of Agriculture's Beltsville Farm Experimental Station. Working with John M. Billings, he designed two low-rent housing projects in Alexandria just before World War II.

During World War II Smith was in charge of the Design Division, Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard as a Commander in the U.S. Navy Reserve and oversaw drafting production for a variety of industrial and military projects. After the war he returned to his Washington practice and was principally involved in ecclesiastical work. One of his most important post-war commissions was the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church (1950) for which he designed an enlarged copy of the previous church on the site.



New York Ave. Presbyterian Church
Historical Society, PR 1736.A



Cazenove Lee residence, 3542 Newark St., N.W.
EHT Traceries, 2010

Smith was active in the American Institute of Architecture and its Washington chapter. As president of the chapter in 1923 and

1924, Smith was a proponent of establishing a system for registering architects. When the District established a Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects in 1925, Smith served as its first secretary. In his later years, Smith moved to Alexandria, Va., where he was a charter member and trustee of the Historic Alexandria Foundation. He retired from architectural practice in 1961 and died in 1963.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Historical Society of Washington, D.C. photograph collection; Historic *Washington Post*
Other Repositories: searched through Proquest; Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division; St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek Parish, Archives, Washington, D.C.

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 7/22/1963 Page:
Washington Star 7/23/1963

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	514
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	263-64
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24	1934-35 1938-39	827 774
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.
Delos H. Smith Collection, Manuscript MS 90.6, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

DC Architects Directory

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Delos H. Smith Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
EHT Traceries, Inc. "Rock Creek Parish Glebe (Amendment 2010), National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2010."
Historic Alexandria Foundation Collection, Local History/Special Collections, Alexandria Library, Barrett Branch, Alexandria, Va.
Proctor, John Clagett, ed. *Washington Past and Present: A History*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930.
Smith, Delos H. "A Forgotten Mansion – Tusculum." *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* 50 (1952), 158-165.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

J. Wilmer Smith			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/9/1893		Place: Burnt Mills, MD	
Death: 1/1/1979		Place: Bethesda, MD	
Family: Donald K. Smith (son)			
Education			
High School: McKinley High School, Washington, DC			
College: George Washington University School of Architecture			
Graduate School: Unknown.			
Apprenticeship: Unknown.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 28	
		Date Issued: July 1925	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1922	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 25
			Total Buildings: 15
Practice	Position	Date	
Eugene Bradbury, Charlottesville, VA	General work	1915-1916	
Waggaman & Ray, Washington, DC	Architectural draftsman	1916-1918	
George N. Ray, Washington, DC	Architectural draftsman	1919-1921	
D.H. Smith, Washington, DC	Architectural draftsman	1921-1922	
A.B. Mullett & Co., Washington, DC	Designer	1922-1925	
J. Wilmer Smith, Washington, DC	Architect	1925-ca.1960	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1923-1935	
		Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships: None known.			
Awards or Commissions: None known.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Flats, Stores			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, Georgetown, Sheridan-Kalorama, Anacostia, Southwest, Gallaudet Univ. area			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1101 Holbrook Terrace NE	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	1605-1613 West Virginia Avenue NE	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	1615-1621 34 th Street NW	1937	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Georgetown Historic District

Notable Buildings (cont'd)	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1827 24 th Street NW	1939	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Born September 9, 1893 in Burnt Mills, Maryland, Joseph Wilmer Smith attended both grammar and high school in Washington, D.C. Between 1913 and 1914, Smith was enrolled at George Washington University's School of Architecture. While in school, Smith co-authored the book *Measured Drawings of Georgian Architecture in the District of Columbia, 1750-1820* with Harry Francis Cunningham and Joseph Arthur Younger. From 1915 to 1916, he performed general work in the architectural office of Eugene Bradbury in Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1916, Smith moved back to DC where he worked as an architectural draftsman and supervised construction projects for the firms of Waggaman & Ray, George N. Ray (see entry for Ray), and Delos H. Smith (see entry for Smith).

In 1922, J. Wilmer Smith became a designer with the prominent Washington, D.C. architecture firm of A. B. Mullett (see entry for Mullett) & Company. That year, the first building permit registered to Smith was for two, Colonial-Revival style, two-story, frame dwellings on Porter Street in the Cleveland Park neighborhood in Northwest D.C. (3010 and 3012 Porter Street, NW). In 1923, Smith became a member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

In 1925, J. Wilmer Smith left the firm of A.B. Mullett & Company to start his own practice. He also joined the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C. In 1925, Horace Peaslee (see entry for Peaslee) and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the AIA formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design. The group's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949.



3010 Porter Street NW; 1922
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1926, Smith designed two individual dwellings and five row houses for developer C. H. Small & Company that were part of the July 1926 *Evening Star of Washington's* "Model House" campaign organized by Horace W. Peaslee. Known as the "Brick Georgian Row Group" and located in the Trinidad neighborhood of Northeast D.C., the brick and frame, Colonial Revival-style dwellings feature corner quoins (1605-1613 West Virginia Ave., NE). The two individual houses are end units attached to row houses of different styles and materials. They are notable for their decorative wood quoins and string course above the second floor windows.



1611 West Virginia Avenue NE; 1926
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Smith executed few commissions between 1926 and the late 1930s. In 1937, he appears to have returned to active practice. That year, Smith designed four row houses in Georgetown and a detached dwelling in Cleveland Park. In Southwest D.C., he designed a three-story building that contained retail stores on the first floor with apartments on the second and third floors. In March 1938, Smith discussed details of these projects in his verbal senior examination with the D.C. Board of Examiners. The Georgetown row houses, located at 1615–1621 34th Street NW, were three-story, Colonial Revival-style brick dwellings with seven rooms that included a kitchen with "plenty of room, with the modern equipment, to put two servants to work," a "colored" bathroom, and one "white" bathroom. Smith designed the Cleveland Park residence of William L. Breese (4634 30th Street NW) in the Colonial Revival-style; the house is a two-story brick building that incorporated three bathrooms, a "Garwood air conditioning plant," and slate roof. The three-story store and apartment building at 1129 4th Street SW no longer stands. According to the Smith's D.C. verbal examination, the first-story stores were constructed of concrete with brick cladding, while the four, four-room apartments in the upper stories were of frame construction with brick cladding.



1619 34th Street NW; 1937
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1939, Smith's sole recorded permit was for a three-story cinder-block-and-brick house located at 1827 24th Street NW in the Sheridan-Kalorama area. Perhaps the most formal of his extant work, the Classical Revival-style house has stone quoins on the first-story corners and in the door surround, stone keystones on the first and two of the second story windows, and a stone string course above the first-story level. Built for Genevieve K. Ascheberg, the house features a three-bay façade with a centered "frontispiece" adorning the entrance. The stone frontispiece is composed of an arched entry surmounted by a pedimented window that is framed by consoles. A prominent cornice with dentils, parapet, and low-sloping hip roof cap the dwelling.

From 1940 through 1945, J. Wilmer Smith designed five flats for the S&R Building Company (also known as the S&R Construction Company). Located in Anacostia in Southeast D.C. as well as in the Southwest quadrant of the city, the flats were two-story, cinder-block-and-brick buildings. The two extant buildings—1124 3rd Street SW and 1706 28th Place SE—differ in design. Both are a marginally Colonial Revival in style. The Southwest D.C. building has a side-gable roof and contains four, two-story units, while the Anacostia building features a flat roof and a central entrance that provides access to garden-style apartments.

In 1953, J. Wilmer Smith became certified as an architect by reciprocity with Virginia. Though little is known of his work in the 1950s, Smith maintained his architectural practice in D.C. through 1960, when, at the age of sixty-seven he most likely retired. On January 1, 1979, at the age of eighty-five, Smith died in Bethesda, Maryland.



1827 24th Street NW; 1939

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Washington Post searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		p. 264

Obituary Publication: *The Washington Post* Date: 1/3/1979 Page: C4

Other Sources:

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 District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. J. Wilmer Smith correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.
 World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for J. Wilmer Smith. *Ancestry.com*.
 Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955*. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.


Notes:

Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. J. Wilmer Smith was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Robert K. Smith		 <p><i>Kansas State Agricultural College 1929 Yearbook Source: Google Books</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: June 2, 1908 Place: Wichita, KS			
Death: April 3, 1999 Place: Wichita, KS			
Family:			
Education			
High School: Unknown			
College: Kansas State Agricultural College (majored in Architecture; graduated 1929)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1935 Latest Permit: 1943	Total Permits: 153	Total Buildings: 256
Practice	Position	Date	
Private Practice	Architect	1935-1943	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Gargoyle Club (Architecture Club at Kansas State)			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Flats, Apartments			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Colonial Village, Palisades, East Washington Heights			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	2927 Northampton Street NW	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3249 Worthington Street NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	2331 Huidekoper Place NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3210 Davenport Street NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	5151 Palisade Lane NW	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Flat	432 33 rd Street SE	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment	5025 Hanna Place SE	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

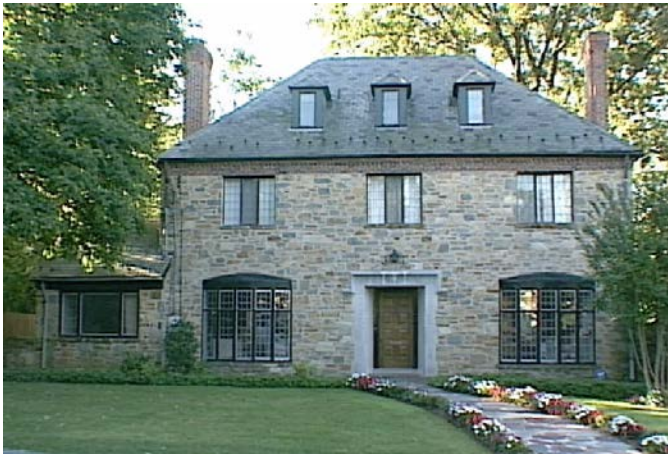
Born in Wichita, Kansas in June 1908, Robert Kenneth Smith attended Kansas State Agricultural College where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1929. In the early 1930s, Smith moved to Washington, D.C.

D.C. issued Smith his first building permit in May 1935 and his last in July 1943. Most of his work consisted of house designs for Paul T. Stone and M.L. Stone, two prominent Washington area developers. The majority of the houses Smith designed for the Stones were located in the Chevy Chase area of D.C., with a few located in Takoma and Colonial Village in Northwest D.C. and in the Brookland area of Northeast D.C. Paul T. Stone developed large sections of the Colonial Village neighborhood of Northwest D.C. and the Middleton Lane area of Bethesda, Maryland. M.L. Stone acted as both owner and builder for his own projects.

Responsible for the design of over 190 dwellings between 1935 and 1943, Robert K. Smith designed two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style houses. His designs ranged from Cape Cod cottages to three-to-five-bay, center hall Colonials with gambrel, gable, or hipped roofs. Construction costs ranged from \$6,000 to \$12,000, with the more expensive dwellings incorporating architectural details such as molded cornices with modillions and front porticos. One notable exception was the house at 3210 Davenport Street NW that Smith designed as a large, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style, stone house with a hipped roof pierced by three dormers. On the first story, the house had two multi-paned, bay windows that flanked a center door with a molded, stone surround.



2927 Northampton Street NW; 1935
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



3210 Davenport Street NW; 1940
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Robert K. Smith designed houses for private individuals and two other developers—the Wesmond Building & Investment Company and the Barnaby Woods Development Company. The houses that Smith designed during this period were very similar to those that he designed for Paul T. and M.L. Stone. One exception was the house at 5151 Palisade Lane that was designed for Barnaby Woods. Larger in size than most that Smith designed, the Colonial Revival-style, five-bay, brick house with a gable roof features a center bay with an elaborate door surround flanked by hexagonal windows on the first story and a recessed porch area on the second story.

In 1942 and 1943, Smith designed a number of flats and garden-style, low-rise apartment buildings in the East Washington Heights neighborhood of Southeast D.C. For the South Washington Development Company, Smith designed Colonial Revival-style, two-story garden apartments with center entrances and low-pitched, hip roofs (432 33rd Street SE and 3301 Ely Place SE). The Bradbury Development Company (builder Harry P. Giddings) commissioned Smith to design duplexes (5100 blocks of Hanna Place SE and H Street SE; 740 & 742 51st Street SE). These two-story, brick buildings featured flat roofs and a header course above the second-story windows that extended the width of the building. Designed for H. P. Giddings, Smith's flats featured a decorative brick, dentilled, string course above the second-story windows; the duplexes and the two-story, garden-style apartments have center entrances and flat roofs (741 & 747 51st Street SE; 5000 blocks of Hanna Place SE and H Street SE). From Smith's designs, E.D.H. Construction Company built rows of two-story, brick, garden-style flats with flat roofs and simple, brick string course above the second-story windows (700 & 800 blocks of 51st Street SE; 5000 blocks of Hanna Place SE and H Street SE).



5151 Palisade Lane NW; 1941
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



5025 Hanna Place SE; 1942
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

After 1943, there is no known record of Robert K. Smith working as an architect in D.C. In 1999, he died in Wichita, Kansas.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

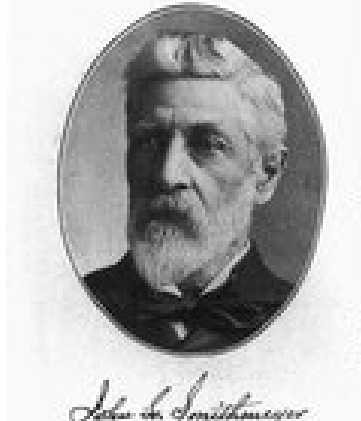
Other Repositories:

Washington Post searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

Obituary	Publication: Not found.	Date: n/a	Page: n/a
Other Sources: Kansas State Agricultural College Yearbook, 1929 (Google Books). Social Security Death Index. <i>Ancestry.com</i> .			
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. It is not known if Robert K. Smith was active as an architect after 1949. Any actual permit numbers after 1949 are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

John L. Smithmeyer				 <i>Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 1832		Place: Vienna, Austria		
Death: 3/12/1908		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family:				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Chicago, IL (1850s)				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1879	Latest Permit: 1886	Total Permits: 8	Total Buildings: 10
Practice		Position		Date
Practice in Indianapolis		Architect		1860s
Office of U.S. Supervising Architect		Superintendent of public buildings in the South		1869-1872
Potomac Terra Cotta Works		Manager (believed to be)		c. 1872
Smithmeyer & Co.		President/ Architect		1875-1876
J. L. Smithmeyer & Co.		President/Architect		1877-1884
Smithmeyer & Pelz		Partner/Architect		1888-1889
John L. Smithmeyer		President/Architect		1890-1908
District of Columbia		Superintendent for Building Inspector Snowden Ashford		c. 1904-c. 1907
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1875		Fellow of the AIA: 1886
Other Societies or Memberships: Founder and first President of the Washington Chapter/AIA, served three terms as its President, 1902-1904				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Academic, government, hospitals, institutional, residential, hotels, bridges				
Styles and Forms: Beaux-Arts Classicism, Romanesque Revival, Greek Revival, Queen Anne				
Work Locations: Capitol Hill; Georgetown; Anacostia; Hot Springs, Ark; Allegany, PA; South Bend, Ind.; Old Point Comfort, VA				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Healy Hall		Georgetown University	1876-1881	☒ NHL ☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site, Within Georgetown HD

DC Architects Directory

Library of Congress	10 1 st Street, SE	1886-1897	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Soldiers Home Library (demolished 1909)	Washington, D.C.	1877-1882	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
3044 O Street, N.W.	Washington, D.C.	1882	Georgetown Historic District
Grant Memorial Bridge (unbuilt)	Washington, D.C.; Arlington, Va.	1887	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Ruppert Home for the Aged (burned down 1975)	2300 Good Hope Road, SE	1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
William Ludlow School No longer extant	Washington, D.C.	c. 1904	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Army & Navy Hospital	Hot Springs, Ark.	ca. 1884	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Court House	South Bend, Ind.	ca. 1854	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN Historic Site
Carnegie Free Library and Music Hall	Allegheny, Pa.	1887	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PA Historic Site
Hotel Chamberlain (burned down 1920)	Old Point Comfort, Va.	1890-96	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

John L. Smithmeyer is best known for his role in designing the Congressional Library (1886-1897), now the Library of Congress's Jefferson Building. Born in Vienna in 1832, Smithmeyer came to the United States as a young man and, with no formal education, served his apprenticeship in Chicago in the 1850s before beginning his professional practice in Indianapolis in the early 1860s. In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, Smithmeyer enlisted in the United States Army, and was placed in charge of the Artillery Depot, Indiana District. After the Civil War, Smithmeyer took a position in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury as superintendent of public buildings of the South (1869-1871). Smithmeyer oversaw the construction of several buildings in cities such as Alabama, New Orleans, and Charleston, South Carolina. After moving to Washington in the early 1870s, Smithmeyer is believed to have worked for a short period of time as manager of the Potomac Terra Cotta Works in northeast Washington, D.C.

Smithmeyer first achieved minor success as an architect with the commission for the design of a new courthouse in South Bend, Indiana (built c. 1854). Smithmeyer gained national renown once he and his associate, German-born architect Paul J. Pelz, won the competition to design the proposed Congressional Library in 1873. However, it wasn't until thirteen years later, in 1886, after additional competitions and resubmission of plans, that Congress authorized construction of the library according to the designs of Smithmeyer and Pelz. During this time, Smithmeyer embarked



Smithmeyer and Pelz Design for the Library of Congress, 1889-1896
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, ADE Unit 2043 no. 982

on a European tour of major libraries in order to better improve the firm's design.

Smithmeyer was appointed architect alone, but after two years, when he refused to accept inferior concrete for the foundation, his commission was revoked. The commission was awarded to the Army Chief of Engineers, Brigadier-General Thomas L. Casey, who then retained Pelz for the preparation of a new design. However, Pelz was dismissed in 1892 and replaced by the General's son, Edward P. Casey. Smithmeyer and Pelz went to court to secure compensation for their years of work, enlisting the aid of the

American Institute of Architects. In the end, much of their original design was built, even though they were not involved with the construction supervision.

In Smithmeyer and Pelz's partnership, Smithmeyer was primarily responsible for overseeing the firm's business side and Pelz, a skilled draftsman, prepared many of the drawings. In addition to the Library of Congress, Smithmeyer and Pelz designed a number of other notable buildings including the Healy Building at Georgetown University (1876-1881); the Carnegie Free Library and Music Hall in Allegheny, Pennsylvania (1887); the U.S. Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas (ca. 1884); and the U.S. Soldiers Home Library in Washington, D.C. (1887-1882, demolished in 1910), as well as several residences in Washington, D.C. Smithmeyer and Pelz also designed Hotel Chamberlin in Old Point Comfort, Virginia for restaurateur and gaming magnate John Chamberlin. Built in 1890-96, the massive Queen Anne hotel contained the latest in amenities, including a bowling alley, shops, and railroad and telegraph offices. The building burned down in 1920. Plans for the proposed Grant Memorial Bridge, designed to cross the Potomac River in order to facilitate travel between Washington and Arlington, Virginia, although presented to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, were never realized.

When the Smithmeyer and Pelz partnership dissolved in 1889, Smithmeyer continued to practice under his own name, designing such buildings as the Ruppert Home for the Aged of the District of Columbia (1901). The building, which opened in 1902, and was named for the German immigrant and philanthropist Christian Ruppert and his wife, Eleanora, was located on Good Hope Hill, near Anacostia, northwest of the German Orphan Asylum of Anacostia, and commanded impressive views of Washington and the surrounding area. Circa 1904, Smithmeyer served for a couple of years as superintendent for District of Columbia Building Inspector Snowden Ashford.



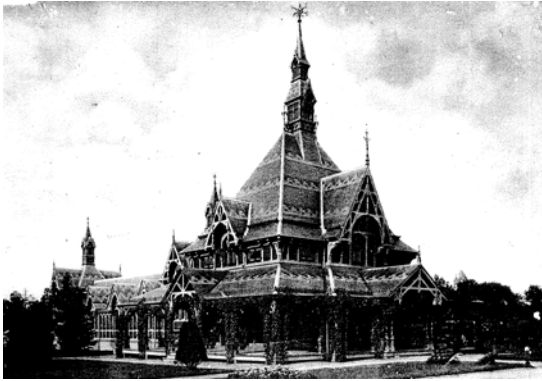
Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Hampton, Virginia, Built 1890-96, Burned 1920
Virginia Historical Society



Healy Hall, Georgetown University
Library of Congress, HABS DC 118-3, 1968

Smithmeyer, elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1886, was the founder and first president of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving three consecutive terms as its president from 1902-1904. Smithmeyer was also author of several brief works on architecture, including "Suggestions on Library Architecture, American and Foreign" drawing on his extended European tour, and "Strictures on the Queen Anne Architecture" and "Our Architecture and its Defects." Despite the critical success of the Library of Congress, Smithmeyer died destitute in 1908.

Additional Images:



1910-1915 Image of the Library at the Armed Forces Retirement Home

Historical Society of Washington, D.C., General Photograph Collection



Historic Image of Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny

Allegheny Regional Branch, The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library
Other Repositories: Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives, Washington, DC; *The Washington Post* (1877-1990). Proquest Historical Newspapers.

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post*
American Architecture & Building News, Vol. 93, Date: 3/13/1908 Page: -
Pt. 1 3/25/1908 15-16

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
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<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	266
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects		91-92
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		562

Other Sources:

Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1875, 1898. Washington, D.C.: R.L. Polk Co., 1875, 1898.
 Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter.* Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.
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 Historic American Building Survey (HABS), "Georgetown University, Healy Building, Thirty-seventh & O Streets, Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia, DC, HABS DC,GEO,118
 "J.L. Smithmeyer, F.A.I.A." *American Institute of Architects Quarterly Bulletin.* 1908-1909, Vol. 9, pg. 38-39.
 "The Passing of John L. Smithmeyer, Architect." *Architectural Record*, 1908, July Vol. 24, pg. 77-78.
 Smithmeyer & Pelz, architect. "Architectural drawings for the Library of Congress," Washington, D.C. [graphic]. 1889-1896. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.
 Smithmeyer, John L. *History of the Construction of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.* [Washington, Beresford, printer] 1906.


DC Architects Directory

Virginia Historical Society. *Lost Virginia: Vanished Architecture of the Old Dominion*. Online Exhibition, 2001.
<http://www.vahistorical.org/exhibits> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Notes: Architectural Drawings for the Library of Congress, the Healy Building at Georgetown University, and the Grant Memorial Bridge are housed at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Albert Speiden				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 6/12/1868		Place: Fairfax County, Va. (Alexandria)		
Death: 3/22/1933		Place: Manassas, Va.		
Family: Wife, Effie Nelson; brother, William Speiden				
Education				
High School:				
College: Columbian College, Washington, D.C. (LL.M. 1888-1890)				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Source: Manassas Museum News, vol. 11 no. 1, 1993.				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 62		Date Issued: 4/17/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1898	Latest Permit: 1931	Total Permits: 222	Total Buildings: 402
Practice		Position	Date	
Albert Speiden		Clerk, Draftsman, Salesman, Architect	1887-1891	
U.S. Patent Office		Draftsman	1890s	
Speiden Bros.		Draftsman	1892-1893	
Speiden & Speiden		Principal	c. 1896-1933	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920-1933		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Manassas Town Council 1909-1919, Kiwanis Club, Manassas Volunteer Fire Department				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Movie theaters, churches, apartment buildings, government buildings, single dwellings, rowhouses				
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Modern Movement, Spanish Mission Revival, Gothic Revival				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Capitol Hill, and Arlington County, City of Alexandria, and City of Manassas, VA				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
The Johnson	1731 20th Street NW	1899	☒ DC Historic Site, Dupont Circle Historic District	
Apartment building	1603 19th Street, NW	1899	☒ DC Historic Site, Dupont Circle Historic District	
Bernard Flats	1018 East Capitol Street, NE	1901	☒ DC Historic Site, Capitol Hill Historic District	
The Oakmont	225 Morgan Street, NW	1903	☒ DC Historic Site, Mount Vernon Sq. Historic District	

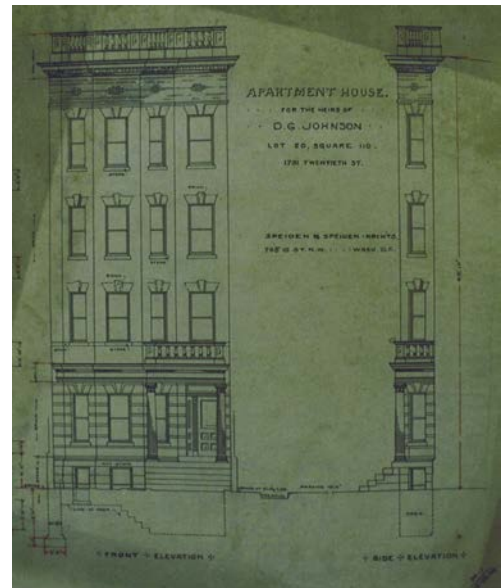
Rehabilitation of the Smithsonian Castle	1000 Jefferson Drive, SW	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Town Hall, Manassas, Va.	9025 Center Street	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP for the Manassas Historic District (local historic district as well)

Significance and Contributions

Speiden & Speiden, Architects, was a successful partnership between brothers William and Albert Speiden. Their practice was based in Washington, D.C., and they designed houses, churches, government buildings, apartment buildings, and movie theaters in the Washington metropolitan region. There was a great diversity of styles in the Speiden designs, ranging from large Colonial Revival houses to modest Craftsman bungalows, and from Gothic Revival churches to a stone hut weather observatory on the summit of Mt. Whitney in California. William Speiden died in 1914, but Albert Speiden continued to practice under the name Speiden & Speiden until his death in 1933. Albert Speiden, the younger of the two brothers, lived in Manassas, Virginia, and designed many of the historically significant buildings still standing in Old Town Manassas. He is acclaimed as the most prominent architect of the city of Manassas, honored by the extensive collection of his works archived at the city's Manassas Museum.

Albert Speiden was born in Alexandria, Virginia, on June 12, 1868. He attended Washington, D.C., public schools and then went on to earn a law degree in 1890 from what is now George Washington University (then called Columbian College). He and his brother William also studied architecture and drafting. The brothers both worked for the U.S. Patent Office as draftsmen in the early 1890s before starting their own architectural practice.

The Speidens began working under their own names in 1896 as Speiden & Speiden, Architects, on G Street, N.W. Speiden & Speiden is listed as architect for over 400 building permits in the District, with well over half of them issued before William's death in 1914. The partnership's earliest work in Washington was primarily focused on dwellings and additions, but also included larger apartment buildings. Two of Speiden & Speiden's apartment buildings designed in 1899 are D.C. Historic Sites in what is now the Dupont Circle Historic District. The first was 1603 19th St., NW, just north of the circle, and the other was The Johnson, just a few blocks northwest at 1731 20th St., NW. Both structures are four-story brick buildings designed in the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival influences. Just two years later in 1901, the partners designed Bernard Flats on Capitol Hill (1018 East Capitol Street, NE). The brick and stone apartment building is again reflective of the Queen Anne style but with Classical Revival details, such as swag ornamentation over the main entrance. They also designed The Oakmont Apartments in 1903, a D.C. Historic Site that is in the current Mount Vernon Square Historic District.



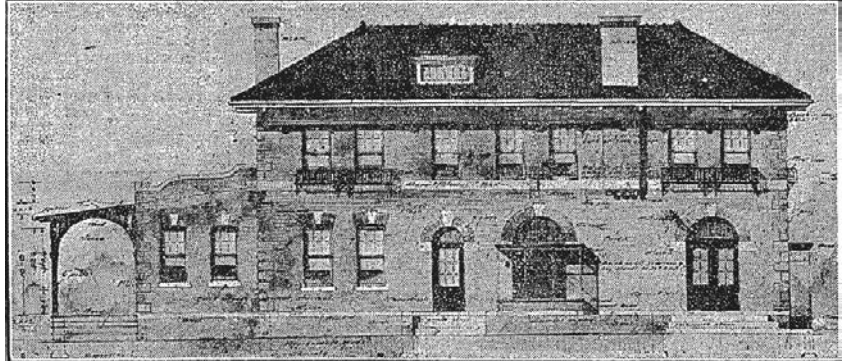
**The Johnson, 1731 20th St., NW, 1899,
Speiden & Speiden drawing**

Manassas Museum, courtesy of Virginia Speiden Carper

The Speidens always maintained ties with their home state of Virginia and they worked extensively in Washington's northern Virginia suburbs. The Arlington County neighborhoods of Lyon Park and Lyon Village, created under the direction of developer Frank Lyon, retain several of Albert Speiden's house designs from c. 1920. These neighborhoods are both listed in the National Register of Historic Places in large part for their architectural significance. One of his best Spanish Mission Revival designs was the private home of Frank Lyon; the house known as Lyonhurst (4651 25th Street North, now known as Missionhurst) was completed in 1907 and was the first house in Arlington County to use electricity. Speiden's work in the Rosemont neighborhood of Alexandria, Virginia, which dates from 1908 to 1930, is also largely extant and includes examples of his unique octagonal layouts of second-floor

rooms.

Speiden & Speiden consistently designed rowhouses, attached, and detached houses in Northeast and Northwest Washington for many different owners and builders. A noteworthy example of a detached dwelling by Speiden & Speiden is 2112 19th St., NW (1910), a contributing building in the Washington Heights Historic District. This building is an example of Spanish Revival style, constructed of brick clad in stucco and covered by a hipped Spanish tile roof with a centered dormer window and overhanging eaves. A hood mold with ornate, heavy wood brackets marks the main entrance (see drawing below).



**First brick commercial building in Clarendon, Va.
Plans for Jacob Bernstein by Speiden & Speiden, 1908.**
Washington Post, December 13, 1908, R2.

Speiden & Speiden's architectural legacy is not limited to residential buildings. Of their over 2,000 designs in Virginia and Washington, D.C., some of their most notable include civic, commercial, cultural and religious buildings. There is evidence that in 1907 they worked on one of the rehabilitation efforts for the Smithsonian Castle on the National Mall. Then, in 1908, the *Washington Post* credited Speiden & Speiden with designing the second brick building ever erected in Clarendon, Virginia. It would be the first brick building in Clarendon used for business purposes. In 1911, their portfolio became yet more diverse when the *Washington Post* reported that Speiden & Speiden designed the new headquarters of the Perpetual Building Association's offices at 11th and E Streets, NW. Finally, while moderately sized church designs were common for Speiden & Speiden, Albert Speiden's last church design in the District was his grandest. It was for the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church in 1916, and it stands in what is now the Mount Pleasant Historic District at 3146 16th St., NW. The church is a monumental Classical Revival-style building, most recently owned by Meridian Hill Baptist Church. It was damaged by fire in 2008, but still stands (see below).

Albert Speiden's personal life also affected his career in architecture. In 1901, he married Effie Lee Nelson, daughter of the clerk of the Prince William County court. When the court moved to the city of Manassas near the turn of the twentieth century, Nelson purchased a large lot on Battle Street and deeded a parcel to Albert and Effie to build their home. As of 1904, the couple was living on Battle Street in a house of Albert's design, which included influences of the then-fashionable Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. During this early period, Speiden commuted into Washington every day on the Southern Railroad train, which divided the city. Albert Speiden had a considerable impact on the growth of the city of Manassas through his designs for many important buildings there—he designed the Town Hall at 9025 Center Street (1915, see below), Hopkins Candy Factory (1922, 9419 Battle Street), Old National Bank (1911, 9366 Main Street), the Old People's National Bank (1904, 9110 Center Street), the Colonial Revival-style Hibbs and Giddings Store (1911, 9129 Center Street), Trinity Episcopal Church at 9328 Battle Street (1922), the Old Manassas Baptist Church (1905, 9010 Center Street), Grace United Methodist Church (1926, 9350 Main Street), and many of the suburban residences.



**Albert Speiden House, 9320 Battle St.,
Manassas, Va.**
EHT Traveries, 2005.

Albert Speiden enrolled in the American Institute of Architects in 1920 and registered as an architect in the District of

Columbia in 1925. He died in Manassas in 1933; the house he designed and built stayed in the family for decades. In 2006, his daughter Virginia Speiden Carper donated the house on Battle Street to the city's Manassas Museum System. She also gave the museum over 700 of her father's architectural drawings and sketches.

Additional images:



Speiden & Speiden drawing for 2112 19th St., NW.
Manassas Museum, courtesy of Virginia Speiden Carper.



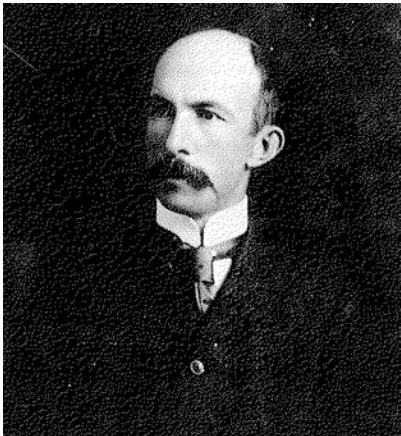
3146 16th St., NW, 1916. For Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church
DCPropertyQuest, 2004



**Manassas Town Hall, Center St.,
Manassas, Va., 1915**
EHT Traceries, 2005

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 3/23/1933	Page: 4	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	270		
Other Sources: Albert Speiden Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C., 1925. Edwards, David A. <i>Manassas Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Richmond, Va.: Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, 1988. "Erecting Business Building." <i>Washington Post</i> , December 13, 1908, R2. Goodman, Christy. "This Old House Gets a New Lease on Life." <i>Washington Post</i> , December 31, 2006, T1. Grandine, Katherine correspondence with Virginia Speiden Carper, daughter of Albert Speiden. Traceries research, 1988. Harvey, Doug. "Designing Men: Albert and William Speiden, Architects." <i>Word from the Junction; The Manassas Museum News</i> . Vol. 11, No. 1, 1993. Manassas Museum, 9101 Prince William Street, Manassas, VA, Roxana Adams, Curator. Trieschmann, Laura V., et al. <i>Washington Heights Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 2006.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010		

Robert Stead				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 01/27/1856		Place: New York, NY		
Death: 12/19/1943		Place: Philadelphia, PA		
Family: Married to Mary Force (1882, d. 1885); married Cynthia Force				
Education				
High School:				
College: New York City College (Graduated in 1874)				
Graduate School: Studied at an atelier associated with the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, France				
Apprenticeship: William Appleton Potter (New York); Perouse de Monclos (Paris)				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1882	Latest Permit: 1906	Total Permits: 38	Total Buildings: 67
Practice		Position		Date
U.S. Treasury		Draftsman/Architect		1875- ca. 1884
Private Practice		Architect		1884-1923
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1889		Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President in 1895-1896.				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Residences, Schools, Churches, Office Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival				
DC Work Locations: Logan Circle				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Epiphany Chapel/Mission House		12 th and C Streets, SW	1891/1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Maltby Apartment House		200 New Jersey Ave., NW	1887	Demolished
The Metzertott Building		1110 F Street NW	1894	Demolished
St. James' Rectory		224 8 th Street NW	1898	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Lovejoy School		400 12th St. NE	1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Bowen School		3 rd and K Streets, SW	1902	Demolished

Significance and Contributions

Robert Stead, a native of New York City, was educated at the City College of New York. After graduating in 1874, he traveled to Europe and studied architecture at an atelier associated with the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He returned to New York City to work as a draftsman, but moved to Washington in 1875 to take a position in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Over nearly a decade at the Treasury, Stead worked under Supervising Architects William Appleton Potter and James G. Hill. Stead would later apply for the position of Supervising Architect in 1897, but was passed over in favor of James Taylor Knox.



The Lovejoy School, 400 12th St., NE

Historical Society of Washington, photo by Emil A. Press, PR 1672A

1900, Stead was appointed by the Engineer Commissioner to a three-architect panel (along with Clarence L. Harding and C. A. Didden) to assist the Inspector of Buildings in preparing plans for public schools.

According to Withey's *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, his notable works include the Rectory for St. James (1898), a Mission House and Chapel for the Church of the Epiphany (1891 and 1906), the Elizabethan-style Lovejoy School (1901), the Bowen School (1902), buildings for the Mount Vernon Seminary, an office building at 2307-2309 G Street, N.W., and numerous residences in Washington and the surrounding areas.


Stead was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President in 1895-1896. After 1923, Stead moved his practice to Philadelphia where he spent his remaining years. Robert Stead died in 1943. In his will, Stead left \$80,000 to the District for a playground to be named after his first wife. Mary Force Stead Playground is located near 16th and P Streets, NW.

In 1882, Stead married Mary Force, the daughter of William Q. Force, the renowned American history scholar and head of the Meteorological Department of the Smithsonian Institution. Robert and Mary Force Stead were prominent in Washington social circles. Mary Force Stead died in 1895; Robert Stead later married her sister, Cynthia Force. Stead had five children. His eldest son, William Force Stead (1884-1967) became a renowned poet, scholar, and clergyman. Another son, Manning Force Stead, followed his father into the architecture profession.

In 1884, Stead established his own firm and began designing single-family residences in the downtown area and in Dupont Circle. His practice soon expanded to include apartments, schools, offices, and apartments. In

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 5 articles				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography		Vol. 9	332	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960			273	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		1921-22	368	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		1970	567-68	
Other Sources:				
<p>"Building Inspector's Plans," <i>The Washington Post</i>, 18 June 1899, 11.</p> <p>Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i>. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.</p> <p>"Funeral of Mrs. C. F. Stead," <i>The Washington Post</i>, 14 July 1918, 13.</p> <p>"Site for Stead Playground is Approved," <i>The Washington Post</i>, 22 March 1949, B2.</p> <p>"The New Epiphany Mission Chapel," <i>The Washington Post</i>, 31 May 1891, 10.</p> <p>"The Stead-Force Wedding," <i>The Washington Post</i>, 11 April 1882, 4.</p> <p>"Three Architects Appointed," <i>The Washington Times</i>, 16 June 1900, 7.</p>				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

David Louis Stern		 <p><i>Source: Washington Star, 8/30/1930, reproduced in Goode, Best Addresses</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 3/26/1888	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 8/31/1969	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Marie E. Lucas, 1924; brother, Alfred Stern; sister, Leona S. Weber			
Education			
High School: McKinley Technical High School			
College: George Washington University			
Graduate School: Corcoran Art School			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 69	Date Issued: 4/27/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1940	Total Permits: 150 Total Buildings: 276
Practice	Position	Date	
Stern & Tomlinson	Partnership	1919-1926	
David L. Stern	Architect	1926-1936	
David L. Stern Construction Company	Architect and Builder	1936-1969	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Hebrew Congregation, Woodmont Country Club, Town and Country Club			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, row houses			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, various exotic revival styles, Art Moderne			
DC Work Locations: Upper Connecticut Ave., Adams-Morgan, Dupont Circle, Sixteenth Street, Northeast and Southeast			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Argonne	1629 Columbia Road NW	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Windemere and Harrowgate	1825, 1823 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1925	Strivers' Section Historic Dist.
Lombardy	2019 I St. NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Ponce de Leon	4515 Connecticut Avenue, NW	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Oaklawn Terrace	3620 16 th St. NW	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
4801 Connecticut Avenue	4801 Connecticut Avenue, NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

David L. Stern was born in Washington, D.C., in 1888. He was of German extraction and the son of Louis Stern, one of the early rabbis of the Washington Hebrew Congregation. Educated in local public schools, Stern attended the George Washington University, but did not complete his studies before finding employment in a local firm of architects. After serving in World War I, Stern resumed his architectural career. In 1919, Stern collaborated on the first apartment house documented as his work in conjunction with Frank Tomlinson. The two formed a partnership, which lasted seven years. The firm designed 63 apartment buildings during the years 1919 to 1926.

In 1926, the partnership dissolved. Each architect continued to design apartment buildings on his own: 21 have been identified as having been designed by Stern and 12 have been identified as having been designed by Tomlinson. Stern established the David L. Stern Construction Company in about 1936 and remained as its head, even while semi-retired, until his death in 1969.

World War I not only interrupted Stern's architectural career, it dramatically curtailed the amount of housing constructed in the city of Washington during the war and afterwards. Because the war effort consumed most of the civilian industrial capacity, there were severe shortages of materials, including building materials. Meanwhile the population in Washington, D.C., increased dramatically because of the war-spurred expansion of the federal government. Consequently, there was a large demand for housing when civilian construction resumed in the early 1920s. Architects, builders, and developers rushed to fill the void and the decade of the 1920s experienced a burgeoning of both apartment buildings and single-family housing.

Between 1919 and 1929, 737 apartment buildings were constructed in the city of Washington, DC. Of these, 77 (more than ten percent) were designed by the firm of Stern & Tomlinson or by Stern in his private practice.

In late 1919, when Stern and Tomlinson formed their partnership, their first design, 3115 Mount Pleasant Street, was stylistically consistent with apartment building design prevalent before the war. It is a moderately-scaled, four-story apartment building with projecting bay windows. Its detailing is Colonial Revival.



Windemere and Harrowgate Apartments, 1825-1833 New Hampshire Ave., NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

Between 1919 and 1922, Stern and Tomlinson continued to design modest three-, four-, and five-story apartment buildings, each accommodating fewer than 30 families. These buildings show an evolution in stylistic direction toward simpler, plainer, flatter façades utilizing the classical vocabulary. Their ornamentation is generally confined to the main entrance, the cornice line, and sometimes incorporates quoining and belt coursing.

In 1922, Stern and Tomlinson began to design larger apartment buildings. The first was the Shawmut at 2200 19th Street, NW, accommodating 71 families. In the same year, they designed the Argonne at 1629 Columbia Road, NW, to house 242 families. The Argonne is the largest apartment building the partners designed together. Throughout their partnership, Stern and Tomlinson preferred Classical Revival architectural motifs, although they did explore

more exotic stylistic influences at the end of their partnership. One of the last commissions designed by the partnership, and perhaps the most striking examples of their work together, are the Gothic Revival style twin buildings, the Windemere (1825 New Hampshire Avenue, NW), and the Harrowgate (1833 New Hampshire Avenue, NW) designed in 1925 for Washington real estate developer A. Joseph Howar.

In 1926, after Stern opened his own architectural office, his apartment building designs for approximately the next two years continued to use the restrained Classical Revival design elements of his earlier buildings. Then, between 1928 and 1930, Stern began to design large luxury apartment buildings using a variety of architectural motifs. These buildings include: the Ponce de Leon at 4515 Connecticut Avenue, NW; the Lombardy at 2019 I Street, NW; the Sedgwick at 1722 19th Street, NW; the Frontenac at 4550 Connecticut Avenue, NW; and Oaklawn Terrace at 3620 16th Street, NW. This group of buildings forms the core of Stern's most interesting work and the buildings for which he is most remembered. Many of these buildings were both designed and built by Stern himself or in collaboration with A. Joseph Howar, who worked closely with Stern during this time.

Of his luxury apartment buildings, the Ponce de Leon is the one that Stern chose for his own residence. He resided there until 1933 when he moved to the Broadmoor at 3601 Connecticut Avenue.

Following the stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent building bust during the early 1930s, few buildings were constructed in Washington, D.C. Stern himself was involved in financial difficulties when the firm of Swartzell, Rheem, Hensley et al., the original financial backers of the Ponce de Leon (as well as other apartment buildings), went

bankrupt. Apparently these financiers illegally released the building, allowing Stern to sell the building early in 1929. Consequently, when the bankruptcy proceedings started, the title to the Ponce de Leon became a contested issue.




Ponce de Leon, 4515 Connecticut Ave, NW, 1929
DC State Historic Preservation Office, NR Nomination, 1994

In 1936, Stern founded his own construction company and continued to design and construct buildings until his death in 1969. The majority of his pre-World War II buildings that have been identified are plain brick structures with little ornamentation, typical of the 1930s and 1940s construction. One notable exception is 4801 Connecticut Avenue, NW, which is a striking Art Moderne design built in 1938. In 1939 and 1940, as the defense build-up was beginning, Stern designed and built modest row housing in Northeast and Southeast Washington for several developers including Bolling Heights, Inc. During the World War II, when residential construction was limited to defense housing he constructed two- and three-story apartment buildings in Southeast Washington designed by other architects. At the end of World War II, Stern moved his offices to Northern Virginia. Few of his post-World War II works have been identified.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Star</i>		Date: 9/1/1969	Page:
Biographical Directories			Year/Volume	Page

DC Architects Directory

<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	274-5
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources: Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Proctor, John Clagett, ed. <i>Washington Past and Present: A History</i> . New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930., v. 4, 501.		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries Last Updated: October 2010		

Francis P. Sullivan		
Biographical Data		
Birth: 6/25/1885	Place: Washington, D.C.	
Death: 2/3/1958	Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: In 1911, married Villette Anderson (b. ca. 1888 in Norfolk, VA); Daughter Mannevillette Sullivan (b. 1913)		
Education		
High School: Georgetown Preparatory School, 1900		
College: Georgetown University (B.A., 1904)		
Graduate School: George Washington University (GWU), School of Engineering (1903-1904); GWU, School of Architecture (1904-1908)		
Apprenticeship: Office of Nathan C. Wyeth, 1904- ca.1909		Francis P. Sullivan, ca. 1946 (AIA Archive; Roster File of Francis P. Sullivan)
Architectural Practice		
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 125
		Date Issued: 7/17/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1912	Latest Permit: 1947
	Total Permits: 33	Total Buildings: 44i
Practice	Position	Date
Wyeth & Cresson	Intern/Apprentice	1904-1909
Nathan C. Wyeth, Architect	Designer, Principal assistant	1909-1917
Francis P. Sullivan	Independent work	1912-1917
U.S. Army	1st Lieutenant, Ordnance Department	1917-1918
U.S. Army	Capt., Officers' Reserve Corps (O.R.C.; predecessor to the Army Reserve)	1919-1920
U.S. Army	Capt.; Major, Finance Department, O.R.C.	1920-192??
U.S. Post Office Department	Comptroller	1922-1926
Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc.	Member	1925-19??49??
Wyeth & Sullivan	Partner	1924--1934
Francis P. Sullivan	Independent architect	1934-1955
Sullivan, Smith & Burcham	Principal	1955-ca.1958
Professional Associations		
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920-51, 1955-58
		Fellow of the AIA: 1939
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington, D.C. Chapter, AIA (1933); Chair of AIA's Committee on the National Capital; President, Cleveland Park-Cathedral Heights Citizens' Association; Secretary, Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc.; Central Technical Committee, Civil Defense, D.C.; District Engineer Air Raid Shelter Service; Chair of Committee on Cultural Development, Washington Board of Trade; Committee of 100 on the Federal City; Executive Committee, Washington Round Table; Member, D.C. Board of Examiners & Registrars of Architects; Member, Cosmos Club, Columbia Historical Society, and Society of Architectural Historians; Author, The Portion of a Champion (1915, fiction); Author of various journal articles on architecture & city planning.		
Awards or Commissions: 1929 – Washington Board of Trade Merit Award for Design of Residence of Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone, (24th & Wyoming Ave., NW); Delegate to International Congress of Architects, Paris, France. 1937.		

Buildings

Building Types: Dwellings, Office Buildings, Hospitals; Public Buildings

Styles and Forms: Colonial and Classical Revivals; Tudor Revival

DC Work Locations: Foggy Bottom, Capitol Hill, Washington Heights, DuPont Circle, Massachusetts Avenue, Sheridan Kalorama

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Columbia Hospital for Women	2425 L Street, NW	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Loudoun County Hospital	Leesburg, Virginia	1917-1918	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence of Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone (now the Embassy of Afghanistan)	2340 Wyoming Ave., NW	1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Childrens' Country Home	1731 Bunker Hill Road, NE	1929	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
East Wing Addition to Russell Senate Office Building	Constitution Avenue and 1st Street, NE	1932-1933	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Carrollsbury Housing Project (for Alley Dwelling Authority)	SE – Squares 798-800; 824-825	1940	Demolished post 2004
Reconstruction of House and Senate Chambers, U.S. Capitol (with Architect of the Capitol)	U.S. Capitol Building	1949-1950	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Native Washingtonian Francis P. Sullivan practiced architecture in the city for more than 50 years. Over the course of his career, he worked closely with one of D.C.'s best-known architects, Nathan C. Wyeth, whom he joined in a partnership from 1924-1934. The firm of Wyeth & Sullivan designed numerous mansions for wealthy Washingtonians, mainly in Northwest Washington. In addition, the firm and Sullivan alone worked on hospitals, office buildings, and smaller dwellings.



**Thomas V. Sullivan House,
1851 Vernon Street, NW (1912)**
*District of Columbia Office of
Planning; 2004*

Born in 1885 in Washington, D.C., Francis Paul Sullivan was the fourth child of Thomas J. and Mary Collier Sullivan. Thomas J. Sullivan (1845-1908) was a lawyer and accountant who served as the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 25 years and as Director for the last two years of his life. Francis P. Sullivan attended Georgetown Preparatory School and then entered Georgetown University, where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904. Between 1904 and 1908, Sullivan studied first engineering and then architecture at George Washington University.

After completing college and while he attended graduate school, Sullivan worked as a draftsman and apprentice in the architecture firm of Wyeth and Cresson. Soon after completing his graduate studies, he was promoted to designer and principal assistant in the now independent office of Nathan C. Wyeth. He served as principal assistant to Wyeth in the design of the Swedish Legation (location unknown), the Franklin and Emily MacVeagh House (later the Mexican Embassy at 2827 16th Street NW, 1910),

Emergency Hospital & Dispensary (1711 New York Avenue NW, 1914), and the Loudoun County Hospital in Virginia.ⁱⁱ While working for Wyeth, Sullivan completed independent work, most of which was designing buildings for family members, including a two-story, brick row house in the Kalorama neighborhood for his

brother, Thomas V. Sullivan, at 1851 Vernon Street NW (1912).

During World War I, Sullivan joined the U.S. Army and became a Captain in the Ordnance Branch of the War Department. After the war ended in 1918, he remained employed by the War Department where he was in charge of auditing war contracts. He left the War Department in 1922 to become Comptroller for the U.S. Post Office Department.

In 1924, Francis Sullivan returned to architecture and formed a partnership with Nathan C. Wyeth. Wyeth & Sullivan (1924-1934) executed many important residential and public commissions. Most of the residences were completed for wealthy clients and were executed in popular academic eclectic styles, such as Neo-Classical and Tudor or French Renaissance Revival. Among the firm's most important residential works is the large, Classical-Revival-style, brick mansion at 2340 Wyoming Avenue NW. Built in 1926 for Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone, since 1946 the former dwelling has housed the Embassy of Afghanistan. Designs for several more residences for prominent Washingtonians followed, including a Tudor Revival house for Clarence A. Aspinwall executed in 1928 (2340 Kalorama Road NW); a 38-room mansion for Duncan Phillips, the founder of the Phillips Collection and influential modern art collector (near Foxhall Road across from GWU Mt. Vernon Campus; designed in 1928; completed 1930; demolished 1988ⁱⁱⁱ); and a grand, Georgian Revival-style residence for Assistant Director of the Office of Naval Communications and later Rear Admiral Paul Henry Bastedo and his wife Helen 3055 Whitehaven Street NW (1929).

During the same period, Wyeth & Sullivan executed some prominent non-residential commissions including the Children's Country Home, a school and residence for convalescent children located 1731 Bunker Hill Road NE (1929-1930; listed on the *National Register* in 2003), and several Sullivan-led hospital designs, including the Columbia Hospital for Women and the Loudoun County, Virginia Hospital. In 1931, the Washington Board of Trade recognized the Children's Home as the "Outstanding Building of the Year." In the 1930s, Sullivan acted as consulting architect for the Architect of the Capitol David Lynn; in this capacity, he designed the East Wing addition to the Russell Senate Office Building on Capitol Hill (1932-1933).



Residence of Justice Harlan F. Stone (now the Embassy of Afghanistan) Designed Wyeth & Sullivan, 1926.

ALA "Questionnaire for Architects' Roster," Washington, D.C., 12 August 1946 (ALA Archive)



Children's Country Home, 1731 Bunker Hill Road (Wyeth & Sullivan, 1929)

Wikipedia.org – Author: Farragutful, 15 October 2011.



Bastedo Residence, 3055 Whitehaven St. NW (1929)

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In addition to running his own firm, Sullivan was active with an innovative design collaborative called The Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc. In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Fournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].



East Wing of Senate Office Building (1932-1933, Sullivan consulting architect)

AIA "Questionnaire for Architects' Roster," Washington, D.C., 12 August 1946 (AIA Archive).

Sullivan was a respected member of the architecture profession in Washington, D.C.; he held several leadership positions in both the national AIA and the D.C. Chapter of the AIA. During his tenure as President of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the AIA in 1933, Sullivan focused attention on pressuring the D.C. Municipal Architects Office to contract with private architects to design municipal buildings. During the 1930s, Sullivan also chaired the AIA's Committee on Public Works where he and others argued that the Department of the Treasury should, likewise, employ private firms to both instill greater variety and creativity in federal design and to employ otherwise out-of-work architects. He succeeded in getting the Treasury to establish a joint committee on which he served to determine how the department's Procurement Division and the AIA could collaborate. In addition, Sullivan's AIA and professional advocacy activities included chairing the AIA's Committee on the National Capital, Committee on Public Works, and the Committee on Interprofessional Relations.

In 1937, the AIA selected Sullivan as its delegate to the International Congress of Modern Architecture (a.k.a. CIAM – Congres International d’Architecture Moderne), an organization of European architects founded in 1928 by prominent modern designers Le Corbusier and Sigfried Giedion to promote and disseminate the principles of the Modern Movement in design and city planning. The topic of focus at the 1937 conference held in Paris, France was “Dwelling and Recovery.” Sullivan’s trip to France and his exposure to Modern design and housing principles may have influenced his 1940 design of a public housing development for the D.C. Alley Dwelling Authority. Located in the Capitol Hill neighborhood at K Street and 4th Street SE, the Carrollsburg Housing Project incorporated a series of simple, brick-and-tile block, two- and three-story duplexes and apartment buildings with little to no architectural adornment. All of the buildings have been recently demolished and replaced by the EYA development company’s “Capital Quarters” neighborhood development.



Carrollsburg Housing Project, K & 4th Streets SE (Francis P. Sullivan, 1940).

www.jdland.com

In 1939, Sullivan was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, one of the highest levels of recognition in the profession of architecture. He was recognized for his architectural and civic accomplishments, including his dedication to promoting the beautification of the Nation’s Capital.

Sullivan was active in local civic organizations, including the Cleveland Park-Cathedral Heights Citizens’ Association, the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, and as chair of the Washington Board of Trade’s Committee on Cultural Development. He was a published author of one novel and many articles. His writings covered architecture and city planning topics and were published in both professional and popular journals such as the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* and *House Beautiful*.

During World War II, Sullivan served on the Central Technical Committee for Civilian Defense in Washington, D.C. and as district engineer for the Air Raid Shelter Service. He continued to work during the war, designing an admissions department addition to Children’s Hospital at 1216 W Street NW (former location of Children’s National Medical Center). In 1947, he designed a modernist style residence for Robert Whitely in Woodley Park (2550 28th Street NW). According to one source, in 1955, Sullivan formed a new partnership with Delos H. Smith and Joseph W. Burcham called Sullivan, Smith & Burcham. Sullivan died in 1958 after a long illness; he is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Sources

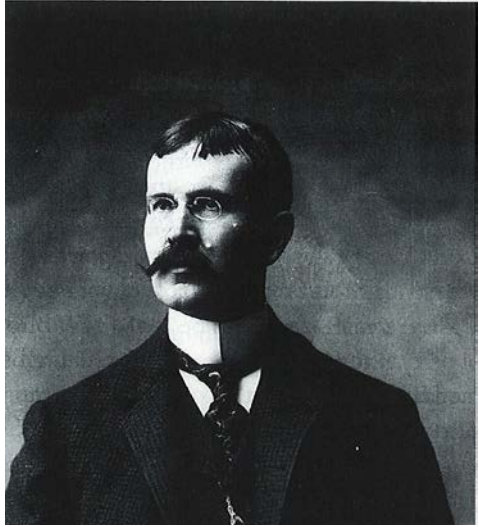
Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC- ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it (1946 Roster Questionnaire available online AIA Historical Architects Directory).		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals –		
Sullivan, Francis P. “A Conscientious Artist,” in <i>Pencil Points</i>	v.16, Oct. 1935	521-522
Sullivan, Francis P. “Present Status of the Public Works Program,” in <i>Octagon</i>	1938 Mar., v. 10	14-16

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories (Cont.)	Year/Volume	Page
Francis P. Sullivan Obituary, <i>ALA Journal</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects-not in it. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	1958 Apr., v.29 2001 1926/27;1929/30; 1934/35; 1938/39	181 p. 279
Obituary Publication: <i>The Washington Post</i> Date: 2/5/1958 Page: B2		
Other Sources: American Institute of Architects, "Questionnaire for Architects' Roster," Washington, D.C., 12 August 1946 (AIA Archive). Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Francis P. Sullivan Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Francis P. Sullivan correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Williams, Kim. Children's Country Home NRHP Registration Form, 2003.		
Notes: ⁱ The permit counts include all permits issued to the firm of Wyeth & Sullivan and to Francis Sullivan alone. ⁱⁱ Bushong, et. al., <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, 1887-1987</i> (Washington, D.C.: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987), p. 167; Kim Williams, "Children's Country Home," <i>National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> (National Park Service, October 2003), Section 8, Page 5. ⁱⁱⁱ According to a 2005 Washington Post article, the 16-acre property is now an enclave of luxury estate homes known as Phillips Park. Sandra Fleishman, "The Future on Foxhall," <i>The Washington Post</i> 16 July 2005 (Real Estate Section). Georgetown University, Special Collections: Francis P. Sullivan Papers (1825-1945; 4.00 linear feet): Includes file of proposals and related material, correspondence, printed ephemera, sketches, cyanotype photo prints of Washington, DC from end of the 19 th century. Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Francis P. Sullivan was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

James Knox Taylor		 <p><i>Source: Lee, Architects to the Nation, 198</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/11/1857	Place: Knoxville, Illinois		
Death: 8/27/1929	Place: Tampa, Florida		
Family: Parents: H. Knox and Mary Young Taylor. Married Adele Chambers, 2/3/1887, no children			
Education			
High School: Public school, St. Paul, Minnesota			
College: Special course in architecture, 1877-79, Massachusetts Institute of Technology			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: C.C. Haight, Bruce Price, New York, 1879-1882			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: --	Latest Permit: --	Total Permits: 0
			Total Buildings: 0
Practice	Position	Date	
Gilbert and Taylor, St. Paul, Minnesota	Partner	1885-1891	
Boyden and Taylor, Philadelphia	Partner	1892-1895	
Office of the Supervising Architect	Head draftsman	1895-1897	
Office of the Supervising Architect	Supervising Architect	1897-1912	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Director, Department of Architecture	1912-1914	
Private practice, various locations	Principal	1914-1929	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1889	
		Fellow of the AIA: 1889	
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington Architectural Club, 1897-98.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, churches, commercial buildings, public buildings			
Styles and Forms: Eclectic revival styles in early career, Colonial and Classical revival styles in government career			
DC Work Locations:			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
U.S. Court House and Post Office	San Francisco, California	1897-1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Custom House	Portland, Oregon	1898-1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Court House and Post Office	Butte, Montana	1903-1904	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Court House and Post Office	Grand Forks, North Dakota	1905-1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Court House and Post Office	Atlanta, Georgia	1906-1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

James Knox Taylor, as Supervising Architect of the Treasury from 1897 to 1912, promoted academic classicism in the design of federal buildings. He was widely credited with elevating the quality of federal building design over the course of his long tenure. As described in 1907 by one trade magazine, *The Brickbuilder*, Taylor's incumbency was "a splendid success in keeping abreast with the spirit of the times," in an era when many of the best American architects had trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Taylor was born in Knoxville, Illinois, but raised in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he attended public schools. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1877 to 1879 where the influence of the Ecole des Beaux Arts was already manifest. His classmates included Cass Gilbert with whom he later formed a partnership and William Martin Aiken, his predecessor as Supervising Architect of the Treasury. He then trained in New York under C.C. Haight and later under Bruce Price. In 1882 he returned to St. Paul to practice and formed a partnership with Cass Gilbert in 1885. Together they designed residences, churches and office buildings in various revival styles from Norman Romanesque to Colonial.

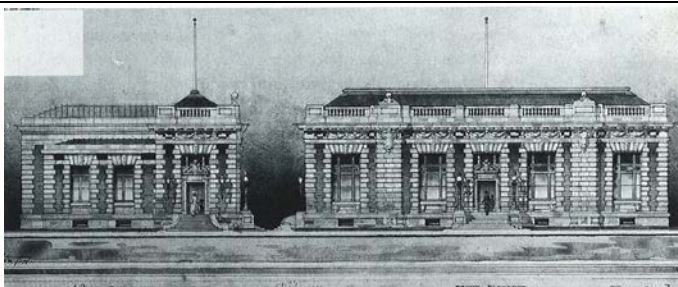
In 1892, Taylor moved to Philadelphia, his wife's home town and formed a partnership with Amos J. Boyden. However, in the lean years following the panic of 1893, he successfully sought a position as a draftsman of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury under his classmate William Aiken. He rose quickly, becoming head draftsman by 1897 and, when Aiken resigned that year, Taylor succeeded him as Supervising Architect.

Taylor's appointment coincided with the implementation of legislation, known as the Tarsney Act, which authorized the Supervising Architect to select private architects, through competitions, to design the federal government's public buildings. The legislation had long been advocated by the American Institute of Architects. The nation's rapid population growth and westward expansion had created great demand for post offices, court houses and customhouses. When Taylor ascended to the position of Supervising Architect it was assumed that the position would be primarily administrative and that most design work would be shifted to the private sector. However, as implemented, the larger federal buildings were generally designed by private architects, including some of the nation's most prominent ones, but several hundred smaller buildings, primarily post offices, were designed within the Supervising Architect's office under Taylor's direct supervision. Taylor believed that federal buildings should convey a sense of dignity and he favored buildings designed along the principles expounded by the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Some of the buildings produced by his office were designed in the Colonial Revival style but most were in the classical revival styles typical of the Beaux Arts school. Architectural historian Lois Craig quoted Taylor as writing in 1901 that, "The [Treasury] Department, after mature consideration of the subject, finally decided to adopt the *classic style of architecture* for all buildings so far as it was practicable to do so, and it is believed that this style is best suited for Government buildings. The experience of centuries has demonstrated that no form of architecture is so pleasing to the great mass of mankind as the classic, or some modified form of the classic, and it is hoped that the present policy



Atlanta, Georgia, Courthouse

www.gsa.gov/portal/category/100000



U.S. Post Office, Muskegon, Michigan, 1904

Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 203.



Post Office, Annapolis, Md.

Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 202

may be followed in the future, in order that the public buildings of the United States may become distinctive in their character."

DC Architects Directory


The buildings designed under Taylor were standardized to some degree according to function and size but varied in detail. They exhibit the strong symmetry, horizontal emphasis and classical detailing typical of the Beaux Arts school. The buildings frequently were designed with a three-bay center section flanked by one bay projecting or receding pavilions. Roofs were generally flat or low hipped, often with a balustrade. The principal variations were in the architectural detail. By the end of Taylor's tenure as Supervising Architect, the policy of designing federal office buildings in classical revival styles was firmly established.

Although, while in Washington, D.C., Taylor's primary responsibility was for federal buildings across the nation, he was appointed to serve on the District of Columbia Schoolhouse Commission which reported to Congress in 1908 on the condition of the schools with recommendations on model schools and standards for school construction.

After serving longer than most Supervising Architects Taylor resigned in 1912 to accept a position as professor at his alma mater, M.I.T. At the time of his retirement the *New York Times* wrote that Taylor had "administered the affairs of his office with zeal, integrity, and admirable comprehension of its requirements.... The work of Mr. Taylor has been exacting and has been performed with large ability. His successor will find it difficult to live up the standard of excellence he has maintained."

Taylor was soon appointed head of the Architecture Department at M.I.T. and remained for two years. Little is known of his subsequent career. He moved from place to place, living for a year or two in Philadelphia, Northampton, Mass., and Yonkers, N.Y., before finally settling in Tampa, Florida where he died in 1929.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	General Services Administration website at www.gsa.gov/portal/category/100000		
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 98 articles			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960			
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 38-39	1908-09	465	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	592	
Other Sources: <i>Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography</i> Craig, Lois. <i>The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and National Design</i> . Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1977. Lee, Antoinette J. <i>Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office</i> . New York, Oxford University Press, 2000. "Mr. J. K. Taylor's Retirement." <i>New York Times</i> , June 10, 1912, 8. Reinberger, Mark. "James Knox Taylor: The Academic Revival in Federal Architecture." Unpublished manuscript submitted in the Seminar on Federal Architecture, Cornell University, Spring 1979. Karel Yasko Collection, General Services Administration Library. "Work of Supervising Architect Taylor." <i>Brickbuilder</i> 16, no. 5 (May 1907) 79-83.			
Notes: When the Western Association of Architects merged with the American Institute of Architects in 1889, all its members were made Fellows because WAA members were known as Fellows.			
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010	

William Waverly Taylor, Jr.		 <p>Harris & Ewing.</p> <p>Source: <i>Washington Post</i>, March 30, 1930, R3</p>		
Biographical Data				
Birth: 1/29/1896	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: 5/29/1986	Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Father, William; mother, Georgia; brother, Raymond; wife, Edmee S.; son, Gerald				
Education				
High School: Technical High School				
College: George Washington University, 1915-18				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 131	Date Issued: April 1926	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1915	Latest Permit: 1945	Total Permits: 76	Total Buildings: 583
Practice		Position	Date	
Albert E. Landvoigt, Architect		Draftsman	1914-15	
Shannon & Luchs, Inc.		Vice President	1915-28	
Shannon & Luchs Construction Company		Architect for Operations, Secretary, General Manager	1915-28	
Waverly Taylor, Inc.		President	1930-38, 1940-43	
Individual practice		Architect	1939, 1947-60	
W. Waverly Taylor		Realtor	1945-46	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Real Estate Board (Pres. 1940-41), Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington (Pres. 1930-41), National Association of Real Estate Boards (Dir., 1934), National Association of Home Builders (as of 1940)				
Awards or Commissions: Shield of Merit from <i>Good Housekeeping</i> for Better Standards in Building, for Rollingwood, Md., Development, 1937				
Buildings				
Building Types: Rowhouses, detached houses, semi-detached houses, duplexes, apartment buildings				
Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival				
DC Work Locations: Historic Burleith; Foxhall Historic District; Cleveland Park Historic District; Good Hope Hills, Southeast				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Burleith Houses		R, S, T, 37 th , 38 th Streets, N.W.	1923-26	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Tudor Revival Rowhouses, Foxhall Village		Foxhall Road, 44 th St., P St., Volta Place, N.W.	1928-1934	Foxhall Historic District

Rollingwood Development	Rolling Rd., Chevy Chase, Md.	1937-38	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Good Hope Hills Apartments	2800-3200 28 th St., S.E.; 3000 block 30 th St., S.E.; 3100 block Buena Vista Terrace, S.E. and Jasper St., S.E.	1943-45	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Carillon House	2500 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

William Waverly Taylor, Jr., was born on January 29, 1896, as the first-born of William and Georgia Taylor. According to the 1900 Federal Census for the District of Columbia, the family lived on Eighth Street, N.E., and Taylor's father was a book binder. In *Who's Who in the Nation's Capital* published in the 1930s, his listing notes that he was a descendant of President Zachary Taylor. W. Waverly Taylor went to the District's technical high school, then known as the McKinley Manual Training School, graduated in June 1914, and then attended George Washington University beginning in 1915. He studied architecture while at George Washington, but left before graduating to enter the First World War in 1918. He served as a pilot in the Air Service.

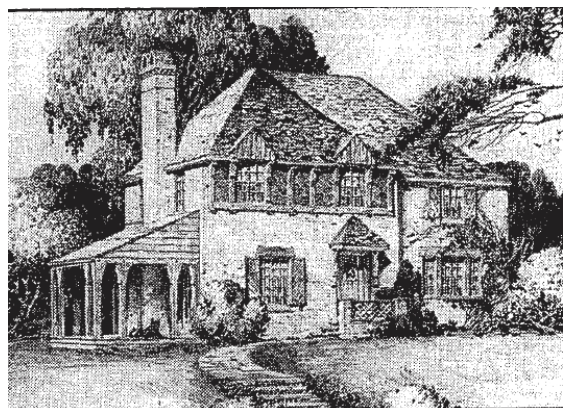


Tudor Revival Rowhouses, 4400 Block of Volta Place, Foxhall Village (1931)

District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

While he was enrolled at George Washington, Taylor began working for Shannon & Luchs Construction Company as an architect. His World War I draft registration card lists this as his occupation in 1917. After the war he returned to Washington and continued working for Shannon & Luchs until 1928. He is listed as architect on over 400 Shannon & Luchs permits for dwellings in Northwest Washington. During Taylor's time with the company, he was the designer for rowhouses in the historic Burleith neighborhood on R, S, T, 37th and 38th Streets, N.W., adjacent to Georgetown. Herbert Shannon of Shannon & Luchs thought very highly of Taylor's work. In recommending Taylor for registration as an architect in Washington, Shannon described him as "exceptionally well qualified" in building construction and as having "very excellent" esthetic design skills.

Taylor started his own development firm, Waverly Taylor, Inc., in 1928. William N. Wood of Charlottesville, Va., served as Vice President and W. Leroy Saunders, also formerly with Shannon & Luchs, was the Secretary and Treasurer. The first major project for Waverly Taylor, Inc. was to continue developing Foxhall Village, which fellow Washingtonian developer Harry Boss had already begun. Boss was inspired by the urban planning of rowhouse communities after visiting Bath, England, and developed the first portion of Foxhall Village with his firm Boss and Phelps. He designed the rowhouses in a Tudor Revival style in reference to old English villages. Waverly Taylor, Inc. bought the land adjacent to where Boss and Phelps were developing, and built the second portion of Foxhall Village in a complementary style. The Waverly Taylor, Inc. rowhouses in this area are two or two-and-a-half stories in height, in a Tudor revival style that features English bond brick and stucco facades. Many of the Waverly Taylor houses are double-front houses, with stylistic details and porches both in the front and in the rear. Waverly Taylor, Inc. developed more than 80 properties just on 44th St., N.W., and Volta Place, N.W. by 1932. In total, Taylor was responsible for 106 properties in Foxhall Village.



Rollingwood House, Waverly Taylor, Inc., (1935)

Washington Post, July 28, 1935, R5

In the 1940s Taylor worked for the first time in the southeast quadrant of the District, designing attached and detached dwellings as well as apartments. The Good Hope Hills Apartments, with over 400 units, were the focus of Waverly Taylor, Inc.'s development in Southeast Washington. The company both owned and operated these apartments, which were located on 28th St., S.E., 30th St., S.E., Jasper St., S.E., and Buena Vista Terrace.

In 1945 and 1946 Taylor was not listed as an architect, but rather as a realtor. It is evident that Taylor played many professional roles, but they all related to extensive development of real estate in the greater Washington, D.C. area. In addition to his work within the District, Taylor also developed in several Maryland suburbs. He received *Good Housekeeping's* Shield of Merit award in 1937 for Better Standards in Building for Waverly Taylor, Inc.'s Rollingwood houses in Chevy Chase, Md. The Rollingwood houses were built in a picturesque wooded area off of Brookville Road overlooking Rock Creek Park. In the book *Land Use, Structure, and Change in the Western City*, Barry Checkoway listed Taylor as the contemporary of William Levitt as a large builder who was instrumental in postwar suburbanization and residential development in the United States.

A 1999 article in the *Washington Post* credits Taylor with designing the first rental building in the Washington Metropolitan area to have central air conditioning. The building, Carillon House at 2500 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., was developed by Waverly Taylor, Inc. in 1950 and housed its first tenants in 1951. According to Taylor's son Gerald, his father thought that individual air conditioning units marred the look of the fronts of buildings, and he wanted to try something different.

According to the American Architect's Directory, Taylor was running Taylor Waverly, Inc. from its offices at 2501 Tunlaw Road, N.W. in the 1950s and 1960s. Taylor and his wife, Edmee S., lived at 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. at least for a short time.

Taylor died in 1986 at the age of 90.



Carillon House, developed by Waverly Taylor, Inc. (1950)
DCRealEstate.com, accessed July 15, 2010

Sources


Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: District of Columbia Office of Planning, DCPROPERTYQUEST.DC.GOV; *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest

Death Notice: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: June 1, 1986 Page: B6

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1 st	553
	1962/2 nd	696
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	283
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

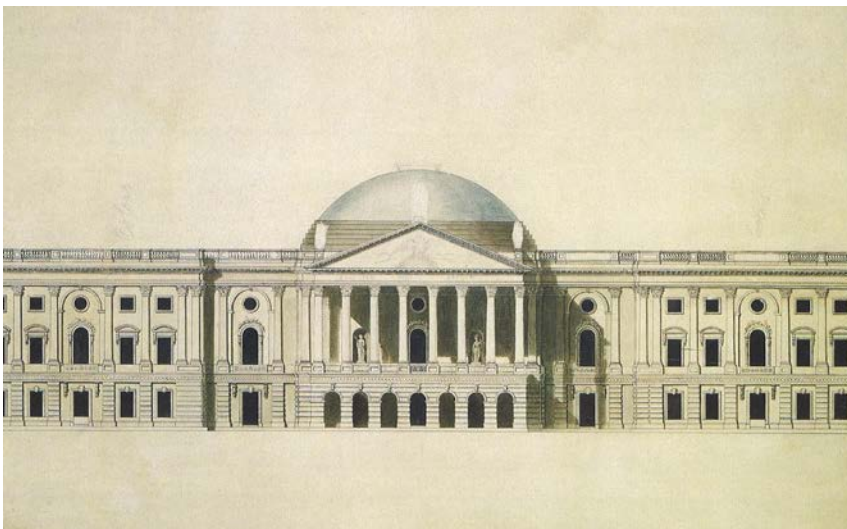
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24	1934-35 1938-39	883-84 825
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
<p>Other Sources:</p> <p>Assis, Claudia. "The Sky's the Limit: At Carillon House, History Comes Along with the View." <i>Washington Post</i>, September 18, 1999, H1.</p> <p>Breiseth, Elizabeth, Laura V. Trieschmann, Ellen Jenkins and Janet Flynn. <i>Foxhall Village Historic District National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i>. Washington, D.C.: EHT Tracerics, 2007.</p> <p>Checkoway, Barry. "Large Builders, Federal Housing Programmes, and Postwar Suburbanization." In <i>Land Use, Structure, and Change in the Western City</i>, ed. by Michael Pacione, 37-60. New York: Routledge, 2002.</p> <p>Hull, Dana. "Foxhall Village: European Hideaway in D.C." <i>Washington Post</i>, July 20, 1996, E1.</p> <p>"Shield of Merit Won by Homes in Rollingwood." <i>Washington Post</i>, January 17, 1937, R1.</p> <p>Taylor, W. Waverly, Jr. to Board of Examiners and Registrars. Letter correspondence, 1926. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. W. Waverly Taylor Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.</p> <p><i>The Cherry Tree, 1918</i>. The George Washington University. Yearbook, published by the Board of Editors for 1918.</p> <p>W. Waverly Taylor Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C., 1926.</p>		
<p>Notes: Permit and building totals combine listings for "Waverly, Wm." (1 permit, 1 building), "Waverly Taylor" (1 permit, 11 buildings), "Waverly Taylor, Inc." (1 permit, 9 buildings), "Taylor, Waverly" (8 permits, 46 buildings), "Taylor, W. Waverly" (3 permits, 3 buildings), "Taylor, W. Waverly, Jr." (60 permits, 489 buildings), "Taylor, W. W., Jr., A. B. Heaton Consult" (2 permits, 24 buildings).</p>		
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010

Dr. William Thornton		 <p>Source: National Gallery of Art</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/20/1759	Place: Tortola, British West Indies		
Death: 3/28/1828	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife, Anna Maria Brodeau			
Education			
High School:			
College: University of Edinburgh (1781-1784)			
Graduate School: University of Aberdeen (Medical Degree received 1784)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: n/a	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position	Date	
Auteur		c.1793-c. 1828	
District of Columbia	Commissioner of the District of Columbia	1794-1802	
U.S. Patent Office	Superintendent of the U.S. Patent Office	1802-1828	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Vice President of Medical Society of the District of Columbia (1819), Member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh			
Awards or Commissions: Appointed commissioner of the District of Columbia (1794-1802); clerk in the State Department, in charge of patents and then superintendent of patents (1802-1828); Awarded the Magellanic gold medal of the American Philosophical Society (1793) for his <i>Cadmus: or, a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language</i>			
Buildings			
Building Types: Public and federal buildings, domestic architecture (mansions, free-standing dwellings)			
Styles and Forms: Plans exhibit elements of Georgian and Federal Style, incorporate use of simple monumental forms, with clearly-defined and spatially interesting interior volumes			
DC Work Locations: Georgetown; Capitol Hill; Fairfax County, VA; Philadelphia, PA			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Library Company Building	Philadelphia, PA	1789-1790 (demolished 1880)	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
United States Capitol Building	Washington, D.C.	1793 drawings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Octagon House (now of the AIA)	Washington, D.C.	1798-1800	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Tudor Place	Washington, D.C.	c. 1805-16 (remodeling plans incorporating c. 1794 existing wings)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Woodlawn	Fairfax County, Va.	c. 1800	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Montpelier (James Madison House) [work on main portion of mansion]	Orange County, Va.	c. 1800 (date not verified)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VA Historic Site
University of Virginia (assisted Thomas Jefferson)	Charlottesville, Va.	c. 1819	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. John's Church, Georgetown	Washington, D.C.	1807-1809	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Within Georgetown HD

Significance and Contributions

William Thornton, self-taught architect, inventor, painter, horse racer, and public official, is best known as the first architect of the United States Capitol. Born May 20, 1759, in Tortola in the British West Indies, Thornton lived with his family in the community of the Society of Friends on the small island of Jost van Dyke. At the age of five, Thornton was sent to England after his father's death. In 1781, he attended the University of Edinburgh, where he studied medicine. Thornton ultimately received his medical degree from Aberdeen University in 1784, although he never practiced medicine professionally. Soon afterwards, he moved to the United States and became an American citizen, settling in Philadelphia. In 1789, Thornton won the competition to design the Library Company of Philadelphia, his first public work of distinction. Located on Fifth Street, the building was considered a great success and stood until 1880.



Thornton's proposed east front, U.S. Capitol, ca. 1795-1797

Peatross, Capital Drawings, Plate 2.4, p. 199

In 1790, Thornton married Anna Maria Brodeau, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a prominent Quaker family. She was born in England and was a talented artist in her own right. After their marriage, Thornton and his wife moved to Tortola for two years. During this time, he learned of the competition to design the United States Capitol in the newly created federal city of Washington. After returning to Philadelphia by 1792, Thornton revised his initial drawings of the Capitol, having realized that his first design was inadequate. By this time, Thornton had received permission to submit his design after the competition deadline, since none

of the formally submitted plans were found suitable. The revised design drew upon work by Etienne Suplice Hallet, a French professional whose design for the Capitol was deemed the most successful and who had been hired to

produce additional studies. Thornton's design, although still unfinished, was recommended by President Washington for adoption and, in April 1793, Thornton received a formal notice of the acceptance of his plan, for which he received five hundred dollars and a prime building lot in the city (No. 15 in Square 634). Since Thornton was not a practicing architect or builder, Hallet was appointed Supervising Architect of the work. Hallet immediately identified several structural problems and impractical features, highlighting Thornton's inexperience, which warranted revisions. This modified plan was accepted in July of 1793.

Thornton was appointed one of the commissioners of the city on September 12, 1794, and moved to Washington, largely to prevent further changes and alterations to his design. Conflicting opinions over the Capitol's design, however, led to the dismissal of Hallet as supervising architect. He was first replaced by James Hoban (1762-1831), best known as architect of the President's house, and then, in 1795, by George Hadfield (1764-1826), an Englishman who had won many architectural prizes in London before coming to Washington. Thornton's actual connection with the Capitol ceased when the office of Commissioner was abolished by Congress in 1802. Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764-1820), appointed by Jefferson to the post of surveyor of the public buildings, remained in charge of the work.

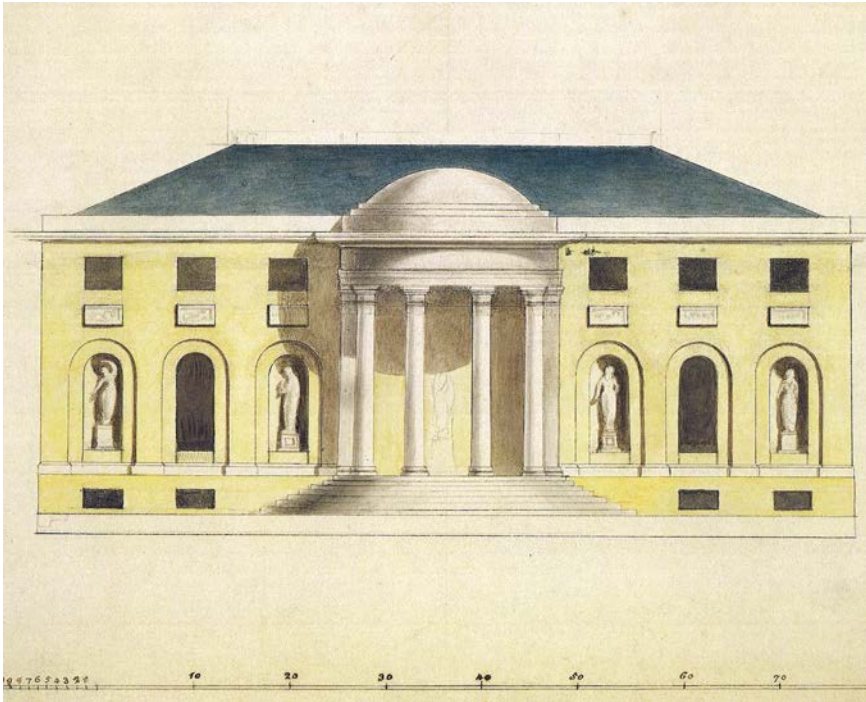
Thornton also designed several grand residences in Washington, D.C., and in the surrounding area. The Octagon House in Washington, D.C., also known as the John Tayloe House (1789-1800), was designed by Thornton for John Tayloe of Mount Airy, one of the most powerful and wealthy planters of Virginia. The mansion incorporated an unusual design with oval and circular rooms and, since 1898, has served as the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects. In 1800, Thornton designed Woodlawn for Lawrence Lewis, who was married to Eleanor Custis, Washington's step-granddaughter. Located in Fairfax, Va., Woodlawn was sited on a large estate with lawns and gardens that was originally part of Washington's Mount Vernon.

Other residential designs included Tudor Place in Georgetown, built for Thomas Peter (Mayor of Georgetown 1789-98) and his wife, Martha Parke Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington. Thornton's c. 1805 design for the elegant mansion incorporated existing wings erected around 1797 and is today considered one of the foremost Federal-era mansions in the nation. It is believed that Thornton also designed the main portion of President Madison's mansion, Montpelier, in Orange County, Va. Thornton was also the architect of St. John's Church, Georgetown (3240 O Street, N.W.), completed in 1809. It is the second oldest Episcopal Church in Washington.

In addition to his distinguished architectural work, Thornton's interests and activities were diverse and extensive. As one of the earliest District Commissioners, he worked closely with President Washington and Major Pierre L'Enfant in the planning of the Capitol. Jefferson appointed Thornton clerk in the State Department, in charge of patents, and, as the first patent commissioner, he headed the Patent Office until his death in 1828. Thornton held a number of patents himself, many dealing with improvements in boilers, stills, firearms, among other devices. He collaborated with both John Fitch and Robert Fulton in the development of the steam boat. His extensive writings included three unpublished novels, numerous pamphlets, and his *Cadmus: or, a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language* (1793), for which he was awarded the Magellanic gold medal of the American Philosophical Society.



**c. 1872 Image of the Octagon House
(1741 New York Avenue, N.W.),
the oldest known photograph of the house**
American Institute of Architects Library and Archives



Thornton's preliminary design for Tudor Place, 1644 31st St., NW, ca. 1808-1811
Peatross, Capital Drawings, Plate 1.6, p. 186

As well as being an architect, magistrate and soldier (he was a Lieutenant, then Captain, in the War of 1812-14), Thornton was a painter, sheep breeder, devotee of horse racing, and humanitarian. Long an advocate for the abolition of slavery, Thornton was active in the liberation of South America with the dream of uniting North and South America. Other activities included supporting a proposed republic of freemen in Africa, promoting the construction of a Panama Canal and a Washington Monument, and organizing a fire insurance company and gold mine. Thornton died March 28, 1828 in Washington and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 42 articles		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	9	504-506
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	1982 (Vol. IV)	211
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	598-599

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Thornton, William. *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. 13, p. 470.

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Notes:

There are many more short references to William Thornton in the *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, volumes 31-59. Included in the bibliography are major references from volumes 1-30.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Frank Tomlinson				Source:
Biographical Data				
Birth: 9/3/1884		Place: Manchester, England		
Death: April 1974		Place: West Palm Beach, Fla.		
Family: Wife, Beulah Tomlinson				
Education				
High School: Stockport Technical School, Manchester, England (1900-04)				
College: Manchester, England (1904-1906)				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 52		Date Issued: 4/27/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1910	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 124	Total Buildings: 185
Practice		Position	Date	
Harry Wardman		Draftsman	c. 1918-1919	
Wardman & Tomlinson		Architect, partner	1919	
Stern & Tomlinson		Architect, partner	1919-26	
Frank Tomlinson		Principal	1919-30	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Apartment buildings, attached and detached dwellings, rowhouses, stores				
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Colonial Revival				
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Mount Pleasant, Strivers' Section, Shaw, Woodley Park Historic Districts				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Woodley Manor	2827, 2829, 2831 28 th St., N.W.	1919	Woodley Park Historic District	
The Argonne	1629 Columbia Road N.W.	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Windemere and Harrowgate	1825, 1823 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.	1925	Strivers' Section Historic District	
Congressional House	236 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.	1926	Capitol Hill Historic District	
Park Lee Apartments	1630 Park Road, N.W.	1926	Mount Pleasant Historic District	
1445, 1451 and 1457 Park Road, N.W.	1445, 1451 and 1457 Park Road, N.W.	1928, 1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions

Frank Tomlinson was born in Manchester, England in 1884. Not much is known about his early life or architectural training. He first appears as an architect on a Washington, D.C. building permit in 1910. His World War I draft registration card stated that he was working as a draftsman for Harry Wardman, a prolific Washington rowhouse designer, in 1918. At that time Tomlinson was already married to his wife, Beulah.



Woodley Manor, 2827 28th Street, NW
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Wardman & Tomlinson formed a brief partnership in 1919, and designed 10 apartments that year. Harry Wardman owned and built all of these apartments, and Tomlinson was his partner for architectural plans. Wardman & Tomlinson's apartment buildings included Woodley Manor, a group of three apartment houses that are extant in what is now the Woodley Park Historic District (2827, 2829, 2831 28th Street, N.W.).

In late 1919, Tomlinson began working with David Louis Stern. They established their architectural firm, Stern & Tomlinson, and completed designs for more than 150 buildings in the District during their seven year

partnership. Their first design, 3115 Mount Pleasant Street, was stylistically consistent with apartment building design before the war. It is a moderately-scaled, four-story apartment building with projecting bay windows. Its detailing is Colonial Revival. Between 1919 and 1922, Stern and Tomlinson continued to design modest three-, four-, and five-story apartment buildings, each accommodating fewer than 30 families. These buildings show a move in stylistic direction toward simpler, plainer, flatter façades utilizing the classical vocabulary. Their ornamentation is generally confined to the main entrance, the cornice line, and sometimes incorporates quoining and beltcoursing.

In 1922 Stern and Tomlinson began to design larger apartment buildings. The first was the Shawmut at 2200 19th Street, N.W., accommodating 71 families. In the same year, they designed the Argonne at 1629 Columbia Road, N.W., that housed 242 families. The Argonne is the largest apartment building that Stern and Tomlinson designed together. Throughout their partnership, Stern and Tomlinson preferred Classical Revival architectural motifs, although the ornamentation was not limited to that genre. The Flagler, now known as Madison Hall (736 22nd Street), is an apt example of a Stern and Tomlinson Classical Revival apartment building. One of the last commissions designed by the partnership, and perhaps the most striking examples of their work together, are the Gothic Revival style twin buildings, the Windemere (1825 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.) and the Harrowgate (1833 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.) designed in 1925 for developer A. Joseph Howar.



The Flagler (now Madison Hall)
736 22nd St., NW
EHT Traceries, 2006

DC Architects Directory



1457, 1451, 1445 Park Road, N.W.
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

The firm of Stern and Tomlinson dissolved in 1926. Upon their parting, Stern opened his independent office which he named the David L. Stern Construction Company and Tomlinson went on to establish the Tomlinson Realty Company. Frank Tomlinson worked with George Tomlinson, presumably his brother, to run the Tomlinson Realty Co. The company owned and built several large apartment buildings in 1928 and 1929, usually between five and eight stories tall, of brick and stone and with electric elevators. Among these apartments are 1445, 1451 and 1457 Park Road, N.W.

The U.S. Social Security Death Index information suggests that Tomlinson retired to Florida and lived in West Palm Beach, Fla., where he died in April 1974.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library
Other Repositories: U.S. Census Records, U.S. Draft Registration cards, Social Security Death Index; *Washington Post*, searched through ProQuest

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	274, 287
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		


Other Sources:

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.

Notes: Permit and building totals include listings for "Tomlinson, Frank" (16 permits, 16 buildings), "Wardman & Tomlinson" (7 permits, 10 buildings), and "Stern & Tomlinson" (101 permits, 159 buildings).

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

George Oakley Totten, Jr.		 <i>Source: Collection of Vicken Y. Totten, M.D.</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/5/1866	Place: New York, N.Y.		
Death: 2/1/1939	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife, Vicken von Post; sons, George Oakley III and Gilbert von Post			
Education			
High School: Newark Technical School (1884-87)			
College: Columbia University (1887-91)			
Graduate School: Columbia University School of Architecture (1891-93); Ecole des Arts Decoratifs, Paris (1893-95)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 15	Date Issued: 4/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1899	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 46 Total Buildings: 48
Practice	Position		Date
Office of the Supervising Architect, U.S. Department of Treasury	Chief designer		1895-1898
Totten and Rogers	Principal		1899-1907
George Oakley Totten, Jr.	Principal		1907-1930
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1899-1939	President, Washington Chapter, 1927
Other Societies or Memberships: Architectural League, International Congress of Architects, Archaeological Institute of America, Washington Board of Trade, Society of American Military Engineers, Allied Architects, Soci��t�� Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique, Old Russian Society of Architects, Austrian Architecture Society, Spanish Architecture Society, Chevy Chase Club, University Club			
Awards or Commissions: Columbia University McKim Traveling Fellowship			
Buildings			
Building Types: Private residences, embassies, clubs			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Italianate			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Sheridan Circle, Embassy Row, Kalorama Triangle, Columbia Heights, Meridian Hill, Mount Pleasant			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Christian Hauge House	2349 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
"Pink Palace"	2600 16th Street, NW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old French Embassy	2460 16th Street, NW	1906-7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charles Evans Hughes House	2223 R Street, NW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

University Club	900 15th Street, NW	1912	☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site
Edward H. Everett House	1606 23rd Street, NW	1914	☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site
Meridian Hall	2401 15th Street, NW	1923	☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site
Warder-Totten House	2633 16th Street, NW	1925	☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site
Mansion	3224 16th Street, NW	1922	Mt. Pleasant Historic District

Significance and Contributions

George Oakley Totten, Jr., was one of Washington, D.C.'s, leading Beaux-Arts architects during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As the official architect for Mary Foote Henderson (1841-1931), Totten helped transform 16th Street and the Meridian Hill area from an under-developed post-Civil War settlement to an elite enclave of early twentieth century mansions and foreign legations.

Totten was born in New York City in 1866. He attended public schools in Newark, New Jersey and went on to the Newark Technical School. He then attended the School of Architecture at Columbia University, earning his Ph.B. (Bachelor of Philosophy) in 1891 and his M.A. in 1892. Totten was awarded the McKim Traveling Fellowship by Columbia University, which enabled him to study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris from 1893-95. He may also have studied under Pierre Jérôme Honoré Daumet in Paris.



Everett House, 1606 23rd Street, NW, 1910.
HABS/HAER 258.

In 1895, Totten moved to Washington, D.C. to become the chief designer in the Office of the Supervising Architect in the U.S. Treasury Department. In 1897, he was appointed an American delegate to the International Congress of Architects; he held this position until his death in 1939. Between 1898 and 1899, Totten opened a practice, Totten & Rogers, with a former college roommate, Laussat R. Rogers. Together, the pair had offices in Washington and Philadelphia, where Rogers was based, and they designed several buildings in Washington. These include what are now the embassies of Mali in 1899 (2131 R Street, NW) and Greece in 1903 (2228 Massachusetts Avenue, NW). In 1907, this partnership dissolved and Totten began an individual practice.

Between 1906 and 1928, Totten worked closely with Mary Foote Henderson, wife of Missouri Senator John B. Henderson. Mary Henderson sought to create an "Avenue of the Presidents" on the boulevard with lavish embassies and residences. Henderson commissioned Totten to design elaborately ornamented and luxurious buildings, many intended for embassies and chanceries. Henderson bought up land dotted with small farms and shacks, usually occupied by freed slaves, in Meridian Hill and had Totten design buildings for the land. Together, they developed 16th Street into a monumental avenue. The title of Embassy Row, however, was officially granted to Massachusetts Avenue. Charles Carroll Glover was able to convince the British to construct their embassy on Massachusetts Avenue and other countries followed suit.

The Old French Embassy at 2460 16th Street, NW, was the first foreign embassy on 16th Street. The embassy was planned and constructed from 1906-7 and also served as the French ambassador's residence from 1907-1925. The four-story building features domed corner pavilion, loggias, and mansard roofs. The façades are limestone and terra cotta in the Parisian high style of Louis XVI and the Second Empire.



Old French Embassy, 2400 16th Street, NW, 1910-35.
Library of Congress LC-F82-188.



University Club, 900 15th Street, NW, 1910-15.
Library of Congress LC-B2-2530-14.

In 1908, Totten was hired to design the American chancery in Turkey and a residence for Prime Minister Issez Pasha. Sultan Abdul Hamid, impressed by Totten's work, hired him as "Private Architect to the Sultan of Turkey." This assignment ended in 1909 with the overthrow of the sultan. From 1909 to 1917, Totten designed many buildings on 16th Street and other monumental buildings in Washington, D.C. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Totten became a major in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

On August 22, 1921, Totten married Swedish sculptress Vicken von Post. The two met when von Post was in town for a showing of her work; Totten asked if she would consider creating some ornamentation for his buildings. Totten, interested in historical styles and ornamentation, became well-versed in the subject of Mayan architecture and published a book entitled *Maya Architecture* in 1926. He traveled to the Yucatan peninsula to photograph and draw the Mayan buildings, and championed Middle American Architecture as equal to any on the European continent.

In 1915 Totten built his residence at 2536 15th Street, N.W., set in extensive landscaped gardens. It was a one-story stuccoed brick building with architectural ornamentation in the Spanish Baroque Revival style. At the time of his marriage he added a two-story wing for his wife to use for entertaining and a studio. Then, in 1923, he purchased the massive four-and-one-half story, gable-roofed mansion that had been designed by H. H. Richardson for Benjamin Warder in 1885. Located at 1515 K Street, N.W., the house was slated for demolition. Totten reassembled it on his property with some exterior modifications, reorienting it to Sixteenth Street and placing it abutting the west elevation of his existing house. Totten and his family lived in what is now known as the Warder-Totten House until 1938.

Totten's commissions outside Washington, D.C., in his later years include the Post Office in Waterbury, Connecticut (1931) and the Post Office and Federal Court Building in Newark, New Jersey, (1934) which he assisted in designing..

Totten died on February 1, 1939 at the age of 72.



3224 16th Street, NW, no date. *Images of America, p. 55.*

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division


Obituary:	Publication: <i>New York Times</i>	Date: 2/3/1939	Page: 20
	<i>Washington Post</i>	2/3/1939	24
	<i>Washington Evening Star</i>	2/2/1939	---
	<i>Architectural Forum</i>	April 1939	54

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	41	496
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	287-88
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1921,26,29,34,38	394,571,700,899,840
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	603
Other Sources: Cherkasky, Mara. <i>Images of America: Mount Pleasant</i> . Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007. Goode, James M. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003. Kohler, Sue A. and Jeffrey R. Carson, <i>16th Street Architecture</i> , 2v. Washington, D.C.: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1975. <i>The National Cyclopedia of American Biography</i> XLI. New York: James T. White and Co., 1956. Totten, George Oakley, Jr. <i>Maya Architecture</i> . Washington, D.C.: Maya Press, 1926. Totten, Vicken Y. M.D., Collection. Cleveland, Ohio. Traceries. "The Totten House and Studio Addition: Historic Documentation and Evaluation of Contribution to the Warder Totten House." October 1995. U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. <i>Massachusetts Avenue Architecture</i> . Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973-1975. 2 v.		
Notes: Seven buildings from the Permit Database were issued to the firm of Totten & Rogers; the remaining permits were issued to Totten as an individual architect. Most of the dwellings Totten constructed are part of historic districts such as Sixteenth Street and Sheridan-Kalorama, in addition to being individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

Horace Trumbauer				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 12/28/1868		Place: Philadelphia, Pa.		
Death: 9/18/1938		Place: Philadelphia, Pa.		
Family: Parents, Josiah Blyer and Mary Malvina Fabel; wife, Sara Thomson Williams; stepdaughter, Helena S. Lara Fennessey; granddaughter, Sally Lara Parke				
Education				
High School: Philadelphia public high school				
College:				
Graduate School: Harvard University, Honorary M.A. (Architecture), 1915				
Apprenticeship: George W. and William B. Hewitt (1884-90)				
<i>Source: Philadelphia and Notable Philadelphians, p. 87</i>				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database *	Earliest Permit: 1901	Latest Permit: 1931	Total Permits: 9	Total Buildings: 9
Practice		Position		Date
Horace Trumbauer		Principal		1890-1938
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1931		Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: T. Square Club, Architectural League of New York, Masonic Order, The Art Club, The Racquet Club, the Merion Cricket Club, The Downtown Club, The Bala Golf Club, Union League Club (life member)				
Awards or Commissions: First Prize, Third Pan American Congress of Architects, 1927				
Buildings				
Building Types: Large residences, townhouses, churches, office buildings, hotels, libraries, university buildings, churches, museum				
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, French-Classical Revival, Palladian Revival, Tudor Revival				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Strivers' Section, Foxhall Road				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Perry Belmont House	1618 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Hon. George F. Huff Residence	1622 18 th Street, NW	1906	Dupont Circle Historic District	
F. P. Mitchell Residence	1815 Q St., NW	1912	Dupont Circle Historic District	
Mrs. E. H. Slater House	1319 18 th St., NW	1901	Dupont Circle Historic District	
Baker House, later the Embassy of Belgium	2300 Foxhall Road, NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Duke University, two main campuses (with Julian Abele)	Duke campus, Durham, N.C.	1927-38	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lynewood Hall (Estate of Harry Widener)	Montgomery, Pa.	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Harry Widener Library at Harvard University	Harvard campus, Cambridge, Mass.	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Philadelphia Museum of Art (in collaboration with Zantzinger, Borie & Madary)	26 th St. and the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.	1913-30	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Free Library of Philadelphia	1901 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.	1917-26	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions



Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia, Pa.

De.academic.ru/ dic.nsf/ dewiki/ 1103227, accessed 9/21/10

Horace Trumbauer was a native and life-long resident of Philadelphia, Pa. He attended public schools until he was sixteen years old, and then began a six-year apprenticeship in the offices of George W. and William B. Hewitt. Trumbauer was eager to open his own practice, and did so in Philadelphia at the age of 21. His career was marked mostly by designs for estates and upper-class townhouses, and through his work he developed close connections to wealthy families, particularly the Widener and Elkins families. He worked in the cities and suburbs of Philadelphia, New York City, Newport, Rhode Island, and Washington, D.C.

Trumbauer designed both modest and extravagant buildings throughout his nearly 50-year career. He designed over 400 country houses, townhouses, and public buildings with his assistant designers and draftsmen. The first major commission came in 1893 for a large residence in a suburb of Philadelphia, and he worked on several other grand country estates in the early years of his career. Having established a reputation as a talented young designer, Trumbauer was hired by prominent businessman and book collector Harry Widener as his personal architect. This led to two of Trumbauer's best-known designs: a 110-room mansion for the Widener family, known as Lynewood Hall; and the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University. The library was a memorial to Harry Widener after his death aboard the RMS Titanic in 1912, and housed the gift of his extensive book collection to Harvard, his alma



Perry Belmont House, 1618 New Hampshire Ave., NW

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

mater.

Although the majority of Trumbauer's commissions were for the greater Philadelphia area, his work for prestigious clients led to commissions in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere. In 1906 Trumbauer designed Pennsylvania Representative George Huff's residence, at New Hampshire and Q Streets, NW. This was just feet away from the palatial Beaux Arts house for Perry Belmont, another Trumbauer design completed the following year. The Belmont house was fit to a triangular lot, creating a dramatic presence at the triangle intersection of New Hampshire Avenue, 18th and R Streets, NW. In keeping with the high-profile nature of Trumbauer's work, these residences were both located just blocks from a house owned by the Vanderbilts on New Hampshire Avenue at the time. In 1931 Trumbauer worked in Washington again, designing a three-story stone residence for Raymond T. Baker, the former director of the U.S. Mint (2300 Foxhall Road, NW). The Baker house later became the Embassy of Belgium.

In the later decades of his career, Trumbauer took on several large projects for public and institutional buildings, especially in Philadelphia. From the mid-1910s to the 1930s he designed the Widener Library (1914), the Philadelphia Museum of Art (1913-30) and the Free Library of Philadelphia (1917-26). Trumbauer relied heavily on the Classical revival style for these buildings, with the Free Library being almost an exact replica of the eighteenth century architecture in the Place de la Concorde in Paris.



**Duke University, Durham, N.C.,
designs by Trumbauer and Abele**

Frances B. Johnston, 1938, Library of Congress, LC-J7-NC- 2341

Julian Abele was Trumbauer's assistant. He was the first African American graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's architecture school in 1902, and Trumbauer promoted him quickly after he set up new offices in 1908. In the late 1920s, Trumbauer began work on designs for Duke University – it was his last big project, and included both the east and west campuses as well as the cathedral. Trumbauer did not see it come to fruition before he died in 1938. Abele was working closely with his employer on this project, and was responsible for much of the design of Duke's west campus. He saw the project through to completion. Abele and Trumbauer's other assistant, William O. Frank, kept Trumbauer's practice in business until 1968.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library <i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, Property Quest		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>New York Times</i> <i>Philadelphia Inquirer</i>	Date: 9/20/1938	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 92 articles			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	Supp. 2	667	
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	Vol. IV	230	
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 38-39			

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	607-08
<p>Other Sources: Box and Folder Listing, Horace Trumbauer Collection, ca. 1898-1947 (Collection V-36), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Completed May 2008. “Building \$100,000 Home: Representative Huff Expects to Enter New Residence in December.” <i>Washington Post</i>, August 11, 1907, R4. “Building Permits.” <i>Washington Post</i>, February 22, 1931, R2. Horace Trumbauer Architectural Drawings Collections, 1924-1958. University Archives, Duke University Libraries. Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera, The Winterthur Library. Winterthur, Delaware. http://findingaid.winterthur.org/html/HTML_Finding_Aids/COL0754.htm Kathrens, Michael C., Richard C. Marchand, and Eleanor Weller. <i>American Splendor: The Residential Architecture of Horace Trumbauer</i>. New York: Acanthus Press, 2002. King, Moses. <i>Philadelphia and Notable Philadelphians</i>. New York: Blanchard Press, Isaac H. Blanchard Co., 1901. NYC-Architecture. New York Architecture Images – New York Architects: Horace Trumbauer. http://www.nyc-architecture.com/ARCH/ARCH-Trumbauer.htm Platt, Frederick. “Horace Trumbauer: A Life in Architecture.” <i>The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography</i> 125, No. 4 (Oct. 2001), 315-349. Ross, Nancy L. “A Millionaire’s Glorious Folly.” <i>Washington Post</i>, August 5, 1993, 14. “Social Sets of Other Cities.” <i>Washington Post</i>, August 9, 1912, 7. “The Embassy of Belgium.” <i>Washington Post</i>, February 20, 1983, SM43. Trumbauer, Horace. <i>National Cyclopedia of American Biography</i>, vol. 28, p. 440. “Will be Palatial Home: Perry Belmont Residence Advancing Toward Completion.” <i>Washington Post</i>, April 26, 1908, E11.</p>		
<p>Notes: * Permit information only for the District of Columbia.</p>		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010



Baker Residence (Embassy of Belgium), 2300 Foxhall Road, N.W.
Library of Congress LC-H814-T-2453-002

Samuel R. Turner				Source:
Biographical Data				
Birth: 7/26/1849		Place: Baltimore, Md.		
Death: 2/21/1927		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: 1 st wife, Clara Virginia Hutchins (divorced), two daughters; 2 nd wife, Mary Pauline Loveless(d. 1897), four sons, three daughters; 3 rd wife, Annie A., one step-daughter				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1877	Latest Permit: 1918	Total Permits: 141	Total Buildings: 324
Practice		Position		Date
Samuel R. Turner		Individual practice		1878 – 1915 or later
U.S. Government		Draftsman		1920 (census)
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Home Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Order of Odd Fellows				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Rowhouses, detached dwellings, small commercial buildings.				
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival				
DC Work Locations: All quadrants, including downtown, Federal Triangle, Shaw, Capitol Hill, Southwest, Southeast, Eckington, Georgetown				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Six three-story rowhouses		701-711 Thirteenth St. N.W.	1882	Fourteenth St. Historic District
Hockmeyer Residence		719 6 th St. N.W.	1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Twelve two-story rowhouses		34-56 R Street. N.W.	1892	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Ten three-story rowhouses		3005-3023 Cambridge Pl., N.W.	1892	Georgetown Historic District
Shop and offices		920 F Street, N.W.	1911	Downtown Historic District
Six two-story row houses		312-322 14 th Place, N.E.	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Samuel Rowland Turner was born in Baltimore in 1849. He was the son of a prosperous Baltimore lumber merchant, John C. Turner, and brother of artist Charles Yardley Turner. At age 19, in 1868, he married Clara Virginia Hutchins. By 1869, Turner was listed in the Washington, D.C., city directory as a clerk boarding at 455 K St., N.W., and in 1875 he was listed as a draftsman at the Patent Office. He was first listed in the city directory as an architect in 1878. The first surviving building permit that names him as architect was issued in 1877 for a three-story dwelling and store in the 1200 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., and it is probable that this would not have been his first commission. (Permits issued before July 1877 have not survived.)

Most of Turner's designs were for speculatively built housing, principally rowhouses. Turner designed speculative dwellings for numerous investors and builders in many of the city's neighborhoods. The rowhouses ranged in size and cost from one-story, 12' x 24' wood frame dwellings in Southwest Washington to high style three-story, bay-fronted brick rowhouses that still stand in Georgetown and on Thirteenth Street, N.W.

A particularly fine early example of Turner-designed rowhouses is located at 701-711 13th Street in the Fourteenth Street Historic District. These were commissioned in 1882 by Professor C.V. Riley, a professor of entomology who invested in a number of properties in the neighborhood. They are typical of the high style Washington, D.C., rowhouses constructed in the 1880s with projecting bays that took advantage of regulations permitting projections beyond the building line. Distinguished by their multi-storied polygonal bay windows, corbelled cornices, stringcourses and other decorative brickwork, they display ornamentation associated with the Queen Anne and Renaissance Revival styles. Another example of Turner's high style rowhouses is the row of ten three-story dwellings at 3005-3023 Cambridge Place, N.W., in Georgetown. This 1892 Queen Anne style row also displays highly decorative brickwork. A somewhat more modest row of two-story Queen Anne style dwellings, also designed in 1892, is located at 34-56 R Street, N.W. Some of Turner's commissions in this period were for individual townhouses, such as the one at 719 6th St. N.W., he designed as a residence for John Hockmeyer, a successful grocer for whom Turner had previously designed a row of speculative housing on O St. (demolished).



1701 Thirteenth Street N.W.
EHT Traceries, Inc., 1990

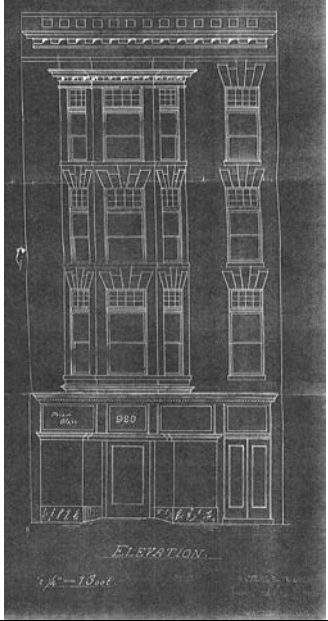


312-316 14th Place, N.E. (constructed 1914)
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Many of Turner's early twentieth century rowhouses are modest dwellings that retain vernacular elements of the Queen Anne style, principally corbelled brick cornices and heavy lintels, at a time when the Colonial revival style was generally predominant. These include 1348-60 C Street, N.E., (1911); 3308-12 Dent Place, N.W., (1912); and 312-22 14th Place, N.E., (1914). However, his row at 605-609 Harvard St., N.W., (1914) has some Colonial revival elements.

Much of Turner's work has been demolished to make way for redevelopment in southwest Washington, the Federal Triangle, the downtown commercial area, Capitol Hill and Foggy Bottom.

Turner designed some commercial buildings, including buildings with store and dwelling or store and offices. The most notable surviving example of a store with offices is the four-story building at 920 F St. N.W., built in 1911 and modified a few years later for use as a hotel. Another surviving commercial building is at 1112 9th St., N.W. built as an



920 F Street, N.W., 1911
Drawing accompanying D.C.
Permit 971, 8-10-1911,
Cartographic Division, National
Archives, College Park, Md.

office for a coal and wood yard with apartments above.

D.C. building permit records indicate that 1916 was the last year that Turner was actively designing for private clients and in that year most of his designs were for individual detached dwellings. It is probable that during World War I Turner began working for the Navy Department and that he continued to work for the federal government for the remainder of his career. Only one D.C. permit bears his name in each of the years 1917 and 1918 and none thereafter although Turner continued to be listed in city directories as an architect for most years between 1918 and 1926 (not listed 1921, 1924, 1925). In the 1920 census Turner is listed twice: as a draftsman in Dahlgren, Virginia (location of the Dahlgren naval base); and as a draftsman in the District of Columbia living with his stepdaughter and working for the government.

Turner was married three times. He and his first wife, by whom he had two daughters, divorced sometime between 1871 and 1873 and in 1874 he married Mary Pauline Loveless. They had seven children. She died in 1897. By the time of the 1910 census, Turner was married to Annie A. and they lived with her married daughter, Maud Ferry. Turner died February 21, 1927.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
 Ancestry.com; Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*: Historic American
Other Repositories: Newspapers; DC Office of Planning, *DC Property Quest*; *Washington Post* searched
 through Proquest.

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 2/21/1927 Page: 3

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	290
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1850, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, District of Columbia.
 U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920, Virginia.

Notes: Neither Turner nor his wife were located in the 1870 census. Turner is listed in the 1880 census as a tobacconist but that is presumably an error. He is listed annually in the business sections of city directories as an architect. Permit 945, March 23, 1882, for 1701-1711 13th St., N.W., lists the architect simply as "Turner" but as no other Turners are listed as architects in Washington, D.C., in this time period and the dwellings are consistent with others designed by Samuel R. Turner, it has been assumed that these buildings were designed by Samuel R. Turner.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Walter Valentine			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 6/1/1901		Place: Nanticoke, PA	
Death: 2/20/1969		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: wife: E. Joyce Valentine; 3 children: James Walter, Dorothy (Valentine) Morrisette, Mrs. Louis Cattaneo			
Education			
High School: Unknown.			
College: Lehigh University (1922)			
Graduate School: Catholic University of America			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1927	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 165
			Total Buildings: 524
Practice	Position	Date	
Illinois Highway Department	Engineer	1922-1924(?)	
Catholic University, School of Engineering & Architecture	Associate Professor of Civil Engineering	1924-1948	
Capital View Realty Company	Designer, Civil Engineer, Construction Engineer	ca.1930-ca.1947	
Evans, Goldstein & Valentine (Builders & Real Estate Development)	Partner	ca.1950-ca.1953	
Capitol View Construction Company (Seat Pleasant, MD)	Founder & Principal	1955-1964	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Rotary Club; Lehigh Alumni Association			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single Dwellings, Duplexes, Row Houses, Gas Stations, Restaurants, Stores			
Styles and Forms: Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capital View, Capitol Hill			
Notable/Representative Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Gas Station, Rock Creek & Potomac Parkways (at the Watergate)	2708 Virginia Ave., NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Duplexes	Capital View; 5200-5300 Blocks, Ames Street NE	1930, 1934-1936, 1938, 1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Duplexes	Capital View; 5000-5400 Blocks, East Capitol Street	1935-1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Duplexes	Capital View; 5200 Block, Central Avenue SE	1937, 1940, 1948	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Prolific residential developer and designer Walter Valentine was born in 1901 in Nanticoke near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Valentine attended Lehigh University, graduating in 1922. That same year, he began his career as an engineer for the Illinois Highway Department. In 1924, he moved to Washington, D.C. where he appears to have completed his graduate studies before joining the faculty of the Catholic University of America as an associate professor of civil engineering. In 1930, he lived in the Brookland neighborhood that surrounds the university; that year he reported his profession as “instructor” at a university.

During the late 1920s, Valentine began designing buildings for individual, private clients. His early buildings include several single-family dwellings and a gas station at 1101 18th Street, NW (1930 for National Oil Corporation). Starting in 1930, Valentine began working for real estate developers, often designing multi-unit duplexes and row houses. Notices in the local newspaper about the permits issued for his buildings, identify him as the “designer”; never as the architect. Trained as a civil engineer, Valentine never registered as an architect or advertised as such.

In 1930, Valentine began his long association with the Capital View Realty Company when he designed a duplex for the company at 5214-5216 Ames Street, NE. The Capital View neighborhood occupies the far eastern edge of Washington, D.C. and straddles the Northeast and Southeast quadrants along East Capitol Street. In the 1920s, African American businessman, John Whitelaw Lewis established the Capital View Realty Company and began to develop the area between 49th, Blaine, 54th Streets and Central Avenue as a residential subdivision for African Americans, who were mainly excluded from purchasing property in the city’s white neighborhoods by restrictive covenants. Between 1924 and 1947, the company erected 287 dwellings.



5214 Ames Street NE; 1935

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

After 1930, Walter Valentine served as their designer.

Valentine’s early Capital View dwellings include a few detached, single-family dwellings constructed of frame and brick in the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. However, the vast majority of his Capital View residences are two-story, brick row houses or duplexes. Common features include full-width, half-hipped roofed front porches supported on brick or stone-clad square posts. Rooflines vary from raised and shaped parapets to faux mansard roofs pierced by small front-gable dormers. Some of the units include stone accents or full stone veneers on their facades. One duplex, built at 15-17 53rd Street SE in 1931, displays a sloped roof hidden by a raised parapet and an applied gabled pediment attached at cornice level.



5312 East Capitol Street NE; 1935

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

During the period that Valentine worked for Capital View Realty Company, he continued to teach at Catholic University and to execute other private commissions, including some for small-scale real estate developers like John M. King and Harry Sisk. Most of his commissions were for dwellings in Northeast either in the Capital View neighborhood or nearby. In addition, he designed several commercial buildings in locations scattered across the city. These included twelve gas stations that were built between 1930 and 1936. One of the few Valentine-designed gas stations that remain standing is the “Watergate” Exxon station at 2708 Virginia Avenue, NW. The one-story, concrete, brick and stone building features prominent front-facing gables and a slate-shingled roof.

After 1938, Valentine pursued real estate development independently. Around 1950, he formed the real estate firm of Evans, Goldstein & Valentine, and in 1955, the Capital View Construction Company (based in Seat Pleasant, Maryland). Between 1939 and 1949, he designed and built over 240 dwelling units in the Capital View neighborhood. Most of the units were row houses or duplexes and constructed of brick; some featured full-width front porches. A common feature of Valentine’s row house and duplex designs were raised and shaped front parapets adorned with simple square or circular decorative plaques at the apex.

Valentine’s post-1949 designs have not been identified. Articles from *The Washington Post* indicate that, in the late 1940s he helped plan and build portions of the Berkshire subdivision in District Heights, Prince George’s County, Maryland. In 1950, his real estate and construction firm of Evans, Goldstein & Valentine, obtained a permit to construct 14, two-story houses on 73rd Avenue.

In 1955, Valentine founded the Capital View Construction Company based in Seat Pleasant, Maryland. It is not known what work this firm undertook. Valentine retired in 1964 and died five years later; he is buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Suitland, Maryland.



2708 Virginia Avenue NW; 1932
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



5200 Block of Central Avenue SE; 1940 & 1948
Photo courtesy of Google.com

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Washington Post searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories Cont'd.	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography— not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960— not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects —not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects —not in it		
Obituary Publication: <i>Washington Star</i> Date: 2/21/1969 Page:		
Other Sources: Capital View Civic Association, History Committee. Memories of Capital View [brochure], 2010. Social Security Death Index. <i>Ancestry.com</i> . <i>The Tower</i> (newspaper of Catholic University of America). http://tower.lib.cua.edu/Repository... U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia. U.S. School Yearbooks. <i>Ancestry.com</i> .		
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Walter Valentine was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC Last Updated: November 2011		

Kenneth Vieth			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/30/1901		Place: Washington, DC	
Death: 4/17/1932		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Mary F. Stamper Vieth (wife); William Henry Vieth (son); Barbara Ann Vieth (daughter)			
Education			
High School: McKinley, Washington, DC			
College: George Washington University (1919-1920)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: Not issued Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1932	Total Permits: 100 Total Buildings: 181
Practice	Position		Date
Woodward & Vieth	Architect		1919-1932
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Board of Directors: Woodridge-Langdon Savings & Commercial Bank; Member of Freemasons			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Craftsman-style bungalows and two-story houses.			
DC Work Locations: Brookland, Woodridge, LeDroit Park			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	2608 Hamlin Street NE	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1403 Kearney Street NE	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling (duplex)	3605 20 th Street NE	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Significance and Contributions			
<p>Born in 1901 in Washington, D.C., Kenneth Vieth attended McKinley Technical High School from 1915 to 1919 and George Washington University from 1919 to 1920. His father, Henry A. Vieth, owned a real estate business, and, beginning in 1919, Kenneth designed houses for his father.</p> <p>In 1922, Vieth formed a construction company with William W. Woodward, a 33-year-old carpenter. Woodward & Vieth constructed 109 buildings in D.C. between 1922 and 1931. The office of Woodward & Vieth was located in the Masonic Temple building at 2029 Rhode Island Avenue Northeast. Woodward & Vieth purchased land and built houses in the firm's name in addition to the spec houses constructed for Henry Vieth and houses that they built for other companies and individuals.</p>			

In May 1925, Kenneth Vieth applied to the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars noting that “I have been designing small houses for the last four years, most of which have been built by my firm, and request that permission be granted to me to retain my title as ‘Architect’.” The Board replied that Vieth was “entitled to practice as an ‘Architect’ but not as ‘Registered Architect’” and did not issue Vieth a registration number.

Of the 180 dwellings that Vieth designed, most were modest, one-story, frame Craftsman-style bungalows with an estimated construction cost of between \$2,000 and \$5,000. Vieth also designed two-story brick rowhouses and duplexes that incorporated Craftsman elements such as full- or partial-width front porches

supported on square or round columns set atop tall brick or molded concrete block piers. Built speculatively for the city’s middle-class and working-class residents, most of the houses designed by Vieth are located in the



2608 Hamlin Street NE; 1919

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Brookland and Woodridge neighborhoods of northeast D.C. with one development of two-story brick rowhouses located in the LeDroit Park area. While some of the buildings have been renovated through the years with new cladding, many of the houses designed by Vieth still stand.



1403 Kearney Street NE; 1922

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1925, Kenneth Vieth married Mary F. Stamper of Drummond, Montgomery County, Maryland. The couple had two children, William Henry and Barbara Ann. In 1926, Vieth was elected to the board of the Woodridge-Langdon Savings and Commercial Bank.

On April 17, 1932, Kenneth Vieth died in an automobile accident. He was buried with Masonic rites in Fort Lincoln Cemetery in northeast D.C.



3605 20th Street NE; 1926

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files <input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i> .			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital –not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	295	
Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:			
Other Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.			
Notes: The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Edward O. Volland		No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data			
Birth: ca. 1884	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 2/19/1971	Place: Hyattsville, Md.		
Family: Father, Charles David; mother, Louisa A.; sisters, Minnie Miles and Hilda Scott; wife, Ethel L.; son, Richard E.; daughter, Grace E.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1929	Total Permits: 146 Total Buildings: 424
Practice	Position	Date	
Edward O. Volland	Architect	1904-1923	
	Carpenter	1924-25	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, attached dwellings, detached dwellings, duplexes, apartments, stores			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Atlas District, Brookland, Petworth, Barney Circle			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	901-915 6th Street, S.W.	1905	Not extant
Rowhouses	618-636 I Street, S.W.	1905	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	37-51 Adams Street, N.W.	1907	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	300-312 South Carolina Avenue, S.E.	1907	Capitol Hill Historic District

Significance and Contributions

During his career, Edward O. Volland was called an architect, a carpenter, and a contractor. His father, Charles D. Volland, was a builder in the Washington area and Edward followed in his father's footsteps at a fairly young age. He is first listed as architect on a permit to build in 1902, at which time he would not yet have been twenty years old.



300 Block South Carolina Ave., SE (Capitol Hill)
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Between 1902 and 1929, Volland designed hundreds of rowhouses and detached dwellings in Washington, D.C., and his work was located in all four quadrants of the District. He designed for several prolific owner/builders on Washington's residential real estate scene: John R. Haislip; Shannon & Luchs; and George C. Pumphrey, whose development companies included Pumphrey & Palmer and Bailey & Pumphrey. Volland's early career was mostly focused in Northeast and Southeast Washington, designing rowhouses for Haislip and Pumphrey. Examples of this early work include the 300 block of K Street, NE, for J. R. Haislip in 1905, and the 300 block of South Carolina Avenue, SE, for Bailey & Pumphrey in 1907.

While a significant number of Volland's earliest rowhouses have been demolished, the majority of his work in the District remains. He played a large and lasting role in the development and aesthetic of D.C. neighborhoods like Capitol Hill (northeast and southeast sections), the Atlas District near Capitol Hill in Northeast, Brookland in Northeast and Petworth in Northwest.

Most of his early designs were Queen Anne style rowhouses in the District, but later in his career he also worked on detached dwellings and duplexes. In the 1920s he was designing craftsman style single family dwellings in northeast neighborhoods like Brookland. He primarily designed in brick but it is not uncommon to see stone or frame dwellings in his oeuvre.

Volland invested in properties in Washington as well as designing them. In 1921 the *Washington Post* included Volland as a buyer of investment properties such as stores and apartments in the 400 block of R Street, NW. He also owned and built 1515 Hamlin Street, NE, in 1924, as a house for his family. The 1930 federal census lists the Volland family at this address and Edward's occupation as the superintendent of a construction company. During his architectural practice, Volland maintained offices on L and R Streets, NW, and Kearney Street, NE.



Volland house at 1515 Hamlin Street, NE
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004



3324 South Dakota Avenue, NE (Brookland)
Google Maps, retrieved 9/22/2010

Not much is known about Volland's personal life, but the issuance of his marriage license to Ethel was noted in the *Washington Post* in 1906. He lived a long life, but his last permit to build in the District is dated 1929, more than 30 years before he died in 1971. His last residence was in Hyattsville, Prince Georges County, Md.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post*, searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, Property Quest; Ancestry.com

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post*, death notice Date: 2/21/1971 Page: 44

Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

Page

2001

295

Other Sources:

"Licensed to Marry." *Washington Post*, September 20, 1906, 9.

"Sales of \$250,000 by a Single Firm." *Washington Post*, September 4, 1921, 29.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910, 1920, 1930. District of Columbia.

Notes: Permit and building totals include listings for "Volland, E." (27 permits, 115 buildings), "Volland, E. O." (6 permits, 16 buildings), and "Volland, Edward O." (113 permits, 293 buildings).

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Earl Von Reichenbach			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/8/1905		Place: Corinth, MS	
Death: 11/1/1983		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Alice I. (wife), Robert R. (son), Alice E. (daughter)			
Education			
High School: Birmingham, AL (1915-1919)			
College: University of Alabama (1919-1922)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 766	
		Date Issued: 5/31/1951	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1938	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 191
			Total Buildings: 287
Practice	Position	Date	
Earl Von Reichenbach	Bricklayer, contractor	1926-1937	
Earl Von Reichenbach	General administration & drafting	1938-1950	
Earl Von Reichenbach	Architect	1951-1983	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, apartments, offices, stores			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Many neighborhoods in Southeast, Upper Northeast, and Upper Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling (duplex)	4430 14 th Street NE	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling & Office	611 Raleigh Place SE	1946	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Warehouse	1950 Capitol Avenue NE	1948	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment	39 O Street SW	1948	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	2001 Branch Avenue SE	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Earl Von Reichenbach was born in Corinth, Mississippi in 1905 and attended high school in Birmingham, Alabama, graduating in 1923. During the three years he attended the University of Alabama (1923 to 1926), he studied chemistry. After leaving college, Von Reichenbach moved to Washington, D.C. Although Von Reichenbach listed 1926 as the start of his architectural practice in his 1940 application to the District of Columbia Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, Von Reichenbach did not actually start designing and supervising the construction of buildings in D.C. until 1932. Prior to then, Earl Von Reichenbach worked as a bricklayer and contractor.

In 1939, the DC Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects notified Von Reichenbach that his use of the label of architect in telephone directory listings was inappropriate, since he had not applied to and passed the entrance requirements of the Board. In 1940, Von Reichenbach applied to the Board of Examiners, but he failed the examination and was denied registration.

During the 1930s and 1940s, Von Reichenbach designed mainly two-story brick dwellings. Most of the houses were unadorned Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival in style with construction costs ranging from \$4,000 to \$7,000. Many of his houses were built in the Brookland and Deanwood neighborhoods of Northeast D.C. and in the East Washington Heights neighborhoods of Southeast D.C.

Von Reichenbach worked for a variety of private owners and construction firms such as Reliable Home Builders and Bolling Green, Inc. designing two-story, brick, individual houses, duplexes, and triplexes. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, he worked for Abshire Construction (listed under various members of the Abshire family) designing 74 buildings that ranged from single houses to triplexes. A large proportion of his dwellings are extant with few apparent exterior alterations.



2001 Branch Avenue SE; 1939

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



611 Raleigh Place SE; 1946

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In addition to dwellings, Von Reichenbach designed two- and three-story, brick and cinder block apartment buildings each with a small number of units; six of his nine apartment buildings were constructed after World War II. The buildings feature plain, boxy exteriors and flat roofs. Von Reichenbach's body of work also comprises commercial buildings including office buildings, stores, an auto laundry, and a mattress factory. These mostly one-story buildings were constructed of cinder block and brick; the few surviving commercial buildings are unadorned and have flat roofs.

In the 1940s, Von Reichenbach collaborated with other architects in D.C. In addition to working on single projects with architects James W. Adams and Gladys Lloyd, Von Reichenbach collaborated with E.P. Money on the design of fifteen commercial and residential buildings. Located in Anacostia, these buildings were one-story, brick-and-cinder-block stores and two-story cinder-block-and-brick dwellings with traditional forms and modest Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival style elements.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Earl Von Reichenbach's offices were located in the Anacostia area. From 1938 to 1943, he was located at 2106 and then 2111 Nichols Avenue SE (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard); in the 1945 City Directory, Von Reichenbach's residence was at 1518 W Street SE. In 1946 he moved his practice and residence to 1219 Good Hope Road, SE.



1950 Capitol Avenue NE; 1948
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



9 O Street SW; 1948
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1950, the Board of Examiners once again notified Von Reichenbach that he was not entitled to label himself an architect. In December 1950, Von Reichenbach reapplied for registration, and in May 1951, registration was granted based on an affidavit certifying that he had practiced as an architect for at least five years as allowed under Section 19 of the Registration Act. In 1954, Von Reichenbach applied for registration in Maryland based on his D.C. standing.

In 1959, Von Reichenbach applied for membership in the AIA, but there is no record of his being elected to membership. The DC Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects Roster for 1956 and 1962 include his name as a registered architect.

Sources


Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals— not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography—not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	296
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects—not in it		

DC Architects Directory

Obituary	Publication: <i>The Washington Post</i>	Date: 11/4&5/1983	Page:
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Von Reichenbach Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Von Reichenbach correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Social Security Death Index. Ancestry.com.			
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Earl Von Reichenbach was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Daniel Boone Clarke Waggaman				 <p>Source: <i>The Waggamans and Their Allied Families</i>, The Reverend Thomas Clarke Edwards, p. 376</p>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 11/16/1877		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: 10/3/1919		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Married Grace Knowlton in 1901; son, Wolcott Clarke Waggaman					
Education					
High School:					
College: Attended, but did not graduate from, Georgetown College					
Graduate School: Catholic University Law School, LLB, 1901					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1905		Latest Permit: 1917	
		Total Permits: 62		Total Buildings: 71	
Practice		Position		Date	
Thomas E. Waggaman, Real Estate		Lawyer		1901-1905	
Clarke Waggaman		Principal		1907-1918	
Waggaman & Ray Architects		Partner		1918-1919	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 10/6/1917		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Sons of American Revolution, Army & Navy Club, Military Order of the Caraboa					
Awards or Commissions:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Residences, apartments, commercial buildings, townhouses, country estates					
Styles and Forms: Classical revival styles drawing particularly on French and Italian precedents					
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Sheridan Kalorama, Massachusetts Ave. Heights, West End, Connecticut Ave.					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
Residence		1716 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.		1909	Dupont Circle Historic District
Alban B. Butler Residence		1744 R Street, N.W.		1912	Dupont Circle Historic District
Waggaman-Ray Commercial Row		1141, 1143, 1145 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.		1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence		2929 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.		1917	Mass. Ave Historic District

Significance and Contributions

In his brief career as an architect, Clarke Waggaman established himself as a designer of elegant, classically inspired residences. Much of his work is located in the Dupont Circle and Sheridan-Kalorama neighborhoods – the center of Washington’s fashionable society in the early 20th century. Clarke Waggaman was the son of Thomas E. Waggaman, a prominent Washington realtor and long-time owner of the subdivision of Woodley Park. His earliest commissions in Woodley Park continued his family’s association with that neighborhood. He has been credited with over 100 residential designs in this city, many of which were commissioned by Washington’s social elite.

The Waggaman family was an old and established Maryland family, closely associated with the early history of the Eastern Shore. The Waggamans generally married well and claimed relationships to a U.S. Senator from Louisiana and U.S. President John Tyler, whose sister married a Waggaman. Thomas E. Waggaman was described as a “capitalist, a patron of art and a public spirited and benevolent citizen.” Thomas E. Waggaman began his real estate career as a broker, specializing in sales and rentals. Later, his real estate investments grew to include property in Woodley Park, Wesley Heights, Morris Addition, and Pennsylvania Avenue Heights. He was the owner of Woodley Park from 1888-1904. Waggaman’s collection of art was renowned, and he is reported to have been the first person in the United States to collect works by the important French artists Millet and Corot.

After briefly attending Georgetown College, Clarke Waggaman was sent to Europe with a private tutor in 1889. His European experiences greatly influenced his choice of architectural vocabulary and stylistic preferences which relied heavily on Italian and French traditions. His father insisted he attend law school and work in the family business. In 1901, he received a law degree from Catholic University and went to work as a lawyer for his father’s real estate business.

Late in 1904, to the astonishment of Waggaman and the Washington business community, Thomas Waggaman declared bankruptcy. H. Rozier Dulany and George B. Truesdell were appointed trustees of the Waggaman estate, and the legal ramifications of the bankruptcy proceedings lasted several years. Subsequently, Thomas E. Waggaman left the city and retired to a farm near Annapolis, where he died in June 1906.

The bankruptcy of Thomas E. Waggaman greatly affected the career of his son. Waggaman and his sisters tried to salvage what they could of their father’s assets and possessions, but with little success. Thomas E. Waggaman’s home and prized art collection were sold at public auction. Clarke Waggaman’s law career ended and he became an architect with financial backing from his maternal grandfather for whom he was named, Daniel Boone Clarke. With an inheritance from his grandfather in 1906, Clarke Waggaman was able to pursue a career in architecture.



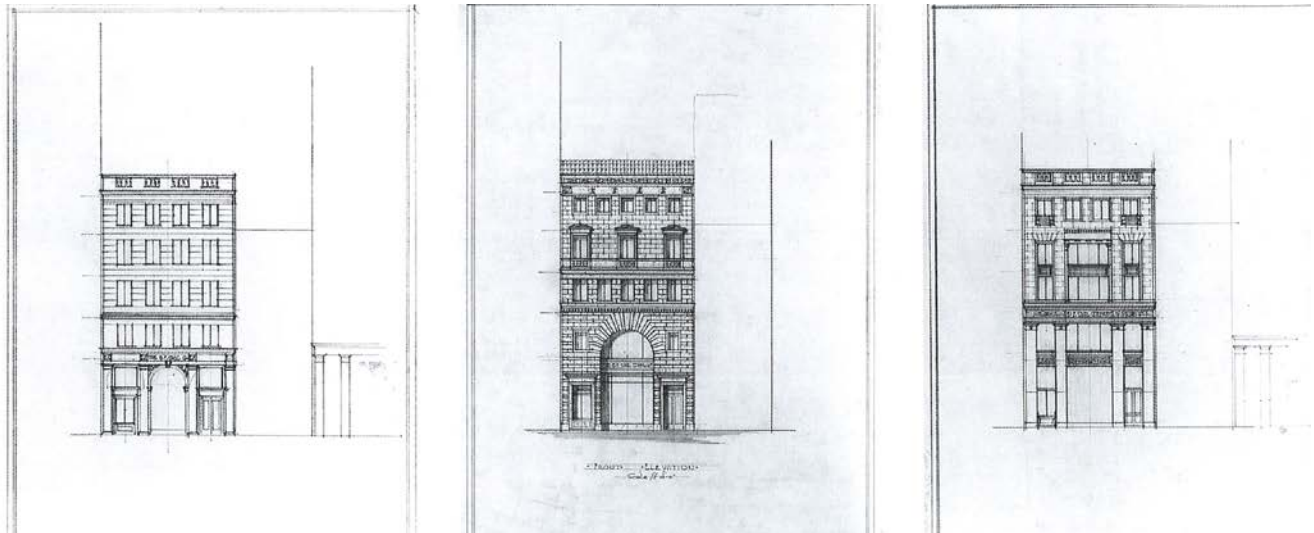
2929 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, 1917
Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, 1973-75, vol. 2



1744 R St., NW, 1915
EHT Traceries photo, 2002

In 1905 at the age of 28, Clarke Waggaman designed his first residential structure. The house was located at 2600 Connecticut Avenue, NW, in Woodley Park (now demolished) and he and his family resided there until 1917. The next four dwellings Waggaman designed were located along Connecticut Avenue in Woodley Park. These early designs are not only important structures in the career of Waggaman, but they also represent the continued influence of the Waggaman family in the development of the suburb of Woodley Park. Waggaman's fondness for European architectural traditions, particularly French and Italian vocabularies, coincided with the increasing sophistication of his clientele in Washington, and the popularity of the design philosophies of the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the City Beautiful Movement. He continued to receive commissions for both town houses and country estates as well as store and office buildings. He completed a house at 2840 Woodland Drive for himself and his family in 1917, described by his granddaughter as his "dream house."

In 1917, Waggaman formed a partnership with George N. Ray and in the same year he was elected to the American Institute of Architects. Much of the firm's work was concentrated along Connecticut Avenue where they transformed many of the Victorian buildings with classically inspired facades in limestone that created a unified commercial expression along Connecticut Avenue. In 1919, Waggaman died at the age of 42 during the influenza pandemic. In his twelve-year career Waggaman designed 135 buildings. He is known for the formality and spaciousness of his designs and his meticulous attention to interior details.




Waggaman & Ray façade study, The B. F. Saul Company at 15th St., NW (1923)
Peatross, Capital Drawings, p. 112

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: AIA Journal Obituary	Date: March, 1920.	Page: v.8 p. 16.	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		AIA Journal, 1920	v.8, page 16.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	267	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				

DC Architects Directory

<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	621
Other Sources: Edwards, Thomas Clarke. <i>The Waggamans and Their Allied Families</i> . Paramus, N.J.: Rev. Thomas Clarke Edwards, 1983. (In collection of Historical Society of Washington, D.C.) Holtzmann, Grace Waggaman. <i>Clarke Waggaman, ALA 1877-1919: A Tribute</i> . Published by the Author, 1986. U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. <i>Massachusetts Avenue Architecture</i> . Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973-1975. v. 2. Waggaman, Clarke. Drawings in collection of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Architecture, Design and Engineering Drawings.		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries Last Updated: October 2010		

Harvey Hodgen Warwick		 <i>Source: Collection of Frances Warwick</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 3/11/1893	Place: Kansas City, Missouri		
Death: 7/16/1972	Place: Bethesda, Maryland		
Family: Married Eugenia Griffith, 1922, divorced 1932; one son, Harvey Warwick, Jr.; Married Dorothy McDermott 1933.			
Education			
High School: Glendale, California, one year			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: J. H. Martling, 1913-14, and J.C. Sunderland, 1914-15, Kansas City, Mo.; E.H. Broomhall, Duluth, Minn., 1915-16.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 98	Date Issued: 11/6/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1945	Total Permits:164 Total Buildings: 658
Practice	Position	Date	
Individual practice, St. Cloud, Minn.	Principal	1916-17	
Edgar Mosher, civil engineer and builder	Architect	Ca. 1919-1922	
Individual practice	Principal	1922-	
Brief partnership with Louis Justement	Partner	Late 1920s	
Individual practice	Principal	Late 1920s to 1972, semi-retired after ca. 1959.	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 12/22/1959	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: American Hemerocalles Society; founding director, National Capital Daylily Club			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings and complexes, single family dwellings, office buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, eclectic English, French and Spanish revival styles, Gothic Moderne, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Various Upper NW neighborhoods including Petworth; Greenway and Woodland in SE Washington; Arlington, Virginia			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Hilltop Manor/Cavalier	3500 14 th Street, NW	1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Trinity Towers	3017-3019 14 th St., NW	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Miramar	1301 15 th St., NW	1929	14 th Street Historic District
Westchester	Cathedral Avenue, NW	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Colonial Village	Arlington, Va.	1935	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Harvey H. Warwick is ranked as one of the city's most skilled apartment building designers of his era., known for quality and innovation in apartment design. He designed two of the Washington area's most significant apartment building complexes: the Westchester on Cathedral Avenue, N.W., and Colonial Village in Arlington, Virginia, the first large-scale Federal Housing Administration-insured apartment complex. Warwick's Washington apartment building designs influenced the development of the apartment building type in Washington, D.C. Colonial Village served as the prototype for the development of garden apartment complexes in Northern Virginia.

Warwick was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 11, 1893, and attended grade school in Kansas City, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. His formal education concluded with a year of high school in Glendale, California. He left home to live and work with his uncle, an architect, in Kansas City. From 1913 to 1915, he worked in two architectural offices in Kansas City, Missouri, and he then worked for a year designing school buildings in a Duluth, Minnesota, office. He entered practice in St. Cloud, Minnesota in 1916 but left it to join the Marine Corps in 1917.



Westchester Apartment Building
Library of Congress
LC-H814-T-2564-003

After his Marine Corps service in World War I, Warwick came to Washington, D.C., in 1919. Although he was first listed in the Washington city directory as an architect in 1919, he initially worked for civil engineer Edgar Mosher before opening his own practice in 1922. Warwick's registration to practice in the District was accepted on the basis of his experience because he did not have the educational requirements to use the designation "registered architect." He was briefly associated with Louis Justement in a partnership in the late 1920s.

Warwick's principal client from 1922 until the Depression collapse of the housing market was Morris Cafritz. Cafritz had recently established a real estate business and, over the course of a long career, became one of Washington, D.C.'s most successful developers of the twentieth century. Warwick designed numerous single family dwellings for Cafritz in Petworth and other developing neighborhoods.

One of Warwick's first Cafritz commissions was an apartment building -- the first apartment building of the many Cafritz built. Over the next decade Warwick designed a number of the significant apartment houses built by Cafritz, including the Parklane at 2025 I St., N.W., (1928) and the Miramar, 1301 15th St., N.W., (1929). Warwick's first apartment building design was a prosaic composition for the seven-building C-A-F-R-I-T-Z Row on Spring Road, N.W. The unusual massing seen at the Randall Mansions (1923) at 1900 Lamont Street, N.W., began to reveal a more distinct talent. The Chalfonte (1925) for developer William S. Phillips, at 1601 Argonne Place, N.W., presented a Mediterranean façade, distinctly influenced by contemporary Los Angeles apartment building architecture.

Hilltop Manor (now the Cavalier) at 3500 14th St., N.W. (1926) provides an early example of Warwick's skill in drawing inspiration from romantic styles, which mimicked English, French and Spanish castles, Tudor manors, English and French farmhouses, and Italian villas, expressed in the 1920s and 1930s as revival styles. Hilltop Manor's design, described by contemporaries as "French Renaissance," is a decidedly transitional design (with both French and Tudor elements that could be described as Gothic Moderne). It was followed by the Miramar 1301 15th Street (1929). Warwick designed the Park Lane Apartments, 21st and Pennsylvania, N.W., in 1928 and the Capitol Towers, 208-210 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., in 1929. Warwick's Trinity Towers Apartment Building, 3017-3019 14th Street, N.W. (1928) is a D.C. Landmark. The nine-story brick, tile and concrete building is an important example of Warwick's conventional high-rise Gothic Moderne designs. The building's modest appointments and amenities reflect the transition after the First World War from full-service luxury apartments to buildings conceived and designed for Washington's growing number of middle class residents.

Warwick's finest high-rise apartment design was for the Westchester (1930). In 1930, Morris Cafritz joined in partnership with Gustave Ring to conceive the apartment complex to be known as the Westchester on Cathedral Avenue, N.W. Retaining architect Warwick to execute their idea, the men intended the Westchester as a 28-acre project with four, eight-story connecting buildings. Employing the Tudor Revival style, Warwick prepared a design that fully articulated every elevation of the projecting bay designs. Only three of the four buildings were completed as the Depression reduced developer Gustave Ring's financial ability to complete his plans.

Working with Gustave Ring in 1935, Warwick designed Colonial Village in Arlington County, Virginia. This pioneering garden apartment development was the first large-scale Federal Housing Administration apartment development in the country. Warwick produced carefully conceived apartment building designs within park-like settings. Colonial Village was the area's first garden apartment complex designed as a planned community. The complex featured open landscaped courts and sidewalks, adjacent shopping, and meticulous attention to amenities and the comforts of renters. Historian James Goode noted in his book on apartment buildings that, "because of its excellence in design and construction, Colonial Village became a prototype for dozens of other large garden apartment complexes in other states." Warwick teamed with Ring once again in 1939 to design Arlington Village, their second FHA-insured garden apartment complex in Arlington County.



Colonial Village, Arlington
Library of Congress, LC-H814-T01-2497-004

Warwick designed over forty apartment buildings in the Washington, D.C., area from 1922 to 1945. He was a close associate of Washington developers Morris Cafritz and Gustave Ring and he was associated with builder Paul T. Stone on several projects including Gunston Hall Apartments in Alexandria, Va. Warwick's commissions produced not only some of the area's most noted garden apartment designs but also examples of modestly appointed garden apartments complexes in northeast and southeast Washington including the Skyland Apartments and Suburban Gardens.

Warwick, who employed a variety of architectural styles, produced designs for buildings ranging from the early interpretations of Art Deco to the Colonial Revival. Art Deco experts Hans Wirz and Richard Striner, writing about a 1941 Warwick office building, stated that: "The Commonwealth Building reveals how his [Warwick's] style, like that of so many Washington architects of this period, developed from the highly ornate and eclectic look of the late 1920s to a style rather neatly poised between Art Deco and the International style by the early 1940s."

Warwick's prominence as an architect is primarily associated with his designs for both large and small apartment buildings. However, his work also included single-family houses and office and commercial buildings. He designed the Ambassador Hotel at 1412 K Street (1929), the Commonwealth office building at 1625 K Street (1941), both for Morris Cafritz.

Warwick was an investor in at least some of the apartment complexes he designed including Gunston Hall Apartments in which he invested with builder Paul T. Stone. The owner of Gunston Hall was listed on permits as Stone and Warwick Construction Company. Stone and Warwick Construction Co. also built the Skyland apartment complex. Warwick was its president and Stone was vice president. Warwick was a stockholder with Ring and Cafritz in the Westchester until they sold the complex in 1937. Warwick owned the Dunbar Hotel (demolished) at 15th and U Streets, N.W., once the principal hotel open to African Americans in Washington, D.C. In mid 1950s Warwick gave up his architectural practice to manage his investment in the Dunbar Hotel but he resumed the practice in late 1950s.

Shortly before World War II Warwick designed a Tudor revival style house for himself at 5910 Bradley Lane, Bethesda, Md. set in three acres of landscaped grounds. In his later years he was semi-retired and devoted much of his time to his gardens and the hybridizing of daylilies. He died at the age of 79 in July 1972.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Historical <i>Washington Post</i> searched through Proquest; Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: July 19, 1972 July 19, 1972	Page: C4
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	302	
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Harvey H. Warwick Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. EHT Traceries, Inc. "Cavalier Apartment Building/Hilltop Manor." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2007. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. "Skyland, Big FHA Project, Opens Today." <i>Washington Post</i> , September 10, 1939 Warwick, Harvey to Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, December 17, 1956. D.C. Archives, Washington, D.C. Warwick, Harvey, Jr. "Biographical Sketch of Harvey Hodgen Warwick, Sr., A.I.A." Typescript, February 15, 1982 in collection of Frances Warwick (widow of Harvey Warwick, Jr.), Largo, Florida. Transmitted to EHT Traceries by Harvey H. Warwick III. "Westchester Firm Sale Deal Closed." <i>Washington Post</i> , June 3, 1937. Wirz, Hans, and Richard Striner. <i>Washington Deco</i> . Abbeville Press, Inc., 1994.			
Notes: Permit totals include permits listed under Harvey Warwick, Harvey H. Warwick and H. H. Warwick.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

C. E. (Charles Edgar) Webb			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 4/19/1876		Place: Washington, DC	
Death: 5/30/1964		Place: North Beach, MD	
Family: Wife: Margaret Dorothy Webb; Son: Charles Webb.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: May have worked with William James Palmer, DC Architect.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1921	Total Permits: 145
			Total Buildings: 247
Practice	Position		Date
Private practice (Washington, DC)	Draftsman		ca. 1894 – ca. 1922
Engineers Section, Construction Division of the U.S. War Department	Architectural Draftsman		ca. 1917 – ca. 1919
Unknown agency, U.S. Government	Civil Engineer		Pre 1930 - ??
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Row houses, Detached Dwellings, Apartment Buildings, Movie Theaters (conversions), Stables, Stores, Social Hall.			
Styles and Forms: Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival.			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Deanwood, Congress Heights, Fourteenth Street, Anacostia, U Street, NW, Palisades, Georgia Avenue.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Row houses for Walter F. Collins, 10 th Street, SE	210-228 10 th Street, SE, Capitol Hill	1904-1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Capitol Hill Historic District</i>
The Torraine Apartments	424 E. Capitol Street, NE	1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Capitol Hill Historic District</i>
The Fairfax Apartments	1200 E. Capitol Street, NE	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Capitol Hill Historic District</i>
Jewel Hotel	713-717 North Capitol Street NE	Unbuilt?	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dix & Eads Streets Cottages	Deanwood	1919-1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Movie Theater conversions	Various locations, NE, NW, SE Washington, DC	1909-1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born circa 1874 in Washington, D.C., little is known about Charles Edgar Webb's early life or his architectural training. His father was a machinist. Webb first appears in the city directories working as a clerk in 1892-1893 on 4th Street, Southeast. By the following year, he had become a draftsman working at 521 4th Street, SE. He continued to report his profession as "draftsman" through 1904. By 1906, however, he is listed as an architect. For a short period around 1910, Webb appears to have shared an office with established D.C. architect, William James Palmer; however, it is not known whether Palmer employed him. Webb maintained a prolific private practice through the early 1920s; however, during World War I, he worked for the Engineering Division of the Construction Division of the War Department. That experience led to later full-time work with the U.S. Government. In 1920, his profession is listed as "Architect, Housing" in the U.S. Census; and by 1930 he reported working as a civil engineer for the U.S. government.

During his two decades in private practice, Charles Edgar Webb designed numerous buildings of various types across the District. The nearly 250 buildings attributed to Webb between 1902 and 1921 mainly stand in the Southeast and Northeast quadrants of the city in the neighborhoods that surround Capitol Hill; many of his later commissions were erected in the Deanwood neighborhood and other neighborhoods located east of the Anacostia River in Northeast. In addition to new construction, he designed additions and remodeled houses and commercial buildings for private clients. He executed much of his work for small-scale developers who commissioned small residential rows and individual houses in the city's expanding residential areas.



210-228 10th Street SE; 1904-1905
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Much of Webb's early work consisted of rather formulaic, Italianate and Queen Anne Victorian style row houses that were constructed of brick and incorporated semi-octagonal, full-height, projecting bays on their facades and decorative, corbelled brick cornices. Webb's row houses typically incorporated rusticated stone lintels above their windows and doors. A good example stands at 210-228 10th Street, SE (1904-1905). Webb designed the ten-unit row of two-story, brick residences for local developer, Walter F. Collins. Webb also executed a number of modest, frame, Queen Anne-style dwellings in Southeast Washington, including the two-story, frame residence that he designed for R.H. Cowan in the Congress Heights neighborhood (3023 8th Street, SE, 1904).

Webb designed several small-scale apartment buildings during the first decade of the 20th century. The Torraine apartment building near Stanton Park (424 East Capitol Street, NE; designed 1905) is typical of his work. Designed for Charles W. Newhouser, the three-story, brick building incorporates the same semi-octagonal projecting bays that Webb favored for his row houses. The Fairfax Apartments at 1200 East Capitol Street NE near Lincoln Park is Webb's most elaborate design. The Classical-Revival style, three-story, red-brick apartment building features an elaborate, paneled entry sheltered by a classical portico, bowed and square projecting bays, and a modillioned cornice. Erected for owner Katherine C. Holt, the building retains its elaborate interior decoration, including paneled wood wainscoting, carved wood mantels and door lintels, inlaid wood floors, pocket doors, and coffered ceilings.



The Torraine, 424 East Capitol Street NE; 1905
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Like his residential work, Webb's commercial commissions were generally small in scale. Between 1909 and 1910, Webb executed plans for remodeling seven buildings as movie theaters. One example of his movie theater remodeling work that remains standing is the former Meaders Theater at 535-537 8th Street, SE in the Barracks Row area. Now occupied by the National Community Church, the theater opened in 1910; it operated until 1961. The remodeling work described in the 1909 building permit (#2518, Oct. 11, 1909) included a complete gutting of the interior and the installation of a new galvanized iron front, at an estimated cost of \$30,000. The Stanley-Crandall Company remodeled the theater again in 1927. Typical of Webb's store designs is the two-story, brick corner store located at 301 P Street, NW. Designed in 1914, the building incorporates a circular corner oriel window at the second story above the store entrance. In 1914, a group of investors lead by J.S. Dugan commissioned Webb to design a new hotel, to be called the Jewel Hotel, at 713-717 N. Capitol Street NE near Union Station. Although it was likely never built, a 1914 newspaper article describes an elaborate, four-story, 60-room hotel faced with stucco and white stone and topped by a Spanish tile roof.

Webb worked outside of Washington, D.C. as well. In 1904, working with architect C.N. Walker, he designed an eight-room school house and two small cottages in Hyattsville, Maryland. He also executed a suburban house for James McCauley near Oxen Hill, Maryland. A 1906 newspaper article praised Webb's design saying that he had incorporated "a number of very pretty incorporated ideas in suburban building which lend themselves to the charm of the surroundings." (*The Washington Times*, 16 September 1906).

Between 1917 and 1921, Webb worked almost exclusively for the real estate development firm of Irvin & Shank in the Deanwood neighborhood. Webb designed approximately 30 modest, one-story, frame cottages on scattered lots facing Eads Street, Dix Street, 44th Street, and Clay Street, Northeast. The simple cottages have pyramidal or hipped roofs, centered brick chimneys set at an angle, and one-bay, front-gable porches.



Interior of apartment in The Fairfax, 1200 E. Capitol Street NE; 1907

Photo courtesy of www.zillow.com

No information has been located to date regarding Webb's federal service. He worked for the military construction division for a period during and possibly after World War I. He appears to have continued to work for the federal government in architecture and engineering until he retired.

Webb retired to the town of North Beach in Calvert County, Maryland and died in 1964. He is buried at Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C.



Lodge Hall, I.O.O.F., Langdon Lodge, 2020 Rhode Island Avenue NE; 1908.

Photo courtesy of www.Google.com

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – Not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – Not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – Not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	303
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – Not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – Not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – Not in it		

Obituary Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 6/1/1964 Page: B4

Other Sources:

Headley, Robert K. *Motion Picture Exhibition in Washington, D.C.* Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc. Publishers, 1999.

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1880. District of Columbia.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.

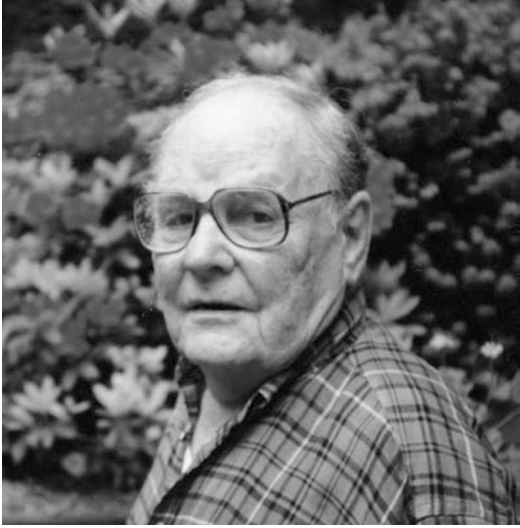
World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for Charles Edgar Webb. *Ancestry.com*.

Notes:

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Edwin Armstrong Weihe		 <p><i>Source: WDG Architecture</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/15/1907	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 12/28/1994	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Sister, Laura; brother, Herman; first wife, Caroline Cox (four children); second wife, Charlotte Kingsley (three children); ten grandchildren			
Education			
High School: Central High School, Washington, D.C., grad. 1925			
College: George Washington University, B.S. Architecture, 1931			
Graduate School: Catholic University, no credits			
Apprenticeship: Charles H. Tompkins, Co. (draftsman and designer, 5 years); Kenton D. Hamaker (6 mos.); Stone Construction, Co. (2 years)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 290	Date Issued: 12/2/1936
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1935	Latest Permit: 1949*	Total Permits: 123 Total Buildings: 262
Practice	Position	Date	
U.S. War Department	Assistant Architect, draftsman	1933-34	
Edwin A. Weihe	Principal	1938-44	
Weihe & Gibbs	Partner	1946-48	
Edwin Weihe & Associates	Partner	1949-62	
Weihe, Black & Kerr	Partner	1963-67	
Weihe, Black, Kerr & Jeffries	Senior partner	1968-87	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1946	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Board of Trade, Commissioners Zoning Advisory Committee, Board for the Condemnation of Unsanitary Buildings, Cosmos Club, Congressional Country Club, St. Alban's Church			
Awards or Commissions: Washington Chapter AIA Centennial Award, 1991; Awards for Superior Design, Washington Board of Trade, two in 1938, four in 1939, one in 1962			
Buildings			
Building Types: Office buildings, hotels, apartment buildings, mixed-use commercial structures, subdivision houses			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Streamlined Moderne, Modern Movement			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, K Street corridor, Connecticut Avenue business district, Dupont Circle			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Connecticut Avenue offices	1140 Connecticut Ave., NW 1225 Connecticut Ave., NW	1967 1968	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Quebec House (apartments)	Connecticut Ave. and Quebec St., NW	1949	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

The Pennsylvania Building	13 th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., NW	ca. 1953	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartments	4200 Cathedral Ave., NW	1954	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Office building	1701 K Street, NW	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Hamilton House (apartments)	1255 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1966	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mills Building (offices)	1700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	1966	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Crystal City Complex (offices, apartments, hotel and theater)	Arlington, Va.	1969	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Edwin Armstrong Weihe worked steadily as a successful architect in the Washington, D.C., area for more than 50 years. He designed over 60 buildings in downtown Washington and over 100 other notable structures in the District. His mark on the city of Washington is a significant one, particularly because of his introduction of several space-maximizing structural innovations, including flat-plate concrete construction, that were widely adopted by other designers of Washington, D.C., office buildings. A tribute article to Weihe in the *Washington Post* in 1979 was entitled, "The Weihe Trademark is Pragmatic Design."

Edwin Weihe was born on May 15, 1907, in Washington and attended public schools. He graduated from Central High School in 1925 and then went on to George Washington University. He received his Bachelor's degree in architecture in 1931. Weihe gained professional experience from several apprenticeship positions, working as a draftsman for Norris I. Crandall, Kenton D. Hamaker, and the U.S. War Department. After college he used his engineering knowledge as well as his design skills working for Stone Construction and for Charles H. Tompkins Construction Company.

Early in his career Weihe spent the most time working for Charles Tompkins, designing detached subdivision houses as well as slightly larger projects like the dormitory for the Carmelite fathers at 1600 Webster St., NE. Also in the mid-1930s Weihe worked as a part-time instructor of architectural design at George Washington University. He established his own private architectural practice in 1938.

The majority of Weihe's work was located in Washington, D.C., and in Arlington, Va., but in 1942 he designed Suitland Manor as part of a \$1,250,000 defense housing project in Prince Georges County, Maryland. Suitland Manor



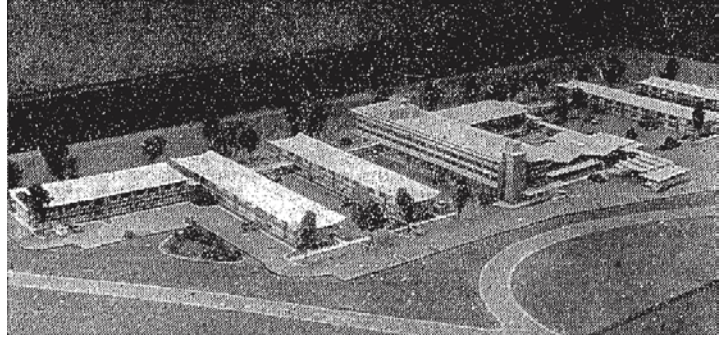
**Quebec House Apartments, Connecticut Avenue
and Quebec Street, NW**
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010



Entrance at Quebec House Apartments
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

was a group of English-style garden apartments totaling 108 two-story buildings. The development firm for the project was Sam Minskoff & Sons of New York City, which was responsible for some of the largest pre-World War II apartment houses and hotels in the nation. He also designed for privately-funded housing projects such as Livingston Manor in Southeast Washington in 1943.

Weihe served in the Navy in the Pacific during the Second World War, but resumed his architectural practice in partnership with Katherine Gibbs shortly after the war, and they took part in the post-war building boom. One example of their work is the Quebec House, an apartment building, designed by Weihe & Gibbs in 1948 and completed in 1949 on Quebec St., NW, near the intersection with Connecticut Avenue. With eight stories and 560 units, Quebec House was large in scale for its time. In 1955 Weihe was once again involved in large-scale construction as one of the architects of the Marriott Motor Hotel in Arlington County, adjacent to the Fourteenth Street Bridge and the Pentagon. It no longer exists, but was the largest drive-in motel in the world at the time of its construction.



Scale Model of Marriott Motor Hotel, Arlington County, VA

Washington Post, 3/30/1955, p. 8

In addition to residential neighborhoods in Northwest Washington and commercial centers in Northern Virginia, the District's downtown business corridor was the site of many of Edwin Weihe's projects. In 1963 he formed a new partnership with Byron B. Black and James R. Kerr, and Alexander H. Jeffries, Jr., would join in 1968. The Weihe Partnership designed scores of buildings downtown and in Arlington, Va., in the 1950s and 1960s, including: several office buildings on Connecticut Avenue between K Street and Dupont Circle (1001, 1140, and 1225 Connecticut Ave., NW), the 13-story Pennsylvania Building at 13th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, the Mills Building at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, the office building at 1701 K Street, NW, and the Crystal Plaza office complex (20th St. and Jefferson-Davis Highway, Arlington). Weihe designed for many of Washington's most prominent developers including John Akridge, Oliver Carr and Charles E. Smith.

With Weihe's extensive experience designing commercial buildings and office space in Washington, he became very knowledgeable in the issues of zoning and height restrictions. Weihe earned nicknames like "Mr. Zoning," for trying to update the District's zoning and building codes and for participating in debates about regulation changes. He was always interested in designing to create the maximum amount of usable space, and was the first architect in Washington to promote flat-plate concrete construction methods to maximize space within the limits set by the



Mills Building, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Google Maps, accessed 9/16/2010



1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW


EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

District's building height restrictions. Weihe's use of sloping columns to improve the layout of underground garages and simplify the framing of upper story setbacks required by zoning was another major innovation that was soon adopted by the industry. Weihe also was a leader in the use of pre-cast concrete as a building cladding material in Washington.

Critics of his work claimed it lacked distinction, to which Weihe replied in an interview in 1979, "I do not endorse eyesores or extravagance in private buildings. I'd rather be dull and efficient than frivolous."

In 1991 Weihe was the first recipient of the lifetime achievement award for the Washington metropolitan chapter of the AIA. He died just three year later at the age of 87. The Weihe Partnership architectural firm continues today as one of the oldest continuously operating local architectural firms. After Weihe's death the firm became known as WDG Architecture, specializing in exteriors and interiors and maintaining offices in Washington, D.C., and in Dallas, Texas.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	Washington Post, searched through ProQuest			
Obituary:	Publication: Washington Post “Architect Edwin Weihe Dies; Helped Shape D.C. Skyline.”		Date: 12/29/1994	Page: B4
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory		1956/1 st 1962/2 nd 1970/3 rd	591 746 973-74	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	304	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39				
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: “Development Set For Arlington.” Washington Post, July 27, 1941, R5. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Edwin Armstrong Weihe Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Forgey, Benjamin. “Architect Awards to Weihe, Others.” Washington Post, 11/3/1990, D10. Lyons, Richard L. “Builders Fear Reimposing of 12-story Limit.” Washington Post, March 1, 1953, M11. “Prince Georges Will Get huge Housing Unit.” Washington Post, March 29, 1942, R3. “WDG Architecture.” www.wdgarch.com Willmann, John B. “The Weihe Trademark is Pragmatic Design.” Washington Post, 12/22/1979, C6. “World’s Biggest Motel Planned on Arlington Site by Hot Shoppes.” Washington Post, March 30, 1955, 8.				
Notes: * Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits up to 1949. Edwin Weihe was active as an architect into the 1980s, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. Permit and building totals include listings for “Weihe, Edwin” (96 permits, 222 buildings), “Weihe & Gibbs” (14 permits, 15 buildings), “Weihe (Edwin) & Gibbs (Katherine)” (11 permits, 23 buildings), “Weihe (Edwin) & Hamaker (Kenton D.)” (2 permits, 2 buildings).				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Julius Wenig		 <p>Source: Washington Post, 24 Feb. 1907</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 07/07/1872	Place: Frankfurt, Germany		
Death: 05/09/1940	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married to Katherine Wenig; two children			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 18	Date Issued: 01/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1897	Latest Permit: 1940	Total Permits: 425 Total Buildings: 775
Practice	Position	Date	
Private Practice	Draftsman	1892-1895	
Private Practice	Architect	1898-1940	
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: November 1919	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Treasurer of the AIA; member of the Washington Architectural Club and the Washington Building Congress; member of the Washington member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Alhambra, and a charter member and president of the Windthorst Club.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, Commercial Buildings, Institutional Buildings, Apartment Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Victorian, Gothic, Craftsman, Italian Renaissance, Classical Revival			
DC Work Locations: Georgetown, Mount Vernon Square, Downtown, Sheridan-Kalorama, Foggy Bottom			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Mary's Orphanage	471 G Street	1902	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	440-442 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mercantile Savings Bank	719-21 10 th Street, NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Livingston Clothing Store	908 7 th Street, NW	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	2160-62 California Street, NW	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Locker Room	501-511 14 th Street, NW	1927	Demolished in 1979

Significance and Contributions

Born in Frankfurt, Germany, Julius Wenig maintained a thriving architectural firm in Washington, D.C., from 1898 until his death in 1940. He immigrated to the United States at the age of 17 and was a resident of Washington, D.C., by 1892. In the 1892-1895 city directories, Wenig is listed as a draftsman, but any previous education or employment is unknown. From 1915 until 1940, Wenig's offices were located in the Mercantile Bank Building, a building he designed for the Mercantile Savings Fund in 1912. The two-story Classical Revival-style bank with details associated with the Craftsman movement is an important example of neighborhood savings banks which appeared in Washington around the turn of the century. The elements of classical architecture present in the building present an image of stability and financial security.

Julius Wenig's work consists of a variety of building types that spans the first four decades of the twentieth century. He designed apartment buildings, commercial buildings, residences, and an automobile showroom during the years 1899-1938. Most of the buildings Wenig designed are classical in style with simplified detailing. He was responsible for introducing numerous single-story stores throughout the city, often featuring a central show window and a parapet roof. A few examples of his more notable work are highlighted below:

- St. Mary's Orphanage, located at 471 G Place, and constructed in 1902, is a 3-story Gothic styled building, which continues to serve as an adjunct building for St. Mary's congregation. The main elevation is highlighted by a rich stone ornament placed above the entrance with an elaborate quatrefoil design and Gothic arch.
- The apartment building at 115 New York Avenue, N.W. was also designed in 1902. Wenig's understanding of apartment architecture is clearly illustrated in his use of the rowhouse form with squared projecting bays and his reliance on elements typical of Victorian architecture.
- The rowhouse structures at 440-442 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. date to 1910, and are fine examples of early 20th-century residential architecture. Although constructed at a later date than the other buildings in the row, Wenig carefully presents a strong design compatible in scale and detail to the other buildings.
- The Livingston Clothing Store located at 908 7th Street, N.W. was designed by Wenig in 1916. The architect employs the same textured buff brick, and Craftsman style brick work and patterns found on the Mercantile Savings Bank Building.
- Wenig designed the fine Italian Renaissance style commercial structures at 2160-62 California Street, N.W. in Sheridan-Kalorama in 1917. They are superb examples of the corner retail structures which are found throughout the city.

Wenig was one of the founders of the Washington Savings Bank along with the treasurer of the Mercantile Savings Fund Society, John D. Leonard. Wenig was an active member of the Washington Architectural Club, a social organization of architects that promoted the study of architecture through exhibits and lectures. In 1902, he was a member of the Washington Architectural Club's House Committee and presented pencil sketches of St. Mary's School and Sisters' Residences at the Annual Exhibition. Later, Wenig exhibited drawings of the National Permanent Building Association at the 1911 Washington Architectural Club Exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus.



The Mercantile Savings Bank – 1980

Source: Tracerics – Downtown Survey

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary Publication: *Evening Star/Washington Post* Date: 05/10/1940 (*Star*) 05/11/1940 (*Post*)

Other Sources:

“Architects Labor for City Beautiful.” *Washington Post*, 24 February 1907.

D.C. Preservation League. *Mercantile Savings Bank Building DC Historic Landmark Application*. 1990.

EHT Tracerics, 2160-2162 *California Street, NW*. Report prepared for Joseph Ney, August 2005.

Hunter, Wendy. *501-511 14th Street (The Locker Room)*. HABS No. DC-356, October 1979.

Tracerics. “Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area.” *920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation*, June 1990.

Tracerics. *Mercantile Bank Historic Landmark Application*. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Review Board, 1994.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

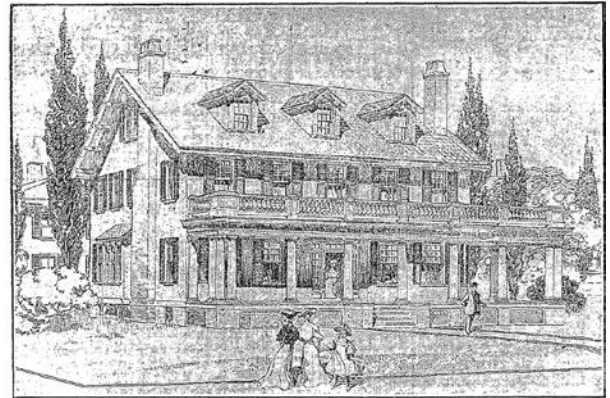
Last Updated: October 2010

Claughton West			Source:		
Biographical Data					
Birth: March 19, 1885		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: July 1978		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: Married W. Annette “Millie” Pope in 1922					
Education					
High School: Washington D.C. public school					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship: Offices of William Poindexter					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects’ Registration		Registration Number: 138		Date Issued: 10/28/1925	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1908	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 254 Total Buildings: 722	
Practice		Position		Date	
United States War Department		Architectural Draftsman		1918-1920	
Individual Practice		Architect		1909-1960	
West & Talbott		Partner, architect		1919-1921	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:					
Awards or Commissions:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Apartment buildings, rowhouses, duplexes, detached houses					
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival					
DC Work Locations: Connecticut Avenue, NW; Capitol Hill; Dupont Circle; Kalorama Triangle; Washington Heights					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
The Biltmore		1940 Biltmore St., NW		1913	Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Emerson Apartment Building		1824 Belmont Road, NW		1916	Washington Heights Historic District
Apartment Building		1818 Kalorama Road, NW		1916	Washington Heights Historic District
Euclid Apartments		1740 Euclid St., NW		1919	☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site
Kilpin House		2310 Ashmead Place, NW		1920	Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Park Crest, Woodward Apartments		2308 Ashmead Place, NW		1922	Kalorama Triangle Historic District

The Foreland Apartment Building	23 2nd Street, NE	1926	Capitol Hill Historic District
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Significance and Contributions

Claughton West was a native of Washington, D.C., born in the District on March 19, 1885. West's parents, George W. and Blanche Claughton, were both from Virginia, but he was raised in Washington. He attended Washington, D.C., public schools, including the D.C. Grammar School from 1893 until 1899. He first studied architecture under respected architect William Poindexter, and was Poindexter's apprentice until 1908. West began practicing as an architect under his own name in 1908. He worked as an architect in and around the District for over 50 years, designing more than 600 houses and 40 apartment buildings. He designed buildings in all four quadrants of the city, but most of his extant work is in the northern half of Washington. The sheer quantity of residential structures built to his designs make West's work influential and important in the development of Washington, D.C.



West's Plans for Colonial Revival House for Judge George G. Perkins (1909)

Washington Post, January 24, 1909, C.A6

West's early career was marked by the design of residences which were mainly detached dwellings in the suburbs of Washington. But he exhibited a wide variety in design skill, and according to the *Washington Post* in 1908, he designed a new church at Lamont Street and Sherman Avenue in the "Gothic type" with an associate architect, Matthew G. Lepley. West designed primarily in the northern section of the District and into Maryland, including detached

dwellings in Chevy Chase, Connecticut Avenue Heights, Forest Glen, and Takoma Park. He gained recognition for a two-story colonial revival residence for the Honorable George G. Perkins just over the Maryland state line in Chevy Chase at the northwest corner of Melrose Street and Connecticut Avenue. The plans he drafted for the house were published in the *Washington Post* in January 1909. Additionally in 1909, West designed a new storefront and the interiors for the renovation of the Glover Building at 1419 F Street, N.W.



The Biltmore, 1940 Biltmore Street, N.W. (1913)

EHT Traceries, Inc. photo, 2010

By the early 1910s West's focus shifted to designing apartment buildings. Purpose built apartment buildings became very popular in the District in this decade, and by 1930 an estimated fifty percent of the Washington, D.C., population lived in apartment buildings. Before the First World War, West designed apartment buildings for builder and architect Joseph J. Moebs. West designed The Biltmore, a "modern apartment house," that Moebs developed in 1913 overlooking Rock Creek Park at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Biltmore Streets, N.W. The six-story apartment building features an Italian Renaissance Revival door surround and an elaborate marble main hall on the first floor. The Biltmore is located in what is now the Kalorama Triangle Historic District. According to the *Washington Post*, Moebs and West also worked together on apartment buildings in 1912 and in 1915. On his application for

registration as an architect in the District of Columbia, West noted that he contributed to the designs for the Arlington Hotel at 1025 Vermont Ave., N.W., which was one of Moebs' largest development projects, completed in 1917. In the same decade, West designed two apartment buildings in the Washington Heights neighborhood: the Emerson apartment building at 1824 Belmont Road, N.W.; and the apartment building at 1818 Kalorama Road, N.W. The five-story Emerson building exhibits the Italian Renaissance Revival style with its villa-like form, while the Kalorama Road apartment building was designed in the Classical Revival style.

During World War I West began designing for Howard Montgomery Etchison, one of the most prominent owner/developers in the District in the early twentieth century. West designed nine apartment buildings for Etchison as well as several detached and semi-detached houses scattered throughout



The Euclid Apartments, 1740 Euclid St., NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Northwest Washington. One of the most notable apartment buildings West designed for Etchison was the Euclid in 1919. The Euclid stands at 1740 Euclid Street, N.W., and is categorized as a conventional mid-rise apartment building. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in April 2010 largely because of the building's remarkable historical integrity. West's design is in the Classical Revival style with a dramatic overhanging cornice and protruding bays at the building's corners.

West entered into a short-term partnership in 1919 with William Randolph Talbott and they maintained offices in the Homer Building until 1921. During these years West was employed at the U.S. War Department as an architectural draftsman, and he worked independently for several other prominent Washingtonian developers. His independent work included rowhouses in the northeast and northwest quadrants of the District for Middaugh and Shannon, and rowhouses on 3rd Street, N.E., for Waggaman & Brawner Real Estate. His work on 3rd Street, N.E., was razed for what is now Shaed Elementary School.

When the District instituted registration of architects in 1925 West registered, but he soon allowed his registration to lapse for nonpayment of fees. Thus he practiced as an architect rather than with the more prestigious designation of registered architect. West's practice declined in the Depression years of the 1930s, but he continued designing residences and renovations at least through the 1960s. In the 1930s and 1940s West primarily designed two-story detached houses and duplexes in the northeast and northwest quadrants of the District. He worked mostly in brick and masonry, and designed Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival dwellings. West also undertook several renovation projects in the latter part of his career. These included the significant renovations he supervised on the Marmel Apartments at 21 6th Street, N.E., on Capitol Hill in 1963.

At the time of West's registration as an architect in Washington in 1925, Charles A. Douglas, Esq. described West in a letter of recommendation as "quiet, dignified, well behaved and generally a young man of character." Another one of West's references, Royce A. Ruess, said West was "very considerate and cautious" with regard to economy in administration of client's money.

West died in Washington in July 1978.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest.dc.gov; <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; Ancestry.com		
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	306	
Other Sources: Adams, Anne H. <i>Euclid Apartments National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, 2009. Eig, Emily Hotaling. <i>Kalorama Triangle Historic District National Register for Historic Places Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 1987. "New Flats Near Park." <i>Washington Post</i> , 6 July 1913, p. CF3. "Realty Sales Keep Up." <i>Washington Post</i> , 24 January 1909, p. CA6. Trieschmann, Laura V., Patti Kuhn, Megan Rispoli, Ellen Jenkins and Elizabeth Breiseth. <i>Washington Heights Historic District National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 2006. "Two Pleasing Homes: Chevy Chase Circle to Have Attractive Additions." <i>Washington Post</i> , 24 January 1909, p. CA6. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. West, Claughton. World War I Draft Registration Card, 12 September 1918. Local Board for Division No. 9, District of Columbia. West, Claughton Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C., 1925.			
Notes: The latest permit listed is from 1949, but this is the final year included in the permit database, so there may have been permits issued to West after 1949.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Clifton B. White			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/18/1905		Place: Knoxville, TN	
Death: 5/1985		Place: Maryland	
Family:			
Education			
High School: Maury High School, Norfolk, VA			
College: Beaux Arts Institute of Design, NY (Correspondence Course)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 496	
		Date Issued: 2/12/1946	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1930	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 214
			Total Buildings: 249
Practice	Position	Date	
George N. Ray, Washington, DC	Architectural Drafting	1923-1926	
Bauman & Bauman, Knoxville, TN	Architectural Drafting	1926-1927	
Flournoy & Flournoy, Washington, DC	Architectural Drafting	1927-1928	
John J. Whelan, Washington, DC	Office Manager & Arch. Drafting	1928-1932	
Private Practice, Washington, DC	Architectural work/Architect	1932-1941, 1942-1966	
Engineer Board (U.S. Govt.), Belvoir, VA	Chief Architect & Draftsman	1941-1942	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1946-1966	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Registered Architect in Maryland (#477-A) 7/27/1945.			
Awards or Commissions: 1949 Certificate of Merit from Washington Board of Trade			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, apartments, stores, storage buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Cleveland Park, Georgetown, Chevy Chase, Brookland (Northeast DC), Anacostia			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	2401 Foxhall Road NW	1933	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	7717 17 th Street NW	1933	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling (duplex)	525 Quackenbos Street NW	1934	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Laboratory	1236 Mount Olivet Road NE	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1856 Plymouth Street NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Apartment Building	1126 South Carolina Avenue SE	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	3715 2 nd Street SE	1945	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mount Zion Methodist Church	12430 Scaggsville Road, Highland, MD	1961	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Clifton Bryan White was born in Knoxville, Tennessee on May 18, 1905. By 1919, his family had moved to Norfolk, Virginia where he attended Maury High School, graduating in 1923. That year, White started working as a draftsman for the Washington, D.C. architectural firm of George N. Ray while taking correspondence courses from the Beaux Arts Institute of Architecture in New York. White continued taking courses for the next four years while working for Ray until 1926, and then for the firm of Bauman & Bauman in Knoxville, Tennessee from 1926 to 1927. Clifton B. White moved back to D.C. in 1927; he worked as a draftsman for the firm of Flournoy & Flournoy for a year before moving to John J. Whelan's firm, where he worked as a draftsman and office manager from 1928 to 1932.

Although White did not set up in business as an architect until 1932, he was already designing buildings in 1930. That year, a building permit was issued with Clifton B. White's name as architect. In 1936, White moved his office out of D.C. to Silver Spring, Maryland where it remained for the rest of his career.

Through the 1930s, White seems to have had steady work designing single dwellings; approximately half of his work was done for individual owners and the other half for development and construction companies. He also designed a few stores and flats. Located mostly near Rock Creek Park in neighborhoods such as Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, Brightwood, and Shepard Park, the buildings White designed are also located in Brookland, Deanwood, Capitol Hill, and Anacostia as well.

White's designs for dwellings most often took the form of two-story, three-bay brick houses usually in the Colonial Revival style and less often in the Tudor Revival style. Even when designing houses for developers such as H.G. Smithy Co. or Homesite Realty Corp. in the same neighborhood or nearby streets, White varied the layouts from center-hall to side-hall plans, and the architectural details of the doorways, window surrounds, and cornices. Most of the dwellings were estimated to cost from \$7,000 to \$10,000 to construct. White did receive larger single commissions as well. Among these were a two-story, brick house at 1856 Plymouth Street NW estimated to cost \$18,000 and a two-story, stone house at 2401 Foxhall Road NW estimated to cost \$45,000 for Mrs. Sydney C. Graves. In 1937, the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects decided to make an example of White by issuing warrants against him. The warrants charged that he "engaged in the practice of architecture in the District" and assumed the title of architect without having qualified for and obtained a certificate of registration. White pleaded not guilty and sought a jury trial. In June 1937 at the trial, the jury found White not guilty. Results of the trial included suits and countersuits among the complainants and White, and a decision by the D.C. Board of Examiners to postpone issuing warrants to others.



Buchol'ston Quarries Advertising Card; 1933
2401 Foxhall Road NW

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars

Clifton B. White continued to design mostly dwellings until 1941 when he switched to war service as the Camouflage Chief Architect and Draftsman for the Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir, Virginia at the start of World War II. White stayed at Fort Belvoir through 1942, but he also designed a few dwellings in northwest D.C. during this period. Among them are seven houses designed for the developer/contractor Jacobson Bros. and located between Rock Creek Park and Connecticut Avenue in Northwest. Six of the Colonial Revival-style dwellings were estimated to cost \$12,000 to build a two-story, brick house over 2,000 square feet in size.

In July 1945, Clifton B. White was registered with the Maryland Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects after passing a four day written examination.

White then applied to the D.C. Board of Examiners in January 1946. His registration was granted February 12, 1946 without having to take the D.C. examination on the basis of his having passed the Maryland examination. In January 1947, White applied for membership to the American Institute of Architects (AIA); membership in the Washington, D.C. Chapter was granted the following month and continued until its termination in 1966.



7717 17th Street NW; 1933

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



525 Quackenbos Street NW; 1934

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In the later 1940s, White's received larger single commissions in D.C. for commercial buildings. Few of the stores, automotive repair, or storage buildings survive. Among the survivors is the heavily altered, two-story, concrete and brick garage and show room at 4800 Wisconsin Avenue NW. In 1946, White also received a commission to design a store at 1134 11th Street NW; the three-story, concrete, brick, and stone building has been converted into a church building. In 1945, White designed a three-story, International Style apartment complex at 3715 2nd Street SE. Located in the Congress Heights area, the complex consists of three, C-shaped buildings that feature alternating colors of brick in horizontal bands that wrap around the corners.

In March 1949, Clifton B. White was awarded one of twelve Certificates of Merit by the Washington Board of Trade for his work on the building at 1244 20th Street NW. White remodeled the three-story, brick, Italianate-style row house as an office building containing six offices. Removing the Italianate details, White introduced "Colonialized" elements to the building's façade such as large windows with multiple, small panes on the first story, a stringcourse, and a plain cornice.

DC Architects Directory

In the 1950s and early 1960s, White's work included the 1954 Blair Station Post Office and Annex (1954) in Silver Spring, Maryland, where he designed additions to the 1949 building and inserted a brick incised with "Clifton B White/Architect" in the façade of the annex. In 1961, he designed the Mount Zion Methodist Church at 12430 Scaggsville Road in Highland, Maryland.

Clifton B. White died in May 1985 at the age of 80.



3715 2nd Street SE; 1945

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*.

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography—not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	308
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects—not in it		

Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Clifton B. White Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Clifton B. White correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

Social Security Index. *Ancestry.com*.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.


Notes:

Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Clifton B. White was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Frank Russell White		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, October 25, 1961, B14.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 05/02/1899 Place: Brooklyn, New York			
Death: 10/24/1961 Place: Washington, D.C.			
Family: First wife, Eula Griffin; second wife, Carolyn W. White; son, Frank Russell White, Jr.; daughter, Maj. Dorothy W. Neilson			
Education			
High School: Valley Forge Military School, 1903-1904			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 809 Date Issued: Dec 31, 1951	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1911 Latest Permit: 1940	Total Permits: 51	Total Buildings: 71
Practice	Position	Date	
Albert Beers	Apprenticeship	1911	
Harry Wardman	Architect	1911-1917	
Frank Russell White	Architect	1917-1960	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Board of Trade, Oldest Inhabitants Inc., Almas Temple, Scottish Rite Masons			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, dwellings, commercial buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Kalorama Triangle, Upper 14 th Street, Cleveland Park, Foggy Bottom			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Clifton Terrace	1313-1350 Clifton Street, NW	1914	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Wardman Park Hotel	2660 Woodley Road, NW	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chateau Thierry	1920 S Street, NW	1919	Dupont Circle Historic District
Heurich Building	1627 K Street	1938	Demolished early 1970s
York Apartments	532 20 th Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

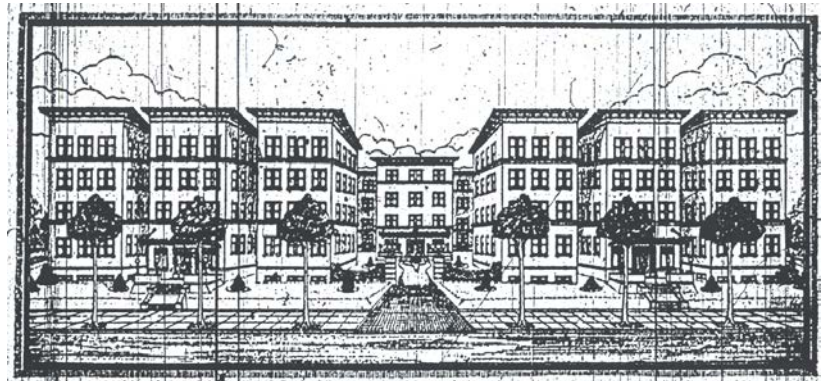
A native of Brooklyn, New York, Frank Russell White was born on May 2, 1889. At the age of ten, his family moved to Washington, D.C., where he remained until his death in 1961. Although Frank Russell White had no formal architectural training, he designed 51 apartment buildings, some 5,000 single-family residences and numerous commercial buildings including the Sheraton Park Hotel (formerly the Wardman Park Hotel), Hampton Courts, and the Heurich Building (1627 K Street, NW).

White trained in the offices of apartment architect Albert Beers around 1908-1911, when Beers was the chief architect for Harry Wardman. Beers was an excellent tutor for White. Although Beers practiced in Washington for only a short period, he was an extremely prolific designer and had a profound effect on the development of the city. After Beers' untimely death in 1911, White took over the design and completion of many of Beers' projects, including the Dresden, Northumberland, the Avondale, the Farnsboro and the more modest Royden, Windsor and Princess apartments. Working with Wardman at this pace of design and execution profited White's early training and developed his architectural talents quickly. Some documentation indicates that White purchased a partnership interest in Harry Wardman's firm at this time.

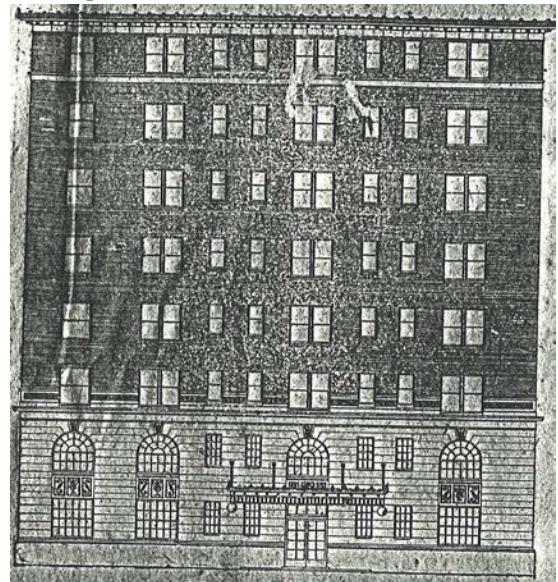
During his years with Wardman as one of his master architects, White designed important apartment buildings in Washington's northwest quadrant which bear witness to White's grasp of the essentials of apartment design and his versatility in a wide range of styles. During his 25-year career with Wardman he is reported to have drawn plans for over three hundred million dollars in completed projects. White designed Wardman Court (Clifton Terrace) in 1914 at 1312 and 1350 Clifton Street, N.W., in the Colonial Revival style. The Lealan, also built in 1914, at 1830 16th Street, N.W. was dressed in Mediterranean Revival details. In his designs for the Northbrook Courts- North and South (1917, 3420-26 16th Street, N.W.), White employed the Classical Revival vocabulary.

White's amicable separation from Harry Wardman occurred circa 1917 and he began to work with other developers around the Washington, D.C., area including Joseph A. Howar, Ernest G. Walker, Fred Gore, Victor Cahill, Zachariah T. Goldsmith, Anita Eckles and Karla King. At this stage of his career, White designed the Chateau Thierry (20th and S Streets, N.W.), The Tiffany (1925 16th Street, N.W.), and Schuyler Arms (1954 Columbia Road, N.W.). He also copyrighted plans for a unique bomb shelter of reinforced concrete designed to hold 30 people and cost only \$1750.00.

The failure of the cooperative Parkway Apartments (3220 Connecticut Ave) in 1924-1926 saddled White with financial difficulties that, combined with the onslaught of the Depression, left him with few architectural commissions and little financial support. He was arrested in Baltimore in 1931 on counterfeiting charges with his wife and served a two-year prison term.



Wardman Court (Clifton Terrace), 1312 Clifton St., NW, 1914
Washington Star, 2/6/1915



Plans, Chateau Thierry (20th and S Streets, NW)
Courtesy of Frank R. White's daughter, no citation

DC Architects Directory

He appears to have recovered to complete two additional projects in the District. His last two projects were the impressive 1936, Art Deco Heurich Building on K Street (demolished 1970s), and the 1940 York Apartments in Foggy Bottom for A.J. Howar. White died on October 24, 1961.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
MS 551 Frank Russell White Drawings, 1919-1946, 1956, 1959 and undated. Historical
Other Repositories: Society of Washington, DC Special Collections Register. *Washington Post*, searched through ProQuest.

Obituary: Publication:
Washington Post, Times Herald October 25, 1961 Page: B-14.
Washington Star October 24, 1961

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	308
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Frank Russell White Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.
Wirz, Hans and Richard Striner. *Washington Deco; Art Deco Design in the Nation's Capital*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1984.

Notes: White's initial application to practice architecture in the District was held upon his successful completion of a verbal senior examination to be held by the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects. The Board scheduled his Verbal Senior Examination on Tuesday April 5th, 1927, but it is not known if he attended the examination or passed. He submitted an additional application to the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects in 1951 to practice architecture in the District of Columbia. The application was initially denied in October 24, 1951 pending submittal of additional documentation to establish to the satisfaction of the Board the five years of practice as required by law. His application was eventually approved December 13, 1951.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

George S. White			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 2/23/1898		Place: Jacksonville, FL	
Death: 6/1977		Place: Palm Beach, FL	
Family:			
Education			
High School: Riverside Military Academy Gainesville, GA, (1914-1916);, Chick Springs Military Academy, Chick Springs, SC (1916-1917)			
College: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, (1917-1918) Columbia School of Drafting, Washington, DC (1924-1925); George Washington University School of Architecture(1925-1926)			
Graduate School: Catholic University Architecture School (1927-1932)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 795	
		Date Issued: 10/23/1951	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1928	Latest Permit: 1947	Total Permits: 197
		Total Buildings: 350	
Practice	Position	Date	
James E. Cooper	Architectural drafting	1926-1927	
George T. Santmyers	Architectural drafting	1927-1928	
P.H. Willis	Architectural drafting	1928	
Volney O. Chase	Architectural drafting	1928-1929	
George S. White	Architect	1929-1977	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: None known.			
Awards or Commissions: None known.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Apartments, Flats			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Chevy Chase, Tenleytown, Barnaby Woods, Brightwood, Shepherd Park, Congress Heights, Trinidad, Anacostia			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	5524 39 th Street NW	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Dwellings	5208-5216 4 th Street NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1520 Kalmia Road NW	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1461 Holly Street NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment	1235 Queen Street NE	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment	301 Hamilton Street NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3408 Legation Street NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	4342 Bladgen Avenue NW	1947	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

George S. White was born in 1898 in Jacksonville, Florida and graduated from Chick Springs Military Academy in Chick Springs, South Carolina in 1917. He attended the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill for almost a full year before enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1918. Sometime after leaving the Army, White moved to Washington, D.C. where he attended architecture classes at George Washington University from 1926 to 1927 and Catholic University's Architecture School from 1928 to 1932.

During college, White worked as an architectural draftsman in the offices of James E. Cooper, George T. Santmyers, P.H. Willis, and Volney O. Chase and obtained design commissions under his own name. In 1928, White's first permit as an architect was for a two-story, brick dwelling located in Chevy Chase, D.C. With an estimated building cost of \$14,500, the Colonial Revival-style house at 5524 39th Street NW was one of the more expensive dwellings that White designed during his career. The house was erected for Fred H. Gore.

In 1930, White started his own practice and worked almost exclusively for developers designing two-story, brick, three-bay Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival-style houses that varied slightly in architectural details and form. Even the five row houses that White designed for the developer P.H. Willis (for whom he had worked four years earlier) intermingled Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival-style buildings. Located at 5208-5216 4th Street, NW in the Petworth neighborhood, the two-bay row houses vary in porch roofline (from shed roof to front-gable roof), in cornice details, in chimney placement (side chimneys for the Colonial Revival houses and front chimneys for the Tudor Revival dwellings), and the presence of dormers.



5524 39th Street NW; 1928

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

White worked with Willis on detached, single family dwellings in Shepherd Park and Chevy Chase as well. A large proportion of White's designs were commissioned by the Jacobson Brothers who developed many lots in the Brightwood, Chevy Chase, Barnaby Woods, and Tenleytown neighborhoods. White worked in other neighborhoods of the city, including projects with Paul T. Stone of Stone Construction in the Barnaby Woods area, and with the Simpson-Peak Company in Northwest D.C. and Anacostia.



5210 4th Street NW; 1932

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

neighborhood. These brick, mostly Colonial-Revival-style houses were listed as three-story on the building permits; their attics were often lighted by dormer windows. At the same time, White and his assistants provided more than 100 individual house plans for The Simpson-Peak Company, which was developing areas of Montgomery County, Maryland. From 1939 on, White also worked for the Waggaman-Brawner Realty Corporation that constructed several two-story, brick houses in the Chevy Chase area of D.C (3300 & 3400 blocks of Legation Street NW; 3100 block of Tennyson Street NW; 6300 block of 31st Place NW; 6300-6400 blocks of 32nd Street NW; 3100 block of Upland Terrace NW; 5800 block of Nebraska Avenue NW).

During the 1935-1942 period, White designed two- and three-story apartment buildings. All of the buildings were variations of the same form with a Colonial Revival-style center entrance set in a five-bay, brick façade. The buildings had flat roofs, sometimes with a shaped parapet or false mansard on the façade, pilasters or quoins at the corners, and string courses. George S. White also co-owned and constructed four apartment buildings in the Brightwood neighborhood with developer P.H. Willis. For the apartment building at 1700 29th Street SE, White applied the stream-lined Moderne style to the same form.

In 1937, White received notice from the Board of Examiners that he was not entitled to advertise as an



3408 Legation Street NW; 1939

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1932, White applied for registration as an architect with the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars, but failed two of the four written examinations. In 1933, White repeated the two examinations, passed one, but failed the other and was again denied registration. He apparently never retook the failed examination.

From 1935 through 1942, White completed designs for larger developments as well as for individual dwellings. In the 500 block of Lebaum Street, SE in the Congress Heights neighborhood, White designed eleven, modest, one-story, brick houses for P.D. Crandall (1935) and Merrill Conner (1936). His work for the Jacobson Brothers included fourteen houses in the 1300 block of Tuckerman Street NW (1937-1938) in the Brightwood



1461 Holly Street NW; 1936

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

architect. In 1941, White applied for senior registration as an architect in Maryland, but was informed that he needed to pass a written examination which he did not take. He continued to perform the “functions” of an architect over the Maryland line” according to the Maryland Board of Examiners as he did in D.C. although terming himself a designer rather than an architect.

During World War II (1941-1945), George S. White worked in the Civil Engineer Corps (C.E.C.) at the Navy Yard in Washington, D.C. In 1945, White resumed his private practice designing single-family dwellings for developers. Two years later, he moved to Florida for health reasons but continued to maintain his architectural office in Washington. He returned occasionally to conduct business; this included preparing designs for almost 50 dwellings for the Waggaman-Brawner Realty Corporation.

In 1951, White applied once more for D.C. registration as an architect by exemption based on his more than five years of practice in the city. After providing proof of his continuing practice in D.C., White became a Registered Architect by exemption in October 1951.

White died in June 1977 in Palm Beach, Florida.



301 Hamilton Street NW; 1936
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects- not in it		p. 308

Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. George S. White Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. George S. White correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 Social Security Death Index. *Ancestry.com*.

Notes:

Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. George S. White was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Forrest George Wilcox			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/20/1884		Place: East Providence, RI	
Death: 1945		Place: Silver Spring, MD	
Family: Helen H. Wardell (wife)			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1927	Latest Permit: 1941
		Total Permits: 143	Total Buildings: 231
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Architect		1930-1933
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships: Masons and Shriners			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Apartments, Flats, Stores			
Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Takoma, Shepherd Park, Brightwood, Deanwood, Chevy Chase, Tenleytown, Barnaby Woods, Woodbridge			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartment	228 10 th Street NE	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Capitol Hill Historic District
Dwellings	5321-5331 Kansas Avenue NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	5370 27 th Street NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1800 Birch Drive NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1615 Manchester Lane NW	1934	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Forrest George Wilcox was born October 20, 1884 in East Providence, Rhode Island. U.S. Census records indicate that he worked as a machinist in 1900 and as a chauffeur for a private family in East Providence in 1910. By 1918, his draft registration card recorded that Wilcox had moved to Washington, D.C. to work as a mechanical engineer for the Coombs Motor Company. In 1924, *The Washington Post* noted that Wilcox received a degree in the Almas Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (The Shrine), which also indicates that he was a Mason.

In 1927, Wilcox's name appeared on his first D.C. permit as the architect of two, two-story, cinder-block houses in the Chevy Chase area of Northwest; the dwellings are no longer extant. Wilcox's next project—a two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house still stands in the Barnaby Woods neighborhood in Northwest. Wilcox's other works of the late 1920s include a two-story, brick apartment building on Capitol Hill and three, one-story, frame dwellings in the Deanwood area of Northeast D.C.

The 1930 U.S. Census recorded Forrest G. Wilcox's occupation as a mill work salesman; however, on his 1933 marriage certificate, Wilcox listed his occupation as "architect." The D.C. city directories for 1930-33 list Wilcox as an architect living in and with an office in Washington.

Most of Wilcox's known work as an architect dates to the 1930s. During this period, Wilcox designed single and duplex dwellings and row houses for both private owners and developers such as J.N. Hughes, the Columbia Construction Company, Samuel Eig, Waple & James, Inc., and M.B. Swanson. Although the preponderance of Wilcox's designs was Tudor Revival in style, he also worked in the Colonial Revival style.

Two of his Tudor Revival-style Takoma residences were published by the D.C. mail-order house company, Standard Homes Company, in its 1930 publication *Better Homes at Lower Cost*.



228 10th Street NE; 1928

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



370 27th Street NW; 1932

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1931, F.G. Wilcox was architect of five building permits involving Sears, Roebuck & Company houses. In May 1931, Wilcox revised the Sears plans for houses at 2429 Hamlin Street, NE in Woodridge and for 3507 Brothers Place, SE in the Congress Heights neighborhood. The Hamlin Street house seems to be a brick-clad version of the Tudor Revival-style "Maplewood" model from Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1932 catalog (#3302). The Brothers Place is a front-gable, brick house with a prominent front porch similar to "The Walton" (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1929 catalog # P13050). In June, Wilcox served as the architect with Sears Roebuck & Company listed as the builder for a two-story, front-gable, vernacular-style brick house in the Palisades neighborhood in Northwest D.C. (5430 Carolina Place NW) and a one-story, front-gable, brick house in the Hillcrest neighborhood in Southeast (2423

32nd Street SE). In August, Wilcox and Sears, Roebuck & Company received a building permit for a two-story, frame dwelling at 2324 33rd Street SE in the Hillcrest neighborhood' again the house resembles the Sears "Maplewood" plans.



321-5323 Kansas Avenue NW; 1931
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Wilcox generally designed dwellings with an estimated construction cost between \$5,000 and \$8,000. Two of his largest commissions for individual dwellings display the Tudor Revival-style and cost an estimated \$17,500. The two-story, stone-and-brick house at 1800 Birch Drive NW (1932) stands in the Shepherd Park neighborhood, while the two-story, brick-and-frame house at 5370 27th Street (1932) is located in Barnaby Woods. Wilcox's largest Colonial Revival-style house cost an estimated \$25,000 and stands at 1615 Manchester Lane NW (1934) in Brightwood. The hip-roof of the house is pierced by two stories of dormers, and the brick house is dominated by a two-story portecochere on the façade.

for a dwelling located at 4309 46th Street, NW near American University. The three-bay, Colonial Revival-style, brick house is one of his plainest designs.

By 1942, Forrest G. Wilcox lived in Silver Spring, Maryland. His World War II draft registration card records his business as "self-builder—graduate architectural engineer" and noted that his office was located in his home. The 1958 obituary for Forrest's wife, Helen, indicates that he died in 1945.

F.G. Wilcox's last building permit was recorded in 1941



1615 Manchester Lane NW; 1934
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects-not in it		p. 310
Obituary	Publication: Not found	Date: Page:

Other Sources:

Marriage Certificate. Delaware, August 26, 1933. *Ancestry.com*.

Scott, Pamela. *Expansion Architectural Survey Report* [for Historic Takoma], October 31, 2002.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. East Providence, RI.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. East Providence, RI.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.

World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for Forrest G. Wilcox. *Ancestry.com*.

World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 record for Forrest G. Wilcox. *Ancestry.com*.

Notes:

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Lucian Thomas Williams				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 8/10/1873		Place: Virginia		
Death: 11/16/1929		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife Frances E., son Francis B., daughter Hattie S.				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				Source:
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1909	Latest Permit: 1929	Total Permits: 271	Total Buildings: 991
Practice	Position		Date	
Lucian T. Williams	Carpenter		1896 <i>Boyd's Directory</i>	
Lucian T. Williams	Electrician		1903, 1906 <i>Boyd's Directory</i>	
Lucian T. Williams	Architect		1910 Census	
U.S. Housing Corp.	Carpenter		1918 Draft Registration	
Lucian T. Williams	Contractor		1920 Census; 1927 <i>Boyd's Directory</i>	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Freemasons				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Rowhouses				
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Queen Anne				
DC Work Locations: Edgewood, Columbia Heights, Tenleytown, Eckington				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Rowhouses	27-39 V Street, NE	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	4421-4429 9th Street, NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	1415-1421 Potomac Ave., SE	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	531-541 Kenyon Street, NW	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Dwellings	4110-4115 Emery Place, NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	220-236 Randolph Place, NE	1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Rowhouses	4120-4132, 4415-4423 15th Street, NW	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Masonic Temple	523 8th Street, NE	1914	Capitol Hill Historic District
Rowhouses	2010-2024, 2109-2131 4th Street, NE	1914-15	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	205-223 Rock Creek Church Rd., NW	1915	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	605-637 Otis Place, NW	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	1333-1361 Taylor Street, NW	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Lucian T. Williams was a prolific designer of rowhouses throughout Washington, D.C., in the early decades of the twentieth century, although his name is largely unknown today. In a twenty-year career as designer and builder from 1909 to 1929, he constructed almost one thousand dwellings in the District according to building permit records.

Williams was born on August 10, 1873 in Virginia and moved to Washington, D.C., by 1896. The 1890 business directory of Genessee County, N.Y., lists Williams as a carpenter in Le Roy, New York; a town about fifteen miles southeast of Rochester. In the 1903 *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia*, Williams is listed as an electrician living in Northeast Washington. He remains listed as an electrician in the directory in 1908.

The 1910 United States Census lists Williams as an architect. Later *Boyd's* directories document him as a contractor and carpenter. On his draft registration card from 1918, Williams lists his occupation as carpenter and the U.S. Housing Corporation, located at North Capitol and E Streets, Washington, D.C., as his employer. The United States Housing Corporation (USHC) was one of the first federally-sponsored housing programs in the country. It was created in July 1918 as a part of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. The purpose of the USHC was to build housing for workers employed in essential war industries and shipyards, providing emergency housing during a national construction shortage.



Rowhouses, 31-27 V St., NE
DCPropertyQuest, 2004



Dwelling at 4110 Emery Pl., NW
DCPropertyQuest, 2004

Washington, D.C., building permits indicate that most of the buildings Williams constructed were two-story brick rowhouses. Most of these dwellings are flat-fronted, three-bay buildings with full-width one-story porches. Some have false-mansard roofs with dormers. Like most rowhouses of this period in Washington, Williams' rowhouses were generally vernacular interpretations of the highly popular Colonial Revival style. Williams worked most heavily in neighborhoods in Northeast Washington, including Eckington and Near Northeast.

In addition to rowhouses, Williams built some detached dwellings on Emery Place in Northwest Washington in 1912. These were two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival frame dwellings constructed for J.S. Gruver. Williams designed houses for a number of developers, including Gruver, E.H. Gottwals, the Thrift Building Company

(possibly associated with Gruver), T.A. Jameson, and Klimkiewicz & Co.

Williams was also active in the Freemason community in Washington, D.C. He served as an officer in the Myron M. Parker Lodge in Northeast Washington in 1900 and, in 1914, he designed the Masonic Temple at 523 8th Street, NE, for the Northeast Masonic Temple Association.

Williams died suddenly in 1929 at the age of 56.



Masonic Temple (now condominiums) 523 8th St., NE
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Ancestry.com, DCPropertyQuest.dc.gov

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 11/19/1929 Page: M3

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
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- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☐ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Other Sources:

Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1896-1927. Washington, D.C.: R.L. Polk Co., 1896-1927.

Ben-Joseph, Eran. "Workers' Paradise: The Forgotten Communities of World War I." MIT.

<http://web.mit.edu/ejb/www/ww1/ww1a.html> (accessed July 16, 2010).

Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y., 1788-1890. Syracuse: J.W. Vose and Co., 1890.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. District of Columbia.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Edward Woltz			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1859	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: April 26, 1903	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married to Agnes Rainey			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:		Source:	
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1886	Latest Permit: 1903	Total Permits: 184 Total Buildings: 417
Practice	Position	Date	
	Clerk	1877-1879	
	Draftsman	1880-1881	
	Architect	1882-1903	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Woltz was a member of several secret societies including the Knights of Pythias and the Knights Loyal of Washington.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, stores, churches			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival			
DC Work Locations: Brookland, Kalorama Triangle, Trinidad, Columbia Heights, Petworth			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Epworth Church	7 th and A Street, NE	1895	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	2001-2017 Kalorama Rd., NW	1897	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist.
Dwelling	1001 Irving Street NE	1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Edward Woltz was a Washington, D.C. native who served as a captain in the Washington Light Infantry. He began his architectural practice as a clerk in 1877. By 1882, city directories list Woltz as an architect. In the late-1800s, the former infantry captain designed numerous two- and three-story brick dwellings in the District's new neighborhoods beyond the original city limits. Woltz's designs combined architectural elements of the earlier Victorian period with the popular Romanesque Revival style. As shown by the row of buildings that Woltz designed along the north side of the 2000 block of Kalorama Road, N.W., these semi-detached houses typically consist of two units separated by a central party wall. The facades feature two- or three-story projecting bays, often with picture windows in the first floors. Woltz enjoyed success in repeating this design formula in neighborhoods such as Brookland, Kalorama, Trinidad, Columbia Heights, and Petworth. Woltz's work is largely uncelebrated, however, perhaps owing to its ubiquity. A couple of his notable projects include the Romanesque-Revival Epworth Church at 7th and A Streets, N.E. and the unique circular house he designed at 1001 Irving Street, N.E. He is also credited with designing homes in Kensington, Maryland, a turn-of-the-twentieth-century garden suburb in Montgomery County. In 1901, Woltz was appointed as a draftsman in the Office of the District Building Inspector. He died suddenly on April 26, 1903 at the age of forty-four. Edward Woltz is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.



2017 and 2015 Kalorama Road, NW
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *The Washington Times* Date: 04/30/1903 Page: 12

Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

2001

Page

315-16

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DC Architects Directory

Kensington Historical Society. *Kensington Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Annapolis, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1980.
“New Epworth Church.” *The Washington Post*, 7 July 1895, 10.
Robinson & Associates. *Brookland/ CUA Metro Station Area Plan Neighborhood History and Inventory of Existing Historic and Cultural Resources*. July 2006.
Notice of Edward’s Woltz’s Appointment as Draftsman. *The Washington Times*, 2 May 1901, 3.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Waddy Butler Wood		 <p>Source: Blank & Stobler Photo</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1869	Place: St. Louis, MO		
Death: 01/26/1944	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College: Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 53	Date Issued: 04/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1894	Latest Permit: 1935	Total Permits: 146 Total Buildings: 183
Practice		Position	Date
Private Practice		Architect	1894-1902
Wood, Donn & Deming		Partner/Architect	1903-1912
Private Practice		Architect	1912-1941
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1908	Fellow of the AIA: 1916
Other Societies or Memberships: President of the Washington Architectural Club (1907-1908); President of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (1917-1918); Member of the Society of Cincinnati and the Metropolitan Club.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Schools, Hospitals, Churches, Apartment Buildings, Office Buildings, Civic Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival, Georgian Revival, Classical Revival, Spanish or Tuscan Revival			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, U Street, Kalorama, Massachusetts Avenue, Chevy Chase			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Union Trust Company Bldg.	740 15 th Street, NW	1890	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
East Capitol Street Car Barn	1400 East Capitol Street	1896	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Armstrong Manual Training School	1 st & P Streets, NW	1901-1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Barney Studio House	2306 Mass. Ave., NW	1902-1903	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bachelor Flats	1737 H Street, NW	1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Masonic Temple	1250 New York Ave., NW	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Martha S. Tucker House	2320 S Street, NW	1908	Mass. Ave Historic District
Greystone	2325 Porter Street, NW	1913	Rock Creek Park Historic District

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Woodrow Wilson House	2340 S Street, NW	1915	Mass. Ave Historic District
The Victor Building (addition)	724-26 9 th Street, NW	1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Department of Interior	18 th & C Streets, NW	1936	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Waddy Butler Wood practiced architecture for 48 years in Washington, D.C., from 1892 to 1940, a period of great expansion and development of the city. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, one of six children of Captain Charles Wood, a Confederate soldier and native Virginian. When Wood was still a child, the family returned to Ivy, Virginia. He attended the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Virginia Polytechnic Institute) for two years studying engineering. Wood left school at the age of 18 to join a C&O Railroad Engineer Corps survey. He arrived in Washington in 1891, determined to fulfill a dream of becoming an architect. Wood first worked as a draftsman and studied architecture books at the Library of Congress in the evenings. Although self taught, he became a skilled architect and opened his own architectural office in 1892. He began his career designing modest residences in Northeast Washington. His first large commission in 1895 was for the Capitol Traction Company to design its new car barn in Georgetown (M Street and Key Bridge). He also designed the East Capitol Street Car Barn in 1896.



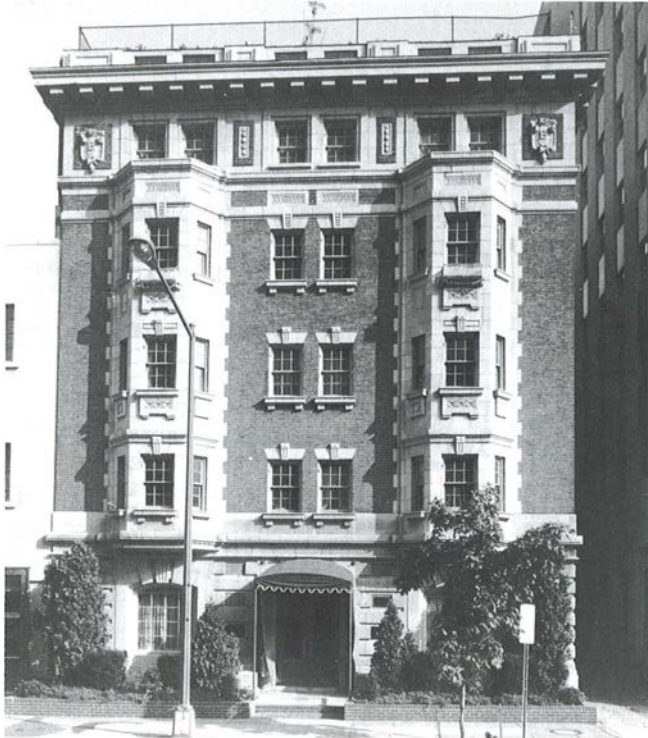
Union Trust Building, 740 15th Street, NW

NCinDC, August 16, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2832611488/>

In 1902, Wood formed a partnership with Edmund Donn, Jr. and William I. Deming. Donn, a skilled architect educated at the Boston Institute of Technology (now M.I.T.) and Deming, a construction engineer and graduate of Columbian College (later The George Washington University) complemented the creative Wood, who served as the firm's chief designer. The firm was known for its outstanding and imaginative design while maintaining reasonable and affordable costs through the honest use of materials. The firm's work was not limited to modest buildings, however. Wood, Donn and Deming are credited with several prominent homes in Kalorama including the General Charles Fitzhugh Residence located at 2253 R Street, NW (1904); St. Patrick's School and Parish Hall located at 9th and G Streets, NW (1904); the Union Trust Bank Building located at 740 15th Street, NW (1907); and the Masonic Temple located at 1250 New York Avenue, NW (1907-1908).

In 1912, the partnership was amicably dissolved. As an independent architect, Wood continued to capture prestigious commissions. He focused his attention on commercial and government work, accepting commissions for residential work only for mansions of Washington's elite. During this period, he designed buildings for large corporations such as the Potomac Electric Company, designing 999 E Street, N.W., the Union Trust Company Building at 738-740 15th Street, NW, the Masonic Temple at 801 13th Street, NW., the Southern Railway Building at 1500 K Street, NW, the Commercial National Bank at 1405 G Street, NW, and the Department of the Interior Building. His commissions for private interests and large residential structures included the remodeling of the old Holton Arms School, the remodeling of the Chevy Chase Club, and the design for homes of Frederick Delano, George Cabot Lodge, Dr. Cary Grayson, and Henry Fairbanks, whose house at 2340 S Street he later remodeled for Woodrow Wilson. Wood designed All Saints Episcopal Church on Chevy Chase Circle in collaboration with Arthur Heaton. His Chevy Chase



The Bachelor Flats, 1737 H Street, NW
Goode, Best Addresses, 64

houses include Nos. 4 and 8 Oxford Street and 15 East Melrose Street. Wood included the Chevy Chase residence of Howe P. Cochran on the selected list of his works which he submitted to the American Institute of Architects for its files.

Wood was also active in and did extensive work with the Washington Architectural Club and the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving as president in 1917 and 1918. Wood retired in 1940 to his country home in Warrenton, Virginia.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Smithsonian Institution Architectural Records Collection

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 24 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	316
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24	1938-39	905
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	670

Obituary Publication: Washington Post Date: 01/26/1944 Page:

Other Sources:

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Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

Eig, Emily. "Waddy Butler Wood, a Biographical Sketch of the Architect." In Look, David W. *The Interior Building: its Architecture and its Art*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1986.

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Ganschietz, Suzanne. *Union Trust Building National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Division, Dept. of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, 1983.

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Notes: Waddy B. Wood’s papers are archived at the Library of Congress

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