

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD
APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK OR HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

New Designation X

Amendment of a previous designation

Please summarize any amendment(s) _____

Property name Judiciary Square Historic District

If any part of the interior is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.

Address Roughly bounded by Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, N.W. and C Street, N.W. to the south, 6th Street to the west, G Street to the north, and 3rd and 4th Streets N.W to the east. See Boundary Description section for details.

Square and lot number(s) Various

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission 2C

Date of construction 1791-1968 Date of major alteration(s) Various

Architect(s) Pierre Charles L'Enfant, George Hadield, Montgomery C. Meigs, Elliott Woods, Nathan C. Wyeth, Gilbert S. Underwood, Louis Justement

Architectural style(s) Various

Original use Various

Property owner Various

Legal address of property owner Various

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) DC Preservation League

If the applicant is an organization, it must submit evidence that among its purposes is the promotion of historic preservation in the District of Columbia. A copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, or by-laws, setting forth such purpose, will satisfy this requirement.

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) 1221 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Name and title of authorized representative Rebecca Miller, Executive Director

Signature of representative  Date 10/25/2018

Name and telephone of author of application DC Preservation League, 202.783.5144

Date received _____
H.P.O. staff _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Judiciary Square Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, N.W. and C Street, N.W. to the south, 6th Street to the west, G Street to the north, and 3rd and 4th Streets N.W to the east. See Boundary Description section for details.city or town Washingtonstate District ofColumbiacode DCcounty D.C.code 0001zip code 20001☐ not for publication☐ vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination _request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _ meets_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national**statewide local**

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____

Date _____

Title _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Private |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public – Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public – State |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public – Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
23	6	buildings
		district
3	1	site
		structure
11	5	object
37	12	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

5 Individual; 16 Contributing to a Historic District

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/City Hall

GOVERNMENT/Federal Courthouse

GOVERNMENT/Government Office

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/Business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/Federal Courthouse

GOVERNMENT/Government Office

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/Business

COMMERCE/Professional

RELIGION/Religious Facility

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COMMERCE/Professional

RELIGION/Religious Facility

RELIGION/Church School

RELIGION/Church-Related Residence

LANDSCAPE/Park

RELIGION/Church School

RELIGION/Church-Related Residence

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum

LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Early Classical Revival

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic

LATE 19th AND 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS/

Beaux Arts

LATE 19th AND 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS/ Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Moderne

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

MODERN MOVEMENT/Brutalism

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

STUCCO,

roof: STONE/Slate, ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Judiciary Square Historic District consists of Judiciary Square and surrounding squares as detailed below.

Judiciary Square occupies Squares 487E, 488E, and 489E (formerly Reservation Number 7, one of the original 17 reservations set aside for public use in Pierre Charles L'Enfant's 1791 plan for the District of Columbia). The 18 acre-square, which is crossed by E and F Streets, lies between 4th on the east, 5th Street on the west, D Street and Indiana Avenue on the south, and G Street on the north. The Pension Building and five courthouses are arranged around its periphery.

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The historic district also includes all or part of L'Enfant Plan Squares 486, 488, 489, 518, 529, and 531 which surround Judiciary Square to the east, west, and north. These squares include single- and multi-family dwellings, commercial structures, federal and municipal government buildings, and one house of worship. Their diverse building types and styles reflect layers of development that began in the early 19th century.

The historic district also incorporates Squares 490 and 533, which lie immediately south of Judiciary Square and are divided by John Marshall Plaza. Squares 491 and 533s (formerly Reservation 10) are bounded by C Street on the north and Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues on the south. Like Squares 490 and 533, which lie to their immediate north, these squares were redeveloped as sites for monumental government buildings as part of the Municipal Center project in the 1930s. Because they are contiguous, functional extensions of Judiciary Square, they are included in the historic district. An exception is the portion of Square 491 to the west of John Marshall Park. This area is today the site of the Canadian Embassy and the Newseum, which are not thematically related to the historic functions of Judiciary Square and are not included in the historic district.

Judiciary Square and the four squares that lie to its south are bound together by landscaped spaces that include the National Law Enforcement Memorial and John Marshall Park, as well as John Marshall Plaza, which provides a clear visual axis between the National Mall and Old City Hall on the south side of Judiciary Square. These spaces contain statuary, fountains, and other artistic objects of note.

The Judiciary Square Historic District includes some buildings, landscapes, and objects included in the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic site, as well as several resources listed as individual landmarks on the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites.

Narrative Description

Government Buildings

Judiciary Square is best known for its distinctive collection of government buildings. Architect George Hadfield's City Hall, situated on the southern boundary of Judiciary Square at 451 Indiana Avenue in Square 489E, provides an early example of the shifting relationship between the municipal and federal governments. Construction of the original stucco-over-brick building, a scaled-down version of Hadfield's original 1818 design, began in August 1820 but was not completed until 1849 because of funding shortfalls. Although a planned dome was never constructed, the building has long been noted for the beauty of its classical portico. Despite its name, City Hall long served a mixture of municipal and federal administrative and judicial functions. In 1881 it was expanded on its north side. In 1916, the severely-deteriorated structure was adapted for use by the DC Court of Appeals to the plans of Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, who supervised the replacement of much of the original brick, the introduction of steel supports, and application of an Indiana limestone veneer. Old City Hall was again altered in 1935 and 1966, and in 2009 underwent an extensive expansion on its northern side.

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Today Old City Hall is 240 feet wide and 176 feet deep with a U-shaped plan and a raised foundation that serves as a base. The temple design fronting Indiana Avenue includes the central hexastyle Ionic portico with flanking distyle in antis projecting wings. This central portico, with Doric pilasters, double frieze, and enclosed tympanum, is reached by wrap-around granite stairs. It has a coffered ceiling and shelters double-leaf doors with sidelights, a frieze with metopes and triglyphs, and a semicircular-arched fanlight. Semicircular arches with recessed panels above pierce the sides of the wings, which are entered by double-sided limestone stairs with metal rails. The hipped roof, covered now in standing seam metal, is largely obscured by stepped parapets. Deeply recessed double-leaf wood doors are located under the wings, secured by a metal security gate set in a segmentally arched opening. The main block is illuminated by semicircular-arched window openings placed below recessed rectangular panels. The openings hold narrow and paired 6/6 sash windows topped by fanlight transoms. The required symmetry of the style is provided on the secondary elevations by the segmentally arched foundation windows, 8/8 double-hung first-story windows with recessed rectangular panels, and 6/6 double-hung windows in the upper story above a fillet-molded string course. The side elevations have slightly projecting center bays topped by pedimented gables with enclosed tympanums and central entries set within recessed semicircular bays that rise two stories. The north end bays of the building hold blind segmental arches set below wide, rectangular panels that balance the openings of the projecting wings that form the south end bays. A glass and metal portico, added to the north elevation in 2009, is a modern interpretation of the portico on the south façade. The two-story addition has a projecting flat roof supported by three metal posts and is accessed by wrap-around granite stairs and diminutive double-leaf glass doors.

The glass of Old City Hall's latest addition reflects the Pension Building, which is located at the opposite end of Judiciary Square in Square 487E. Currently home to the National Building Museum, the Pension Building was designed in 1881 by General Montgomery C. Meigs. The striking red brick building was modeled after Italian Renaissance palazzos, especially the Palazzo Farnese and the Palazzo della Cancelleria. Meigs doubled the size of the Farnese palace, making the Pension Building 400 feet long and 200 feet wide to provide workspace for 1,500 clerks. Although the courtyards of Renaissance palazzos are open to the sky, Meigs covered the central courtyard of the Pension Building with a huge gable roof. The Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site nomination describes the building as:

Consist[ing] of three stories, with a gallery level just underneath the roof. On the exterior, the first floor is divided from the second by a terracotta frieze with figures representing all branches of the [Civil War] military. It was designed by sculptor Caspar Buberl, who also designed the belt course of crossed swords and muskets between the second and third floors and the frieze of cannons and exploding bombs just below the cornice. The windows are arranged in regular bays, 27 on the north and south elevations, and 13 on the east and west. The windows of the ground floor have flat hoods supported by brackets. Those of the second floor have alternating triangular and segmental pediments supported by Ionic pilasters, and those on the third floor have triangular pediments supported by Corinthian pilasters. Meigs called the four entrances "gates," emphasizing the building's military theme, and decorated their keystones and spandrel panels appropriately. Justice

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presides over the north gate, the Gate of the Invalids. Above the east, or Naval, gate resides Mars, the god of war. On the west, Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, rules over the Gate of the Quartermaster. Truth protects the Gate of the Infantry on the south.

Two levels of arcades, based on those at the Cancelleria, line the Building Museum's interior court. The first-floor Doric columns are made of terracotta, the second-floor Ionic columns of cast iron. Compound brick piers support the corners of both arcades. Two rows of four colossal columns divide the courtyard into three equal parts and support the roof superstructure. The columns, 75 feet tall and 25 feet in circumference, are made of brick and painted to resemble Siena marble. The bases and capitals of the columns are made of terracotta.¹

In the twentieth century, four municipal courthouses were constructed north of Old City Hall. The first was the District of Columbia Court of Appeals on the southeast corner of 5th and E Streets. This neoclassical building, which became the home of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals in 1952, was designed by Elliott Woods in 1910 to harmonize with Old City Hall. Veneered in smooth-cut Indiana limestone, the courthouse has a hipped roof largely hidden by a parapet and a raised foundation as the base for two upper two stories. The pedimented gable fronting E Street has four Ionic columns and two Doric pilasters. Access to the building is through segmentally arched openings within the base of the projecting portico. A secondary entry with a double-leaf paneled door is set within a segmentally arched opening in the foundation level of the south elevation. The five bays of the north and south elevations are 102 feet long, the nine bays of the east and west elevations are 129 feet long. The south elevation has three semicircular arches holding paired double-hung windows divided by Ionic pilasters. The building is illuminated by 6/6 double-hung sash windows set within recessed bays that rest on the double fillet-molded belt course. Slightly projecting panels are located above the window openings on the first story, which reads as a piano nobile. The paired window openings in the center five bays of the east and west elevations, set within a projecting bay, sit within semicircular arches. Above the fillet-molded belt course, the upper story is pierced in the projecting central bay with 6/6 double-hung windows, while the outer end bays of the main block have recessed rectangular panels. The high-style cornice is composed of cavetto molding, a narrow plain frieze, and an ogee-molded cornice.

In 1938, the Juvenile Court Building was constructed on the southwest corner of 4th and E Streets. Now the District of Columbia Superior Court Building C, the Juvenile Court Building was designed by the Office of the Municipal Architect under the directorship of Nathan C. Wyeth. Although the Woods and Wyeth courthouses are not identical, they provide a complimentary frame for the north facade of Old City Hall. The limestone-clad Juvenile Court Building features a simplified and abstracted update of the Court of Appeals' classical style. It has a base with molded belt course, a first story that reads as a piano nobile with large double-hung windows set within square and semicircular recesses, Ionic pilasters and columns, and an ogee-molded cornice with parapet. The Ionic columns of the raised portico on E Street suggest those of the Court of Appeals.

¹ Judith H. Robinson, Sophie Cantell, Tim Kerr, (Robinson & Associates. Inc.) *Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site* (revised, unpublished), 2004, Section 7, 64-65.

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The Police Court Building (1937) at 515 5th Street and the Municipal Court Building (1939) at 510 4th Street now face each other across the National Law Enforcement Memorial constructed in 1991. These mirror-imaged buildings share the Juvenile Court's stylized neoclassicism. Each rises three stories above a base demarcated by a molded belt course and consists of a long central main block connecting projecting end pavilions. The facades feature two-story, distyle in antis Ionic colonnades with parapets disguising the low-pitched hipped roofs. These colonnades recall those on the wings of the south elevation of the City Hall, while those on the outer elevations have Doric pilasters reminiscent of those on the Court of Appeals and Juvenile Court Buildings. The Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site notes that "the 13-bay connecting block contains a rhythmic arrangement of wall and window treatments that feature segmental and semicircular arches and recessed rectangular panels. Running across the top of the building, linking the pavilions and the connecting blocks is a plain frieze and simple cornice.

Situated south of Judiciary Square at 300 Indiana Avenue, the Municipal Center was constructed in 1941 to the design of the Office of the Municipal Architect under Nathan C. Wyeth. The Municipal Center has been called the city's outstanding "Greco-deco" building for its "stripped classical" style, which combines stylized and abstracted elements of classical architecture with the streamline features of art moderne. Classically-influenced elements include a raised foundation as a base, vertical window ribbons in recessed bays separated by piers topped with incised designs that suggest acanthus leaves, and a molded cornice framing the flat roof. On the building's west façade is a projecting multi-story portico reminiscent of the porticos and columns of the Judiciary Square court houses. As the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site nomination adds;

[The Municipal Center's] primary Art Deco features include the use of abstracted bas-reliefs and aluminum spandrels. Wyeth employs conventional Art Deco symbolism, such as plant, sunray, and thunderbolt patterns. The building rises six stories, with the top three stories set back, and is pierced with recessed vertical strips of windows...²

The Municipal Center also incorporates numerous works of art by notable sculptors and muralists. Among the most significant are the ceramic tile murals "Health and Welfare" by Hildreth Meiere and "Public Safety" by Wayland Gregory in the building's east and west interior courtyards. A magnificent tile map of the District of Columbia by artist-architect Eric Menke covers the floor of the building's C Street lobby.

Wyeth and his staff used a more striped version of the Art Moderne style for the District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds Building at 300 in Square 489. Completed in 1943, the rectangular building is faced in limestone with black-paneled spandrels below the second- and third-story windows. The side and rear elevations are of beige enamel brick laid in five-course American bond. The building has a strong sense of verticality because of the recessed window openings and spandrels. Rather than illustrating the commonplace molded entablature, the building has a flat cornice of stylized acanthus leaves. The window openings hold metal-frame fixed sash with a casement window at the center. They lack the typical sills, lintels, arches, and molded

² Robinson & Associates. *Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*, Section 7, 58.

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surrounds. Entry to the building is discreetly located in deeply recessed openings in the end bays of the south elevation. The Recorder of Deeds Building contains a historically-significant set of murals depicting the accomplishments of African Americans, whose artists and subjects were selected through the final competition of the Treasury Section of Fine Arts.

Government buildings erected around Judiciary Square after World War II reflect continuously evolving architectural trends.

The E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse at 333 Constitution Avenue (1949) is a more abstracted version of the stripped classical / Art Moderne style as it evolved toward modernism. As the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site notes, architect Louis Justement created “a modernist juxtaposition of light and dark in the use of limestone piers and the contrasting shadow created by vertical strips of windows.”³ Crowned by a flat roof, the building has a classically-accented raised base pierced by metal-frame sashes with black-paneled spandrels. This treatment continues on the upper stories, whose windows have metal frames and black spandrels in vertical recessed ribbons. The square windows on the top story have wide metal mullions and projecting square-edged stone surrounds. The building was enlarged by the construction of a 350,000-square-foot annex on the east side in 2004. Designed by Michael Graves and the Smithgroup, the annex provides courtrooms, judges’ chambers, and office space.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) Building at 441 G Street (1951) is a modernist building with vestigial Art Moderne elements. The seven-story building, which occupies nearly all of Square 518, has principal entrances on G and H Streets, and secondary entrances on 4th and 5th Streets. Designed by Gilbert S. Underwood, it exemplifies conservative modernism, presenting patterns of pure geometric forms, aesthetic manipulation of contrasting materials, and limited ornamentation. The building is set upon a granite and concrete base faced with polished red granite, which is also used for the columns and surrounds of the principal entries as well as the surrounds of secondary entries. Above the base, the walls are faced with buff-colored limestone with a shot-sawn finish, while smooth machine-dressed limestone is used for the cornice, parapets, quirks, and reveals. The block-like solidity is heightened with the treatment of the exterior walls, which rise sheer and unadorned above the base, punctuated by rows of triple windows recessed into plain aluminum frames. An Art Moderne accent is added by two bas reliefs carved in granite that flank the primary entrance on G Street.

Office Buildings

Judiciary Square’s development as a judicial and administrative center was accompanied by the construction of office buildings, the oldest extant example of which is the **Moran Building** at 501-509 G Street in Square 486. Constructed in 1889, this red-brick building rises three stories beneath a straight-sided mansard roof with hooded dormers. The commercial space on the first story, which was an element of the original design, currently has large plate glass windows set in projecting wood-framed bays topped by multi-light transoms. A half-hipped roof that spans the 5th and G Streets facades delineates the office space of the upper stories from this retail level. The upper stories are vertically separated into bays by slightly projecting pilasters that recall the

³ Robinson & Associates. *Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*, Section 7, 60-61.

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Tuscan order and horizontally divided by molded brick string courses. On these stories the façade is pierced by single and paired segmentally arched double-hung windows with projecting brick caps. The ornate entablature is composed of brick dentil molding set below a metal ogee-molded architrave, paneled frieze with roundels, dentil molding, scrolled modillions and brackets, and an overhanging ogee-molded cornice. The mansard roof, covered in square and diamond-shaped slate tiles, has segmentally arched dormers with narrow, double-hung windows. The ridge of the roof is finished with a roof molding and metal cresting. A brick pavilion rises from the center of the roof. Covered by a hipped roof with oculus windows, the pavilion has paneled bricks, paired jack-arched windows with a shared lintel of rough-cut stone, and semicircular-arched double-hung windows with molded bricks.

Constructed in 1887, the **Columbia Title Insurance Office Building** at 504 5th Street is similar in design to the Moran Building. This red-brick building was incorporated into the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Headquarters Building in 2003, and today only its façade and portions of the roof remain intact. It stands three stories above a raised foundation with a brownstone water table. The first and second stories are pierced by semicircular-arched window openings with double-hung sash and fixed transoms, while its second-story openings have jack arches. All openings are set finished with molded bricks. The main entry is located in a three-bay-wide projection with a deeply recessed center bay and pedimented parapet. A square bay projects from the center of the building on 5th Street and is capped by a pyramidal roof with slate tiles. A round tower extends from the corner of the building at its intersection with E Street and is topped by a conical roof of slate tiles. The entablature of the building is created by corbelled bricks, projecting molded bricks, and a metal ogee cornice.

The **Columbia Title Insurance Company Annex**, constructed beside the original building at 503 E Street in 1924, was designed by Appleton P. Clark. This building, whose façade is incorporated in the NAS Building, mixes Beaux Arts and neoclassical elements in the style often associated with banks and other financial institutions of the period. However, a modern touch is provided by large steel sash windows separated by pilasters on its second and third stories. The tripartite façade is highly symmetrical. Its base is delineated from the stories above by a broad cornice and features a center entrance framed by neoclassical pilasters and entablature. The entrance is flanked by a vertically-oriented steel framed window on either side. The second and third stories each feature three very large windows whose panes are divided by steel grid. The windows are separated by square pilasters with geometrically-ornamented pilasters. The second floor windows have a faux balustrade below their lower sills. The second and third stories are separated by a broad ornamented cornice. A broad upper entablature divides the third story from the building's original protruding dentiled upper cornice. It is ornamented with medallions above each window in the manner of the second story cornice. A setback upper story that presumably houses mechanical equipment appears to have been added when the building was incorporated into the NAS structure.

Mid-twentieth-century design greatly influenced the **Columbia Pictures Building**, now the Fraternal Order of the Police Clubhouse, at 711 4th Street. Constructed in 1957, this modest two-story brick building has a façade adorned with concrete panels and a deeply-recessed entry with hood and triple windows with notably wide mullions. To the south of the entry is a horizontal

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band of eight metal-sash windows with a fixed upper sash and awning below. The flat roof is devoid of cornice or entablature, drawing attention back to the commanding entry.

Residential and Retail Buildings

Although its core contains many significant government buildings, the Judiciary Square Historic District also has a notable stock of single-family dwellings, apartment buildings, and combination flats-above-storefront buildings that exemplify the residential rows that framed the square beginning in the early 19th century.

Judiciary Square's oldest dwellings predate the Civil War. Most are three-story brick houses with ornately arched openings, molded lintel caps and hoods, and elaborate overhanging entablatures that are either Italianate or exemplify the Victorian embellishments to Federal style buildings.

Judiciary Square's only surviving frame dwelling is the gable-roofed **Suter House** at 511 G Street in Square 486. Constructed as early as 1830, this structure is two stories in height, three bays wide, and one bay deep with a side-gabled roof. Now covered in Formstone on the façade and layers of stucco with paint on the side and rear elevations, the house's frame construction is evidenced by the shallow depth of the window openings. The first story has been altered by the application of bay windows for the commercial tenant, but the central entry opening remains intact. Symmetrical fenestration of the original design is suggested by second-story openings. The window openings, which have narrow wood surrounds and sills, are set just below the overhang of the side gable roof, which lacks an ornamental cornice.

The **Stone House** at 406 5th Street and the **Hellen House** at 501 D Street, stand amid a cluster of nineteenth century buildings in Square 489. These embellished Federal-style dwellings rise three stories above English basements.⁴ The Stone House was built as a two-story row house. Its attic was raised to a full-height third story, its raised stoop eliminated, and a new main entry added at the basement level shortly after it was photographed in 1896.⁵

The Stone House's side and rear elevations display the original brick laid in five-course American bond (partially painted) while the stucco cladding of its south facade is an alteration. Its symmetrical pattern of rectangular single window apertures is punctuated by the tall semicircular-arched entry opening in its end bay. The entry, now with a replacement door, and its single light transom are framed with molded wood surrounds. The window openings have masonry sills and lintels whose simple friezes are topped by ogee-molded caps. The third story lintels, which guide the eye to the elaborate entablature, have fillet-molded caps and square drip molding. The metal entablature crowning the façade is the most ornate element of the flat-roofed building. It has a filled-molded architrave, paneled metopes with fluted triglyphs visually supporting square modillions, and ogee-molded cornice.

⁴ These dates of construction are taken from the District of Columbia Government HistoryQuest website at

<https://dcgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4892107c0c5d44789e6fb96908f88f60>

⁵ Robinson & Associates, *Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*, (2004) (unpublished) Section 7, 56.

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The **Hellen House** stands at the corner of Fifth Street. Its fenestration pattern resembles that of the Stone House, although the second story window apertures are elongated on its D Street façade. These apertures have masonry sills and lug lintels with astragal and ogee molding. The ornate architrave of the entablature is composed of fretwork and cavetto molding with a narrow plain frieze. The slightly overhanging cornice has modillions below and nebuly molding above. A corbelled brick cornice ornaments the north rear elevation. On the 5th Street side, a shallow-pitched side-gabled roof is hidden by a stepped parapet pierced by two quarter-round windows. A raised wrought iron stoop provides entry to the house's first floor through a single-leaf entry with one-light transom. The English basement has been adapted as commercial space with entrances from D and 5th Streets.

Between the rear of the Hellen House and the south side of the Stone House is a two-story gable-roofed structure setback behind a one-story pair of flat-roofed storefronts. The Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site nomination suggests that this rear structure is a pre-1896 addition to the Stone House. However, building permits suggest that it is a separate building permitted as 404 5th Street in 1879.

This 19th century building cluster also includes **503 D Street**, a three-story brick row house which appears in the 1874 Faehtz & Pratt real estate atlas. It may be as old as the Stone and Hellen houses. Some accounts place its construction in 1845.⁶ 503 D has a stucco-parched front façade topped with a simple dentiled cornice. Its elongated rectangular second story window apertures contain sashes with 24 square panes, while those on the third story have just 12 lights. Unlike the Stone and Hellen houses its first story is at street level. Although its entrance is only two or three steps above the sidewalk, 503 D's first story has long been adapted as office space. Currently its two windows are shorter and wider than those of the upper stories, while its façade is composed of parallel extruded and recessed bands of brick separated from the flat façade of the upper stories by a wooden cornice.

Although residential buildings were constructed to the north and east of Judiciary Square, these dwellings were comparatively modest in scale, height, and sometimes ornamentation. One example is the three-story dwelling at **303 E Street** in Square 531, which lacks a raised or English basement. Dating from 1850, the Italianate-style structure is otherwise similar to the row houses of Square 488 with a hooded side-passage entry, elongated first-story window openings, segmentally arched surrounds, and overhanging ogee-molded cornice with scrolled modillions and molded architrave.

In 2003, the facades and other portions of four row houses of similar scale, setback, massing, and height, as well as two commercial buildings, were among the early buildings incorporated into the National Academy of Sciences Building. Changing architectural fashions, material trends, and new construction techniques can be studied as one travels southward along the row that stretches from 513 to 507 6th Street.

⁶ John Clagett Proctor. "Years Transform Old Block," *Washington Evening Star*, March 28, 1937, F-2.

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The oldest of these dwellings, which date from the 1840s to the early 1870s, is the Federal-style dwelling at **513 6th Street**, which is believed to have been constructed in the 1840s. Its elaborate façade is ornamented with a Flemish-bond brick façade, a piano nobile over an English basement, symmetrical fenestration, and a crowning entablature that obscures a shallow pitched side gable roof. The main entry to the side-passage dwelling is reached by a brick and stone stoop with cast-iron rail. The narrow double-leaf wood doors, each pierced by a single fixed light over a molded panel, are framed by engaged Tuscan columns that support an ogee-molded granite cornice. The sidelights, edged by paneled soffits of granite, are composed of two lights over a single recessed panel. The opening is crowned by a basket-arched fanlight with stepped and ogee-molded surround supported visually by imposts and finished with a scrolled keystone. The 6/6 double-hung windows have wide lintel caps, narrow stone sills, and louvered wood shutters. The entablature, set above projecting brick string courses, is stuccoed and pierced by paired one-light casement windows (now fixed). The slightly overhanging ogee-molded cornice is carried by four scrolled brackets with foliage, acanthus, and beading.

Exhibiting the Classical Revival style, the neighboring dwellings at **511 and 509 6th Street** (1854 and 1865, respectively) stand four stories in height on slightly raised foundations. The importance of the first story is emphasized as it is with the piano nobile at 513 6th Street by a rusticated stone veneer at 511 6th Street. The stories above are exposed brick laid in stretcher bond with pencil-thin joints. The wide main entry is deeply recessed with plain soffits and an overhanging hood with panel-faced drip molding and an ogee cornice. The window openings, which are elongated on the first story, have wide lintel caps and stone sills similar to those at 511 6th Street. The entablature has a cavetto-molded architrave, exposed brick frieze, dentil molding, and wide overhanging cornice with modillions and ogee profile that edges the side-gabled roof. The rusticated stone façade of 509 6th Street has a similar entry hood, elongated window openings on the piano nobile, and overhanging cornice with dentils and brackets. The Classical Revival style is expressed more ornately with pointed window hoods finished with ogee consoles, nebuly and rope molding, and medallion of ribbon and acanthus.

The dwelling at **507 6th Street** is the widest of the townhouses on Square 488, extending five bays wide. Although similar in fenestration to the neighboring buildings, this dwelling has a central entry opening framed by a projecting brick surround with stone keystone and brick molding set in a segmental arch. The double-hung window openings, again elongated on the piano nobile, are segmentally arched with gauged bricks, granite keystone, granite sill, and granite imposts. The color of the granite is a strong ornamental contrast to the pressed brick façade of the building. The highly crafted entablature appears to be constructed of ornamental terracotta tiles with dentil and nebuly molding, floral panels, fluted modillions and brackets with corbelled consoles, and segmental pediment.

The cluster of early buildings incorporated in the NAS Building includes the **Seufferle House**, constructed in 1859 at 511 E Street. This four-story red-brick building is topped by an entablature with a protruding dentiled cornice that is probably formed of sheet metal or wood. Its third and fourth stories each have a row of three single windows with stone sills and lintels. Its first story storefront, which was probably added to the building in the 1920s, has a protruding bay whose large display window topped by a flat roof that nearly spans the façade. The roof

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shelters the entrances that flank the display window, one of which gives access to the storefront and the other to the upper stories. The second story has a large wood-framed triptych window whose central section is five lights wide by four lights tall. It is flanked by a narrower multi-paned window. Both windows have an upper transom section. A roof-like cornice almost spans the full width of the façade between the second and third stories.

The **Shaffer Store at 509 E Street** combined commercial and residential uses. This 1905 Beaux Arts building has a façade of blonde bricks laid in stretcher bond. The side entry, recessed within plain soffits, provides access to the three upper stories devoted to residential use. The storefront display windows are topped by transoms and flat awnings. The first story has a boxed cornice with ogee molding. The upper stories have wide double-hung windows set within recessed spandrels. The second-story windows have jack-arched granite lintels, while the third-story windows are segmentally arched with keystones. A medallion with drapery and scrolls is located in the center bay just below the granite cornice that serves as a continuous sill for the paired fourth-story windows. The overhanging metal cornice has modillions and ogee profile.

The **Suter Store** at 701 6th Street (1878) stands on the corner lot to the west of the Suter House at 511 G Street. The brick half-wall of the storefront extension that extends east on G Street is laid in six-course bond, with six stretcher courses separated by rows of headers. There are two entrances into the original structure, as well as one entrance into the storefront in front of the two-story structure attached at the east. Two curved brick steps led to an entrance at the corner of 6th and G Streets. A modern wood door has a large leaded-glass window and is set in an arched wood surround with sidelights. A modern wood canopy and cornice extend over the steps. Another modern wood door is set in the left-hand bay of the first story on the 6th Street elevation. Running above the shop window is a faded yellow awning, printed with advertisements and business information. Above the awning is a wood cornice painted in blue and yellow. The first-floor storefront, the awning, and the awning cornice are later additions.

Both the 6th and G Street facades have flat-headed over-over-one wooden sash windows in the second and third stories. On the 6th Street side, the windows are evenly spaced on both stories, while on the G Street side, the windows in the left and center bays are set more closely together than the windows in the right or east bay. On all visible elevations, an extended roof overhang is covered with a wood box cornice bearing a pierced simple scrollwork pattern. This box cornice is probably an added feature from the late 19th or early 20th century. Projecting from the roof is a cupola or monitor.

The shopfront extension also extends across the first story of the 6th Street façade. On the two floors above are tall one-over-one wood sash windows, three with air-conditioning units. They have simple wood surrounds. Boards have been placed behind the glass. As stated above, an entrance door in the left bay of this façade has a modern wood door. The decorative wooden box cornice is used on this side as well.

The two-story two-bay structure is attached to the east side elevation of **521 G Street**, with its flat roof meeting the corner building midway between the second and third floors. A pair of flat-headed one-over-one windows are set to the right of the second story, and another flat-headed

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window opening is to the left, near the rear of the corner block. All these windows have metal security grills. This two-story structure also has the wood box cornice with decorative scroll pattern. The modern shopfront extends in front of this building and contains a third entrance to 521 G Street.⁷

Apartment Buildings

Shortly before the turn of the twentieth century, a new residential building type appeared in the Judiciary Square neighborhood. Erected in 1888, **the President Harrison** at 704 3rd Street on Square 529 is the earliest surviving apartment building in Washington, D.C. The red-brick Romanesque Revival building is designed to resemble a row of elaborate dwellings, with a five-sided corner tower topped by a six-sided pyramidal roof. Its three-sided projecting bays are crowned with corbelled brick friezes and ogee-molded cornices and ornamented with rough-cut jack-arched lintels and semicircular arches, segmental- and semicircular-arched window openings, and projecting brick string courses.

The Myrene at 703 6th Street in Square 486 is a four-story apartment building set on a slightly raised foundation. Completed in 1898, this multi-unit building is two bays wide and reads much like the single-family dwelling in every way except height. The square three-sided projecting bay has single window openings, while the openings of the main block are paired. The building has a façade of *pressed yellow brick accented by rough-cut granite lintels and smooth-cut string courses, sills, and entry surround. The jack-arched openings of the first and second story are elongated with standard-sized replacement windows topped by transoms. The third- and fourth-story openings have segmental brick arches framed in granite. The string courses act as continuous sills for all façade openings. The entablature is metal with a very wide frieze of fretwork topped by a narrow overhanging ogee-molded cornice with modillions. The side elevations are typical of urban residential buildings and are devoid of single openings in anticipation of abutting structures.

The Woodford (1907) at 504 3rd Street and **The McKinley** (1908) at 500 3rd Street in Square 531 are typical mid-size early twentieth century apartment buildings. Rising four stories above raised basements, these Classical Revival-style buildings are identical in form (although the McKinley is deeper because of its corner location), scale, style, and massing. Variation is provided by single versus paired window openings, entry surrounds, lintel design, vestibule windows, and the number of granite string courses. The rectangular main blocks have projecting square bays with canted corners. The main entries are located in the center bays, recessed within the plane of the wall and topped by granite lintels.

Houses of Worship

The only extant house of worship within the boundaries of the Judiciary Square Historic District is **Trinity Lutheran Church**. In 1959, the original Trinity Church at 501 4th Street was replaced by the current mid-century modern sanctuary. This rectangular building eschews such traditional

⁷ The description of the Suter House and Store are taken from the Hayden Wetzel. *National Register Nomination for the Suter Properties* (2008), (unpublished)

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ecclesiastical elements as a steeple, lantern, or spire. It does, however, maintain a flat-topped corner bell tower, which relies on form rather than ornament to provide visual enrichment. The bell tower is unfenestrated and pierced only at the top on each side by elongated openings with square-edged mullions that create a cross. The façade is formed by concrete panels in a grid pattern and the raised central entry is reached by double-flight concrete stairs with a metal rail. The entry is framed by contrasting red terrazzo that is canted to lead visitors toward the three sets of paired metal-frame glass doors, each topped by a one-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a flat cantilevered metal roof beneath a large projecting concrete cross projecting from the wall. The concrete paneled exterior cladding continues along the secondary elevation, marked intermittently with red brick bays. These bays, supported by squared buttresses that run the full height of the structure, are pierced by elongated, twelve-light fixed windows set in metal muntins.

Civic Spaces, Monuments, and Memorials⁸

Judiciary Square's function as a seat of governmental activities is complimented by numerous civic spaces which contain memorials, monuments, and statuary.

Designed by the John J. Earley Studio and dedicated in 1941, the **Washington, D.C., Area Law Enforcement Memorial** is located at the northwest corner of the Municipal Center. It is composed of a platform with benches and an octagonal concrete block. A circular basin within the octagonal contains a fountain, which is bordered by concentric lines of red and blue aggregate. Off-white vegetal forms against a red background, framed by blue- and sand-colored concrete, decorate the exterior faces of the octagon. A plaque adorns the north facet of the octagon, and reads:

IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN
THEIR LIVES IN DEDICATED SERVICE
TO THEIR COMMUNITY. THEIR SACRIFICES
SECURE OUR PERSONAL LIBERTIES.

Once planned as a monolith spanning John Marshall Place, the Municipal Center was constructed as the first module of a pair of buildings to avoid blocking the visual axis between Old City Hall and the National Mall. As part of the Municipal Center project, the street's 300 block was transformed into **John Marshall Plaza**, a granite-paved terrace and wide formal staircase rising to Indiana Avenue opposite the portico of Old City Hall. The staircase is flanked by bas reliefs by noted sculptors John Gregory and Lee Lawrie. The second module of the Municipal Center was never constructed; today the Moultrie Courthouse covers its intended site on the west side of the plaza.

In 1983, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation closed the remaining section of John Marshall Place and created **John Marshall Park** between Pennsylvania Avenue and C

⁸Robinson & Associates. *Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior National Park Service), Section 7.56-7.68.

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Street. The **E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse** and the Canadian Embassy form its east and west borders, respectively. Designed by the firm of Carol R. Johnson and Associates, the park consists of three terraces accommodating the change in grade from Pennsylvania Avenue to C Street. Granite paves the lowest terrace near the avenue, followed by a grass panel, and finally a brick plaza bordering C Street. Defining the edges of the terraces are low granite walls and planting beds of trees and shrubs. The landscape in the center of the park is composed more formally using grass and trees. Lloyd Lillie's life-size statuary ensemble "Chess Players" Statue sits on the wall of the middle terrace, and David Phillips's Lily Pond Fountains are located near C Street. The west fountain marks the location of a spring, which in 1808, supplied the first piped water for Pennsylvania Avenue. The John Marshall Statue, a copy of William Wetmore Story's 1883 statue in the Supreme Court, was installed facing south from the C Street plaza in 1985, and a plaque commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights was installed in the park's central grass panel in 1992.

The **William Blackstone Memorial** at the southeast corner of the Prettyman Courthouse was sculpted by Paul Wayland Bartlett in 1923. It depicts Blackstone wearing a long robe and holding a law book across his chest. The statue was first installed upon a simple stone in front of former U.S. Court of Appeals Building on Judiciary Square and was moved to its current site at 1953.

The **Trylon of Freedom** has stood in a small, roughly triangular space south of the Prettyman Courthouse since 1954. The three-sided granite obelisk was designed by Carl Paul Jennewein and carved from Somes Sound granite by Vincent Tonelli and Roger Morigi. The southwest facet depicts the freedoms of press, speech, and religion, while the southeast depicts the right to trial by jury. The north side, facing the courthouse itself, displays the seal of the United States and portions of the Preamble of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The trylon stands on a paved plaza surrounded by low planters and plots of grass.

The **General George G. Meade Memorial**, which stands in Meade Plaza, a triangular parcel at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3rd Street, which is formally known as Reservation 553. Sculptor Charles A. Grafly depicted Meade within a group of allegorical figures representing War, Chivalry, Courage, Energy, Progress, Loyalty, and Fame. Above his head is a gilt wreath with an eagle. The figures stand on a circular pedestal and stepped base designed by the architectural firm of Simon and Simon. The figures, pedestal, and base were installed in 1984 on a paved plaza surrounded by plantings, designed by Bernard Johnson, Inc., and Gruen Associates.

Judiciary Square itself has become increasingly filled with memorials and commemorative statuary. The earliest is the **Abraham Lincoln Statue**, which was erected in front of Old City Hall in 1868. It was moved during a 1919-1920 widening of Indiana Avenue and returned to its former location in 1923. Designed by sculptor Lot Flannery, the marble likeness is a life-size standing figure of Lincoln, his left hand on fasces (the Roman symbol of authority) and his right hand gesturing as if making a speech. The statue faces southeast on a small rectangle of grass at the bottom of the steps leading to City Hall.

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The **Joseph J. Darlington Memorial Fountain**, constructed in 1923, is located at the intersection of two walkways at the confluence of 5th and D Streets and Indiana Avenue, beside Old City Hall and to the rear of the United States Court of Military Appeals. The memorial is composed of a marble reflecting pool framed by stones, an octagonal-shaped marble foundation, and the sculpture of The Nymph and the Faun by Carl Paul Jennewein. The memorial is circled by a brick walk bordered with evergreens. A square of similar size at the intersection of 4th and D Streets at Indiana Avenue contains tables and benches.

Located at the center of Judiciary Square is the **National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial**, which was designed by Davis Buckley P.C. of Washington and dedicated by President George H. W. Bush in 1991. The three-acre memorial consists of an elliptical plaza with granite paving. Bands of marble define a circle within the plaza and radiate from a bronze disk at its center. At the southern end of the ellipse is a cascading pool that flows toward the center of the plaza. Defining the outer edges of the ellipse are concave marble walls inscribed with the names of more than 15,000 police officers killed in the line of duty, as well as a quotation from the Roman writer Tacitus: "In valor there is hope." Bronze lions, symbolizing the protectors and the protected mark the entrances to the plaza. The lions and their cubs were designed by Raymond Kaskey.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LAW

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1791 – 1968

Significant Dates

1820-1826

1882-1887

1934-1942

1951

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Pierre Charles L'Enfant

George Hadfield

Montgomery C. Meigs

Elliott Woods

Nathan C. Wyeth

Gilbert S. Underwood

Louis Justement

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Period of Significance (justification): The Judiciary Square Historic District's period of significance is 1791 through 1968. It encompasses Pierre Charles L'Enfant's delineation of the area that became Judiciary Square as a civic space in his 1791 Plan for the City of Washington, its programming with public buildings beginning with the construction of City Hall in the 1820s, and its transformation into a park-like landscape populated with memorials and statuary after the Civil War. It includes the development of the surrounding neighborhood with dwellings, houses of worship, apartment houses, office buildings, and stores, which began in the early 1800s. It includes the expansion of the civic space beyond Judiciary Square to incorporate the squares between Indiana and Pennsylvania Avenue which began in the 1920s and culminated in the construction of important federal and municipal buildings.

The period of significance ends in 1968, with the beginnings of redevelopment associated with construction of the Metro system.

Summary of Significance:

The Judiciary Square Historic District offers an extraordinary, layered cross-section of Washington's cityscape, with its dynamic and shifting balances between landscape, municipal, and federal buildings, and an identity as a city of inhabitants rather than one of governmental functions. The neighborhood's background layer, laid down with Pierre L'Enfant's delineation of a reservation for judicial functions, was soon overlaid by the construction of City Hall and utilitarian government structures through the Civil War. Proximity to both Capitol Hill and the city government's center encouraged residential development, today represented by such surviving structures as the Suter House of 1830 and the Hellen House of 1840. After the Civil War, the civic landscape was formalized by the redevelopment of Judiciary Square as a park-like landscape incorporating monumental government buildings, beginning with the Pension Building of 1887. Subsequent decades saw continuing residential development, as well as the expansion of the square as an enclave of courthouses and a municipal administration complex in the 1930s through the 1950s.

The Judiciary Square Historic District contains numerous noteworthy buildings and landscapes that represent every layer of its development. Some have been individually designated, while others provide context for interpreting these patterns of development. The Judiciary Square Historic District meets National Register of Historic Places *Criterion A* for its association with the development of government, politics, and law, as well as city planning and urban development in the District of Columbia and National Register *Criterion C* in embodying the distinctive characteristics of building types and architectural styles. The Judiciary Square Historic District also meets DC Inventory of Historic Sites Criteria A (Events), B (History), D (Architecture and Urbanism), and F (Work of a Master).

Although development has continued since 1968, later construction is less than fifty years old and has not met the National Register's Criterion G by demonstrating extraordinary significance. The defining form of construction around Square Judiciary is the high-rise, large-scale office building incorporating rather generic elements of utilitarian modernism. These buildings are out of scale with most of the historic resources within the square and virtually all lack the direct connection with government functions possessed by the large-scale GAO Building and federal and municipal buildings within the square or its southern civic plaza extension. The WMATA Headquarters Building, formally known as the Jackson Graham Building, at 500 5th Street, is a high-rise government building which has been deemed ineligible for listing by the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Officer. The Engine Company #2 Fire Station at 500 F Street is a municipal government building

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whose opening in 1979 is related to the construction of WMATA Headquarters and other recent development rather than to resources constructed during the period of significance. These buildings are interpreted as a visual barrier surrounding the historic resources of the square rather than an element of them. The buildings would be non-contributory at best, and, because they stand at the periphery of the square, they have been delineated outside its boundaries to avoid diluting the district's historical significance.

Several elements constructed after 1968 are included as non-contributing elements to the historic district. The National Academy of Sciences Building in Square 488 was completed in 2003 but incorporates substantial portions of numerous early buildings that are individually listed as contributing objects. The Moultrie Courthouse, John Marshall Park, and the National Law Enforcement Memorial are government buildings or memorials within the civic enclave whose architectural and social significance cannot yet be determined in context. The Judiciary Square Metro Station is located within the Square but must be evaluated in the context of the architecture of the Metro system as a whole.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Developmental history/additional historic context information

HISTORIC CONTEXT

THE ORIGINS OF JUDICIARY SQUARE

Judiciary Square and the L'Enfant Plan: 1790-1800

In 1790, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the French-born architect and a veteran of the Corps of Engineers in the Revolutionary War, was selected by President George Washington to plan the "Federal City" that would serve as the new nation's capital. L'Enfant's plan, which he presented to George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison in Philadelphia in August 1791, delineated prominently-situated "grand squares" connected by broad avenues running diagonally across an orthogonal street grid. L'Enfant's "observations explanatory of the PLAN" noted that "[t]he positions for the different Grand Edifices, and for the several Grand Squares or Areas as they are laid down were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and the better susceptible of such improvements as the various intents of the several objects may require."⁹

One of the largest of these "grand squares" was the reservation now known as Judiciary Square, which covered three square blocks about one third of the way from the Capitol to the White House. Its "most advantageous ground" was a crest in the ridge that extended west along F Street NW toward the White House. The reservation's land, mostly owned by David Burnes, sloped to the south toward Pennsylvania Avenue and to the northeast toward Goose Creek, a tributary of Tiber Creek than ran in a ravine that traversed the reservation diagonally from 5th and G Streets, NW to 4th and E Streets, NW. Another branch of Goose Creek entered Judiciary Square from the north.¹⁰

⁹ A reproduction of the L'Enfant Plan is shown in Iris Miller, *Washington in Maps 1606-2000* (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 2002), 34-39.

¹⁰Historic American Building Survey, *Judiciary Square (Reservation No. 7)*, HABS DC-690, 1993, 1.

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While L'Enfant's ideas for specific sites are difficult to establish with full certainty, his plan showed today's Judiciary Square unbroken by cross streets, presumably in the tradition of European plazas. A building footprint that faced south on a semicircular plaza approached by a pair of diagonal avenues apparently represented one of the three interdenominational churches planned for the city. Green shading suggests plantings east, west, and north of the building as well as a semicircular ring of trees sketched in the northern tier, the future site of the Pension Building.¹¹

L'Enfant's proposed church did not survive others' revisions of his plan. Notations in Jefferson's hand on L'Enfant's draft specify that the architect's proposals for specific structures were to be omitted from the printed plan. Disputes with Jefferson and the District Commissioners led to L'Enfant's dismissal in February 1792, while Andrew Ellicott, who had worked with L'Enfant in surveying the city's site, was in Philadelphia preparing the plan for engraving. Ellicott's final engraving showed many altered features, including realigned avenues and streets added to the grid. L'Enfant, who saw Ellicott's revisions before they were published, complained to Washington's personal secretary Tobias Lear that his plan had been "most unmercifully spoiled and altered."¹²

Although Ellicott retained the reservation that became Judiciary Square as a public space, he reconceived it, compressing the semicircular plaza by adding a building site south of the contemplated church. As a result, the diagonal avenues pointed directly at the newly-introduced building rather than intersecting at the center of the plaza. Ellicott also introduced D Street as another cross-street, shifted E Street to the north, and showed the southern approach to the square as a clearly-defined street.

Surveyor James R. Dermott produced the next iteration of the city plan at George Washington's request in 1797. Sometimes known as the "Tin Case Map," this version was considered by both George Washington and then-President John Adams to be the official plan of the city. It depicted the reservation that became Judiciary Square without the footprints of proposed public buildings, thus emphasizing its unity, and eliminated the last vestige of the semicircle at the south end.¹³

It is uncertain when the reservation became known as "Judiciary Square." Although L'Enfant referenced a "Judiciary Court" in a letter to Washington on August 19, 1791, he did not specify its location. The term 'Judiciary Square' did not appear on the L'Enfant Plan, the Ellicott engravings, or the Dermott Map. One history stated that Washington and Jefferson designated the reservation as Judiciary Square in March 1797.¹⁴ Although this is unverified, the use of the name "Judiciary Square" in government publications is documented by 1801.¹⁵ Historians have speculated that the reservation was intended as a site for the U.S. Supreme Court, so as to form a triangular spatial relationship between the seats of the three branches of government.¹⁶ However,

¹¹ Miller, *Washington in Maps*, 34-39.

¹² Scott W. Berg, *Grand Avenues: The Story of the French Visionary Who Designed Washington, D.C.* (New York: Pantheon Books, 2007), 184.

¹³ This map is known as the Dermott or "Tin Case Map of the City of Washington." See Miller, *Washington in Maps*, 64-65.

¹⁴ James Croggon, "Old Washington: Judiciary Square – Part 1," *Washington Evening Star*, 3 May 1913.

¹⁵ The District Commissioners referred to Judiciary Square in an 1801 enumeration of houses in the city of Washington. "An enumeration of houses in the City of Washington, made November, 1801," *American State Papers*, Miscellaneous, Vol. I, 257.

¹⁶ HABS DC-290, , Judiciary Square, 2.

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Congress failed to appropriate funds for the construction of a federal courthouse, and the Supreme Court remained in the Capitol until 1935.¹⁷

Federal Era and Antebellum Judiciary Square: 1800-1860

At the beginning of the 19th century, there was limited development in the city's "central section," defined as the area between the circles of activity surrounding the Capitol and the White House. Although the surrounding areas were sparsely populated, Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street, the main thoroughfares connecting the two federal buildings, had modest boarding houses, taverns, and hotels, providing lodging for members of Congress and other government officials. In 1801, "the "Marsh Market" opened near the foot of Seventh Street at Tiber Creek, which would soon become the route of the Washington City Canal and later Constitution Avenue. Later known as "Center Market," it soon became the largest and most important purveyor of produce and provisions in the city and influenced the development of the area around Judiciary Square.¹⁸

Judiciary Square itself for the most part remained "an open common."¹⁹ The earliest buildings on the square likely were six wood-frame shanties noted in the District Commissioners' survey of houses constructed prior to 1801.²⁰ These are said to have housed Irish laborers and to have remained on the southeastern portion of the reservation until about 1820.²¹ A wood-framed hospital for laborers stood nearby. In 1801, the Levy Court for Washington County purchased the hospital building to serve as the county poorhouse. The square also contained a clapboard barn or tobacco house where the City Commissioners confined prisoners before transferring them to a more secure location.²²

In 1802, Congress ordered the Marshal of the District of Columbia, Daniel Brent, to construct a jail in the center of the reservation. Brent wrote to President Thomas Jefferson noting "...that no Street in the real Plan of the City passes through that or any other public appropriation: this I consider a lucky circumstance, for upon examining the Ground on yesterday, I found by placing the Jail in the center of the supposed Square from east to West, and forty feet from E Street, that it will be thrown into low Ground, whereas, as no Street passes through the appropriation, by fixing the front upon a line with E Street, we shall have excellent Ground."²³ Jefferson directed Brent to invite English architect George Hadfield (ca.1763-1826) to design the jail. Hadfield was among the handful of trained architects in the United States. He had been born in Italy but raised in England, where he studied architecture at the Royal Academy and worked under steam engine inventor James Wyatt. In 1795, he had come to the United States to supervise the building of Dr. William Thornton's design for the Capitol. In 1798, he designed the Old Navy and War Buildings on either side of the White House, which were

¹⁷Michael Bednar, *L'Enfant's Legacy: Public Open Spaces in Washington, D.C.* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006), 122.

¹⁸<http://www.streetsofwashington.com/2010/05/center-markets-chaotic-exuberance.html>

¹⁹Historic American Building Survey, *Judiciary Square (Reservation No. 7)*, HABS DC-690, 1993, 3.

²⁰"An enumeration of houses in the City of Washington, made November, 1801," *American State Papers*, Miscellaneous, Vol. I, 257.

²¹Croggon, "Old Washington: Judiciary Square – Part 1;" John Clagett Proctor, "Landmarks Linked with Judiciary Square Court Site," *Washington Evening Star*, 30 August 1936; Historic American Building Survey, *Judiciary Square (Reservation No. 7)*, HABS DC-690, 1993, 2-3.

²²Joan H. Stanley, *Judiciary Square, Washington, D.C.: A Park History* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1968), 8-10.

²³Saul K. Padover, ed., *Thomas Jefferson and the National Capital* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946), 275-276.

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not completed until 1821. Hadfield left public service in 1798 and built a highly successful private practice that included Arlington House, designed in 1802 for George Washington Parke Custis.²⁴ Hadfield was the first foreign-born resident of the city to petition for American citizenship and was later elected to the Washington City Council.²⁵ Completed in 1803, his jail was a two-story building 100 feet wide and 21 feet deep, set, as Brent had suggested, on the north side of the E Street line to take advantage of the high ground. It housed debtors, fugitive enslaved persons, and those suffering from mental illness, as well as criminals.²⁶

After construction of City Hall began near Judiciary Square's southwest corner in 1820, the few buildings scattered among the nearby blocks began to be joined by neighbors. James Hoban, architect of the White House, had a small house at 5th and D Streets; Francis Brooks, a grocer, owned a brick home on 5th and F Streets, and Moses Young, a clerk in the State Department, lived at 3rd and D Streets. Registrar of the City and Alderman William Hewitt lived in a large brick house near the corner of 6th and D Streets near Charles Bulfinch, who was the Architect of the Capitol from 1820 to 1830.²⁷ A Masonic Hall was built at Louisiana Avenue and 4 ½ Street in 1826, the First Presbyterian Church was constructed on the east side of 4 ½ Street between Louisiana Avenue and C Streets, the Wesley Methodist Church at 5th and F Streets was organized in 1828, Trinity Episcopal Church was constructed on the east side of 5th Street between D and E Streets, and a Unitarian Church was designed by Charles Bulfinch and built in 1822 at 6th and D Streets.²⁸ Many of these buildings played important roles in the life of the city for decades. The Unitarian Church building served as a hospital during the Civil War and as the Municipal Police Courthouse from 1874 until it was demolished to make way for a larger court building in 1906. The church hosted the Marquis Lafayette during his American tour in 1824, and its attendees included John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, and Horace Greeley.²⁹ The American Theater and public baths also occupied the square bounded by Louisiana Avenue, D Street, C Street, and 4 ½ Street.³⁰

The area northeast of Judiciary Square was known as English Hill. It was roughly bounded on the west by the creek that bisected Judiciary Square and on the east by Tiber Creek. Its name has been attributed to an English encampment in the area of Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues during the War of 1812 and alternatively to early English-born residents of the area, including bricklayer Nathan Cook, who built a house on 3rd Street between F and G Streets in 1816.³¹ In the 1820s and 1830s, several brickyards were established east of 4th Street to make use of a layer of clay deposits between 1st, 3rd, D, and F Streets. Despite the area's nickname, its residents were described as predominantly Irish by birth or descent, many of "the great middle class, mostly mechanics."³² The Irish enclave gradually shifted to the north and east of Judiciary Square, and by the mid-nineteenth century, had moved to an area known as "Swampoodle" just north of the Capitol.³³

²⁴ Diane Maddex, *Historic Buildings of Washington D.C.* (Pittsburgh, PA: Ober Park Associates, Inc., 1973), 61.

Alternatively known as the Custis-Lee Mansion, the Arlington House was later the home of Robert E. Lee; it is presently located within Arlington National Cemetery.

²⁵ Traceries, *Built for the People of the United States of America: The Origins of the Public Building Service* (Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 2000), 19.

²⁶ HABS DC-290, Judiciary Square, 3.

²⁷ Croggon, "Old Washington: Judiciary Square – Part 1."

²⁸ John Claggett Proctor, "Years Transform Old Block," *Washington Evening Star*, March 28, 1937, F2.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Tanner, *City of Washington*, in Reps, *Washington on View*, 100.

³¹ John Claggett Proctor, "English Hill," *Washington Evening Star*, 8 March 1936.

³² "Named English Hill: Judiciary Square Section in the Early Days," *Washington Evening Star*, 23 December 1907.

³³ John Claggett Proctor, "Judiciary Square in Its Earlier Days," *Washington Evening Star*, 15 February 1931.

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Constructing City Hall: 1820-1826

City Hall was the first government building constructed in Washington after the Capitol and White House. The Commissioners of City Hall, appointed by the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, had favored a site on Pennsylvania Avenue between 3rd and 4 ½ Streets, but after this location was rejected by President James Monroe, they accepted the southern portion of Judiciary Square

On April 7, 1820, the mayor placed an advertisement in the *Intelligencer* offering \$300 for the plans and specifications for a municipal building to cost \$100,000. The project was to be funded by part of the proceeds of a city lottery.³⁴ The city council chose the design of George Hadfield. The council envisioned a building to rival its federal counterparts, but the City Hall project was dogged by disputes about Congress' responsibility to fund municipal improvements and the fact that L'Enfant's grand public spaces and vast street network occupied a considerable proportion of the city's taxable land. Hadfield's original designs called for City Hall to have a 250 foot-long central block with a grand entrance portico that was to be crowned with a dome and flanked by two wings. However, when city officials discovered that the building would cost three quarters of a million dollars, they returned the drawings to Hadfield, who reduced its scale.

The laying of City Hall's cornerstone on August 22, 1820 was a major event in the development of the city. Mayor Samuel N. Smallwood issued a proclamation urging citizens to attend and announced that City Hall was to be "the seat of legislation and administration of justice for this metropolis when it will have reached its desired populousness, and it is therefore to be erected on a scale worthy of its uses for which it is intended. It is also to be constructed with a view to durability which will extend beyond the age of any of the living." Indeed, City Hall proved to be the only known surviving Hadfield building in Washington. The ceremony included a Masonic procession and addresses by capitalist John Law and others who "used the occasion as an opportunity to lambast the federal government for its stinginess in funding improvements in the young city."³⁵³⁶

Two years later, the offices of the Mayor and the Registrar, along with the City Council, moved into the central section of City Hall. However, after the manager of the lottery that was to fund the building's construction absconded with the proceeds, the city was forced to turn to the federal government for help in finishing the building. Congress agreed to appropriate \$10,000 toward completing City Hall's east wing on the condition that the U.S. Circuit Court would occupy it rent-free.³⁷

The 'City Hall Neighborhood': 1830-1860

Although City Hall was finally occupied, it remained partially-complete for decades, and conditions within were cramped. The District Criminal Court, created in 1838, had to share a courtroom with the U.S. Circuit Court. The federal Patent Office also rented quarters in City Hall after a fire destroyed its offices in the Blodgett Hotel in 1836. It was not until 1849 that Congress appropriated \$30,000 to finish the building. However, this contribution required that additional space be set aside for federal use and City Hall remained crowded even after its completion.

³⁴ Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan, *A History of the National Capital*, Vol. 2 (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916), 79.

³⁵ Historic American Building Survey, *Judiciary Square (Reservation No. 7)*, HABS DC-690, 1993, 3.

³⁶ F. Regis Noel and Margaret Brent Downing, *The Court-House of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1919), 67-72.

³⁷ Stanley, *Judiciary Square: A Park History*, 16-23.

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For a time, the surrounding area reflected City Hall's unfinished state. As late as 1838 a visitor recounted that "the greatest defect of the city... is that very few portions of it are built up in continuity; the dwellings are so scattered in detached groups, fragments of streets, and isolated buildings, that it has all the appearance of a town rising into existence, but gradually arrested in its progress, and now stationary in its condition."³⁸ Judiciary Square remained isolated from centers of population near the Capitol and White House by undeveloped squares. The view southeast toward the Capitol particularly offered what historian John W. Reps has called "a forlorn landscape with only a few small and unimpressive structures visible on the rough and unkempt landscape."³⁹

However, Henry Tanner's 1836 map shows that the area was developing, and, as the 1830s continued, a distinct residential community began to cluster between City Hall and such nearby government buildings as the Patent Office at 8th and F Streets (1836) and Post Office Headquarters at 7th and F Streets (1839-1842). By the mid-nineteenth century, the blocks south and west of Judiciary Square were home to merchants, legislators, government officials, and attorneys.⁴⁰ An enclave of lawyers formed around City Hall, especially on 5th Street between Indiana Avenue and F Street. Prominent residents included statesman, orator, and jurist Daniel Webster (1782-1852), whose home and office stood near the intersection of 5th and D Streets. Richard Wallach, a Marshal of the District and Mayor of Washington from 1861 to 1868, lived near Louisiana Avenue and 4 ½ Street in a house his father had built in 1840. George W. Phillips, Deputy Marshal of the District, lived in Mechanics Row—so called because it was constructed as an investment property by a group of mechanics about 1850—at 3rd and D Streets. Blagden's Row, built in 1852 by Thomas Blagden on the southwest corner of D and 3rd Streets, was home to lawyer and U.S. Senator Robert Toombs of Georgia and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Roger B. Taney. Several doctors on the faculty of the medical college also lived near the Judiciary Square Infirmary, including Reverend Dr. Thomas Sewall, credited with giving the first lecture in the Columbian College Medical Department. In 1840, at a time when public schools educated few pupils, a private school, Rittenhouse Academy, was established at Indiana Avenue and 3rd Streets with Joseph E. Nourse as one of the teachers.⁴¹ When the District of Columbia expanded its public education program in 1844, it built the Fifth Street Schoolhouse on Judiciary Square just north of E Street.⁴² The school was to educate children from some of the city's leading families, an indication of some residents' high social standing.⁴³

The Judiciary Square neighborhood was also shaped by its proximity to important early transportation corridors, among which were Pennsylvania Avenue, 4½, and 7th Streets. 7th Street was an arterial road that linked the wharves along the Potomac River in Southwest Washington to the Center Market on Pennsylvania Avenue, and the 7th Street Turnpike, chartered by Congress in 1810, extended northward beyond the District line to Rockville, Maryland. Completed in 1822, it became a primary transportation artery, and made 7th Street between Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Avenues one of the city's principal shopping districts.⁴⁴

³⁸ Reps, *Washington on View*, 82.

³⁹ Reps, *Washington on View*, 100.

⁴⁰ Douglass Zevely, "Old Residences and Family History in the City Hall Neighborhood," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Vol. 6 (1903), 104-122 and Vol. 7 (1904), 146-169.

⁴¹ John Clagett Proctor, "English Hill," *Washington Evening Star*, 8 March 1936.

⁴² HABS, Judiciary Square, 1

⁴³ John Clagett Proctor, "Landmarks Linked with Judiciary Square Court Site," *Washington Evening Star*, 30 August 1936.

⁴⁴ Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, *Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form* (Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Division, 1983), 8.3.

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As the 19th century continued, German immigrants shaped Judiciary Square through their influence on the developing 7th Street commercial corridor. Many had emigrated seeking a country more compatible with their political views or fled Germany after the failed Revolution of 1848. Some were Jews who sought to escape anti-Semitic regulations. Many had been skilled artisans or successful shopkeepers in Germany. Although they represented four percent of the city's population at most, German immigrants established businesses that made the 7th Street corridor an essential part of the city's economic core.⁴⁵ Many chose to live east of 7th Street, and this community established religious institutions and social organizations in the Judiciary Square neighborhood. The Washington Hebrew Congregation first met in a building fronting Judiciary Square on 4th Street between E and F Streets in the 1850s. A German Catholic church, St. Mary Mother of God, was constructed near 5th and H Streets in 1846 on land donated by John P. Van Ness, mayor of Washington from 1830 to 1834. The first sermons at the church were delivered in German by the Reverend Mathew Alig.⁴⁶ In 1853, the congregation established St. Mary's School, which offered both secular and religious instruction. Trinity Lutheran Church, founded in 1851 by conservative members of the German Evangelical Church, dedicated its building at 4th and E Streets in 1857. English was not taught at the congregation's school until 1859 and services were conducted in German until 1892, although the strict insistence on the retention of the language led to a schism when congregants left to form the English-language Grace Lutheran Church in 1876.⁴⁷

The Square Stagnates

As the Civil War approached, the utilitarian buildings that were City Hall's neighbors within Judiciary Square had become decrepit and obsolete. Despite pleas to improve conditions, little was accomplished until after the war.

The Hadfield-designed Jail served until 1842, when a new jail opened in the northeast corner of Judiciary Square.⁴⁸ Known as the "Blue Jug" for its stucco painted to simulate granite, it was designed by Robert Mills, architect of the Treasury Building. Congress also appropriated funds to convert the old jail into an insane asylum. However, it was soon determined that the building was not suitable for this purpose. In 1844, Congress authorized the medical faculty of the Columbian College (since renamed The George Washington University) to occupy the "insane hospital with adjoining grounds...for the purposes of an infirmary for medical instruction and for scientific purposes." The former jail was enlarged in 1853 and continued to serve as a public hospital until it burned in November 1861.

In the 1850s, Commissioner of Public Buildings John Blake pushed for improvements to Judiciary Square, which he called "the center of the area and population of the city."⁴⁹ However, his description was optimistic. The 1861 Boschke Map showed that, although many blocks to the square's west and south were lined with residences, stores, and offices, those on its north and east sides remained vacant. Here development was impeded by the dilapidated buildings and stream, by then more like an open drain running through the Square. In 1855, Blake asked Congress for funds to remove the jail and schoolhouse, fill the stream, and level the

⁴⁵ EHT Traceries, *The Historic Environs of Adas Israel* (Washington, D.C.: The Jewish Historical Society, July 2008), 3-11.

⁴⁶ Thurlow Tibbs and Elizabeth Ellers, "723 5th Street, NW," *Don't Tear it Down Downtown Survey*, July 1980.

⁴⁷ First Trinity Lutheran Church, "History of the First Trinity Lutheran Church," *Who We Are*. Available online: <<http://www.firsttrinitydc.org/WhoWeAre/history.htm>> (accessed 23 September 2009).

⁴⁸ HABS, Judiciary Square, 1.

⁴⁹ *Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, accompanying the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1855* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1856), 5.

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terrain, proclaiming that "Judiciary Square, when the temporary and inappropriate buildings shall have been removed, will, with suitable culture and ornaments, be one of the largest and most inviting public resorts in the metropolis, and alike creditable to the liberality and taste of the country."⁵⁰ Blake's recommendations were barely acknowledged. Instead of demolishing the jail, officials simply covered its windows with slats to hide the prisoners from public view. A barrel sewer was laid, and the filling of the ravine began, but progress was halted in 1858 by lack of funds and then delayed by the outbreak of war.⁵¹

Contributing Buildings

Several surviving buildings represent the pre-Civil War development of the Judiciary Square neighborhood. **City Hall** is a national landmark whose evolution reflects every stage of Judiciary Square's development. Its significance is documented exhaustively in Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) reports and its National Register designation.

The **Suter House** at 511 G Street was constructed as a residence and carpenter shop, perhaps as early as 1830, when an assessment book shows an improvement in the form of a building on the lot. Its owner, Gabriel Suter (1798-1840) was a "house carpenter" from Havre de Grace, Maryland and may well have built the dwelling himself.⁵² After his death his family continued to live in the house, from which his sons carried on the family trade. Son John T. (1829-1907), a carpenter, lived at 511 G with his brother George J., a cabinet-maker, and their respective families at least to 1870. Mary A. Walter (1836-1915), a widowed sister who kept a drug store in the building the Suters constructed next door in 1878, was living in the house with her son and Gabriel's widow Elizabeth in 1880. Elizabeth Suter resided in the house until her death at age 84 in 1892.⁵³

The **Hellen House** at 501 D Street is a rare survivor among the upper-middle class antebellum residences that once stood near City Hall. It was constructed circa 1832 as the residence of Johnson Hellen (1800-1867), a nephew of John Quincy Adams.⁵⁴ Adams reportedly sent Hellen to Princeton after his parents' early deaths, and he worked in the White House during Adams' presidency. Hellen created a family scandal in 1829 by marrying Jane Winnell (1807-1876), his Aunt Louisa Johnson Adams' servant,⁵⁵ but nonetheless prospered as an attorney in private practice. When he died in January 1867, his funeral was conducted in his D Street home by the President of Georgetown College, and his pallbearers included such friends and neighbors as former Mayor Richard Wallach, Joseph Bradley, future Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark, and Dr. William Gunton.⁵⁶ Jane Hellen lived in the house until her death in 1876, and their son, John C. Hellen operated a real estate business in the building. From 1882 to 1893, the building served as police headquarters and later as law offices.⁵⁷ The career of 501 D Street shows the Judiciary Square area's transition from an elite residential area to more commercial functions as the late 19th century progressed.⁵⁸

⁵⁰ *Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, accompanying the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1855*, 6.

⁵¹ Stanley, *Judiciary Square: A Park History*, 30-32.

⁵² *National Intelligencer*, April 4, 1840

⁵³ Hayden Wetzel. *National Register Nomination for the Suter Properties*, (2006, unpublished), Section 8, 2.

⁵⁴ Proctor. *Washington Evening Star*, March 28, 1937, F2.

⁵⁵ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/177120325/johnson-hellen>

⁵⁶ "Obsequies for Mr. Hellen," *National Republican*, January 25, 1867,

⁵⁷ Proctor, *Washington Evening Star*, March. 28, 1937.

⁵⁸ *Ibid*

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In 1845, Johnson Hellen erected the building at **503 D Street**, which appears to stand today in altered form. Before the Civil War, Louisa Duncan operated a boarding house at this address whose residents included Georgia Senator Robert Toombs and Representative Alexander Stephens, who would respectively become secretary of state and vice-president of the Confederacy.⁵⁹ By 1900, 503 D Street was among the small number of street-facing buildings in the Judiciary Square neighborhood with African American residents. It also housed the offices of the National Industrial Council and Ex-Slave Congress, an organization which advocated pensions for ex-slaves and represented the interests of African American workers in more than 30 states. When the NIC's national conference was held in the building in 1903, the *Washington Post* covered its deliberations with daily articles and estimated its membership at 175,000.⁶⁰ During the same period, the building housed the law offices of Myron Clinkscales, one of the District's few African American attorneys.⁶¹

The **Stone House** at 406 5th Street was reputedly built circa 1840 by Father William Matthews, who was pastor of St. Patrick's Church for nearly fifty years. It was purchased in 1857 by William J. Stone (1798-1865) for his son William J. Stone Jr. Stone, Sr. was an English immigrant who had prospered as the proprietor of a commercial engraving firm and real estate speculator. In addition to a town house, which he rented to Jefferson Davis while the future president of the Confederacy served in Franklin Pierce's cabinet, Stone lived in his manor house Mount Pleasant on a large tract near the intersection of Thirteenth and Clifton Streets NW. He built one of the city's larger antebellum office buildings at 11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW to house his engraving firm and rented its surplus space; the Stone Building became the first home of the *Evening Star* newspaper in 1854.⁶² William J. Stone, Jr. was a successful lawyer who survived his father by little more than a year, dying at age 42 on August 30, 1866.⁶³ Like many residences in the Judiciary Square neighborhood, the Stone House later became a law and real estate office.

Another mid-nineteenth century row house stands on the east side of Judiciary Square at **303 E Street**. This circa 1850 dwelling was altered from its original federal appearance by the addition of fashionable Italianate features. It was probably operated as a boarding house before the Civil War. Its residents included William Langdon (1831-1895), a principal examiner of the Patent Office and founding member of the Young Men's Christian Association, who resigned his position and left the city to become an Episcopal priest in 1858.⁶⁴ In 1870, 303 E was the home of builder B. B. Curran and in 1873 it was occupied by dentist A.E. Groshon. By 1880, the house had been subdivided; its residents included the families of restaurant proprietor William Carey, an Irish immigrant, and War Department Clerk Hiram Martin, as well as two widowed women, one of whom worked as a clerk.

The facades of several mid-nineteenth century dwellings are also incorporated into the National Academy of Sciences Building, which was constructed in 2003 on Square 488, bounded by 5th, 6th, E, and F Streets. These include a row of harmonious four-story brick houses on 6th Street: **the Cullinan House** (507 6th Street, NW); **509 6th Street**; the **Hevner House** (511 6th Street); the **Mohun House** (513 6th Street); and the **Seufferle House** (511 E Street).

⁵⁹ Ibid

⁶⁰ "Money For The Ex-Slaves: Supreme Session of Industrial Council Convening in Washington," *Washington Post*; Jan 4, 1903; 2.

⁶¹ "Ejected From Court: Negro Lawyer Becomes Boisterous Before Judge," *Washington Post*; Jun 10, 1911; 2.

⁶² *Washington Evening Star*, January 18, 1931, 8,

⁶³ "Local News: Meeting of the Bar in Relation to the Death of William J. Stone, Jr.," *Washington Evening Star*, 1 Sept 1866, 3; obit *Evening Union*, same date, 2). According to *Washington Evening Star*, 28 Mar 1937, 46)

⁶⁴ *The Patent Office Pony: A History of the Early Patent Office*, <http://www.myoutbox.net/popch24.htm>

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The Cullinan House was constructed prior to 1870. Elizabeth Cullinane (1834-1923), a German immigrant, married Joshua Gibson, a widower who owned a popular restaurant at S7th and E Streets, on January 10, 1860.⁶⁵ The couple, several children from Joshua Gibson's first marriage, and a number of employees lived at 183 3rd Street. Among them was Edward Cullinan (1838-1897) an Irish immigrant bartender.⁶⁶ Joshua Gibson died at age 41 on October 9, 1861, little more than a year and a half after his marriage.⁶⁷ During the Civil War Edward apparently prospered as a liquor merchant and married Elizabeth on February 21, 1868.⁶⁸ The 1870 Census suggests that the family was then living at 507 6th Street.⁶⁹ Edward owned real estate valued at the substantial sum of \$25,000 and Elizabeth kept house for several unmarried sisters, her son with Edward Cullinan, and a step-daughter from Joshua Gibson's first marriage. Although the 1870 Census did not record addresses, they apparently lived at 507 6th Street. By 1880, Edward had retired and the couple operated a boarding establishment in their large dwelling.⁷⁰ After Edwards's death from pneumonia on February 9, 1897,⁷¹ Elizabeth lived on in the house for nearly two decades before moving to Chevy Chase, where she died on the 10th of February, 1923.⁷²

The house at 509 6th Street is believed to have been constructed around 1865. Although the 1870 Census did not record street address, it recorded two dwellings between the Cullinan household at 507 and the Mohun household at 513 6th street, both of which operated as middle-class boarding houses for government clerks. The 1880 Census listed 509 6th as the home of John Talty, who owned a restaurant, his wife Elizabeth, their four sons, and servant Isabelle Waters.⁷³ By December 14, 1888, when their oldest son Frederick died of typhoid fever, the Taltys had moved to 1911 F Street NW.⁷⁴

Constructed by Peter Hevner (1829-1898), 511 6th Street was apparently advertised in the *Daily National Intelligencer* in 1855 as a "valuable and eligibly-situated House and Lot on 6th Street west, between E and F

⁶⁵ Certificate of Marriage, Joshua Gibson to Elizabeth Renzier, 10 January, 1860, District of Columbia, USA; Marriage Records. District of Columbia Marriages. Clerk of the Superior Court, Records Office, Washington D.C. Also, 1870 U.S. Census. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/75741289> for general information on the Cullinan and Gibson families.

⁶⁶ 1860 United States Federal Census, Washington [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), Washington, D.C.

⁶⁷ "Death – Mr. Joshua Gibson," *Washington Evening Star*, Oct. 10, 1861, 3.

⁶⁸ Certificate of Marriage, Edward Cullinan to Elizabeth Gibson, Washington, DC. *District of Columbia, Marriage Record, 1810-1953*.

⁶⁹ Historic American Buildings Survey Report DC-227 (1969) suggests that 511 6th Street was constructed prior to 1870. While the 1870 Census did not record street addresses, it lists the Cullinan household just three doors from the Mohun household, which is documented to have lived in the 500 block of 6th Street and is connected with 513 6th Street by historical records.

⁷⁰ 1880 United States Federal Census, Washington [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), Washington, D.C.

⁷¹ "Death of Edward Cullinan." *Washington Post*, Feb 12, 1897. 8.

⁷² 1920 United States Federal Census, Washington [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), Washington, D.C., Death Certificate for Elizabeth Cullinan, 10 February 1923, FHL Film Number 2079164, *District of Columbia, Deaths and Burials, 1840-1964*.

⁷³ 1880 United States Federal Census, Washington [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), Washington, D.C.

⁷⁴ "Death of Frederick R. Talty," *Washington Post*, Dec.15,1888,4

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Streets north.”⁷⁵ Very little is known about Hevner, who long resided in Philadelphia and is buried in Washington’s Glenwood Cemetery. By 1880, the house was occupied by Robert Graham, a carriage manufacturer, his wife Sophia, seven children, three grandchildren, two boarders, and James Payne, an African American servant.⁷⁶

Francis Mohun (1809-1879) emigrated from Ireland as an infant and became wealthy as a contractor and lumber dealer. A partner in the firm of Berry & Mohun which built the Patent Office extension in 1849, he formed F. Mohun & Son, dealers in lumber, on Ohio Avenue in 1862 and served several terms on the Board of Aldermen.⁷⁷ Mohun apparently dealt in real estate, and his family lived at several before the Civil War. Although some sources state that Mohun constructed 513 6th in 1843, the 1857 death notice for his infant daughter shows the family living at 8th and G Streets NW.⁷⁸ An 1861 real estate advertisement places Mohun on 6th Street between E and F Streets.⁷⁹ The 1870 Census, which shows the Mohun family as neighbors of the Cullinans, valued his real estate holdings at \$100,000, a huge sum for the time. Mohun died in 1879 at the 6th Street address.⁸⁰ The Historic American Buildings Survey report states that he had deeded the property to George H. Phelps a few months earlier. Phelps held the house for six years before deeding it to Henry Ruppert. The 1880 Census shows the house’s residents as banker John Walsh, his wife Rosa, and their four children. Like the Mohuns, the Walshes were quite prosperous; their household did not include any boarders, and they were attended by three female servants, two of whom were Irish immigrants and one who was African American. The property was later deeded to James Tooney and John Ruppert, who quickly sold the land to Ferdinand Ruppert in 1895.

The façade of the **Seufferle House**, constructed in 1859 at 511 E Street, is among the elements incorporated in the National Academy of Sciences Building.⁸¹ George J. Seufferle (1825-1913), a native of Emmitsburg, Maryland, came to Washington as a teenager and soon hired into the Jackson, Brother, & Company grocery firm at 626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.⁸² Seufferle eventually became a partner in the firm, and speculated in land with the Jackson brothers. In 1873, Seufferle and the brothers platted the suburb of Seat Pleasant, Maryland.⁸³ After he retired from active participation in the firm in 1880, Seufferle and W. B. Jackson acquired the Giesboro estate.⁸⁴ He then became engaged in promoting the development of Anacostia.⁸⁵ In the 1890s, he

⁷⁵ “By J.C. McGuire, Auctioneer.” *Daily National Intelligencer*, May 01, 1855.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40201145>

⁷⁶ *1880 United States Federal Censuses* [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), Washington, D.C.

⁷⁷ “Death of a Well-known Citizen,” *Washington Evening Star* June 21, 1879.

⁷⁸ HABS Report DC-226 is an exhaustive report of the physical condition of the building in 1969. It suggests that the original structure was constructed in 1840 and that two upper stories may have been added circa 1860, but presents no sources for these beliefs.

⁷⁹ Advertisement, *Washington Evening Star*, December 14, 1861, 3.

⁸⁰ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/23854196>

⁸¹ “Local News,” *Washington Evening Star*, June 30, 1859, 3 notes that “a fine house” with water and gas hook-ups was being constructed for Seufferle on E Street between 5th and 6th Streets,

⁸² “George J. Seufferle Dies, Resident 75 Years,” *Washington Evening Star*, July 30, 1913, 4.

⁸³ The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Prince George’s County Planning Department.

Approved Historic Sites and Districts Plan for Prince George’s County (Bowie: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 2010), 229.

⁸⁴ John Claggett Proctor. “The Rambler Writes of Giesboro,” *Washington Evening Star*, December 3, 1916, Section 4, 3 states that Seufferle and B.L. Jackson purchased Giesboro in 1878. However, “Deeds in Fee,” *Washington Evening Star*, January 27, 1880 shows the transfer of lands and the “house lot” of Giesboro Manor to W.B. Jackson and Seufferle at that

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owned a small sidewheeler named the George J. Seufferle which became famous on the river for its “banshee whistle.”⁸⁶ The steamer was hired out for excursions to Potomac River resorts, but in 1894, Seufferle took the South Capitol Street Bridge Committee, in which he served as treasurer, on a luncheon cruise to promote this plan.⁸⁷ In 1906, he sold his share of the Giesboro tract to the developers of the Firth Stirling Steel Plant for an estimated \$150,000 to \$200,000.⁸⁸

Seufferle had interests besides commerce. In 1891, he was a member of the Rock Creek Park Commission, appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to negotiate condemnation of the land required for the new park.⁸⁹ An officer in numerous German fraternal groups, he was a very active benefactor of the German Orphan Asylum.⁹⁰ Seufferle lived at the 511 E Street from 1859 until his death, residing there with his wife, four children, and mother-in-law in 1880 and with his wife, two granddaughters, daughter, and nurse in 1900.⁹¹ The commercial storefront appears to have been added to the building’s first floor well after Seufferle’s death. City directories listed 511 E Street as a residence into the late 1920s. By 1930, it had become the Charlie Moy Laundry and Berndt & Company merchandise brokers. Further reflecting the neighborhood’s transition, the two retail buildings to its west had given way to a Standard Oil Service Station.

JUDICIARY SQUARE IN THE LATER NINETEENTH CENTURY

War and Renewal: 1860-1900

Between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the 20th century, Judiciary Square was transformed into a park-like setting for government buildings, while the surrounding blocks filled in with a mixture of residential, retail, and office buildings.

During the Civil War, most of Judiciary Square’s structures were commandeered by the federal government. Wounded soldiers from the battlefields in Virginia were treated at the Infirmary, with nearby City Hall eventually serving as an overflow site. In November 1861, the Infirmary burned to the ground and the never-ending stream of wounded was re-directed to the nearby schoolhouse and jail. Before the end of the year, the charred remnants of the Infirmary were sold, with the money helping to start construction of a new hospital north of E Street.⁹² When this new Judiciary Square hospital was completed, it too presented a horrid site, with

time.

⁸⁵ “Road to Fort Washington,” *Washington Evening Star*, August 9, 1889, 3 reports on a meeting of a committee to promote the building of a bridge at South Capitol Street and notes that a right-of-way had been secured from Seufferle.

⁸⁶ “Wrecks on the River,” *Washington Evening Star*, September 30, 1896, 22, and “Delayed by Lack of Fuel,” *Washington Evening Star*, June 26, 1902, 7. After the Buena Vista resort closed in 1900, the George J. Seufferle was laid up for several years, and then sold to Baltimore interests to be put on a Chesapeake Bay route.

⁸⁷ “South Capitol Street Bridge: The Association Holds Its Annual Meeting at Buena Vista,” *Washington Post*, Oct 2, 1894; 2. “Will All Pull Together: Bridge and Citizens' Associations Join Hands to Promote Bridge Legislation” *Washington Post*; Oct 16, 1894; 2.

⁸⁸ “Firth Stirling Company to Own 300 Acres,” *Washington Evening Star*, December 31, 1905, Section L.

⁸⁹ “George J. Seufferle Dies...” *Washington Evening Star*

⁹⁰ Ibid and John Clagett Proctor. “Good Hope Road and a Great Charitable Institution,” *Washington Evening Star*, February 7, 1937, Section 4, F2.

⁹¹ 1880 *United States Federal Census*, Washington [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), Washington, D.C. ; 1900 *United States Federal Census*, Washington [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), Washington, D.C.

⁹² HABS DC-690, 4.

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an observer noting “naked bodies of the dead were stretched on a vacant lot and prepared for burial in full view of the populous neighborhood.”⁹³ In 1863 George Seufferle signed a newspaper advertisement that accused undertaker Frank Ward of causing “great injury to the health of the locality” by “needlessly exposing” the bodies of dead soldiers taken from the hospitals; he was likely protesting this situation.⁹⁴ To provide a sliver of distraction to the soldiers, locals later built a temporary lending library on Judiciary Square.⁹⁵

In 1862, a congressional investigation of the jail found that it was overcrowded, unsanitary, and insecure and there was a public outcry over the fugitive slaves imprisoned there. Commissioner of Public Buildings made repeated appeals to replace the jail with a new building on the outskirts of the city. Despite the jail’s deplorable condition and its dampening influence on efforts to improve Judiciary Square, Congress did not authorize the demolition of the building until 1878.⁹⁶ In the meantime, the jail windows were partially covered, “excluding the prisoners from public view and preventing them from seeing the passerby on the streets, which used to excite them to the use of profane and vulgar language that offended the moral sense of the whole neighborhood.”⁹⁷

The first step in the improvement to Judiciary Square was a most enduring one. Within weeks of President Lincoln’s assassination, a committee of District Councilmen formed the Lincoln National Monument Association, which hired local sculptor Lot Flannery (1836-1922) to create a life-size likeness of the martyred statesman. Placed atop a 40-foot marble column in front of City Hall and dedicated on April 15, 1868, the third anniversary of Lincoln’s death, the **Abraham Lincoln Statue** was the first public monument to the slain president.⁹⁸ Flannery was an Irish immigrant who studied in Europe before establishing himself in Washington as the proprietor of a stone-carving business that specialized in tombstones. His obituary stated that his statue is the only one sculpted by a person who knew Lincoln. His other major work is the memorial to the victims of the Washington Arsenal explosion in Congressional Cemetery.⁹⁹

After the cessation of hostilities, Washington suffered an economic downturn while simultaneously experiencing an influx of population as soldiers were demobilized and recently-freed African Americans migrated from the South. Compounding the city’s problems was its woeful public infrastructure. Against this dismal backdrop, business and civic leaders united to modernize the city and secure its position as the seat of government. Public works projects, including grading and paving streets, and landscaping public reservations, created jobs, bolstered real estate values, and restored confidence.¹⁰⁰ In 1873, work resumed on transforming Judiciary Square into a park inspired by the picturesque landscape principles of Andrew Jackson Downing.¹⁰¹

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ “Local News,” *Washington Evening Star*, April 28, 1863, np

⁹⁵ Stanley, *Judiciary Square: A Park History*, 32-34; Historic American Building Survey, *Judiciary Square (Reservation No. 7)*, HABS DC-690, 1993, 4-5.

⁹⁶ HABS DC-690, 1993, 5.

⁹⁷ *Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings* (1862), quoted in Stanley, 24.

⁹⁸ James Goode, *The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C.* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974), 229.

⁹⁹ Jacob, Kathryn Allamong. *Testament to Union: Civil War Monuments in Washington, D.C.* (Charlottesville: JHU Press, 1998), 68–71. “Lot Flannery, 86, Sculptor, is Dead”. *Washington Evening Star*. December 19, 1922, 2.

¹⁰⁰ Constance McLaughlin Green, *Washington: A History of the Capital 1800-1950* Vol 1. (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1962), 325-344.

¹⁰¹ Stanley, *Judiciary Square: A Park History*, 46-47.

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The brick school, wooden hospital, and smaller frame buildings were auctioned off for building materials.¹⁰² A small lodge was built for use by the public and the park's watchman.¹⁰³ In 1877, the Army Corps of Engineers reported that "[a]t the present time the reservation, with the exception of the portion occupied by the old jail ... is in an advanced stage toward final completion. The walks and roads have been laid out, the lawns formed, and a large number of evergreens, deciduous trees, and flowering shrubs have been planted."¹⁰⁴ The next year the jail was torn down and more paths and plantings were added.

The Federal Government Grows

The federal government's wartime need for space did not return to its antebellum level in peace. In 1873, the federal government purchased the District's interest in City Hall for \$75,000, and in succeeding years it considered Judiciary Square as a site for a Library of Congress building. However, this plan was scrapped, in part because of the now-filled and drained Goose Creek. However, in 1881, Congress and President Chester A. Arthur selected the northern tier of Judiciary Square as the site for the Pension Building.

Constructed between 1882 and 1887, the **Pension Building** (now the National Building Museum) housed the U.S. Pension Bureau, established in 1792 to pay pensions to soldiers and sailors or their survivors.¹⁰⁵ In 1881 the bureau's workload had just been vastly increased by a liberalization of pension rules covering Civil War veterans and its workforce was spread among rented quarters. Besides housing administrative functions, the Pension Building was intended as a memorial to those who had served in the Civil War. It is considered the crowning achievement of its gifted designer, Montgomery C. Meigs (1816-1892).

A veteran of the Army Corps of Engineers, Meigs had been the supervising engineer for the construction of the Capitol's dome and the extension of its wings before serving as Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army from 1861 to 1882. He had acquired an understanding of classical architecture through travel and books and was interested in exploring new technologies and materials. His ingenuity and curiosity made lasting contributions to building construction. In addition to his skills as engineer and architect and his keen scientific mind, Meigs was known for his organizational and managerial abilities, his integrity, and his ability to work with Congress.

Congress gave Meigs a limited budget, which dictated his choice of brick as a material that was both fireproof and inexpensive. This was a departure from the stone characteristically used for Washington, D.C.'s, public buildings and earned the building the nickname used by its detractors – "Meigs' old red barn." However, the Pension Building incorporated dramatic improvements in design, as Meigs had resolved that it would have "no dark corridors, passages, or corners. Every foot of its floors will be well lighted and fit for the site of desks... It will be thoroughly ventilated...with ample windows above for escape of warm and foul air, and for the free admission of light."

In addition to its innovative design, the Pension Building is also significant as an early revival of the Italian Renaissance style at a time when Gothic Revival, Second Empire, and Romanesque Revival styles

¹⁰² HABS, Judiciary Square, 1.

¹⁰³ Historic American Building Survey, *Judiciary Square (Reservation No. 7)*, HABS DC-690, 1993, 5.

¹⁰⁴ U.S. Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, *Army Corps of Engineers: Annual Report upon the Improvement and Care of the Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, and Washington Aqueduct*, being Appendix KK 2 and 3 of the *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1877* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1877), 7.

¹⁰⁵ The description and discussion of the Pension Building is based upon the *National Register Nomination for the Pension Building*,

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predominated. Meigs drew most specifically on three Italian Renaissance buildings he knew from his travels and study. The exterior is modeled on the Palazzo Farnese in Rome, the arcaded galleries were inspired by the Palazzo della Cancelleria, and the Corinthian columns of the center hall are larger versions of columns in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. The 1,200-foot-long terra cotta frieze featuring Civil War troops harks back to the frieze of the Parthenon in Athens, Greece. The massive center hall later hosted presidential inaugural balls, which previously had been held in temporary structures on Judiciary Square.

While Meigs was planning the Pension Building, City Hall was expanded by an addition connected to the north façade by three wings that was designed by Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark. In 1884, the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds reordered the grounds around City Hall and linked the building to Judiciary Square and the surrounding neighborhood with winding walkways.

Judiciary Square as a Place to Live and Work

Between 1860 and 1880, the population of the District of Columbia increased from 75,000 to nearly 178,000. By 1900 it stood at 278,000. Many new residents were working-class African Americans from the South, others were working-class or professional whites employed in the civil service, the trades, industry, or the commercial sectors. During the 1870s, the city's old neighborhoods—including Judiciary Square—were filling up as new residents moved into the older housing stock, alley dwellings, or newly constructed row houses. Meanwhile, more affluent residents sought out the higher, more healthful elevations and more spacious surroundings in northwest Washington.

While the city grew overall, some unique factors facilitated increasingly dense development around Judiciary Square. Commercial activity was intensifying in the surrounding area. Center Market, which burned in 1870 but was immediately rebuilt to house over a thousand vendors, remained the hub of food trade in the city. Its advantageous location at Pennsylvania Avenue and 7th Street was reinforced by the introduction of the horsecar along those two streets in the 1860s. The gradual filling-in of the Washington City Canal, which ran along the current route of Constitution Avenue, eliminated a noisome and notorious stench.¹⁰⁶ 7th Street, the link between the market and agricultural areas to the north, also experienced a commercial boom. By the 1880s, the area framed by 7th Street Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street became the most prosperous business district in Washington. In the 1890s, the streetcar, combined with rapid commercial development, also transformed F Street to the west of Judiciary Square from a fashionable residential street into commercial thoroughfare. In 1897, the city's building codes recognized 7th Street, Pennsylvania Avenue west of 4th Street, F Street west of 5th Street, D Street west of 6th Street, and G Street west of 6th Street as business streets. New nearby government office buildings created employment opportunities that created a ripple of development.¹⁰⁷

City records evidence many applications for building permits in squares around Judiciary Square during the 1870s. By the 1880s, extensive grading of the former creek bed had enabled blocks to the north and east of the square to be developed with row houses. The square's naturalistic landscape offered both old and new residents a pleasant amenity. In 1883, the *Washington Post*, writing of both Judiciary Square and the Smithsonian Castle grounds, noted that, "[e]very Sunday...scores of laborers can be seen with their wives and children enjoying the breeze and nature they cannot get at home...."¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁶ Robinson & Associates. *Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*, 121-122.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ "How We Spend Sunday: Church Going Quite General," *Washington Post*, Jul 16, 1883; 1.

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City directories and the 1880 Census show Judiciary Square as an economically-diverse neighborhood where whites and African Americans lived in segregated clusters. Most dwellings that fronted on streets housed white government clerks, printers, bookkeepers, grocers, bank clerks, laborers, attorneys, masons, merchants, salesmen, and physicians, among many other professions. Affluent white households, as well as the boarding houses that accommodated everyone from clerks to congressmen, had live-in servants, who could be white or African American.¹⁰⁹ Most African Americans lived in alleys, such as Census Court and Washington Street, which crossed the current site of the GAO Building between Fourth and Fifth Streets. However, some African Americans occupied houses that fronted on streets, especially near the openings of alleys. 1880 Census results for the 400 block of Third Street illustrate the complex socio-economic patterns in some nineteenth-century neighborhoods. Here the houses of African American oyster dealer John Matthews and hostler Henry Pell stood between that of white shoemaker Frederick DeVries and the dairy of Frank Ward, whose bunkhouse was home to a half-dozen white and African American wagon drivers. Ward, who lived on the opposite side of the dairy, was white, as were all the other householders in the block. Most households employed a white or African American servant, while prominent lawyer-inventor James Clephane employed two.¹¹⁰

During the 1880s, the first purpose-built apartment buildings were constructed in Washington. Early large, elegantly-designed buildings catered to upper-class clientele; they provided the amenities of hotels. Supposed reluctance to accept apartment houses encouraged Washington architects to design multi-unit buildings that resembled large row houses. Judiciary Square's oldest surviving apartment building, the 79-unit Harrison, built in 1888, was among these large, architecturally-embellished, and elegant buildings. While no photographs exist, the long-demolished Legrande, erected at 607 4th Street to the designs of B. Stanley Simmons in 1899, was of similar scale. Most other apartment houses had many fewer units and provided accommodations to middle-class tenants without such amenities as cafes or reception parlors.

The government presence on Judiciary Square was reflected in the neighborhood's residents and enterprises. By the late nineteenth century, residences converted to lawyers' offices were common. City directories from the 1890s list hundreds of lawyers along 5th Street, Louisiana Avenue, and 4½ Street, as well as D, E, F, and G Streets directly east of Judiciary Square.¹¹¹ Well into the twentieth century, the term "Fifth Streeter" was applied to the lawyers with offices anywhere near Judiciary Square.

Law-related institutions and supporting businesses also flocked around Judiciary Square. In 1865, the Columbian Law School (later The George Washington University Law School) began meeting in the Old Trinity Episcopal Church on 5th Street between D and E Streets. The church was replaced by an office building in 1884 after the Law School moved to the University Building at 15th and H Streets, NW. In 1891, Georgetown University established a law school at 5th and E Streets, which gradually expanded to several neighboring properties and remained in the neighborhood until 1971. Howard University Law School occupied a building at 412 Fifth Street. Proximity to the courts and City Hall also drew publishers, printers, and book binderies, as well as dealers in legal forms. The intersection between law, administration, and printing was epitomized in the person of James O. Clephane (1842-1910), who lived at 420 Third Street. Clephane, an

¹⁰⁹ 1880 United States Federal Censuses [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005), Washington, D.C., Enumeration District 58.

¹¹⁰ 1880 United States Census, enumeration District 56, 33A and B.

¹¹¹ *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Boyd, 1896), 117-123.

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attorney and court reporter turned venture capitalist, was an important figure in the development of the typewriter and Mergenthaler linotype machine that revolutionized printing.¹¹²

By the later nineteenth century, office buildings were needed to house the government offices that had overflowed City Hall and the many businesses that supported them. Many were constructed in the blocks south of Judiciary Square, including the Gunton Building at 470-478 Louisiana Avenue and the impressively castellated Fendall Building (both 1886) at 344 D Street, each of which housed law offices, notaries, printers of legal forms, and city boards.¹¹³ So many municipal offices filled the Walker Building (1892-94) at 462-466 Louisiana Avenue that it became known as “the District Annex.” In addition to its tenure in the Hellen House, Police Headquarters moved between the Annex and the Harper Building at 467 C Street several times.¹¹⁴ Proximity to the Recorder of Deeds office was probably a factor in the Columbia Title and Real Estate Company erecting a building at 504 5th Street in 1887. Constructed by J. E. Moran in 1889, the Moran Building at 501-509 G Street provided office space to several fraternal organizations and benefit societies above first-floor storefronts.

The neighborhood around Judiciary Square was home to numerous churches, the largest of which were the long-demolished First Presbyterian and Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Churches on 4½ Street. The 1888 Sanborn map series also shows Wesley Chapel, a Methodist Episcopal Church, in Square 488. When the chapel was razed for the construction of the current Science Museum in 2001, the *Washington Post* called it “one of the oldest free-seated Methodist churches in the city.”¹¹⁵ Around the corner was the Carroll Institute Hall at 602 F Street. The Institute was a boys’ high school associated with St. Patrick’s Parish and named for Charles Carroll, the Bishop of Baltimore near the time of the revolution.¹¹⁶ Its hall also served as a community gathering place hosting anything from meetings to musical entertainment. The Adas Israel Synagogue, the first purpose-built synagogue erected in the District of Columbia, was constructed between 1873 and 1876 on the southeast corner of the intersection of 6th and G Streets.

Contributing Buildings

Numerous buildings represent the late nineteenth century development of Judiciary Square. **City Hall** and the **Pension Building** are national landmarks which have been exhaustively described in Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) reports and National Register nominations.

The 79-unit **Harrison Apartments** at 704 3rd Street is considered the oldest surviving apartment house in Washington. Constructed in 1888-89 by architect-builders Johnson and Company for lawyer and real estate investor Harvey Spaulding, the Harrison has a handsome red brick and sandstone façade embellished with decorative terracotta panels bearing floral designs. Its amenities included a spacious vestibule, reception room, barber shop, and drug store. Spaulding received the permit to construct the Harrison on October 22, 1888, but in early 1889 he leased the new building to the Census Bureau after agreeing to build a rear addition to provide

¹¹² “James O. Clephane Dead.; Development of Linotype Machine Largely Due to His Efforts,” *New York Times*, Dec. 1, 1910, 11.

¹¹³ *Hubbell's Legal Directory: For the Service of the Lawyer and Business Executive* (Hubbell Publishing Company, 1881), V.

¹¹⁴ *Report of the Major & Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia District of Columbia for 1900*, 391.

¹¹⁵ “Distinguished Laymen at Wesley Chapel,” *Washington Post*, Dec. 6, 1890, 8.

¹¹⁶ “Questions and Answers,” *Washington Post*, April 3, 1921, 51.

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enough space for a total of 1200 clerks. Harrison rented the café space to a contractor and maintained his office at The Harrison. In 1902, the building was purchased by Alonzo O. Bliss, the wealthy purveyor of the popular cure-all potion “Bliss’ Native Herbs,” who spent \$50,000 to put The Harrison in “first class condition” as a residential property he named “The Astoria.”

Judiciary Square’s other early apartment buildings were smaller buildings with 6 to 8 units each. Details about the construction dates, owners, and architects of the long-since demolished Howe at 302 F Street and Arkwright at 308 F are unknown, although The Arkwright appears to have served as the headquarters of the United States Pension Agency while the Pension Building was being constructed in the mid-1880s. In 1897-98 architect-builder J. H. McIntyre constructed the **Myrene** at 703 6th Street for Mrs. V. Raymond. Although its narrow lot and Romanesque Revival facade suggest a row house, this four-story building is a “stacked flat” apartment building with one apartment on each floor.¹¹⁷

The **Suter Building** at the corner of 6th and G Streets was constructed in 1878 by the Suter family, long-time residents of the adjoining frame house at 511 G. No Suter ever lived in this three-story building, which has been known as both 521 G and 701 6th Street. Instead it housed a succession of residential renters in the flats above and retail tenants in the storefronts below. The 1880 census shows five resident households headed by a physician, clerk, printer, government clerk, and retail grocer, totaling nine persons. A drug store operated by a member of the Suter family occupied the ground-floor storefront; by 1900, a wallpaper store had replaced it. After that time both the Suter Building and the Suter House housed a long succession of retail establishments, including restaurants, a locksmith, a bakery, a bird seller, pawnbroker, and groceries. At some point commercial display windows were installed to the fronts of both buildings.¹¹⁸

Office buildings from the late 19th century include the **Columbia Title Insurance Office Building**, a three-story red brick building at 504 5th Street, constructed in 1887, and the **Moran Building** at 501-509 G Street, constructed in 1889. The Moran Building is a three-story building with office space above ground-floor storefronts. In 1890, it was sold to George Bonus, a coal dealer, who added a fourth floor with a slate and tin mansard roof. From 1890 to 1903, the upper stories were used by the United Order of the Golden Cross, a Catholic social and benevolent club. Subsequently, the upper floors served as an office for the American Home Life Insurance Company (1903-1918), the Society Temple Hall (1919-1930), and the Community Party meeting hall (1938-1941). The ground floor housed retail businesses including restaurants, a jeweler, a barbershop, a watch repair shop, a printer, and a billiard hall.

Adas Israel Synagogue¹¹⁹

The **Adas Israel** congregation, which broke off from the Washington Hebrew Congregation, began constructing a synagogue at 6th and G Streets in 1873. Its dedication on June 9, 1876, was attended by President Ulysses S. Grant, his vice-president, and other officials. In 1907, the congregation moved into a larger synagogue nearby and its original building became home to a Greek Orthodox Church and the Evangelical Church of God. Shortly after World War II, its first story was converted to retail use. In the 1960s, the building was acquired by the

¹¹⁷ Eve Barsoum. *National Register Nomination for the Myrene Apartments* (1994) (unpublished)

¹¹⁸ The history of the Suter Store is drawn from Hayden Wetzel. *National Register Nomination for the Suter Properties* (2008) (unpublished).

¹¹⁹ This section is drawn from Nancy Taylor. *National Register Nomination for Adas Israel Synagogue*, (Not published, 1969)

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Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, which intended to construct its headquarters on its site. The Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington moved the building to 701 3rd Street in 1969. After extensive restoration, the building reopened as the Lillian & Albert Small Jewish Museum in 1975. In 2018, it is being relocated to the intersection of Third and F Streets NW, outside the boundaries of the historic district.

JUDICIARY SQUARE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Living and Working around Judiciary Square: 1900 to World War II

Washington continued to grow rapidly in the early twentieth century. Between 1910 and 1920, the city's population increased by a third and the federal workforce burgeoned before and during World War I. The Judiciary Square neighborhood was within walking distance of many government offices and was linked to other areas by streetcar lines. However, new residential development was limited nearby commercial districts were encroaching. By 1902, the District government had expanded its delineation of "business streets" to include 5th Street from D to F Streets, 6th Street from Pennsylvania Avenue to D Street, C Street west of 4th Street, H Street east of 4th Street, Indiana Street from 1st to 3rd Street, John Marshall Place, and Louisiana Avenue west of 4th. In the ensuing decades, most residential development involved constructing apartment buildings, typically with six-to-twelve units and intended for middle-income tenants. Examples include The Woodford and The McKinley, erected side-by-side at 500 -504 3rd Street in 1907-08, and the now-demolished Manton at 421 Fourth Street and Parkview at 423 Fourth Street, which dated to at least 1903.

By the early 1900s, the neighborhood's older housing had largely transitioned to flats and boarding houses. While these establishments predominantly catered to government clerks, they began to increasingly appear in "police blotter" news articles as scenes of petty crime and disorder. In 1903, bicycle police officer Harry McQuade rolled down two flights of stairs while grappling with an "obstreperous" lodger at 511 6th Street.¹²⁰ In 1904 Harrison Wagner, known as "the perpetual litigant," was arrested in his room at the same address and charged with forgery.¹²¹ In 1905, 22-year old Frank Merrill of 509 6th was fatally shot during a fight; the shooter was acquitted of manslaughter.¹²² In 1906, a fire at 511 6th smothered 50 of approximately 100 canaries belonging to lodging house proprietor Katie Moore.¹²³ In 1908, the proprietor of a tobacco shop repelled a robber by pulling a pistol from her purse outside her home at 513 6th Street.¹²⁴ In 1909, a trio of con men lodging at 509 6th were arrested for fraudulently collecting \$50 fees from prospective cast members for a non-existent theatrical touring company.¹²⁵

By the 1920s, the west side of G Street, now the site of the GAO Building, had developed into a row of neighborhood-scale shops and lunchroom-type restaurants presumably patronized by office workers as well as residents. By then the Judiciary Square neighborhood was decidedly lower-middle to working-class and home to numerous clerks and secretaries employed in government agencies, salespeople working in downtown stores, and laborers in the building trades. Many had moved to the District from other Mid-Atlantic States or the Midwest. The German immigrants who had settled in the area east of 7th Street in the mid-nineteenth century

¹²⁰ "Grappled with Officer.: Resisting Prisoner and His Captor Fell Down Two Flights of Stairs," *Washington Post*; May 15, 1903; 3.

¹²¹ "Wagner Sent to Jail: Hearing of Forgery Charge Set for Friday," *Washington Post*; Dec 11, 1904; 11.

¹²² "Woman Routs Assailant," *Washington Post*; Feb 1, 1908; 18.

¹²³ "Smoke Kills 50 Canaries: Imprisoned in Cages, They Smother," *Washington Post*; Dec 10, 1906; 2.

¹²⁴ "Woman Routs Robber," *Washington Post*; Feb 1, 1908; 18.

¹²⁵ "Actor Trio 'Nabbed': Foreigners Charged with Vagrancy," *Washington Post*; Sep 26, 1909; 11

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had been replaced by arrivals from other European nations, including Greece, Ireland, and Italy. Residential development was limited to a few apartment buildings, including the now-demolished 32-unit El Caser (later the Court Square) built in 1926 at 705 Fourth Street and the 27-unit Belford at 304 F, built in 1927 between The Arkwright and The Howe to complete a full block of apartment houses. The more recently-demolished 32-unit El Caser at 705 Fourth Street, represented a new generation of larger apartment houses when it was constructed in 1926 for Ayoub H. Ayoub, an immigrant from Palestine. It was designed in the currently fashionable Mediterranean Revival style by Maurice F. Moore, an Irish-born architect who primarily practiced in San Francisco with a 20-year interregnum in Washington. In 1930, the El Caser was home to a mix of government clerks, retail salespersons, and small proprietors, as well as a few blue-collar workers. Although its tenants included several families with children, its high percentage of single-person households suggest that it was constructed with many smaller units.

By the mid-1930s, Judiciary Square reflected both the gradual deterioration of the surrounding area and the hard times common to most neighborhoods during the Great Depression. In the 1920s, the court buildings began to attract automobile traffic and in 1926, a parking lot was laid out east of the Pension Building. When it overflowed, motorists parked on the grass along the square's winding drives. Tracts of sod were tamped down to bare earth, and then paved to relieve the eyesore.¹²⁶ During the depression, the square became popular as an outdoor sleeping location, although a police sweep cleared the benches at 8 AM each day.¹²⁷

Expansion of Government Activities: 1900-1943

Although residential development in the surrounding neighborhood was limited, the early 20th century saw transformation and growth in Judiciary Square itself. These changes involved nothing less than the re-definition of a large swath of the city as a civic landscape populated with monumental government buildings in accordance with the principles of the McMillan plan.

Judiciary Square saw modest improvements to its grounds in the decades before World War I: lighting and plantings, the repair of pathways, the replacement of the lodge (this second lodge was removed in the late 1930s), and the paving of E and F Streets through the reservation.¹²⁸ In 1901, a memorial to Albert Pike, a major figure in Masonry who had been a Confederate general, was placed near 3rd and D Streets just south of the square. The memorial's bronze figures were sculpted by Gaetano Trentanove (1858-1937), whose other works in Washington include statues of Father Jacques Marquette in the Capitol and Daniel Webster in Scott Circle.¹²⁹ In 2018, the Pike Memorial was slated for relocation outside the historic district.

The 300 and 400 blocks of 4½ Street were renamed John Marshall Place at the suggestion of Senator James McMillan to honor the politician and Supreme Court Justice. When in Washington, Marshall had resided in an upscale boarding house operated by Elizabeth Peyton on 4 ½ Street.¹³⁰

In 1908, Architect of the Capitol Elliott Woods designed the **District Court of Appeals** at the southeast corner of 5th and E Streets, Judiciary Square's first major building since the dedication of the Pension Building in

¹²⁶ PANHS, 165-166.

¹²⁷ DC-690, 6.

¹²⁸ Historic American Building Survey, *Judiciary Square (Reservation No. 7)*, HABS DC-690, 1993, 6 and 7.

¹²⁹ DC-690, 1.

¹³⁰ Robert Carroll Reed. *Old Washington, DC in Photographs, 1846-1932* (Courier Corporation, 1980), 45

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1887. Born in 1865 near Manchester, England, Woods moved to Washington at the age of 20. In Indiana, where Woods received his high school education, he gained practical building experience as a woodcarving assistant and received an introduction to politics working as a government clerk. Primarily self-taught, Woods was considered an expert in several scientific fields. His decades of employment in the Architect of the Capitol's office under Edward Clark gave him significant architectural experience. Woods was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 1902 by President Theodore Roosevelt, despite initial opposition from the American Institute of Architects because he was not a formally-qualified architect. Once the controversy was settled, Woods was put to the task of planning and directing the construction of both the new House and Senate office buildings (now called the Cannon House Office Building and Russell Senate Office Building). He also implemented innovative changes to the Capitol and Capitol grounds.¹³¹

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals had been established in 1893 to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, comparable to a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The building Woods designed for the court was in the Classical Revival style and its scale was reverential to City Hall, to its immediate southeast. Woods took cues from Hadfield's design. The Court of Appeals' principal feature is the pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns which closely corresponds with the southern entrance of City Hall. A plan prepared by Woods shortly before his death in 1923 indicated that he envisioned another building to match the Court of Appeals on the opposite side of Judiciary Square. However, such symmetry would not be achieved until the construction of the DC Juvenile Court in the 1930s. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals occupied the courthouse until 1952, when the building was transferred to the United States Court of Military Appeals, which exercises worldwide jurisdiction over appeals from members of the armed forces.¹³²

From 1916 to 1919, Woods supervised the rebuilding of City Hall after advocating for its restoration to its 1881 appearance. Ultimately over 75 percent of the building was demolished due to the shoddiness of the original construction and the decay of its fabric. Its exterior was refaced with Indiana limestone, the same material used in the construction of the Court of Appeals. While the exterior reconstruction was deemed a restoration, the interior was fully redesigned to accommodate the federal courts that now occupied the entire building.¹³³ During reconstruction, the Lincoln statue facing Indiana Avenue was placed in storage, but it was restored to its original location in 1923 after a public outcry, albeit on a lower granite pedestal.¹³⁴

In 1923, the Joseph J. Darlington Memorial Fountain was constructed to the west of City Hall to commemorate the achievements of a distinguished local attorney. Its sculptor was Carl Paul Jennewein (1890-1978), a German emigre whose Washington works include more than fifty sculptural elements within the Department of Justice Building (1934), monumental eagles for Arlington Cemetery and the Memorial Bridge, the Trylon of Freedom at the Prettyman Courthouse (1949), panels for the White House (1954), and figures for the Rayburn House Office Building (1964). When unveiled, the Darlington Fountain was criticized for its nude life-sized figure of the goddess Diana. Jennewein discovered that the statue had been installed facing away from the street, apparently in the interests of "modesty." He immediately summoned a work crew and had it turned to its proper orientation. Nearly 80 years later, Attorney-General John Ashcroft ordered one of Jennewein's large nude

¹³¹ Donald R. Kennon, ed., *The United States Capitol: Designing and Decorating a National Icon* (Akron, OH: Ohio University Press, 2000).

¹³² John D. Milner, *United States Court of Military Appeals, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form* (Chadds Ford, PA: National Heritage Corporation, 1973), Sections 7 and 8.

¹³³ Noel and Downing, *The Court-House of the District of Columbia*, 82-86.

¹³⁴ Goode, *The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C.*, 229.

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figures in the Department of Justice building draped with what columnist Maureen Dowd called “a purple burka.”¹³⁵

The 1901-1902 Senate Park Commission Plan (also known as the McMillan Commission Plan after committee Chairman Senator James McMillan) introduced tenets of the City Beautiful movement to L’Enfant’s Plan for the city of Washington. For the first decade of the 20th century, the plan’s proponents achieved an enviable run of successes with the construction of Union station and the removal of most rail traffic from city streets. World War I, however, forced a series of stumbling steps backward, as the Capitol Plaza was filled with dormitories for female war workers called “Uncle Sam’s Hotels,” and temporary office structures sprung up on the Mall. By the 1920s, the pendulum was starting to reverse its swing.

The McMillan Plan had envisioned a precinct of municipal buildings to be constructed in a blighted area bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, Constitution Avenue and 15th Street, NW. However, the space was appropriated by the federal government, which set aside \$50 million for the construction of new federal buildings in Washington in 1926. Half of this amount was dedicated to the construction of the area that became known as “Federal Triangle.” The other half was devoted to the construction of the U.S. Supreme Court Building and an addition to the Government Printing Office. The goal of the Federal Triangle project was to provide each government agency with a building that would address its functional needs, while combining the individual buildings into a harmonious, overall monumental design expressive of the dignity and authority of the federal government.

In addition to hundreds of privately-owned buildings, the Federal Triangle planners proposed demolishing municipal buildings, including the District Building, the seat of the District of Columbia government since 1908. At the same time, the city’s courthouses were clogged with bootlegging and traffic cases that sometimes-forced defendants and witnesses to stand for an entire day. After protests from civic leaders and the District Commissioners, it was agreed that the District Building would be spared, and a municipal judicial and administrative campus constructed near judiciary Square.¹³⁶

The District’s Municipal Architect, Albert L. Harris (1868-1933), began actively planning the **Municipal Center** south of City Hall in 1929. Harris called for a ten-block complex like Federal Triangle between B Street, Indiana Avenue, 3rd Street, and 6th Street. This area included most of the older blocks around Judiciary Square, including antebellum residences, the venerable First Presbyterian and Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal churches, numerous nineteenth century office buildings like the Gunton, District Annex, Harper, and Fendall Buildings, and some older hotels along Pennsylvania Avenue. However, it was widely viewed as blighted and a threat to the continued economic health of commercial downtown.¹³⁷

¹³⁵ “Comment on Darlington Memorial: Critics Declare Group Does Not in Any Way Exemplify Type and Character of Man It Is Intended to Honor. Supporters Contend That Maiden and Fawn Denote Tenderness, Which They Claim Was Outstanding Characteristic of Late Lawyer---Designer Finds Statue Facing Wrong Way and Turns It Around,” *Washington Post*, 16 Dec 1923: 81, Nicole M Miller “Is Nude Rude? The Great Federal Coverup,” *Washington Post*, 24 Oct 2002 C5, Maureen Dowd, “A Blue Burka for Justice: Whatever you need, Ken. Regards, Dick,” *New York Times*, 30 Jan 2002: A27.

¹³⁶ Guthrie, *Worthy of the Nation*, 172-176.

¹³⁷ “Municipal Center Site Looks Like Town After Bombing – Treeless Roots, Empty Homes,” *Washington Post*, 7 May 1939.

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The Municipal Center project made little progress, as funds for land acquisition were encumbered, first by congressional wrangling and then by the demands of relief with the onset of the Depression. Demolition began in 1932, but Congress failed to provide additional monies for construction. Harris died suddenly in the summer of 1933 and the project was inherited by his successor as Municipal Architect, Nathan C. Wyeth (1870-1963).¹³⁸

Wyeth graduated from the Art School of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1889. He spent the next ten years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. After a year in New York with the firm of Carrère & Hastings, Wyeth joined the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. In 1904 and 1905, he served as the chief designer for the Architect of the Capitol. Wyeth left the government to start a private practice, immediately undertaking the design of the West Executive Offices of the White House. He also designed many private residences for Washington's elite, some of which now serve as embassies. After the United States entered World War I, Wyeth served as a major in the Construction Division of the Office of the Surgeon General designing military hospitals. The war and illness prevented Wyeth from returning to private practice until 1924. After rebuilding his practice, Wyeth reputedly suffered heavy losses in the 1929 Crash and, at an age when many peers had retired, joined the Office of the Municipal architect as a consultant. He held the Municipal Architect position until his retirement at age 76 in 1946.¹³⁹

At first, the Municipal Center project proceeded as slowly under Wyeth as it had under Harris. Despite New Deal spending on public works, federal funding was largely withheld because of a perception that the Washington area was receiving more than its fair share. At one point the entire staff of architects and draftsmen working on the project were laid off because there was no prospect of financing construction. Arved Kundzin, a former Latvian diplomat turned architect who is credited with a key role in the design of the eponymous Municipal Center building, and a number of associates then repaired to an artists' colony in West Virginia to continue planning on their own. After some funding was restored the plan passed through many iterations, with its buildings transmuting from the neoclassical styles favored by Harris to more modern stripped classical and moderne styles characteristic of the New Deal.

With funding from the Public Works Administration, the first building in the Municipal center complex – the Police Court Building – was constructed on the west side of Judiciary Square in 1936-1937. The corresponding Municipal Court Building on the east side of Judiciary Square was built in 1938-1939. The D.C. Juvenile Court Building was also erected on the east side of Judiciary Square in 1938-1939 to balance the 1908-1910 Court of Appeals Building.

The Municipal Center plan included a Municipal Administration Building in the squares bounded by Indiana Avenue, C Street, 3rd Street, and 6th Street, and a Public Library and Municipal Auditorium to be located south of the Administration Building fronting Pennsylvania Avenue. A planning struggle about the administration building pitted the District Government and allies on the National Park and Planning Commission against the Commission of Fine Arts. The commissioners argued that, in the interest of economy, the building should be constructed as a monolith spanning John Marshall Place. In a victory for City Beautiful proponents, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes determined that the building should be built in two modules to preserve the visual axis between City Hall and the National Mall. The east module, which gave the city its first modern police

¹³⁸ Stanley, *Judiciary Square: A Park History*, 82-84.

¹³⁹ "Who's Who in Washington," *Washington Herald*, 14 December 1938; "Nathan C. Wyeth, Architect for D.C., Is Dead Here at 93," *Washington Post*, 30 August 1963.

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headquarters was completed in 1941. In *Washington Deco*, Hans Wirz and Richard Striner describe the building as “perhaps the most perfect example of ‘Greco-Deco’ in public buildings in the city.” Wyeth said of the Administration Building, “I think it is the best of all the Washington municipal buildings to date”¹⁴⁰ He won a Washington Board of Trade Architectural Award in 1942 for its design.¹⁴¹

The Municipal Center incorporates a program of architectural art, which includes the ceramic tile murals “Health and Welfare” by Hildreth Meiere and “Public Safety” by Waylande Gregory on its courtyard walls and the Police Memorial Fountain by John J. Earley near its northwest corner. Earley (1881-1945) is best known as an artist and artisan who developed processes for creating colorized architectural concrete. During its beginning years, the early Studio specialized in decorative stucco and plasterwork. Its major commissions included the White House interior and the lobby of the Willard Hotel, constructed in 1902. Beginning in the World War I years, Earley refocused on colorized concrete aggregate, which he called “architectural concrete.” His firm made myriad contributions to such Washington landmarks as the walls, balustrades, benches, urns, and obelisks of Meridian Hill Park, the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, the interior of the Catholic University Library and “Polychrome Houses” built in Silver Spring and Washington.

Hildreth Meiere (1892-1961) was the foremost ceramic tile muralist of the twentieth century. She executed many important commissions across the country, with many famous examples in New York City. Her other major works in Washington include the ceiling murals of the Great Hall of the National Academy of Sciences (1923) and a mural in the Resurrection Chapel at the National Cathedral. Her mural “The Pillars of Hercules,” commissioned for the Prudential Plaza in Newark in 1960, was reinstalled at the Center for Hellenic Studies in 2014.

Waylande Gregory (1905-1971) was a noted ceramicist who concentrated on monumentally-sized ceramic sculptures and murals during the 1930s. While working as New Jersey State Director of sculptural projects for the Works Progress Administration, Gregory created the large outdoor sculpture “Light Dispelling Darkness” in Menlo Park, New Jersey. Gregory designed the monumental “Fountain of the Atom” for the 1939 New York Worlds Fair, and he also created sculptural groups for the United States Building, whose overall design was overseen by Walter Dorwin Teague, and the General Motors Pavilion, whose design was supervised by Norman Bel Geddes. As the 1940s progressed, Gregory returned to his earlier focus on creating ceramic ware for a variety of mass market companies. Many of his colorful and imaginative designs remain in production today. Gregory’s Municipal Center mural “Public Safety” evoked controversy after some observers, including an Episcopal bishop, contended that it depicted police beating up strikers. Gregory rebutted these charges by stating that the police officers were breaking up a fight near a picket line.

As a solution to the problem of maintaining the visual axis between the front portico of City Hall and the National Mall, the 300 block of John Marshall place was transformed into John Marshall Plaza, a granite-paved terrace and wide formal staircase rising to Indiana Avenue. Some accounts attribute the plaza’s design to Eric Menke, a German émigré architect who also designed an exquisite tile map of the District of Columbia on the floor of the Municipal Center’s C Street lobby. The plaza’s staircase is flanked by bas reliefs by sculptors John Gregory and Lee Lawrie. John Gregory (1879-1958) was an English immigrant who championed the fusion of art with architecture and the creation of artwork for display in public spaces. He famously suggested that one

¹⁴⁰ “Busy Nathan C. Wyeth Designs the Washington of Tomorrow,” *The Washington Post*, 7 January 1940, E1.

¹⁴¹ “Architectural Awards Made by Trade Body,” *Washington Post*, 29 March 1942, R7.

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day the “streets will lose their present character and become canyons of brass and color.”¹⁴² Besides “Urban Life,” his relief for John Marshall Plaza, Gregory’s notable works in Washington include nine relief panels depicting scenes from Shakespeare’s plays for the Folger Shakespeare Library and relief panels for the Federal Reserve Building, whose architect was Paul Crete. His work is represented in the collection of such major museums as the Huntington Institute in Los Angeles and New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Lee Lawrie (1877-1963) was among the 20th century’s most important architectural sculptors. After emigrating from Germany, he served an apprenticeship working on sculptures for the 1893 Columbian Exhibition and worked with Hildreth Meiere on the architectural art for architect Bertram Goodhue’s Nebraska State Capitol and the National Academy of Sciences Headquarters in Washington. He executed over 300 major commissions. His other notable Washington works besides the reliefs at John Marshall Plaza and the NAS Building include the bronze doors of the Library of Congress’ Adams Building, the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception’s south entrance portal, and the sculpture of George Washington at the National Cathedral. Lawrie’s most famous work is the statue of Atlas at New York’s Rockefeller Center plaza.

The construction of the next two Municipal Center buildings was slowed by wartime materials shortages. The D.C. Central Public Library planned for the block bounded by C Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, John Marshall Place and 6th Street (the current site of the Canadian Embassy) was redesigned as two modules, the first of which was built in 1941-1942. Its modern style complimented that of the Municipal Center, although it lacked the larger building’s art program. It was also designed to relate to the Federal Triangle buildings located across Pennsylvania Avenue.¹⁴³ It has since been demolished.

The Recorder of Deeds Building at 515 D Street was constructed in tandem with the Library. Although its exterior reflects Art Moderne elements, its design is starker than its predecessors with fewer ornamental details. Since the appointment of Frederick Douglass in 1881, the Recorder of Deeds position had been held by African Americans as a bipartisan convention, except during a brief period in the World War I era. The Recorder of Deeds position, which was presidentially-appointed, was considered among the highest offices held by an African American. The recorder’s office, however, had long been relegated to cramped quarters in City Hall or rented space. The construction of a purpose-built building with modern records-storage spaces was a public acknowledgement of the recorder’s importance. The new building featured an art program that included a recorders’ portrait gallery and seven murals depicting African Americans’ contributions to United States history. The mural artists were chosen through the final competition conducted by the Department of the Treasury Section on Fine Arts, which supervised the incorporation of artworks into hundreds of federal buildings during the New Deal.¹⁴⁴

Other Contributing Buildings

In addition to the Court of Appeals Building, the Municipal Center courthouses and Municipal Administration center, and their associated objects and landscapes, several surviving buildings embody the pre-World War II development of Judiciary Square.

¹⁴² <https://americanart.si.edu/artist/john-gregory-1940>

¹⁴³ Historic American Buildings Survey, *Old D.C. Central Public Library* (HABS DC-372), 1980.

¹⁴⁴ Anthony L. Harvey, “Historic Art Deco Building to Get \$2 Million for Rehab,” *The Intowner*, February 2003.

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The McKinley and The Woodford Apartments: In 1907, F. W. Alexander built the Woodford at 504 3rd Street. The following year John S. Kemp constructed the McKinley next door at 500 3rd Street. The six-to-eight buildings replaced the large frame dwelling occupied by the household of livestock broker and hardware merchant William E. Clark. The Clark home, on a large lot, may well have been built before the Civil War.

The McKinley was designed by Matthew G. Lepley, a 22-year-old architect with sole proprietorship of his office. The McKinley's owner, a physician named Thomas J. Kemp—also the son-in-law of Florida's then-Senator—accused Lepley of forging a \$20 check, an affair which ultimately resulted in Lepley's "false arrest." Lepley was acquitted quickly; he sued Kemp shortly thereafter, and the jury awarded him \$10,000 for "damage to his good name."

In 1910, families occupied the overwhelming majority of the McKinley's apartments. Many were from New York or Virginia and headed by salesmen or government clerks. Each husband-and-wife pair had only one child; perhaps these were young families. By the 1920s, all these early residents had moved on and apartments had been subdivided into units that accommodated individual lodgers, including a retired soldier, a cashier, a chauffeur, and even a Senator's stenographer.

Like the McKinley, the Woodford was initially occupied by government clerks, salesmen, and their families. By 1920, the early residents had moved on and the number of individual lodgers increased. There was also a sharp surge in diversity of nationalities: whereas the 1910s residents were all "English," the subsequent decade welcomed a German "cemetery florist"; an Italian theatre musician; a Cuban dressmaker; and a Lithuanian Jewish family operating a grocery store.

The Woodford was designed by Vaughn T. Merrill, an architect employed by the Post Office Department. A decade after Woodford was completed, he designed a notable structure for his employer: the then-permanent quarters for the manufacture and maintenance of the entire country's mail bag locks.

Shaffer Store and Apartments: Constructed in 1905, the Shaffer Store and Apartments at 509 E Street was owned by Mrs. H.A. Shaffer and designed by prolific architect B. Stanley Simmons. In 1905, its storefront was occupied by the drug store of N. Guy Miller, who lived at 1347 Corcoran Street NW. By 1915, it had become the tailor shop of Harry Louft. The living quarters above appear to have been operated as a boarding house by Addie McFarland. Early residents included clerks Mary and Maude Smith, harness maker Bennett McFarland, porter Robert Thompson, agent William Walters, and King H. Webb, who kept a saloon at 216 6th Street NW.

The Columbia Title Insurance Company Annex at 503 E Street was constructed beside the firm's original building in 1924. The Annex was designed by the prolific Appleton P. Clark, who at his death in 1955 was hailed as "the dean of Washington architects." This limestone-clad building reflects the blend of neoclassicism and Beaux Arts elements typical of financial institutions' buildings in that era, rather than the red-brick Victorian styling of the firm's original building. The **Columbia Pictures Building** at 711 Fourth Street is a two-story office building erected in 1957. Its architect is unknown. In 1960, it housed local film distribution operations for Columbia Pictures, but in recent years it has been the lodge of the DC Fraternal Order of Police.

Postwar Judiciary Square: 1945-1968

For several years after World War II, construction materials remained in short supply as industry readjusted to peacetime and new federal building priorities emerged. By 1950, Washington was feeling the effects of a

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suburban migration which swelled in the 1950s and 1960s as the city's economy declined precipitously. The second modules of the Municipal Center administration building and the Central Library were never built. Without its second module, the Central Library was renamed the Central Library Annex and remained office space until its demolition in 1982. A utilitarian modernist building to house city offices was constructed on the south side of Sixth Street in 1961 and was demolished circa 2005.

Although the **GAO Building** and the **E. Barret Prettyman Courthouse** were built near Judiciary Square in the late 1940s to early 1950s, their impact could not overcome the economic deterioration of the neighborhood, especially in the context of the overall decline of the central business district. The residential blocks around Judiciary Square were considered blighted and ripe for redevelopment by planners, while connecting downtown to the suburbs through a network of highways became integral to redevelopment planning. In 1956, Congress passed the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act and over the next decade the Capital Beltway (Interstate 495) and Interstate 395 were completed. Bisecting downtown, I-395 was to connect the Beltway to a proposed Inner Loop that would encircle the monumental core of the city. The tunnel under the Mall and recessed road cut that carried I-395 across downtown to New York Avenue obliterated the neighborhood between 2nd and 3rd Streets just east of Judiciary Square while cutting F and G Streets off from Capitol Hill. Many buildings in adjacent blocks were replaced by parking lots, and congestion from increased traffic added to the neighborhood's deterioration. Among the few buildings constructed during this era is Trinity Lutheran Church, whose congregation replaced its 1859 sanctuary with a mid-century modernist building in 1959.

Like many agencies, the General Accounting Office (GAO), created by Congress in 1921 to independently audit government agencies, was facing an office shortage when the United States entered World War II. In the 1930s and 1940s, the GAO was spread across as many as fifteen disparate locations, the largest of which was within the Pension Building on Judiciary Square. Legislation introduced in 1931 to procure a site for a new GAO building failed to win approval. In 1934, the Public Works Branch of the Department of the Treasury commissioned local architect Jules Henri DeSibour to prepare preliminary plans for the expansion of the Pension Building to accommodate the massive volume of records held by the GAO. DeSibour's scheme to add two setback stories to the Pension Building was opposed by the National Park Service and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

In 1936, DeSibour proposed that the GAO acquire Square 518, the block located directly north of the Pension Building across G Street, as the site of a new building.¹⁴⁵ No action was taken on DeSibour's suggestion until 1939, when the Public Buildings Administration (PBA) finally authorized the construction of a GAO Building on that site. In 1941, the PBA cleared away the two- and three-story wood-frame and brick row houses and stores that occupied Square 518 in advance of construction. Only St. Mary's Church on the corner of 5th and H Streets was spared demolition. World War II intervened, however, and the plans for the GAO Building prepared by Supervising Architect of the Treasury Louis Simon were shelved until 1946. After the war, the plans were revised by new Supervising Architect Gilbert S. Underwood to accommodate the wartime growth of the GAO and to gain approval from the Commission of Fine Arts. Meanwhile, the cost of the project rose to over \$22 million. Construction could not begin until Congress appropriated funding for the additional expense, which it did in 1949. That same year, Allan S. Thorn replaced Underwood as Supervising Architect, although

¹⁴⁵ Laura V. Trieschmann and Laura H. Hughes, *The United States General Accounting Office Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (Washington, DC: Traceries, 1995), 8.6-8.9. This nomination is the basis for the description of this building.

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Underwood is still credited with design of the building, as is noted on the cornerstone unveiled by President Harry S Truman on September 22, 1951.¹⁴⁶

Gilbert Stanley Underwood (1890-1960) established a private architectural practice in Los Angeles in 1923, but quickly became affiliated with the National Park Service. He developed visitors' centers and lodges, including the Ahwahnee Hotel (1925-1927) in Yosemite National Park. In his private practice, Underwood also designed stations for the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1932, he joined the Federal Architects Project, which brought him to Washington, D.C. Subsequently, he was awarded federal commissions for the U.S. Mint building in San Francisco, California (1937), the Federal Courthouse in Seattle (1938-1940), and the War and State Building in Washington, D.C. (1939-1940).¹⁴⁷ In 1945, Underwood was appointed Supervising Architect of the Public Works Administration. Underwood was greatly influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and was recognized for his modernist designs that blended European Modernism with Wright's architectural tenets. In designing the War and State Building he demonstrated the ability to integrate modern design into the monumental setting of Washington, D.C. In the GAO Building, however, Underwood would bring modern federal architecture to a new level.¹⁴⁸

The massive building designed by Underwood for the GAO occupies the entire block bounded by G, H, 4th and 5th Streets, save the plot occupied by St. Mary's Church. The GAO Building's overall configuration was dictated by the underlying steel-reinforced concrete slab superstructure and is comprised of simple geometric forms. The design and massing exhibit conservative modernism and announce the building's function as a government office building. Although the building is generally devoid of ornamentation, the subtle use of polished granite and the basket-weave texture of the shot-sawn limestone facades creates visual interest. The use of limestone also related the building to the other government buildings on Judiciary Square and the Municipal Center. Although the building is sparsely decorated on the exterior, the first-floor elevator lobby features a series of decorative aluminum panels by Heinz Warneke, a German sculptor who moved to the United States in 1925. The panels represent sunlight, rain, snow, wind, hydrography, energy-matter, geology, and astronomy. An Art Moderne accent is added by two bas reliefs carved in granite that flank the primary entrance on G Street.

The GAO Building's modernity was not limited to its structural system or exterior design. The building's expansive interior plan was made possible by the technological innovations of air-conditioning and fluorescent lighting. By eliminating a central courtyard as the source of light and air, the plan of the GAO Building greatly increased the space contained within the building envelope. These innovations, which would be replicated frequently, help make the GAO Building the embodiment of federal building design in the mid-twentieth century.¹⁴⁹

The GAO Building was balanced by a new federal building on the opposite side of the Judiciary Square area. By the mid-twentieth century, the U.S. District Court (previously known as the U.S. Circuit Court and located in City Hall) and the Circuit Court of Appeals had outgrown their respective buildings. In 1945, Senator Charles Andrews, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, introduced legislation to create a new

¹⁴⁶ Trieschmann and Hughes, *The United States General Accounting Office Building*, 8.9-8.12.

¹⁴⁷ Rodd L. Wheaton, "Gilbert Stanley Underwood, 1890-1960," in William H. Sontag, ed., *National Park Service: The First 75 Years* (Lakewood, CO: National Park Service, 1990) Available online: <http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/sontag/sontagt.htm> (accessed 24 November 2009).

¹⁴⁸ Trieschmann and Hughes, *The United States General Accounting Office Building*, 8.2-8.4.

¹⁴⁹ Trieschmann and Hughes, *The United States General Accounting Office Building*, 7.1-7.8.

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federal courthouse on Reservation 10, the square bounded by C Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and 3rd Street and John Marshall Place.¹⁵⁰ The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds awarded the commission to local architect Louis Justement.

Born in New York City in 1892, Justement graduated from George Washington University with a degree in architecture in 1911. After working for architectural firms in Washington, D.C., Texas, and California and as a draftsman with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Justement established a partnership with Alexander Sonneman. After their partnership dissolved in 1924, Justement formed his own practice and later became a senior partner in the firm of Justement, Elam, Callmer & Kid. The firm was known for its hospitals, educational buildings, and commercial structures. Justement also became a recognized authority on large-scale public housing design. In 1946, he published a book, *New Cities for Old*, through which he advocated for the remaking of Washington, D.C., as a model modernist city. He was also active in the redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue and the urban renewal of Southwest Washington with Chloethiel Woodard Smith. In addition to the U.S. Courthouse, his notable local works included the Falkland Apartments in Silver Spring, Maryland, the Fort Dupont Dwellings, the Howard University Medical School, the Meridian Hill Hotel, and Sibley Memorial Hospital.¹⁵¹

Justement was an ardent proponent of modernism and he advocated for remaking cities to satisfy a sense of order, efficiency, and beauty. He was critical of the design of Federal Triangle, holding that “[s]omeday the buildings in the Federal Triangle will be obsolete and we shall probably tear them down, for they have no historic value and it is doubtful if we shall care to preserve them for aesthetic reasons.”¹⁵² In the new Federal Courthouse constructed in 1948-1952, Justement followed the stripped classicism and massing of the earlier Art Moderne-style Municipal Center. However, the courthouse differed in its special arrangements. As in the simultaneously constructed GAO Building, the technological advancements of air-conditioning and fluorescent lighting enabled Justement to forgo a central courtyard in favor of a large continuous floor plan. A network of broad hallways differentiated public spaces from private offices and enabled all the court functions to be efficiently sited within the building.¹⁵³

The Prettyman Courthouse is flanked by a statue of Sir William Blackstone sculpted by Paul Wayland Bartlett in 1923. The statue was moved to its current location from the Court of Appeals’ Judiciary Square courthouse in 1954. Bartlett was an American painter and sculptor who attended the Ecole des Beaux arts and was a pupil of Auguste Rodin. His early sculpture “Bear Tamer” won a major prize at the Columbian Exposition in 1893 and his major Washington works include figures of Columbus and Michelangelo for the Main Reading Room of the Library of Congress and the pediment for the House wing of the U.S. Capitol.¹⁵⁴ The Trylon of Freedom, a three-sided granite obelisk designed by Carl Paul Jennewein has stood in a small, roughly triangular space south of the Prettyman Courthouse since 1954. After the U.S. District Court and the Court of Appeals relocated to the

¹⁵⁰ This public reservation had originally been designated by the District Commissioners for the U.S. Mint. When the Mint located in Philadelphia, the square was sold for private development in 1822. The District condemned the lots and conveyed them to the United States in 1949.

¹⁵¹ Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter of the AIA* (Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987), 133.

¹⁵² Louis Justement, *New Cities for Old: City Buildings in Terms of Space, Time and Money* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1946), 116; 130.

¹⁵³ U.S. District Court, “History of the E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse,” Available online: <<http://www.dcd.uscourts.gov/court-history.html>> (Accessed 24 November 2009).

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/paul-wayland-bartlett-papers-6463>

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new courthouse, City Hall was shared by the Selective Service Agency and the Air Force while the Court of Appeals Building was transferred to the Military Court of Appeals. In 1962, the General Services Administration returned City Hall to the District of Columbia for use as offices by municipal agencies and the District judges.¹⁵⁵

Trinity Church: Against the backdrop of neighborhood decline, potential urban renewal, and a declining congregation, the Trinity Lutheran Church replaced its 1856 building with a modernist limestone church in 1959. Designed by architects Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan, the new church features an illuminated rectangular bell tower and more recent vivid, geometrically-patterned stained glass by the Daniel Herman Studio of Baltimore; it also retains elements from the original church that include the altar.¹⁵⁶

WMATA Arrives: 1970s and Beyond

The Judiciary Square neighborhood's pattern of development was greatly altered by the development of the Metro transit system beginning in the late 1960s. As Metro was being planned to alleviate automotive congestion and revitalize Washington's commercial core, Judiciary Square, a central area adjacent to both Capitol Hill and the central business district, was selected as the site for its headquarters and operations center. Planners also identified several station locations as key to this redevelopment effort, among them Judiciary Square itself.¹⁵⁷ By the late 1960s, most of Square 487 was being cleared for the WMATA Headquarters building designed by the award-winning firm of Keyes, Lethbridge, & Condon. The Judiciary Square Metro Station, like all others in the original Metro system, was designed by the internationally-acclaimed architect Harry Weese. Despite unifying details, the design of each Metro Station was modified to meet its unique structural requirements. In coordination with the National Park Service, Weese also planned grand public entrances to the stations that occupied public reservations.¹⁵⁸ Weese was particularly fond of the Judiciary Square Station, which was among the first stations to open in 1976. It exemplified Weese's vault design. Additionally, the Judiciary Square Metro Station surfaces south of the Pension Building across F Street and is centered on the peak of the gabled clerestory of the stately Italian Renaissance-style building. "The way it opens right onto the Pension Building," the architect reflected, "just like in Europe."¹⁵⁹ A statue was given to the U.S. by Argentina to honor General Jose de San Martin in 1942 was temporarily removed when construction began on the Metro station in 1969. However, 'temporary' soon became permanent as the statue never returned and now stands on Virginia Avenue in Foggy Bottom.¹⁶⁰

WMATA Headquarters, known originally as the Metro Operations Control Center and today as the Jackson Graham Building, opened at 600 5th Street in 1974. At the opening of the Judiciary Square Station as part of Metro's first segment on March 27, 1976, the greater Judiciary Square area's economic revival was well underway. As an October 19, 1974 *Washington Post* article noted "[f]or thousands of Washingtonians, what used to be parking lots and old rooming houses between Judiciary Square and Union Station north of

¹⁵⁵ Stanley, *Judiciary Square: A Park History*, 95-98.

¹⁵⁶ "First Trinity Lutheran Church," Daniel Herman Studio (website), <http://www.danielhermanstainedglass.com/firsttrinity.html>.

¹⁵⁷ Zachary M. Schrag, *The Great Society Subway: A History of the Washington Metro* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006), 198-209.

¹⁵⁸ Schrag, *The Great Society Subway*, 150.

¹⁵⁹ Robert F. Levey, "Metro's Designer: It had to be a 'Monumental Design for a Monumental City.'" *Washington Post*, 24 June 1977. D6.

¹⁶⁰ Historic American Building Survey, *Judiciary Square (Reservation No. 7)*, HABS DC-690, 1993, 6 and 8.

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Pennsylvania Avenue NW is becoming the place they will work in a large new enclave of massive government buildings rivaling the Federal Triangle.” In 1975, a little more than a year after the opening of the Graham Building, employees moved into the \$93 million Department of Labor Building and the glass-and-stone United States Tax Court Building, on the south side of Third Street. At the same time, the new District Courthouse was being constructed across John Marshall Place from the Municipal Administration Building. Necessitated by a critical shortage of space that had split court functions among seven buildings, the District Courthouse had a system of corridors that segregated the public from the defendants and the judge that lead it to be called the most secure courthouse in the nation. The courthouse’s architects, the St. Louis firm Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum, had also designed the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum, which also opened in 1976. Like the museum, the courthouse is a steel-frame building with large, smoke-tinted windows. But unlike the museum, which is composed of bold geometric forms, the modernist courthouse presents stripped classical accents,¹⁶¹ especially in its portico facing that of the Municipal Center. In 1989, the District Courthouse was renamed for H. Carl Moultrie, the first African American Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.¹⁶²

Privately developed late modernist office buildings, many occupied by federal and municipal tenants, soon joined the new government buildings around Judiciary Square. Architect Vlastimil Koubek’s austere International Style-accented Judiciary Plaza, was constructed in 1981 on the former site of the Georgetown University Law School at 5th and E Streets. One Judiciary Square was erected on the opposite side of the square in 1988, largely mirroring the design of Judiciary Plaza.¹⁶³ These buildings were later joined by the FBI District of Columbia Field Office (601 4th Street; 1997), Judiciary Center (555 4th Street; 1995-1996), and the National Academy of Sciences (500 5th Street; 2002-2003). These buildings exhibit many generic features of modernist office architecture.

By the 1950s, the aging commercial buildings and parking lots that lined the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue were widely considered a blighted shadow on the city’s monumental core. By 1959, Square 491, bounded by Sixth Street, John Marshall Place, and C Street was empty except for the 1916 Ford Building and Central Library Annex on Pennsylvania Avenue, two isolated 1850s rowhouses, and the 1961 DC Employment Security Building on Sixth Street.¹⁶⁴ One oft-repeated story is that President John F. Kennedy was so dismayed by the backdrop for his inaugural parade in 1961 that he ordered aides to “fix it” as soon as possible.¹⁶⁵ The ad hoc groups set up in response to the president’s request produced a proposal by architect Nathaniel A. Owings, which envisioned massive mixed-use buildings, a cultural center, and expansive plazas replacing the existing streetscape, as well as a subterranean expressway along the E Street corridor.

Revitalization plans advanced slowly during the Johnson Administration, in part because of political and bureaucratic struggles involving preservation. According to the autobiography of National Park service historian Robert Utley, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and architect Owings originally attempted to

¹⁶¹ Laura A Kiernan, “New Courthouse Solves Problems,” *The Washington Post*, 20 January 1978, C1.

¹⁶² District of Columbia Courts, “History of the D.C. Courts.” Available online:

<<http://www.dccourts.gov/dccourts/about/history.jsp>> (Accessed 24 November 2009).

¹⁶³ Sandy Griffin, “One Judiciary Square Building Over Subway,” *The Washington Post*, 19 December 1988.

¹⁶⁴ HABS-375

¹⁶⁵ Bednar, *L’Enfant’s Legacy: Public Open Spaces in Washington*, 2006, p. 24.

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delineate the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site to facilitate Owings' plan. It soon became apparent that the Historic Sites Act of 1935 required a study of the area and that site boundaries would have to follow its findings about historic significance. Udall was unhappy with this constraint, and the Department of the Interior soon convened a panel of historians which concluded that, although some historically-significant buildings still stood, there was little to support designation of the area as a historic district. Nonetheless, the National Park System Advisory Board designated the avenue and bordering blocks a national historic site on September 30, 1965. After the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the site, whose boundaries are roughly Constitution Avenue, 15th Street NW, F Street NW, and 3rd Street NW, was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

After years of wrangling, Congress, planners, and property owners united behind a plan originated by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and backed by President Richard Nixon, and in 1973 Congress established the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) to oversee the corridor's redevelopment. Scattered demolition in the Pennsylvania Avenue corridor had begun with the venerable Raleigh Hotel, replaced by the office building known as 451 12th Street in 1965.¹⁶⁶ It had continued after the PANHS' designation in part because of block-level boundary determinations and relatively narrow criteria for identifying significant structures within the site. The PADC's master redevelopment plan provided for demolition of many of the avenue's surviving buildings, including the Ford Building at 451-455 Pennsylvania Avenue. This reinforced concrete office structure designed by Albert Kahn and Associates ironically had housed the architectural team that designed the Municipal Center. Although it was of demonstrated significance, its 1979 demolition was determined to be "mitigated" by the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation. The neighboring Central Library Annex was demolished in 1982 and both sites were incorporated into the foot print of the Canadian Embassy (1985). The District of Columbia Employment Security Building (1961) was razed to accommodate the Newseum, constructed at 555 Pennsylvania Avenue in 2009.

Among the PADC's many other projects was John Marshall Place Park, created in 1983. Carol R. Johnson and Associates' design incorporates a twelve-foot grade change to create a grassy, stepped plaza leading from C Street to Pennsylvania Avenue. Within the park was a sundial modeled after the solar timepiece found in Marshall's home in Richmond.

In 1989, Judiciary Square was selected as the site of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Completed in 1991, the elliptical memorial framed by the Municipal and Police Court Buildings features curving marble walls inscribed with the names of more than 15,000 police officers that have been killed in the line of duty. Designed by architect Davis Buckley, the landscaped memorial frames a north-south axis between the Pension Bureau and City Hall.

Beginning in 2005, City Hall underwent an \$85 million-dollar renovation to restore the building as the new home of the District Court of Appeals. This centerpiece of Judiciary Square's public buildings was expanded with a modernist glass entry on the south façade. The atrium was intended to provide a fully accessible entrance and further relate the building to the Pension Building across Judiciary Square. The street-level parking lot that surrounded the building was removed and the area was landscaped to enhance the building's appearance and accessibility. The interior was also renovated with the addition of a large underground courtroom. "The history of this building," said Chief Judge Eric T. Washington, "made this, in my opinion, the perfect home for the highest court in the District."

¹⁶⁶ <http://www.streetsofashington.com/2010/03/magnificent-raleigh-hotel.html>

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 71

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 324930 4307585
Zone Easting Northing

2 18 324930 4307578
Zone Easting Northing

3 18 325256 4307486
Zone Easting Northing

4 18 325300 4307363
Zone Easting Northing

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 10.1

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Judiciary Square Historic District are as follows:

Southern Boundary

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Constitution Avenue, N.W. and 3rd Street, N.W., proceed west/southwest along the north side of Constitution Avenue, N.W. to the intersection of Constitution Avenue, N.W. and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Continue northwest along the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. to the western boundary of John Marshall Park. Follow the western boundary of John Marshall Park north to C Street, N.W.; continue north across C Street in line with the western boundary of John Marshall Park. Proceed west along the north side of C Street, N.W. to the northeast corner of the intersection of C Street, N.W. and 6th Street, N.W.

Western Boundary

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of C Street, N.W. and 6th Street, N.W., proceed north along the east side of 6th Street to the rear lot line of Lot 802 in Square 489 (Recorder of Deeds Building). Follow the rear lot line of Lots 802 and 819 (Stone House) east to the west side of 5th Street NW. Follow the west side of 5th Street north to the intersection of E Street. Follow E Street west to the east side of 6th Street NW. Follow 6th Street north to the south border of Lot 833 in Square 488. Follow the south boundary of Lot 833 east to the west side of 5th Street. Follow 5th Street north to the north side of G Street. Follow G Street west to Sixth Street and follow 6th Street north to the rear lot line of Lot 3 on Square 486. Proceed east along the northern boundary of Lots 3, crossing the alley that bisects Square 486. Follow the north boundary of Lot 39 in Square 486 east, crossing 5th Street and proceed north along the east side of 5th Street to the south side of G Place NW. Follow the south side of G Place east to the west boundary of Lot 909 in Square 518. Follow the west boundary of Lot 909 north to the south side of H Street NW.

Northern Boundary

From the west boundary of Lot 909 in Square 518, proceed east along the south side of H Street to the west side of 4th Street, N.W.

Northern and Western Boundary

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of H Street, N.W. and 4th Street, N.W., proceed south along the west side of 4th Street, N.W. to point even with the north boundary of Lot 810 in Square 529, Cross 4th Street and follow the north boundaries of Lots 810 and 845 east to 3rd Street NW. Follow the west side of 3rd Street south to G Street NW. Follow G Street west to the west boundary of Lot 845. Follow the west boundary of Lot 845 north to the south boundary of Lot 810. Follow the south boundary of Lot 810 west to 4th Street. Proceed south along the west side of 4th Street to a point even with the rear boundary of Lot 38 in Square 531. Proceed west, crossing 4th Street and following the rear boundaries of Lots 38, 39, and 32 to the west side of Third Street NW. Continue south on Third Street to E Street and west on E Street to 4th Street. Continue south

Judiciary Square Historic District

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on the east side of 4th Street to D Street and east along the south side of D Street to the east boundary of Lot 831 in Square 533. Follow the east boundary of Lot 831 south to C Street NW. Follow the south side of C Street east to 3rd Street and follow along the west side of 3rd Street to Constitution Avenue.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Judiciary Square Historic District encompass [number] of properties that are located in close proximity to Judiciary Square (D.C. Public Reservation Number 7) and demonstrate the historical relationship between this prominent public space and the surrounding urban environment. These properties include governmental, residential, commercial, and office buildings that date from the early nineteenth century to the first decade of the twenty-first century. Although disparate in age, function, and architectural style, these buildings represent several related themes: Judiciary Square's originally intended use as a seat of governance and law; the development of a distinct residential community surrounding the reservation; the subsequent growth of neighborhood institutions and commercial corridors; demographic changes in the city's oldest neighborhoods; and the expansion of governmental and office functions. Collectively, the assemblage illustrates the unique nexus between public spaces and urban development in the nation's capital.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Judiciary Square Historic District encompass contributing resources located in proximity to Judiciary Square (D.C. Public Reservation Number 7) that demonstrate the historical relationship between this prominent public space and the surrounding urban environment. These properties include government, residential, commercial, and office buildings that date from the early nineteenth century to 1968, the end of the period of significance. They also include the non-contributing Moultrie Courthouse and NAS Building for reasons described in the Period of Significance statement. Although disparate in age, function, and architectural style, these buildings represent several related themes: Judiciary Square's originally intended use as a seat of governance and law; the development of a distinct residential community surrounding the reservation; the subsequent growth of neighborhood institutions and commercial corridors; demographic changes in the city's oldest neighborhoods; and the expansion of government functions. Collectively, the assemblage illustrates the unique nexus between public spaces and urban development in the nation's capital.

Other than the exceptions noted above, the boundaries do not include high-rise, large-scale office structures built after the end of the period of significance on the periphery of Judiciary Square. These buildings, which are less than fifty years old and have not demonstrated extraordinary significance, would at best be non-contributing to the historic district. Although the historic district contains several large-scale buildings, their situations differ. The Pension Building, Municipal Center, and various courthouses are situated within either Judiciary Square itself or its extended civic plaza to the south. The GAO Building, which adjoins the north boundary of the Square, is related to Judiciary Square's core function as a locus of government activities. The modern office buildings do not possess a similarly direct relationship and constitute a visual boundary and backdrop for the square's historic resources, rather than an element among them.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Trieschmann (architectural historian), Andrea Schoenfeld (historian), and Paul Singh (preservation planner), preliminary version for EHT Tracerics, Inc.2010 / DCPL Landmarks Committee, Revised Version 2018 (Emily Choi, John Deferrari, Jacqueline Drayer, Sam Hayes, Todd Jones, D.P. Sefton, and Hayden Wetzel)

organization DC Preservation League

date _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town Washington

state DC

zip code _____

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C.

State: DC

Photographer: D. P. Sefton

Date Photographed: November 30, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Municipal Center (451 Indiana Avenue NW), looking northwest from intersection of Third and C Streets NW

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Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C. **State:** DC

Photographer: J. DeFerrari

Date Photographed: April 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Carey House (303 E Street NW), looking east from E Street NW

2 of 11.

Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C. **State:** DC

Photographer: D. P. Sefton

Date Photographed: April 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Government Accountability Office (441 G Street NW), looking northwest from G Street NW

3 of 11.

Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C. **State:** DC

Photographer: D. P. Sefton

Date Photographed: April 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: District Court of Appeals Building (450 E Street NW), looking southwest from E Street NW.

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Name of Property

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Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C. **State:** DC

Photographer: J. DeFerrari

Date Photographed: April 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: McKinley Apartments (500 3rd Street NW), looking northwest from the intersection of 3rd and E Streets NW.

5 of 11.

Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C. **State:** DC

Photographer: D. P. Sefton

Date Photographed: April 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Trinity Church (501 4th Street NW), looking northeast from the intersection of 4th and E Streets NW.

6 of 11.

Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C. **State:** DC

Photographer: J. DeFerrari

Date Photographed: April 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Hellen House (501 D Street NW), looking northwest from the intersection of 5th and D Streets NW.

7 of 11.

Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C. **State:** DC

Photographer: D. P. Sefton

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Name of Property

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Date Photographed: April 7, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Moran Building (501-509 G Street NW), looking north from G Street NW.

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Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C.

State: DC

Photographer: D. P. Sefton

Date Photographed: April 17, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: The Harrison (704 3rd Street NW), looking northwest from the intersection of 3rd and G Streets NW.

9 of 11.

Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C.

State: DC

Photographer: J. DeFerrari

Date Photographed: April 27, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Corner of 4th and G Streets NW, looking northeast from the intersection of 4th and G Streets NW.

10 of 11.

Name of Property: Judiciary Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: Washington, D.C.

State: DC

Photographer: J. DeFerrari

Date Photographed: April 14, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Corner of 6th and G Streets NW, looking northeast from the intersection of 6th and G Streets NW.

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Judiciary Square Historic District

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Property Owner:

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

name Multiple Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. De **UTM REFERENCES**

5	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>325233</u> Easting	<u>4307253</u> Northing	6	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>325216</u> Easting	<u>4306745</u> Northing
7	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>325117</u> Easting	<u>4306720</u> Northing	8	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>3254990</u> Easting	<u>4306769</u> Northing
9	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>324995</u> Easting	<u>4306912</u> Northing	10	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>324831</u> Easting	<u>4306916</u> Northing
11	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>324844</u> Easting	<u>4307460</u> Northing	12	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>324929</u> Easting	<u>4307455</u> Northing

pt. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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RESOURCE INVENTORY

The Judiciary Square Historic District contains Contributing Buildings, Contributing Objects, and Contributing Sites, and Non-Contributing Buildings, Non-Contributing Objects, and Non-Contributing Site. Generally, a resource is considered contributing if it falls within the period of significance and conveys the architectural or historic significance of the historic district. The inventory of historic resources is organized by D.C. Square, Lot, and address.

NAME	ADDRESS	SQUARE	LOT	YEAR	STATUS
Square 486					
Suter Store	701 6th Street NW	0486	0002	1878	Contributing Building
The Myrene	703 6th Street NW	0486	0003	1898	Contributing Building
Moran Building	501-509 G Street NW	0486	0039	1889	Contributing Building
Suter House	511 G Street NW	0486	0002	c.1830	Contributing Building
Square 487E					
The Pension Building	401 F Street NW	0487E	0800	1887	Contributing Building
Square 488					
National Academy of Sciences Building	500 5th Street NW	0488	0843	2003	Non-Contributing Building
Columbia Title Insurance Office	504 5th Street NW	0488	0800	1887	Contributing Object
Cullinan Building	507 6th Street NW	0488	0831	1873	Contributing Object
Talty Building	509 6th Street NW	0488	0831	1865	Contributing Object
Hevner Building	511 6th Street NW	0488	0810	1854	Contributing Object
Mohun Building	513 6th Street NW	0488	0811	1843	Contributing Object
Engine Company No. 2	531 6th Street NW	0488	0833	1978	Non-Contributing Building
Columbia Title Insurance Office	503 E Street NW	0488	0800	1924	Contributing Object
Shaffer Store and Apartment	509 E Street NW	0488	0002	1905	Contributing Object
Seufferle House	511 E Street NW	0488	0805	1860	Contributing Building
Square 488E					
Municipal Court Building	510 4th Street NW	0488E	0800	1939	Contributing Building
Police Court Building	515 5th Street NW	0488E	0800	1937	Contributing Building
Judiciary Square (Site)	Bounded by D, G, 4th and 5th Streets	0488E	0800	1792	Contributing Site
Judiciary Square Metro Station (entrance)	400 block of F Street	0488E	0800	1976	Non-Contributing Building
National Law Enforcement Memorial	Center of Judiciary Square	0488E	0800	1991	Non-Contributing Object
Joseph J. Darlington Memorial Fountain	Near 5th and D Streets, NW	0488E	0800	1923	Contributing Object

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Square 489					
Stone House	406 5th Street NW	0489	0819	1840	Contributing Building
Hellen House	501 D Street NW	0489	0017	c.1840	Contributing Building
Duncan Boarding House?	503 D Street NW	0489	0800	1845?	Contributing Building
Recorder of Deeds	515 D Street NW	0489	0802	1943	Contributing Building
Square 489E					
Juvenile Court Building	410 E Street NW	0489E	0800	1939	Contributing Building
District Court of Appeals Building	450 E Street NW	0489E	0800	1910	Contributing Building
City Hall	451 Indiana Avenue NW	0489E	0800	1820	Contributing Building
Abraham Lincoln Statue	South of City Hall	0489E	0800	1868	Contributing Object
National Law Enforcement Museum	North of City Hall	0489E	0800	2018	Non-Contributing Building
Square 490					
Moultrie Courthouse	500 Indiana Avenue NW	0490	0829	1978	Non-Contributing Building
John Marshall Plaza (part)				1941	Contributing Site
Square 518					
GAO Building	441 G Street NW	0518	0909	1951	Contributing Building
Square 529					
Columbia Pictures Building	711 4th Street NW	0529	0810	1957	Contributing Building
The Harrison	704 3rd Street	0529	0845	1888	Contributing Building
Square 530					
Square 531					
McKinley Apartment Building	500 3rd Street NW	0531	0033	1908	Contributing Building
Woodford Apartment Building	504 3rd Street NW	0531	0032	1907	Contributing Building
Trinity Church	501 4th Street NW	0531	0038	1959	Contributing Building
Carey House	303 E Street NW	0531	0039	1860	Contributing Building
Square 533					
Moultrie Courthouse	500 Indiana Avenue NW	0490	0829	1978	Non-Contributing Building
John Marshall Plaza (part)				1941	Contributing Site
Square 533S					
E. Barrett Prettyman Courthouse	333 Constitution Avenue NW	0533S	0800	1951	Contributing Building
William Blackstone Memorial	South of Prettyman Courthouse			1923	Contributing Object
Meade Memorial				1984	Non-Contributing Object

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Trylon of Freedom				1954	Contributing Object
John Marshall Park					
John Marshall Park	West of Square 533S			1985	Non-Contributing Site
Chess Players Statue	John Marshall Park			1985	Non-Contributing Object
Lily Ponds Fountain	John Marshall Park			1985	Non-Contributing Object
John Marshall Statue	John Marshall Park			1985	Non-Contributing Object
Square 564					

Contributing Buildings / Objects to the Judiciary Square Historic District Also Listed as Contributing to the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

Recorder of Deeds Building 515 D Street NW

503 D Street

501 D Street

406 5th Street

Municipal Center

The Washington, DC Area Law Enforcement Memorial (J.J. Earley Fountain) - Contributing Object)

E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse

Trylon of Freedom (Contributing Object)

Sir William Blackstone Memorial (Contributing Object)

Judiciary Square (Contributing Site)

Joseph J. Darlington Memorial Fountain (Contributing Object) Old City Hall

U.S. Court of Military Appeals

Juvenile Court

Municipal & Police Courts

Abraham Lincoln Statue (Contributing Object)

Pension Building (National Historic Landmark)

The Meade Memorial (1984) and National Law Enforcement Memorial (1985) are listed as contributing objects to the PANHS although they are outside the PANHS period of significance. They are not contributory to the Judiciary Square Historic District.

Contributing Buildings with Individual Designations

The Harrison	704 3rd Street NW	0529	0845	1888	Individual Landmark
GAO Building	441 G Street NW	0518	0909	1951	Individual Landmark
The Myrene	703 6th Street NW	0486	0003	1898	Individual Landmark
Moran Building	501-509 G Street NW	0486		1889	Individual Landmark
Municipal Center	301 Indiana Avenue NW	0533		1941	Individual Landmark

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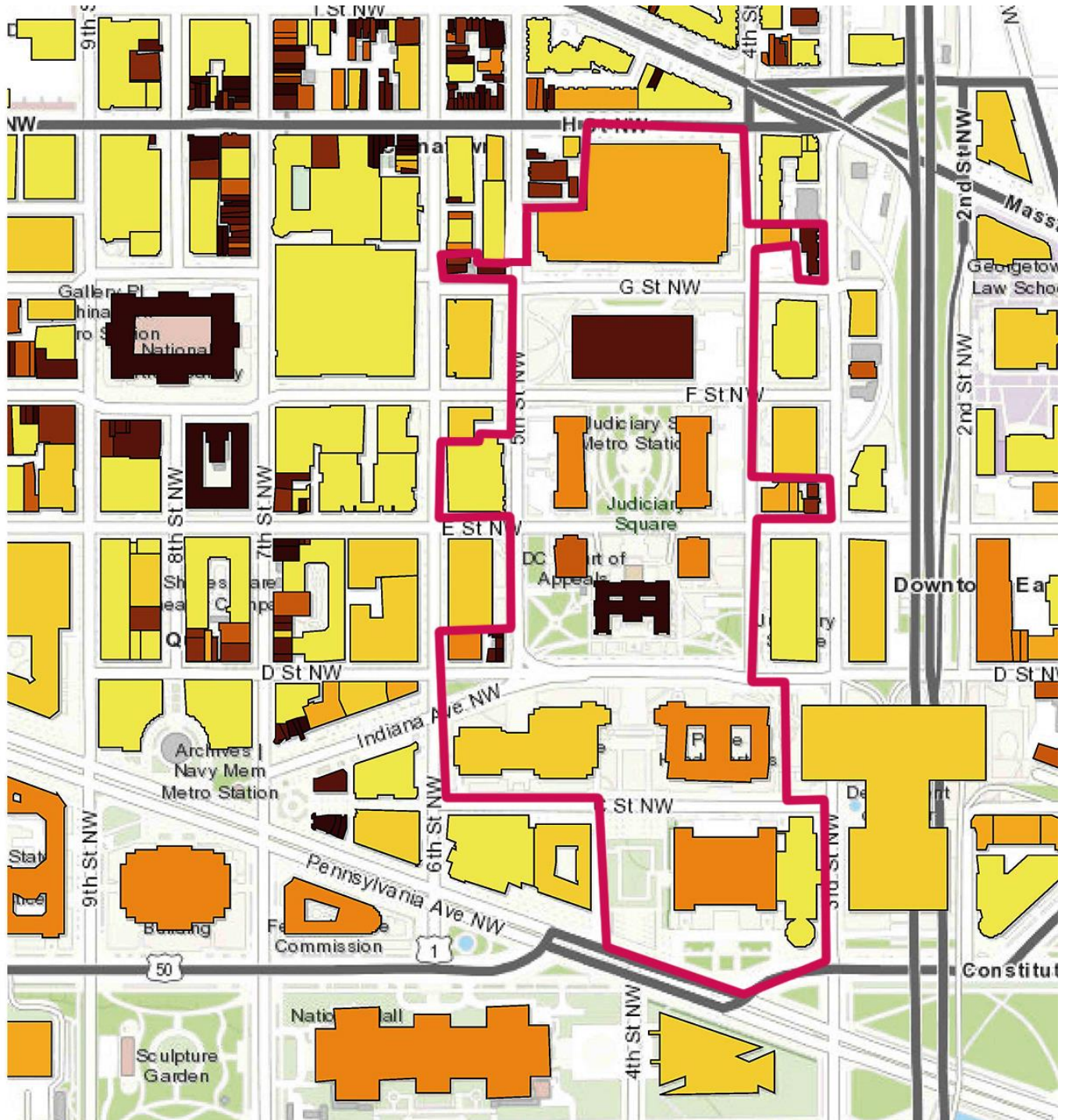
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SKETCH MAP



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Municipal Center – 451 Indiana Avenue NW

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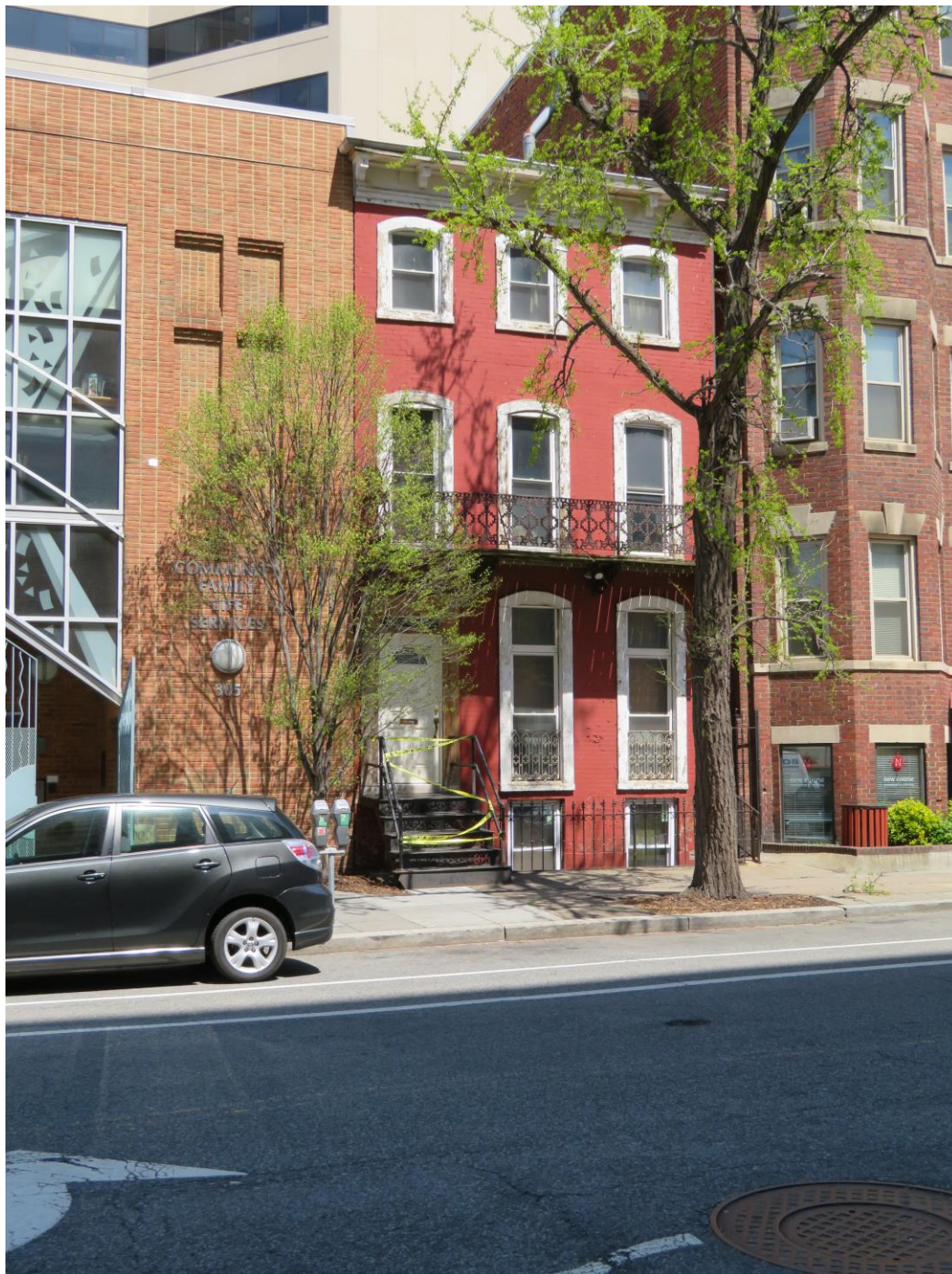
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Carey House – 303 E Street NW

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Government Accountability Office – 441 G Street NW

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District Court of Appeals – 450 E Street NW

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McKinley Apartments – 500 3rd Street NW

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Trinity Church – 501 4th Street NW

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Hellen House – 501 D Street NW

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Moran Building – 501-509 G Street NW

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The Harrison – 704 3rd Street NW

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Corner of 4th and G Streets NW

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Corner of 6th and G Streets NW