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Abbe, Cleveland, House: see Arts Club of Washington

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

Adams Building: see LeDroit Block

Adams Memorial

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

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

Adams-Mason Houses

1072 and 1074 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW

DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD

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

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

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

Adas Israel Synagogue

3rd & G Streets, NW

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

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

Admiral's House, Naval Observatory

Massachusetts Avenue at 34th Street, NW

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

Aged Woman's Home: see Lutz House

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

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

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

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

Alban Towers (and Interiors)

3700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

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

Albee Building: see Riggs Building

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

The Alden, The Babcock, and The Calvert

2618, 2620, and 2622 13th Street, NW

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

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

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

Alibi Club

1806 I Street, NW

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

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

All Hallows Guild Traveling Carousel [National Register only]

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

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

All Souls Unitarian Church

16th & Harvard Streets, NW

One of a prominent cluster of Sixteenth Street churches, based on the design of Saint Martin in the Fields, London; third home of the congregation organized in 1821 as First Unitarian (members have included President Fillmore, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, other notables; Edward Everett Hale and Ralph Waldo Emerson among pastors); brick with stone trim, Corinthian portico, ornate steeple; parish house in rear; built 1924 (Coolidge, Shepley & Bulfinch, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964*; within *Meridian Hill Area*; see *Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Almas Temple

1315 K Street, NW

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

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

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

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

American Bank Building: see Baltimore Sun Building

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

American Federation of Labor

901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

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

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

American Institute of Pharmacy (American Pharmacists Association)

2215 Constitution Avenue, NW

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

American National Red Cross

17th, D and E Streets, NW

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

American Peace Society (Charles C. Glover House)

734 Jackson Place, NW

From 1911 to 1948, this house served as the headquarters of the oldest organization in American dedicated solely to promoting international peace. The society was founded in 1828 by lecturer and essayist William Ladd (1778-1841), who sought to foster popular sentiment against war and attempted to persuade legislatures and individual leaders to organize an international court of arbitration as a logical alternative to war. The large

three-story town house, built in 1878 for Charles Glover, displays a fine Italian Renaissance Revival facade of brown brick with a hexagonal bay, incised brownstone trim, and pedimented window hoods. Many interior details remain. *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 13, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

American Pharmacists Association: see American Institute of Pharmacy
American Red Cross: see American National Red Cross

American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter House

2025 E Street, NW

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

American Revolution Statuary

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

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

American Security and Trust Company

1501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

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

American Security Building (1930) at 730 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District
Anacostia Bank (1924) at 2000 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE: see Anacostia Historic District

Anacostia Historic District

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

One of the city's first suburbs, incorporated in 1854 as Uniontown (with later expansions); initially a working-class community dominated by Navy Yard employees; most early houses free-standing or semi-detached frame structures with front porches and Italianate detail; also includes brick row houses, two business streets with early-20th century commercial buildings, Frederick Douglass Home on hill overlooking neighborhood; contains approximately 550 buildings dating from c. 1854-1930; *DC designation November 27, 1973 (expanded February 3, 1978), NR listing October 11, 1978*

Anacostia Masonic Temple (1890) at 2002 14th Street SE: see Anacostia Historic District
Anacostia Methodist Church (1892) at 14th & U Streets SE: see Anacostia Historic District

Anacostia Park [National Register eligible]

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

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

Analostan Island: see Theodore Roosevelt Island

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

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

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

Anderson Cottage: see Lincoln Cottage

Larz Anderson House (Society of the Cincinnati)

2118 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

looking much like rowhouses, were constructed for the working class.

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

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

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

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

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

Apex Building: see Central National Bank

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

Archbold, Anne, Cabin: see Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead

Anne Archbold Hall

19th Street & Massachusetts Avenue, SE

Anne Archbold Hall was built in 1931-32 as the Nurses' Residence of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital (later, Gallinger Memorial and ultimately D.C. General Hospital), which was a major teaching institution for the instruction of nurses. The U-shaped brick and limestone building can probably be attributed directly to Albert L. Harris, the city's Municipal Architect, and is an impressive example of Neoclassical architecture. *DC designation July 27, 2006; DC ownership; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Arden, Elizabeth, Building: see Elizabeth Arden Building

Arena Stage

1101 6th Street, SW

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

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

Arlington Memorial Bridge (and Related Features)

Over Potomac River

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Armed Forces Retirement Home Historic District

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

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

Home, and from 1972 to 2001 as the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

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

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

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

1st & P Streets, NW

The preeminent example in Washington of a national campaign for vocational training for African-Americans; illustrative of the educational philosophy promoted by Booker T. Washington; important and symbolic institution with an illustrious list of influential alumni; excellent example of Renaissance Revival style municipal architecture (selected through design competition); notable work of architect Waddy B. Wood; three stories, buff brick and limestone, dominated by a central pavilion with two ornate sculptural entrances and colonnade of brick piers; built 1901-02 as one of two segregated manual training schools (named in honor of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Civil War regimental commander and founder of Hampton Institute); shop and gymnasium addition built 1912; attic and three-story annex, stripped classical style, in yellow brick and limestone, built 1924-27; *DC designation May 23, 1996, NR listing August 16, 1996; DC ownership*

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

Army and Navy Club

1627 I Street, NW

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

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

6825 16th Street, NW

One of the first American institutions dedicated to military medical research, the Army Medical Museum and Library was founded in 1862 by Surgeon General Williams A. Hammond. Its collection of Civil War pathological specimens and case histories represented a major scientific research effort to deal with the immense medical problems posed by the war, and to search for means of reducing the loss of life. Comparison of the collections with Army pension records led to the six-volume *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*, an early study of wartime medicine. The institution has since remained a leader in pathology and the study of disease. Museum curator Walter Reed led the commission which identified a mosquito as the vector for Yellow Fever, and curator Frederick Russell conducted the 1907 clinical trials which led to the vaccination of the U.S. Army against typhoid. From 1867 to 1886, the institution was housed in Ford's Theater, and from 1886 to 1969 on the Mall at 7th Street and Independence Avenue, in a Romanesque Revival

building designed by architects Cluss and Schulze. Renamed as a division of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in 1949, it is currently housed at Walter Reed Army Medical Center; the library is at the National Library of Medicine at NIH in Bethesda, Maryland. AFIP's 1955 building on the Walter Reed campus (Building 54) is the first and only building in the United States that was designed and constructed to survive a hydrogen bomb. *NHL designation January 12, 1965 (collections only), NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing March 3, 1979; Building 54 eligible for NR listing; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses) NHL designation January 12, 1965 (collections only), NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Army War College (National Defense University)

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

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

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

Reservation No. 5 occupies the strategic point of land at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers known as Greenleaf Point. Defenses were built in 1774 and the site laid out for the Washington Arsenal by 1803. A federal penitentiary added to the grounds in 1821 was the site of the detention and hanging of the Lincoln assassination conspirators. In 1881, the Army converted the site to the Washington Barracks, and in 1902-03, architects McKim, Mead & White designed the Army War College and other buildings constructed between 1903 and 1915. *See also Fort McNair Historic District*

Arsenal Monument (1865): see Congressional Cemetery. The marble figure of a grieving woman atop a tall shaft and pedestal commemorates the 21 women workers killed by the explosion of an ordnance factory at the Washington Arsenal. The 1864 disaster was the city's worst loss of life during the Civil War. The monument was funded by public subscription and built by stone carver Lot Flannery.

Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution (National Museum)

900 Jefferson Drive, SW

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

Arts Club of Washington

2015 and 2017 I Street, NW

Caldwell-Monroe House; Timothy Caldwell House

2017 I Street, NW

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

General Robert MacFeely House

2015 I Street, NW

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

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

Francis Asbury Memorial

16th and Mount Pleasant Streets, NW

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

Asbury Methodist Church

11th & K Streets, NW

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

Ashburton House (Saint John's Parish House)

1525 H Street, NW

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

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

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

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

Atlantic Building

928-30 F Street, NW

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

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

Atlas Theater and Shops

1313-31 H Street, NE

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

intersecting planes in three directions. The series of sleek one-story storefronts extends the streamlined composition in a long horizontal of black glass and aluminum panels enframed by limestone pilasters and cornices. *DC designation October 24, 2002*

Auditor's Building Complex

14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW

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

The Augusta and The Louisa

1151 New Jersey Avenue and 216 New York Avenue, NW

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

Avalon Theater: see Chevy Chase Theater

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