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E Street Complex: see Public Health and Marine Hospital Service

East and West Potomac Parks Historic District

Along Potomac River from Constitution Avenue to Hains Point

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

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

DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973, revised November 11, 2001; US ownership; see Bibliography (Robinson & Associates, NR nomination); HABS DC-692 and 693; contains 37 contributing properties dating from the period of significance from 1882 to 1997; see also the Plan of the City of Washington

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

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

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

Vietnam Women's Memorial (1993), Korean War Veterans Memorial (1995), and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (1994-97).

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

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

1400 East Capitol Street, NE

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

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

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

Eastern Market (and Interiors)

7th Street & North Carolina Avenue, SE

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

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

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

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

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

Ebenezer United Methodist Church

4th & D Streets, SE

This 1897 Romanesque Revival building by architects Crump & Palmer is the third church built on this site by

Capitol Hill's oldest African-American congregation, formed in 1827. The church split from the integrated Ebenezer congregation, which was founded in 1805 and housed in the city's first Methodist church (built 1811). The new congregation—known as “Little Ebenezer”—first worshipped in a frame church on this site. The brick church that replaced it 1870 was the home of city's first public school for black children, established in 1864-65. *DC designation May 21, 1975; within Capitol Hill HD*

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

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

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

Egyptian Embassy: see Joseph Beale House

923 Eighteenth Street, NW [demolished]

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

Eisenhower Building: see State, War, and Navy Building

Eldbrooke Methodist Church

4100 River Road, NW

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

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

Elizabeth Arden Building

1147 Connecticut Avenue, NW

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

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

919 H Street, NW

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

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

Duke Ellington Bridge (Calvert Street Bridge)

Calvert Street NW, over Rock Creek Park

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

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

Ellington School of the Arts: see Western High School

The Ellipse (President's Park South): see The Plan of the City of Washington. Although the portion of

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

Emancipation Monument

Lincoln Park, NE/SE

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

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

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

Embassy Building No. 10

3149 16th Street, NW

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

Embassy Gulf Service Station

2200 P Street, NW

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

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

Embassy of Italy

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

The Embassy of Italy is one of the important series of Meridian Hill mansions built for foreign embassies as part of a grand civic plan to remake 16th Street as "Presidents Avenue." The scheme was brought to fruition in the decades after 1900 largely through the efforts of Mary Foote Henderson, who built nearly a dozen embassy

buildings near her residence on the street. She succeeded in attracting a few foreign governments to follow suit, and the Embassy of Italy, built in 1924-25 on land the Italian government purchased from Mrs. Henderson, is among the most notable of these. The embassy is a distinguished example of Beaux-Arts design in the Italian Renaissance style, illustrating the effective adaptation of the style for use both as an imposing residence and a statement of national identity. It is one of only two known buildings in Washington designed by Warren and Wetmore, the prominent New York firm perhaps best known as the architects of Grand Central Station. The property also includes a chancery addition from the 1930s. *DC designation February 23, 2006; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Embassy of Latvia: see Barney Studio House

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

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

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

Engine Company No. 3

439 New Jersey Avenue, NW

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

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

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

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

1227 Monroe Street, NE

Built in 1902, this building housed one of the first “chemical companies” that served the outlying parts of the District where municipal water service was not fully reliable for firefighting. It was built at a time of changing technology, including the development of a neighborhood “call box” alarm system. The firehouse was one of the first built with an electrical system, but it also took advantage, possibly for the first time, of the innovation of using the hose tower for observation. By 1905, it became Engine Company No. 17. The firehouse is a good, late example of Romanesque Revival, and has been a visual landmark of Brookland since it was built. Its construction had been requested for years by the Brookland Citizens’ Association, and on opening day, it was hailed as heralding greater prosperity for the new suburb. The building was constructed with a combination of load-bearing masonry and structural iron; its unusual asymmetrical design is probably the work of Municipal Architect John B. Brady. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 6, 2007; DC ownership*

Engine Company No. 19 (Randle Highlands Firehouse)

2813 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE

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

Engine Company No. 20 (Tenleytown Firehouse)

4300 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

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

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

1763 Lanier Place, NW

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

Engine Company No. 23 (Foggy Bottom Firehouse)

2119 G Street, NW

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

Engine Company No. 24 (Petworth Firehouse)

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

Distinguished firehouse from the early-20th century period of eclectic revivalism in municipal buildings; illustrates technological change and the development of the firehouse as a neighborhood institution; housed "Big Liz," city's first motorized pumper; anticipated urban development of the Petworth neighborhood, including prevalent Mediterranean revival houses; visual landmark at Petworth's major commercial intersection; 2 stories, Florentine Renaissance facade of brown brick with pointed-arch truck doors, limestone quoining, patterned brickwork, iron balcony, overhanging tile roof (since reroofed); built 1911 (Gregg and Leisenring, architects); *DC designation March 17, 1993*

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

Engine Company No. 29 (Palisades Firehouse)

4811 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

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

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

The Envoy: see Meridian Mansions

Equitable Cooperative Building Association (and Interior)

915 F Street, NW

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

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

The Euclid

1740 Euclid Street, NW

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

Evans-Tibbs House

1910 Vermont Avenue, NW

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

Evening Star Building

1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

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

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

Evermay (Samuel Davidson House)

1623 28th Street, NW

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

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

The Exeter: see The Oswego and the Exeter

Export-Import Bank: see Lafayette Building