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T Street Post Office (1940) at 1409 T Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District

Taft Bridge

Connecticut Avenue over Rock Creek Park, NW

Built 1908 (George S. Morrison, Edward Pearce Casey, architects), concrete lions by Roland Hinton Perry; *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing July 3, 2003; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

Takoma Park Baptist Church (1923-24) at 6803 Piney Branch Road NW: see Takoma Park Historic District

Takoma Park Historic District

Roughly bounded by Aspen Street on the south, Piney Branch Road and 7th Street on the west, and Eastern Avenue on the northeast

DC designation September 18, 1980 (effective November 28, 1980); NR listing June 30, 1983; contains approximately 160 contributing buildings c. 1883-1940

Takoma Park Library (1911) at 5th & Cedar Streets NW: see Takoma Park Historic District

Takoma Theater (1922) at 4th & Butternut Streets NW: see Takoma Park Historic District

Benjamin Ogle Tayloe House

723 Madison Place, NW

Built 1828; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-51; see also Octagon House*

Tayloe, John, House: see Octagon House

Taylor-Tally Company auto showroom (1919) at 1840 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District

Telecommunications Resources of Washington, DC (1877-1954)

Multiple Property Documentation; DC adoption April 27, 2006; NR adoption December 21, 2006

By the first decade of the 20th century, the telephone had become an essential instrument of the “modern” world. By 1905, the number of C&P Telephone Company subscribers had reached 40,000 and long distance service extended from Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities. In order to accommodate the expanding clientele, C&P entered into an extensive building campaign. Between 1900 and 1908, the company built six new branch exchanges and a warehouse, giving the system adequate capacity until World War I. Demand for telephone service increased dramatically during the war and through the 1920s. In response, C&P again entered into a major building period, constructing a new downtown exchange, a central warehouse, and either new or expanded exchanges in outlying communities including suburban Maryland. A revolutionary change also came during the 1920s, with the introduction of the dial telephone system enabling mechanical and electrical mechanisms to replace manual operators. By the end of the decade, there were more than 600,000 telephones in service in the C&P region.

Temperance Fountain

7th Street and Indiana Avenue, NW

This small water fountain was donated to the city by Henry Cogswell, a San Francisco dentist and investor, who gave similar fountains to other cities. The monument is in the form of a granite temple sheltering a drinking fountain in the form of bronze dolphins on a granite pedestal. A bronze water crane stands on the roof, above inscriptions exhorting faith, hope, charity, and temperance. The fountain was erected about 1880; it was originally cooled by ice and included a horse-watering trough. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; HABS DC-240; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars: see Old Naval Hospital

Tenleytown in Washington, D.C.: Architectural and Historic Resources, 1791-1941

Multiple property documentation; *DC adoption April 24, 2008*

See also: The Rest (ca. 1800), Methodist Cemetery (Tenleytown) (1855), Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System (1861-65; 1926), Hilleary Burrows House (1897), Engine Company No. 20 (1900), Dumblane (1911), Eldbrooke Methodist Church (1926), Convent of Bon Secours (1927-28), Sears, Roebuck & Company Department Store (1941), and Western Union Telegraph Company, Washington Radio Terminal (1945-47)

Tenleytown Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 20

Isaac Tenney House

3010 O Street, NW

Large frame house built c. 1805 for merchant Isaac Tenney (an associate of Francis Dodge from Newburyport, Massachusetts); 2 stories with raised basement, gable roof, end chimneys, clapboard, wood fan above door; center hall plan; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Tenth Precinct Station House

750 Park Road, NW

Built 1901 (A.B. Mullett & Co., architects); *DC designation October 15, 1986, NR listing November 10, 1986; DC ownership*

Mary Church Terrell House

326 T Street, NW

Home of distinguished educator, suffragette, and civil rights activist; achieved national prominence as first president of National Association of Colored Women (1897); first African-American citizen to serve on D.C. School Board (1895-1919); member of Committee of Forty, founders of NAACP (1909); instrumental in bringing 1953 Supreme Court suit outlawing segregation in public places; also home of Robert Terrell (1857-1925), principal of M Street High School and first black judge on D.C. Municipal Court; among most prominent social leaders of city's black community; purchase of this house instrumental in integration of LeDroit Park; built 1892; *NHL designation and NR listing May 15, 1975, DC designation May 21, 1975; within LeDroit Park HD*

Textile Museum (Tucker House and Myers House)

2310-2320 S Street, NW

DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD

Martha S. Tucker House (2320 S Street): Built 1908 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects)

George Hewitt Myers House (2310 S Street): Built 1912 (John Russell Pope, architect)

Theodore Roosevelt Island National Memorial: see Roosevelt Island

Third Baptist Church

1546 5th Street, NW

Since its construction in 1893, this Gothic Revival church has long been a dominant presence in its neighborhood of small two-story row houses. It is the most important surviving work of architect Calvin T. S. Brent, the first African American in Washington trained as a professional architect and the first to support himself solely by his architectural practice. Though operating within the arena of segregation, Brent was able to accomplish a large body of work from 1876 until his death at the age of 45 in 1899, inspiring the next generation of black architects. Third Baptist was the last of his churches, and the only one clearly credited as his work to survive in intact condition. It is a large, basilican-plan brick edifice with a tall corner tower, traceried stained glass windows, elaborate corbelled cornices, and a gable roof covered with what is probably the original slate, some of which appears to retain its polychrome pattern. The builder was Edward Winslow. The only substantial alteration to the building occurred in 1919 when the church added a new choir loft, organ loft, and baptismal pool designed by African-American architect Isaiah T. Hatton.

As one of the oldest and most active African American congregations in Washington (organized in 1858),

Third Baptist strove to advance the political and educational rights of African Americans during eras of great hostility. Although Third Baptist did not include the oldest and wealthiest black families, it shared many of the concerns of the city's most elite black churches. It was committed to temperance and education and was willing to work with sympathetic white churches. Under the 41-year pastorate of Reverend George O. Bullock from 1918 to 1959, Third Baptist grew to one of the largest and most influential churches in the city. During his tenure, the church was active in supporting the work of organizations like the NAACP and Negro National Educational Congress, organizing mass meetings, seeking voting rights, and pushing for desegregation of the public schools and armed forces. During the turbulent period of the 1960s, Third Baptist played an important role in distributing aid to people in the neighborhood uprooted by the devastating riots of 1968, and it narrowly averted demolition of its building for the Shaw urban renewal project. *DC designation September 25, 2008, NR November 26, 2008*

Third Church of Christ, Scientist, and Christian Science Monitor Building

1601 I Street, NW and 910 16th Street, NW

The modernist church, office building, and plaza built from 1968 to 1971 are notable as works of the office of I.M. Pei and Partners and principal designer Araldo Cossutta. A European-trained protégé of the famous Swiss architect LeCorbusier, Cossutta was a visionary architect interested in exploring the possibilities of architectural concrete as an expressive and technologically innovative medium. This complex was among the last in the firm's progression of experimental concrete structures in Denver, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington, and was directly inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's concrete Unity Temple of 1905-06. As in these earlier structures, the Christian Science buildings employ concrete as an integral material that unifies structure with both interior and exterior finish. The church is bold and uncompromising in its geometric forms, set off by the brick plaza and broad ribbons of glass on the office facade. Also notable are the effects of natural light in elegant, unobstructed interior spaces separated from outside distractions. *DC designation December 6, 2007; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

Thomas Circle (Reservations 65-67): see The Plan of the City of Washington. This circle was defined by fencing in 1869, and first graded and planted by 1871, when it was known as Memorial Circle after the trees planted in honor of several states. In 1877, the circle was renamed as the site of a memorial to General George H. Thomas, and the statue was erected in 1879. The circle was redesigned in 1911, again in 1940 with the construction of the Massachusetts Avenue tunnel, and further in 1952 when 13th Street was cut through. *HABS DC-687; see also Thomas Statue*

Major General George H. Thomas Statue

Thomas Circle, NW

Erected 1879 (John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Alma Thomas House

1530 15th Street, NW

From 1907 until her death, this was the home and studio of Alma Thomas (1892-1978), the nationally recognized artist whose career reached its height in the 1960s. Thomas is significant not only for her artistic contributions, but also for her dedication to educating and introducing both young and adult African-Americans to the world of art during the time of segregation in the nation's capital. In 1924, she graduated as the first art major at Howard University, and probably the first black female fine arts graduate in the nation. From 1925 to 1960, Thomas taught at Shaw Junior High School while continuing her painting and studies. Her mostly abstract work is sometimes associated with the Washington Color School. She took inspiration from this house and the natural world she viewed from it—both the front yard holly tree and crape myrtle in the back garden figure in her painting. Her work is included in the collections of the National Museum of American Art, Corcoran Gallery, Metropolitan Museum, Whitney Museum, and others. The two-story Italianate row house was built about 1875. *DC designation November 13, 1985, NR listing July 28, 1987; within Fourteenth Street HD*

Strong John Thomson School

1200 L Street, NW

Strong John Thomson School was built in 1910 by Marsh & Peter, one of the city's most prominent

architectural firms during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It highlights the firm's significant contribution to the design of public schools. Upon its construction, it was cited as a model school for elementary education in the District of Columbia. The school was built in direct response to the 1908 Report of the Schoolhouse Commission that addressed a two-year study of schoolhouse construction across the country and made recommendations for modernizing the D.C. Public School system. This building showcased the latest trends in technology and educational planning. A third story was added in 1924. *DC designation July 26, 2001; DC ownership*

Tidal Basin: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District. The Tidal Basin was an integral component of the plan for reclamation of the Potomac Flats. Designed in 1882 by U.S. Army Major Peter C. Hains, its engineering purpose is to flush the Washington Channel. It was dredged in 1885, and its seawall completed in 1896. The basin was also intended to serve a dual recreational purpose. The Tidal Reservoir Outlet Bridge (1888-89) at the upstream entry to the channel holds the tidal gates designed to control the water flow into the channel. Due to silting, however, the basin was redredged in 1907, and a second set of gates added at the Tidal Reservoir Inlet Bridge (1908-09), designed by Nathan C. Wyeth.

The Tiffany (Frank R. White, 1922) at 1925 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District

Tilden Gardens (Parks & Baxter, 1927-31) at 3000 Tilden Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Tingey House: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District

Titanic Memorial

Water and P Streets, SW

Erected 1931; Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, sculptor; Henry Bacon, architect. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

Tivoli Theatre

3301-3325 14th Street, NW

Built 1923-24 (Charles Lamb, architect); *DC designation June 24, 1983, NR listing April 10, 1985; DC ownership*

The Toronto (Albert Beers, 1908) at 2000 P Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District

The Torraine (Charles Edgar Webb, 1905) at 424 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Tower Building

1401 K Street, NW

One of the city's few large Art Deco office buildings, distinguished by its pyramidal tower and corner site on Franklin Square; typifies the influence on architectural design of early-20th century zoning regulations mandating stepped setbacks for tall buildings; spare and conservative ornament correlates with Washington tradition of stripped Classicism; largest commission of local architect Robert F. Beresford; built in 1929; 12 stories, H-shaped plan with setbacks to 177-foot tower; planar limestone facades with attenuated bronze storefronts, stylized pediments, and chevron, floral, and geometric ornament; *DC designation July 27, 1995, NR listing September 7, 1995*

Richard H. Townsend House (Cosmos Club)

2121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1898-1900; Carrère & Hastings, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 3, 1973; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; HABS DC-273; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Treasury Annex

Pennsylvania Avenue & Madison Place, NW

Built 1919 (Cass Gilbert, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

Treasury Department

1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The Treasury building is the home of the federal government's second department, established in 1789. The building was erected between 1836 and 1869, and is the work of five major American architects—Robert Mills, Thomas U. Walter, Ammi B. Young, Isaiah Rogers, and Alfred B. Mullett. Conceived and built in the Greek Revival style which so captured the spirit of the young republic, this building and the Patent Office, undertaken at the same time, are the most outstanding examples of Greek Revival civil architecture in the country. Not only were they the largest non-military buildings undertaken by the federal government in their own time, but they also influenced countless examples of civil architecture across the nation.

From 1800, the Treasury Department was housed in the first of George Hadfield's three brick Executive Offices, built in 1798-99 on the site of the present north wing. The Treasury Office caught fire in 1801, 1814, and 1833, and was not reconstructed after the third conflagration. Robert Mills, who had been in the capital since 1830, was asked to assess the fire, and by 1836, his plans for a new Treasury building were accepted by Andrew Jackson. Undoubtedly, a major reason for Mills's selection was his interest in fireproof construction, demonstrated by his Fireproof Building (1822-27) in Charleston, South Carolina. Mills had also studied with both Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Latrobe.

Mills's design for the Treasury called for an E-shaped building opening west toward the White House, with a long classical façade on 15th Street, but only the east front and center wing were built under his supervision, from 1836 to 1842. The unusual vaulted structural system of the building and its monumental scale aroused suspicion in Congress, and some sharp professional jealousies among rival architects. In 1838, a bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the demolition of the half-completed structure. The architect presenting the case for demolition was Thomas U. Walter, Philadelphia's leading Greek Revival practitioner. Walter was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 1851, and he was authorized to prepare plans for extending the Treasury in 1855. His concept, which was carried through as others executed the work, established the ultimate rectangular layout, double courtyards, and porticoed facades.

The south wing was built from 1855 to 1861, under the supervision of Ammi B. Young, appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1852. While Mills had been forced to use Aquia Creek sandstone, the extension was carried out in granite. The columns were monoliths, whereas Mills's had been built up in drums. Rogers was abruptly dismissed by Secretary Salmon P. Chase in 1862, and replaced by Isaiah Rogers, who remained in the job until 1865, supervising completion of the west wing (1855-64), addition of an attic floor on all the wings (1863-65), and preliminary planning for the north wing. Upon his resignation, Rogers was succeeded by his former subordinate Alfred B. Mullett, who completed the north wing from 1867 to 1869. This wing contains the elaborately decorated marble Banking Room, which was the setting for Ulysses Grant's first inaugural ball in 1869.

The Mills interiors are minimally decorated, their volumetric architectural character resulting from the masonry barrel-vaulted corridors, flanked by groin-vaulted offices. The elegantly curved, cantilevered marble staircases are a signature of his work. In contrast, the interiors of the three later wings rely much more on interior decoration for their architectural character. Their structural system, influenced by the emergent cast iron technology, is one of shallow segmental brick vaults supported on cast iron beams, producing rectilinear volumes and a much less sculptural appearance. In these wings, Young, Rogers, and Mullett made extensive and imaginative use of cast iron and cast plaster decoration, including cast iron pilasters and friezes in the main corridors. Mullett's Cash Room is the most lavish space in the building, displaying seven varieties of marble in the paneled walls, and richly sculptural bronze railings for the balcony.

By the late 1890s, the need for additional office space led to the insertion of a large truss-roofed drafting room in the south courtyard, for use by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. By 1980, the poor quality of the building's original Aquia Creek sandstone led to the rebuilding of Mills's colonnade. Architects York and Sawyer added an attic story to the building in 1909-10, and made other alterations through 1923. The north entrance statue of Alexander Hamilton, by James Earle Fraser on a base by Henry Bacon, was also installed in 1923.

DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 11, 1971; HABS DC-348; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs, Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C. and Goode, Washington Sculpture)

Tregaron (The Causeway)

3029 Klinge Road, NW (3100 Macomb Street, NW)

Built 1912 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC designation January 5, 1979, NR listing June 28, 1990; within Cleveland Park HD*

Trinidad Firehouse: see Truck House No. 13

Trinity Episcopal Church (1936-37) at 7003 Piney Branch Road NW: see Takoma Park Historic District

Trinity Towers

3023 14th Street, NW

Trinity Towers, built in 1928, is a significant example of noted Washington architect Harvey Warwick's Gothic Moderne style apartment building designs. It was planned as a large, urban apartment building and sited on the 14th Street streetcar line. Along with the many other apartment buildings along 14th Street, Trinity Towers helped form an impressive corridor of modestly appointed apartment building that appealed to Washington's expanding federal and middle income workforce in the first decades of the twentieth century. *DC designation September 26, 2001, NR listing December 26, 2001*

Truck Company F (Old Engine Company No. 11; Old Columbia Heights Firehouse)

1338 Park Road, NW

Truck Company F was built in 1900 to serve the emerging neighborhood of Columbia Heights. It was one of the first of a new series of high-style firehouses created in the eclectic period between the late 1890s and World War I, as an expression of civic pride and as a testament to the importance of the Fire Department. The superb Italian Renaissance Revival design by local architect Leon Dessez is executed with a high degree of finish and formality, using Roman brick and glazed terra cotta detail. The rear stable, similar in design, also remains. The firehouse was built for Truck Company F (whose designation is inscribed in the terra cotta frieze); it was renamed Truck Company 6 in 1906, and merged with Engine Company 11 in 1940. The building was removed from active duty when Engine Company 11 relocated in 1982. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 6, 2007; DC ownership*

Truck Company No. 9: see Engine Company No. 21

Truck House No. 13 (Engine Company No. 10; Trinidad Firehouse)

1342 Florida Avenue, NE

This was one of two structures built in 1925 as prototypes for a new generation of firehouses for the District. They were the first to deviate from the traditional two-story plan, and the first designed in the Colonial Revival style, a mode of expression favored by the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts as appropriate for municipal institutions in the city's residential neighborhoods. The innovative floor plan arranged the dormitory rooms on an open mezzanine above the apparatus floor, leaving a two-story space in the center. The plan was apparently unsuccessful and was never repeated; the central opening has since been filled in. The simple but elegant brick building is reminiscent of a colonial church or market house; the front-gable design features a central hose tower flanked by arched apparatus doors, with blind arches continuing along the building sides. Unfortunately, its historic character has suffered from the loss of the double-tiered frame cupola. Municipal Architect Albert Harris supervised the design, which has also been attributed to local architects Parks and Baxter. The building was erected for Truck Company 13, and has housed Engine Company 10 since 1940. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 6, 2007; DC ownership*

True Reformer Building

1200 U Street, NW

This building led the way for U Street to become the main street for black Washington; built in 1902-03 by the United Order of True Reformers, a Richmond-based benevolent society formed in 1881 by the formerly enslaved Rev. William Washington Browne. The organization served as a bank and insurance company that

catered to African-Americans; first major commission of prominent African-American architect John A. Lankford; armory for 1st Separate Battalion (African-American national guard); includes offices, stores, public hall, and lodge room; declared bankruptcy in 1911, and the building was acquired in 1917 by Knights of Pythias; used as dance hall, gym, and police boys' club; *DC listing September 16, 1987, NR listing January 9, 1989; within Greater U Street HD*

Tucker, Martha S., House: see Textile Museum

Lucius Tuckerman House [demolished]

1600 I Street, NW

Built 1886 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1967; HABS DC-78; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II; Goode: Capital Losses)*

Tudor Hall (Henley Park Hotel)

926 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Tudor Hall reflects the urban transformation wrought by an enormous influx of workers into the capital—and a consequent housing shortage—during World War I. Built in 1918 and located just on the edge of downtown, the building is one of many answering the demand for modest apartments in buildings that were nonetheless distinguished by a handsome façade and impressive lobby. Designed by local architect Walter Granville Guss, Tudor Hall is a skillful interpretation of the Tudor Revival style, a particularly apt choice not only for its evocation of the pleasant domesticity of English village life, but also for its dissociation with the more grandiose luxury apartments of the prewar era. *DC designation September 26, 2001*

Tudor Place

1644 31st Street, NW

Among the foremost Federal era mansions in the nation, designed by William Thornton, architect of the U.S. Capitol; architectural composition notable for sculptural treatment of mass and void; built for Thomas Peter (Mayor of Georgetown 1789-98) and his wife Martha Parke Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington; construction financed by inheritance from the President; sited at crest of hill on large estate with lawns and gardens; main house with end pavilions connected by loggias; stuccoed brick facades with spare detail; exceptional south facade dominated by round temple-style porch with domed roof, Tuscan columns; unusual floor plan, fine interior finishes; wings built c. 1794, remodeled with construction of main house c. 1815-16?; virtually unaltered; *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-171; within Georgetown HD*

Twelfth Street YMCA: see Bowen YMCA

1522 23rd Street NW (Harry Wardman/Nicholas Grimm, 1905): see Dupont Circle Historic District

Twin Oaks

3225 Woodley Road, NW

Built 1888 (Francis Allen, architect); *DC designation May 18, 1983, NR listing February 5, 1986; within Cleveland Park HD*