


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

## Significance and Contributions

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



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

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

In 1925 Edwards entered private practice. The first District building permit on which his name appears as architect was for the five-story Army and Navy apartment building at 2540 Massachusetts Avenue,

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

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



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



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

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

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

## DC Architects Directory

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

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

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



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

### Sources

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

**Other Repositories:** Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

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

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

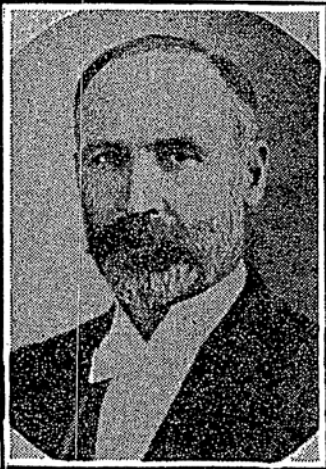
### Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Harry L. Edwards Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.  
EHT Traceries, Inc. "Greenwich Forest Historic District." Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, June 2009.  
Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.  
"Harry L. Edwards Now with Cafritz," *Washington Post*, 16 June 1935, R5.

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

**Prepared by:** EHT Traceries

**Last Updated:** October 2010

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



## Significance and Contributions

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

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

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



The Patten Residence – 1940

*Source: Massachusetts Avenue Architecture Vol. 2*



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

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

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

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

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

### Sources

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

### Other Repositories:

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

### Biographical Directories

### Year/Volume

### Page

☐ American Architects Directory – not in it

☒ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article

☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it

☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960

2001

97

☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it

☒ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital

1908-09

157

☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

### Other Sources:

Goode, James. *Capital Losses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.

Jennings, J. L. Sibley, Jr., Sue A. Kohler, and Jeffrey R. Carson, *Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Volume 2*. Washington, D.C.: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1975.

Mcloud, Melissa. *Craftsmen and Entrepreneurs: Builders in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Washington D.C.* Dissertation to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of The George Washington University, 1988.

Proctor, John Clagett, ed. *Washington Past and Present, A History*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1930.

Robert Isaac Fleming Papers, 1856-1906. Historical Society of Washington, DC. MS 531.

Slauson, Allan B., ed. *A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions*. Washington, D.C.: The Washington Post, 1903.

Tracerics, 1618 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Prepared for the Phillips Collection, 1999.

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

### Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

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

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

## Significance and Contributions

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

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

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

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



**4701 Kane Place NE; 1911**

*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*



**4411 Sheriff Road NE; 1910**

*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*

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





**4304 Jay Street NE; 1912**

*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*

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

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



**3301 12<sup>th</sup> Street NE; 1922**

*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*

## Sources

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

## Other Repositories:

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

**Obituary** Publication: Not found Date: Page:

## Other Sources:

*Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia.* 1897, 1898-1899.

Far East Community Services, Inc. "Final Report of Historical and Building Investigation of the Northeast Washington, D.C. Community of Deanwood, Phase I." September 30, 1987. On file at the D.C. Historic

Preservation Office, D.C. Office of Planning.

### Other Sources (Cont.)

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

Longstreth, Richard, ed. *Housing Washington*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2010.

National Cemetery Administration. U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006 [database online] (via Ancestry.com).

Overbeck, Ruth Ann. "Final Report of Historical and Building Investigation of the Northeast Washington, D.C. Community of Deanwood, Phase 1", September 30, 1987.

Overbeck, Ruth Ann and Kia Chatmon, "Deanwood," in *Washington At Home*, Kathryn Schneider Smith, ed. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010.

Smith, Kathryn Schneider, ed. *Washington at Home*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010.

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


U.S. Veterans Gravesites. *Ancestry.com*.

### Notes:

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

**Prepared by: History Matters, LLC**

**Last Updated: November 2011**

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

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

## Significance and Contributions

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

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



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

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

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

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

During the 1870s, Fraser won several important commissions in this city. In addition to his designs for the rectory (1875) for the Benjamin Henry Latrobe-designed St. John's Episcopal Church on Lafayette Square across from the White House, and the now-demolished British Legation on Connecticut Avenue near Dupont Circle (1872), by 1875, Fraser had designed what *The National Republican* newspaper described as "decidedly the most beautiful buildings in the District" (11 February 1875). These included residences for local residents identified by the newspaper as Mr. Lowrie, Mr. Pollock, and Walter S. Cox. Vernon Row on Pennsylvania Avenue was also listed among his important buildings. In 1877, Fraser designed the three-story, brick, Second Empire-style residence at 1433 Q Street NW for local real estate mogul, developer of the Eckington neighborhood, and, later, D.C. Commissioner, Col. George H. Truesdell (1842-1921). That same year, Fraser also designed an elaborate, Second Empire-style, brick residence for scientist and U.S. Patent Office examiner H.H. Bates at 1700 13<sup>th</sup> Street NW. In 1878, Fraser designed a corner row house located at the corner of 13<sup>th</sup> Street and K Street NW for businessman, politician, and long-time clerk and business manager of the *The National Republican* newspaper Lewis Clephane (permit #13, 10/20/1876). Fraser's perspective drawing of the Clephane House was published in the September 1878 issue of *The American Architect and Building News* (see image below). The house has since been demolished.



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



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

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

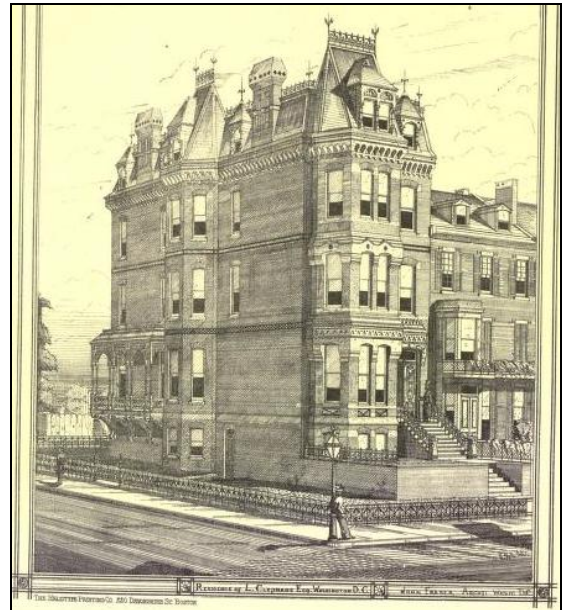


Fraser continued to practice in both Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. through the 1880s. Three important residential commissions that Fraser completed during the decade were the Italianate villa-style C.B. Tanner Mansion at 1501 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW (1881), the James G. Blaine Mansion at 2000 Massachusetts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

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

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

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




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

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

## DC Architects Directory

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

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



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

## Significance and Contributions

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

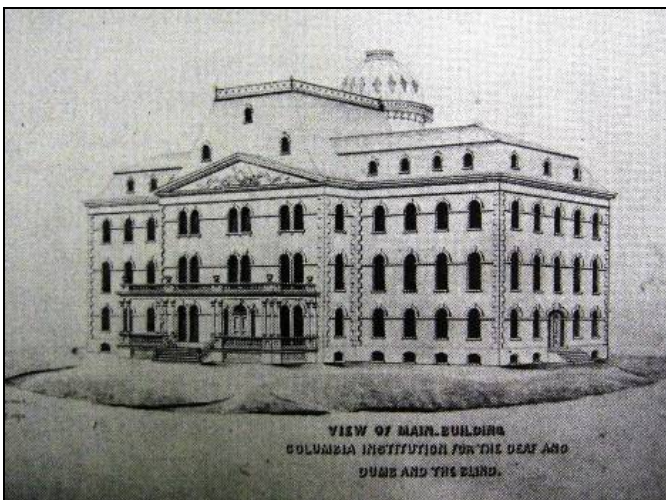
In 1855, Friedrich took a position as a draftsman for the extension of the U.S. Capitol building under Architect of the Capitol, Thomas U. Walter. By 1860, he was advertising his services as an architect in the city directories. Between 1860 and 1870, Friedrich may have designed a pair of three-story,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



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

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

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



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

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

of employment or works there.]

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



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

*Original at Gallaudet University Archives.*



**Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church, 201 4<sup>th</sup> Street SE, 1869-1872.**

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

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

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



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



707-713 D Street SE; 1884

Photo courtesy of Google Maps; 2010

## Sources

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

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

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

**Obituary** Publication: Not found Date: Page:

## Other Sources:

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

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

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

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

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## DC Architects Directory

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

**Prepared by:** History Matters, LLC

**Last Updated:** November 2011

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

## Significance and Contributions

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Grogan's Furniture Store**  
8197<sup>th</sup> St., NW

*EHT Traceries, Inc., 2000*



**Germuiller Row, 300-302 H St., 748 3<sup>rd</sup> St., NW**

*Photo by Eve Barsoum, DC SHPO, 1994*

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

## DC Architects Directory

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

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

### Sources

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

### Other Repositories:

**Obituary**      Publication:      Date:      Page:

### Biographical Directories

### Year/Volume

### Page

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

109

### Other Sources:


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

### Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010



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

## Significance and Contributions

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Hirsch Apartments, 1390 Nicholson St., NW**

*Photo from Google Maps, 2010*




**New Mount Olive Baptist Church, 58<sup>th</sup> St. and Grant Ave., NE**

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

## DC Architects Directory

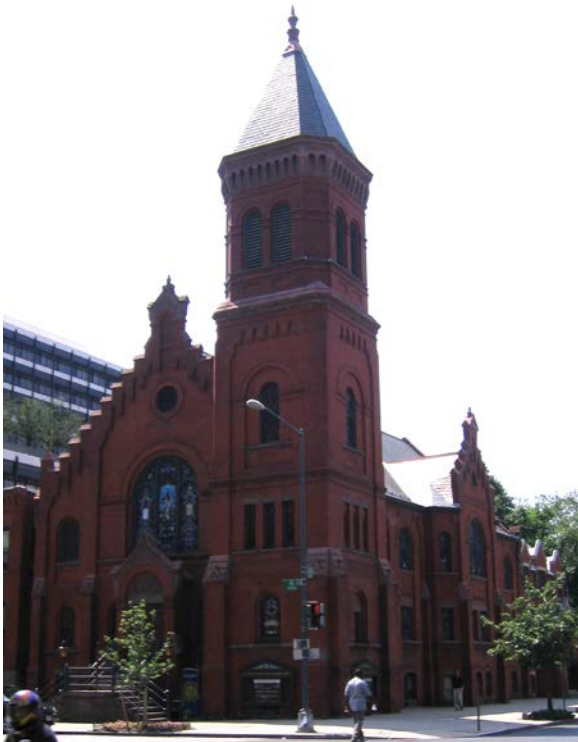
Sources				
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<b>Other Repositories:</b> Office of Public Records, D.C. Archives, Architect Registrations				
<b>Obituary:</b>	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 05/29/1974	Page: B6	
<b>Biographical Directories</b>		<b>Year/Volume</b>	<b>Page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

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



## Significance and Contributions

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



Concordia Church 1920 G St. NW  
*EHT Traceries, 2006*

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

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

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



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



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

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

The most significant surviving example of Goenner's commercial buildings is the 1909 office building at 600 F Street, N.W., designed for the Oriental Building Association, a savings and loan association established by members of the German community in 1861. The five-story building of buff brick and limestone is designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It is one of the last office buildings remaining from the turn of the twentieth century in the downtown business sector and was listed in the National Register in 2004. He also designed a building for the German American Fire Insurance Company at 511 7<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W. (1912).

Goenner was listed in city directories as an architect until his death in 1918 but the last building permit in the database on which his name appeared was issued in May 1913. After 1905 his practice consisted of individually designed and built residential, commercial and institutional buildings. He designed dwellings, flats, apartment houses, a hotel, stores, business buildings and warehouses. Bliss continued to be one of Goenner's principal clients and his commissions included the four-story brick, stone and terra cotta residence (extant) at 1218 16<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W., (1906) and the final permit listed for Goenner, a wood frame dwelling at 4811 Blagden Avenue, N.W., in 1913. Goenner also designed some buildings outside the District, including country residences and the Arlington County Court House (1898, demolished).



**Oriental Building Association, 600 F St. NW**  
EHT Traceries, Inc.,

## Sources

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

**Other Repositories:** Ancestry.com; Historic *Washington Post* searched through Proquest; Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*: Historic American Newspapers

**Obituary:** Publication: Date: Page:


Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	2, 10, 111, 253
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

## Other Sources:

Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. *Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*.

## DC Architects Directory

<p>Washington, DC: Historic Preservation Division, Dept. of Consumer &amp; Regulatory Affairs, 1983.</p> <p>Committee of 100 on the Federal City. <i>Oriental Building Association No. 6 Building. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i>, 1904.</p> <p>EHT Traceries. "Historic Environs of Adas Israel." Prepared for the Jewish Historical Society, Washington, D.C., 2007</p> <p>Joint DC/NCPC Historic Preservation Office. <i>Concordia German Evangelical Church and Rectory. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form</i>, 1978</p> <p>McFarland, Henry B.F. <i>American Biographical Directory, District of Columbia, 1908</i>. Washington, D.C. The Potomac Press, 1908.</p> <p>"Personals." <i>Sunday Herald and Weekly National Intelligencer</i>, April 5, 1891, 4.</p> <p>Slauson, Allan B., ed. <i>A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions</i>. Washington, D.C.: The Washington Post, 1903.</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900, 1910, District of Columbia.</p>	
<p><b>Notes:</b> Number of building permits listing Goenner include 8 for Schulze &amp; Goenner and 9 for Autenrieth &amp; Goenner, each for one building.</p>	
<b>Prepared by: EHT Traceries</b>	<b>Last Updated: October 2010</b>

John Graham, Jr.				 <p><i>John Graham, Jr. Passport photo, 23 December 1920.</i> <i>Source: NARA, Washington, DC; Passport Applications. NARA Series: M1490, Roll 1444. [available at ancestry.com]</i></p>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 12/26/1888		Place: Camden, NJ			
Death: 5/07/1957		Place: Falls Church, VA			
Family: Married Elizabeth McGilvary in 1931, one child: Milla Graham					
Education					
High School: Norfolk Academy, Norfolk, VA; Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia, PA					
College: University of Pennsylvania, 1911 (Bachelor of Science in Architecture)					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship: Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Philadelphia (2 years); Day and Klauder, Philadelphia (3 years)					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a*		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1944	Latest Permit: 1945	Total Permits: 37		Total Buildings: 428
Practice		Position		Date	
Duhring, Okie & Ziegler		Independent architect		1911-1913	
Day & Klauder				1913-1916	
John Graham, Jr.				1916	
U.S. Army Engineers				1917-1919	
Thomas, Martin, Kirkpatrick & Graham				1919-1921	
Folsom, Stanton & Graham		Architect		1921-ca. 1929	
John Graham, Jr.		Independent architect		1930-1938	
U.S. Housing Authority		Project Planner for Public Housing		1938-1944	
John Graham, Jr.		Independent architect (Falls Church, VA)		1944-1957	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1934-39, 1946-57		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: American Institute of Architects; Philadelphia: AIA Philadelphia Chapter; Philadelphia Cricket Club; T-Square Club; Franklin Institute; University of Pennsylvania Board. Washington, DC Metropolitan Area: AIA Washington Metropolitan Chapter; Committee on the National Capital (1954-1957); Episcopal Committee, Christian Association; Falls Church Planning Commission; Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission; National Capital Regional Planning Commission; Falls Church Rotary Club.					
Awards or Commissions:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Single residences, housing complexes, apartment buildings; commercial buildings; schools					

## Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival

### DC Work Locations: Deanwood

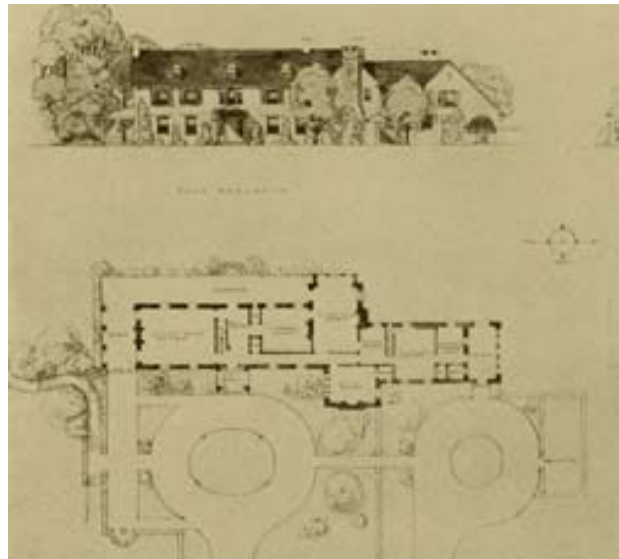
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
William C. Wetherill Residence	Laverock, PA	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
F.S. Whittaker Residence	Chestnut Hill, Emmaus, PA	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chestnut Hill Post Office	10 W. Gravers Lane, Philadelphia, PA	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charles Gibbons Davis Residence (Windybrae)	Meadowbrook Lane, Philadelphia, PA (Chestnut Hill)	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Suburban Heights housing development	Deanwood area, Washington, DC	1944-1945	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mount Daniel Elementary School	Falls Church, VA	ca. 1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Oak Ridge Elementary School	Arlington, VA	Ca. 1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

### Significance and Contributions

*Note: Three John Grahams (including two who went by John Graham, Jr.) practiced architecture in DC during the period when the large-scale Suburban Heights development was designed and constructed in Northeast, DC. None of the available information on each architect definitely connects him to Suburban Heights. History Matters feels that John Graham, Jr. born in 1888 in Camden, New Jersey is the most likely designer. The Picturing America book on Deanwood identifies Seattle-born John Graham, Jr. as the architect of Suburban Heights.*

Born in Camden, New Jersey in 1888, the son of John and Florence (Bede) Graham, John Graham, Jr. trained to be an architect first at Chestnut Hill Academy in Philadelphia and then at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1911. He became a prominent architect in Philadelphia in the 1920s and, in the late 1930s, moved to Washington, D.C. to design public housing for the U.S. Housing Authority. In 1944, he returned to the private sector, practicing in D.C. and the surrounding areas.

After graduating from college, Graham apprenticed for five years with two Philadelphia architecture firms. After launching a brief independent practice in that city in 1916, he became a Captain in the U.S. Army Engineers division for the duration of World War I. In 1919, Graham became partner in the Philadelphia firm of Thomas, Martin, Kirkpatrick & Graham. While there, Graham designed a lavish Colonial Revival-style country residence for William C. Wetherill, Esq. of Philadelphia. The designs for the large, two-and-a-half-story, whitewashed stone house were published in both the *Architectural Record* (1919) and in a collection of country houses published by architect Charles S. Keefe in 1922. The exterior and interior featured faithful



**William C. Wetherill Residence (1916 drawing).**  
Charles Keefe. *The American House*. New York: U.P.C. Book Company,  
1922. Plate no. 16.



recreations of typical Georgian and Federal style architectural details and interiors. While with the firm of Folsom, Stanton & Graham (1921-1929), Graham went on to design several more dwellings for wealthy Chestnut Hill residents as well as the Chestnut Hill Post Office (1923).



**F.S. Whittaker Residence (1923 drawing)**  
*Philadelphia Architects & Buildings database (online).*

In the mid-1930s, Graham worked as a technical advisor on housing for the State of Pennsylvania. In 1938, Graham moved to Washington, DC to take a position with the United States Housing Authority (USHA). Established in 1937 as part of President Roosevelt's "New Deal," the USHA loaned money to states and communities to fund low-cost housing for people who had lost their homes and jobs in the economic depression of the 1930s. Graham was a project planner for new public housing projects in Baltimore, Washington, D.C. and Wilmington, Delaware. During World War II, he served as the USHA's technical advisor to the War Department on defense and war housing.

In 1944, Graham left the USHA to return to private practice with his home and office located in Falls Church, Virginia. That same year, he designed a large-scale housing development in northeast Washington, DC, in the Deanwood neighborhood. Designed as housing for African American soldiers returning from World War II, the project consisted of over 400 duplex units laid out on a series of curvilinear streets. The project cost the developer, Suburban Heights Development Company, approximately \$1.7 million to construct. Graham's design for the duplexes emphasized economy. Each two-unit, two-story building was constructed of a combination of brick, frame, and concrete block. The buildings have a simple, side-gable form with each unit displaying a door and a window bay on the first story and a single window on the second.

On some of the units, the second-story front window sits within a shallow wall dormer. The duplexes lack architectural decoration and could be described as minimal traditional in style.



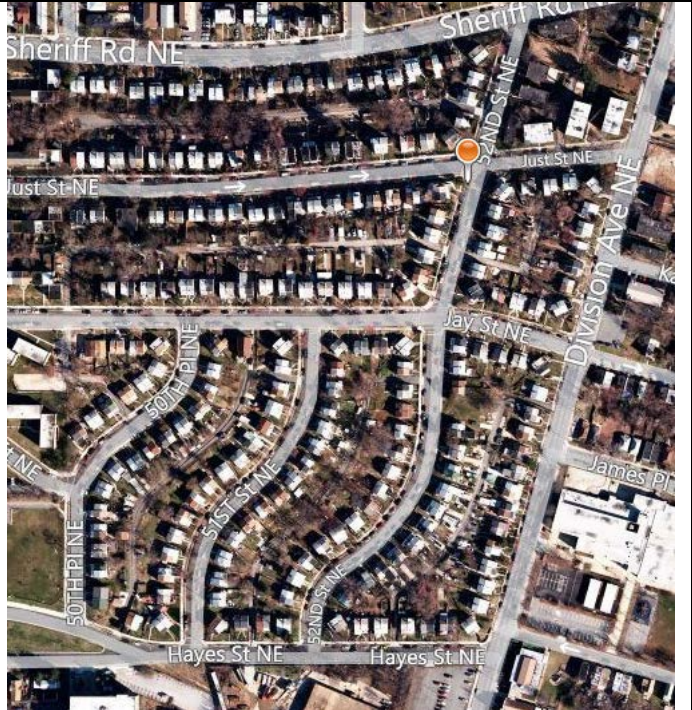
**Standard Suburban Heights Duplex at 847-849 51<sup>st</sup> Street, NE**  
*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*

Later in his career, John Graham, Jr. collaborated with two Arlington architects, A.J. Dickey and James M. McHugh. During the 1950s, he designed two elementary schools in Northern Virginia, Oak Ridge Elementary School in Arlington (circa 1950) and Mount Daniel Elementary School in Falls Church, Virginia (circa 1955).

Graham maintained membership in the A.I.A. throughout his career, except for the period during which he worked for the U.S. government (approximately 1938-1945). After leaving public service, he joined the Washington Metropolitan Chapter of the A.I.A. and served on several committees, including the Committee on the National Capital (1954-1957). Graham never applied for registration as an architect in the District of Columbia, though he maintained registrations in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Graham also participated in local civic activities in and around his home in Falls Church, Virginia, and served on the Falls Church Planning Commission, the Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission, and the National Capital Regional Planning Commission.

Graham authored two books. One was titled "Housing in Scandinavia" (1940) following a 1936 trip to Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The other was an edited volume of the *Letters of Thomas Carlyle to William Graham* (Princeton University Press, 1950), which included the 1820 to 1849 letters between Scottish writer, Thomas Carlyle, and Scottish merchant shipper turned sheep farmer, William Graham.

John Graham, Jr. died unexpectedly in May 1957.



Aerial view of Suburban Heights Housing Development in Deanwood neighborhood, Northeast Washington, DC. Rough boundary: Hayes Street, Sheriff Road, 50<sup>th</sup> Street, and Division Avenue  
*Google Maps.*

## Sources

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

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		
"House at Laverock, Pa.," <i>Architectural Record</i>	1919 Sept., v. 46	264-269
Obituary, Michigan Society of Architects <i>Monthly Bulletin</i>	1957 July, v. 31	13
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	p. 114**
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		

## DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories cont'd.	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1956	p. 205
<b>Obituary</b>	Publication: <i>Washington Post; Washington Star; Northern Va. Sun</i>	Date: 05/09/1957; 05/08/1957; 05/08/1957 Page: n/a
<b>Other Sources:</b> Keefe, Charles S. ed. <i>The American House</i> . New York: U.P.C. Books Company, 1922. "Residence of William Chatten Wetherill, Esq., Laverock, Pa." U.S. Passport Application for John Graham, Jr. <i>Ancestry.com</i> . Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. <i>The Virginia Architects 1835-1955</i> . Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 record for John Graham, Jr.. <i>Ancestry.com</i> .		
<b>Notes:</b> * John Graham, Jr. (b. 1888) never registered as an architect in Washington, DC. He was registered in Virginia and Pennsylvania. ** Note that the entry for John Graham, Jr. in <i>Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960</i> combines biographical information about John Graham, Jr. born in 1888 (profiled in this entry) and a second architect by the same name who was born in 1908 in Seattle, Washington. A third John Graham (John Hans Graham) also worked as an architect during essentially the same period in Washington, D.C. The John Graham who practiced primarily in Seattle was only a resident of D.C. briefly.  The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

<b>William Bruce Gray</b>				<i>Source:</i>
<b>Biographical Data</b>				
Birth: March 1849		Place: New York ( <i>See notes</i> )		
Death: 9/14/1906		Place: Atlantic City, N.J.		
Family: Married Sarah ca. 1878; son, William B. Jr.; daughter, Edna; stepdaughter, Clara				
<b>Education</b>				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
<b>Architectural Practice</b>				
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit:1880	Latest Permit: 1893	Total Permits:115 ( <i>See notes</i> )	Total Buildings:169
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>		<b>Date</b>	
Gray & Page	Senior partner, architect		1879-1885	
W. Bruce Gray	Architect		1885-1900	
<b>Professional Associations</b>				
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b> Cosmos Club				
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>				
<b>Buildings</b>				
<b>Building Types:</b> Large residences, row houses, some apartments, stores and hotels.				
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival				
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Downtown, Dupont Circle, Sixteenth Street, Connecticut Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue, generally south of Florida Avenue.				
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>	
Richmond Flats (dem. 1922)	17 <sup>th</sup> and H Streets, NW	1883	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Albaugh Opera House (dem.)	15 <sup>th</sup> and E Streets, NW	1884	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Samuel M. Bryan House	2025 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1885	Mass. Ave. and Dupont Circle Historic Districts	
First Baptist Church (dem.1953)	16 <sup>th</sup> and O Streets, NW	1889	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Berry and Whitmore building	1101(1891) 1105 F St. (1893)	1891-1893	Downtown Historic District	



## Significance and Contributions

William Bruce Gray was born in New York in March 1849, the son of a British-born carpenter of the same name. In the 1870 Census he was listed as an architect, living in Brooklyn, New York, with his parents. Little is known of his early career. In 1874, the *New York Sketchbook of Architecture* published Gray's prize-winning design for a gate house in the first Junior Members' competition of the New York Chapter of the Institute of Architects, according to information collected by the Commission of Fine Arts. A promotional description of Gray's firm, Gray & Page, written in 1884, states that W. Bruce Gray is "a native of New York, where he studied his art under the best masters, and has a thorough and practical experience of over fourteen years."

Gray is known to have come to Washington, D.C., by 1879 when he entered into partnership with Harvey L. Page. He was the senior partner. He must have entered the partnership with a well-established reputation because the firm, Gray & Page, immediately received significant commissions for large dwellings in the newly fashionable Dupont Circle area. The Commission of Fine Arts listed these as including the residence for J. Belden Noble, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. (1880, demolished), considered one of the city's best examples of High Victorian Gothic; the A.M. Gibson residence on Dupont Circle (1882, demolished); and the K Street residence of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (1881, demolished), Gray's own residence at 1318 Nineteenth Street, N.W. (demolished), and others which have also since been demolished.

Gray & Page also designed several larger buildings that were important landmarks in their day. It designed the Richmond Flats at 801 17<sup>th</sup> St., N.W. (1883, razed 1922), a luxury brick and stone apartment building in the chateausque style inspired by the chateaux of the Loire Valley. Another large building designed by the firm was constructed for the Washington Light Infantry with an armory and drill hall on the ground floor. Above was a 2,000 seat opera house. The Richardson Romanesque revival building became known as Albaugh's Opera House. The four-story brick building with six-story corner tower was located at 15<sup>th</sup> and E Streets, N.W. Built in 1884, it was razed in 1930. Gray and Page designed a building for the Metropolitan Club (1882) which preceded the present Club building on the site at 17<sup>th</sup> and H Streets, N.W.

Gray & Page, in a promotional description in an 1884 guide to Washington, D.C., advertised that its work was not confined to the city. It claimed that, "Among the architects of this city there are none who enjoy a better reputation.... There are to be found in this city and the States abundant evidences of their skill and ability in designing private and public buildings. With natural aptitudes for designing, and close application to study, this firm, in the introduction of the style of the renaissance blended with the modern, have revolutionized the art. No city can show a more harmonious structure and complete interior arrangements than the Metropolitan Club House...and Richmond Flats...is another fine specimen."

A contemporary architect, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., wrote that Gray & Page often designed in a style "based on French Normandy precedents with towers, surface pattern brickwork, etc."

Gray withdrew from the practice in 1885 but continued to practice on his own in Washington, D.C. Many of his commissions were for large private dwellings in fashionable residential areas such as Dupont Circle and 16<sup>th</sup> Street. A notable surviving example is the Samuel M. Bryan residence, 2025 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., (1885) but most have been razed to make way for subsequent redevelopment. He designed some rowhouses which survive. Gray also designed some stores along F Street and elsewhere, one of which still stands.



**2025 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., ca. 1889**  
*Historical Society of Washington, D.C., Seaman Coll.*



**1101-1105 F Street, NW**  
Shalom Baranes Associates, 2009

He designed 1105 F Street for investor Henry Strong in 1891 and an addition to it at 1105 F St. in 1893. One of Gray's most significant buildings from this period was the Romanesque revival First Baptist Church at 16<sup>th</sup> and O Streets, N.W., (1889 razed 1953).

Gray's last building permit recorded in the building permit database dates from 1893 but he was listed as an architect in city directories until 1900. The 1900 Census lists Gray as an architect living with his wife and children in a rented house on Sibley Avenue, Hyattsville, Prince George's County.

## Sources

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

## Other Repositories:

**Obituary:** Publication: *Washington Star* Date: Page:

## Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☒ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
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- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

**Year/Volume**

**Page**

2001

116

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

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Jennings, J. L. Sibley, Jr., Sue A. Kohler, and Jeffrey R. Carson, *Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Volume 2*. Washington, D.C.: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1975.

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*New York Sketchbook of Architecture*, 1, No. 5 (May 1874)1, PL. XX.

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**Notes:** The number of permits given above for Gray include 64 permits for 84 buildings in Gray's name and 51 permits for a total of 83 buildings issued to the architectural firm of Gray & Page.

The 1900 Census, the first to ask for a month and year of birth, lists Gray's birth as March 1849. However, the ages listed for him in previous censuses (22 in 1870, 32 in 1880) suggest that he was born in 1848.

**Prepared by: EHT Traceries**

**Last Updated: October 2010**

<b>Charles Gregg</b>			
<b>Biographical Data</b>			
Birth: 6/8/1872		Place: Baltimore, MD	
Death: 9/27/1950		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Aimee B. Gregg (wife); Stephen L. Gregg (son)			
<b>Education</b>			
High School: Baltimore, Maryland			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Office Training 1891-1895			
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: 21	Date Issued: 4/15/1925
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1927	Total Permits: 38 Total Buildings: 50
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>	
Beecher, Friz & Gregg, Baltimore, MD	Architect	1904-1907	
Charles Gregg	Architect	1908-1910	
Gregg & Leisenring	Architect	1910-1927	
D.C. Municipal Architects Office	Chief, Specifications Division	1925-1943	
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920-1950	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b> Architectural Club of Baltimore			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> Automobile Club Building, Firehouse, Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Apartment			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Romanesque			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Foggy Bottom, Greater U Street, Georgetown, Capitol Hill			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
M.A. Winter Company Office Building	1436 U Street, NW	1908	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Greater U Street Historic District
Apartment Building	1416 Chapin Street, NW	1903	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Alexander Memorial Baptist Church	2709 N Street, NW	1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Georgetown Historic District
Post Office	1440 U Street, NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Engine Company No. 24 Firehouse	3702 Georgia Avenue NW	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site



## Significance and Contributions

Charles Gregg was born on June 8, 1872 in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1891, Gregg began his architectural training in an unknown Baltimore architectural office; his 1925 application to the D.C. Board of Examiners records that the training lasted until 1895 while his 1920 application for American Institute of Architects (AIA) membership notes that it lasted until 1904. In 1896, Gregg won a prize for an architectural project from the Baltimore Architectural Club, and he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Club in 1898 and 1899.

In 1901, Gregg moved to Washington, D.C. to help with the design of the National Museum of Natural History, a Hornblower & Marshall project. From 1902 to 1904, Gregg obtained D.C. building permits for a variety of building types located on Capitol Hill and in the northwest D.C. areas of 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Georgetown, and Foggy Bottom. In the Columbia Heights area he designed two brick apartment buildings of four and five stories with narrow façades and deep sides. The building at 1416 Chapin Street NW featured a full-height, semi-octagonal bay that dominates half of the façade. The three-story townhouse he designed at 1923 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW featured a full-height, bowed bay. Other Gregg buildings from this period are no longer standing; they included a laundry, a lodging house, a stable and shop, and a row of houses on the 2600 block of Virginia Avenue NW that were replaced by the Watergate Complex.



**1416 Chapin Street NW, 1903**  
*District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004*

In 1904, Charles Gregg moved back to Baltimore to form the practice of Beecher, Friz & Gregg (1904-1907). In 1906, the firm designed “the most distinguished and expensive” of the automobile related buildings built along Mount Royal Avenue in Baltimore in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century—the building housed the headquarters of the Automobile Club of Maryland (Hayward & Shivers, p. 235). The three-story brick and concrete building included dining and entertainments for members.

In 1907, the firm dissolved, and, in 1908, Gregg opened his own practice in Washington at 1320 New York Avenue NW. In 1909, one of the residences that he

designed was included in an exhibit sponsored by the Washington Architectural Club at the Corcoran Gallery. That year, Gregg designed the two-story, brick church at 2709 N Street NW for Alexander Memorial Baptist Church. The eclectic, late Italianate/Colonial Revival style church is located in the Georgetown Historic District.

In 1910, Gregg designed the nine-story brick, steel, and concrete storage building that still stands at 1420 U Street NW (now known as the Security Storage building) in the Greater U Street Historic District. The six-bay, Classical Revival-style building features a concrete façade on the first floor and concrete pilasters that extend the height of the building to a concrete cornice; red tapestry brick in a diamond pattern fills the bays between pilasters.

In 1910, Charles Gregg and Luther Morris Leisenring formed their architectural firm located at Gregg’s 1320 New York Avenue NW office. In 1911 alone, the firm of Gregg & Leisenring designed a row of three, one-story, brick stores on Georgia Avenue (3312-3316 George Avenue NW); a one-story, frame dwelling in the Chevy Chase area (4123 Harrison Street NW); and three, Colonial-Revival style, brick row houses now located in the Mount



**1420 U Street NW (Security Storage Building), 1910**  
*District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004*

Vernon Square Historic District (455-459 Ridge Street NW), each of which contains two separate apartments. In addition, Gregg & Leisenring designed Engine Company No. 24 at 3702 Georgia Avenue NW in the Petworth area; a two-story, Italian Renaissance-style, brick building, it featured two vehicle entrances and a tile roof.

Between 1912 and 1927, Gregg & Leisenring designed the Neo-Classical style, stone U.S. Post Office at 1440 U Street NW (now 1438 U Street NW)(1912); the original section of the sprawling, Colonial-Revival style, three story, brick National Lutheran Home for the Aged (1913) in Brookland; the stone, Gothic Revival Lutheran Church of the Incarnation (1919) at 5101 14<sup>th</sup> Street NW; and the St. Stephens Evangelical Lutheran Church and Sunday School (1927) at 1611 Brentwood Road NE. The firm also designed Colonial-Revival and Tudor-Revival style dwellings in the northwest and northeast areas of D.C.

In 1920, Charles Gregg was elected to membership in the AIA and was assigned to the Washington, D.C. Chapter. In 1925, Gregg applied for and received his registration with the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects.

Luther M. Leisenring and Charles Gregg were members of Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc. In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

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

In 1925, Gregg became the chief of the specification division of the D.C. municipal architect's office. He retired from the position in 1943. Gregg died September 27, 1950 at his home at 1760 Euclid Street NW.




**Engine Company No. 24, 1911**  
**3702 Georgia Avenue NW**

*Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division*

## DC Architects Directory

Sources		
<b>Vertical Files</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library <b>Other Repositories:</b> <i>Washington Post</i> searched through <i>ProQuest</i> ; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i> ; Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division.		
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography-not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	117
<b>Obituary</b> Publication: <i>Washington Star</i> Date: 9/29/1950      Page: n/a		
<b>Other Sources:</b> <i>Architects and Builders' Magazine</i> , vol.1, No. 1, October 1899 [accessed through Google Books]. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Charles Gregg Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Charles Gregg correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Hayward, Mary Ellen and Frank R. Shivers. <i>The Architecture of Baltimore: An Illustrated History</i> . Accessed through Google Books. Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers</i> . U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1880. Baltimore, MD. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. Baltimore, MD. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia.		
<b>Notes:</b> The permits listed here include those issued to Gregg individually and in partnerships.  The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

<b>Nicholas R. Grimm</b>		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, February 24, 1907</i></p>	
<b>Biographical Data</b>			
Birth: 1863	Place: Kentucky		
Death: 12/27/1931	Place:		
Family: Married Mary F. Altdorfer (1888, d. 1889); married Mazie I. Wise			
<b>Education</b>			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1885	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 491
		Total Buildings: 1330	
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>		<b>Date</b>
Private Practice	Architect/Draftsman		1884-1886
Private Practice	Architect		1887-1931
Private Practice	Chief Architect for Harry Wardman		1898-1905
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b>			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> Rowhouses, Apartment Buildings			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Queen Anne			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Dupont, Washington and Logan Circles, Bloomingdale, Brightwood, Petworth, Mount Pleasant, Kalorama, Foggy Bottom, Strivers' Section			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
The Minerva Apartment House	1838 4 <sup>th</sup> Street, NW	1904	LeDroit Park Historic District
The Cliffbourne	1855 Calvert Street, NW	1905	Kalorama Triangle Historic District
The Baltimore	1832 Biltmore Street, NW	1905	Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Gearing Bungalow	2329 Porter Street, NW	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site



### Significance and Contributions

Nicholas R. Grimm, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, began his career working as a draftsman with the D.C. Public Schools. By 1888, Grimm established his own practice, designing rowhouses in the fashionable neighborhoods surrounding Dupont, Washington and Logan Circles. In 1898, Grimm first teamed up with the prominent Washington developer Harry Wardman to design a stable for the Japanese Legation on N Street, NW. Wardman was responsible for introducing mass-produced residential development to Washington in the early twentieth century. He converted large tracts of vacant land outside the old city into blocks of rowhouses, flats, and apartments. Although numerous, Wardman's buildings featured a careful attention to detail, a credit to the developer's vision and his architects' skill.

After 1898, Grimm served as Wardman's primary designer. Their first residential project was two pairs of frame houses on 9<sup>th</sup> Street NW in Brightwood in 1899. Together, the two men constructed hundreds of rowhouses and dozens of apartment buildings over the next six years. Grimm also designed rowhouses for other developers, principally L. E. Breuninger. He continued to practice after parting ways with Wardman in 1905. (Grimm was replaced as Wardman's chief architect by Albert H. Beers.) Grimm married Mary F. Altdorfer of Washington in 1888. Tragically, she died a year later, presumably while giving birth to their son, Nicholas Francis, who died in infancy. Grimm later married Mazie I. Wise. He died on December 27, 1931 at his residence located at 2715 14<sup>th</sup> Street, NW.




**The Cliffbourne, 1855 Calvert St., NW**  
*EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010*



## DC Architects Directory

Sources		
<b>Vertical Files</b> <input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
<b>Other Repositories:</b>		
<b>Biographical Directories</b>	<b>Year/Volume</b>	<b>Page</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	119
<b>Obituary</b> Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> (Death Notice)         Date: 12/28/1931         Page: 3		
<b>Other Sources:</b> Berk, Sally Lichtenstein and Caroline Mesrobian Hickman, Curators. <i>Wardman's Washington</i> (Exhibit at the Historical Society of Washington, DC), 2005. Bernstein, Carl. "The Washington Wardman Built." <i>The Washington Post</i> , 16 February 1969. "Died." <i>Washington Post</i> , 3 July 1889. Hogan, William. "The First Tycoon: Harry Wardman Won and Lost a Fortune Changing the Face of Washington Real Estate." <i>Regardie's</i> (May/June 1981), 60-65. "Marriage Licenses." <i>Washington Post</i> , 24 June 1888.		
<b>Notes:</b> <i>The Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960</i> lists Grimm as practicing through 1947-1948. However, the DC Building Permit database does not record Grimm on an application to build after 1930, which corresponds with the death notice for a Nicholas R. Grimm published in the December 28, 1931 edition of the <i>Washington Post</i> .		
<b>Prepared by: EHT Traceries</b>		<b>Last Updated: October 2010</b>

<b>Diller Baer Groff</b>		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, January 27, 1904, 2</i></p>	
<b>Biographical Data</b>			
Birth: 4/2/1841	Place: Lancaster, Pennsylvania		
Death: 3/8/1910	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Susan J. Fischer, 1866: surviving sons, Diller F., Chester C., and several other children.			
<b>Education</b>			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1881	Latest Permit: 1894	Total Permits: 46 Total Buildings: 185
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>	
Diller B. Groff	Builder	1880 Census	
Diller B. Groff	Carpenter and builder	1883 city directory	
Diller B. Groff	Builder	1890 city directory	
Diller B. Groff	Carpenter	1900 Census	
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b>			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> Row houses			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Queen Anne, Queen Anne with Italianate influences			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Northwest Washington, Sixteenth Street, Greater U Street, Brightwood, Capitol Hill.			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Groff residence	1901 11 <sup>th</sup> St., N.W.	1878	Greater U Street Historic Dist.
Freylinghuysen University	1800 Vermont Avenue, N.W.	1879	Greater U Street Historic Dist.
Square 190	Bounded by T, U, 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> Streets, N.W.	1879-1885	Greater U Street Historic Dist. Sixteenth Street Historic Dist.
Holmes & Thompson livery stable (now DC Archives)	1323 Naylor Court, N.W.	1883	Blagden Alley/Naylor Court Historic District
Row houses	1203-1217 W St. N.W.	1886	Greater U Street Historic Dist.
Row houses	2226-2252 12 <sup>th</sup> St., N.W.	1886	Greater U Street Historic Dist.
Row houses	1217-1233 I St. N.E.	1887	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

## Significance and Contributions

Diller Baer Groff was active as a developer and builder in Washington, D.C., in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, constructing dwellings, principally rowhouses, in the developing city. He was one of the early developers of Brightwood. Initially, he designed many of the dwellings he built but in the final decade of his career most of the dwellings he built to sell or rent were designed by Julius Germueller (1859-1929).

Groff was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1841 and he first worked as a carpenter. When the Civil War broke out, Groff, at age twenty, volunteered for three months' service in the 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment. As the war continued he reenlisted in September 1861 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 104<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry. Because of his demonstrated engineering ability he was put in charge of the construction of the support of the great gun "Swamp Angel" used in the bombardment of Charleston, S.C. He was seriously wounded in the Peninsula Campaign in May 1862, was promoted to Captain in November 1862 and was mustered out in Portsmouth, Virginia, in August 1865. He returned home to Pennsylvania. He married Susan J. Fischer in 1866 and their first child was born in Pennsylvania. By the time of the 1870 census Groff and his family were living in Nelson, Virginia, a farming community southwest of Petersburg. Groff's profession was listed as trucker and his real property was valued at \$3,000. From there they moved to Washington, D.C., in the early 1870s. Initially, Groff worked as a carpenter in Washington, although he still suffered physical limitations and pain from his war injuries.

Groff went into business as a contractor about 1875 and in the 1880 census he was listed as a builder. He was also investing in real estate. In 1877, the first year for which building permits survive, Groff was listed as owner for a row of houses he did not build and as builder for a row of houses he did not own. However, beginning in 1878, he is listed as owner of numerous row house developments for which no builder or architect is listed, presumably because he was all three. The first of these, his 1878 row of seven two-story brick dwellings with projecting bays still stands at 637-649 Constitution Avenue, N.E. He also built an Italianate residence for himself at 1901 11<sup>th</sup> St., N.W., in 1878 which is still extant. One of Groff's early speculative buildings, 1800 Vermont Avenue (Permit 1722, January 29, 1879), the Edward P. Goodwin House which subsequently housed Freylinghuysen University, is on the National Register of Historic Places. Groff was listed as owner and no builder or architect was listed on the permit.

Between 1879 and 1885, Groff developed much of Square 190 bounded by T Street on the south, 16<sup>th</sup> Street on the west, U Street on the north and 15<sup>th</sup> Street on the east and incorporating Caroline Street. Of the 71 dwellings he constructed on Square 190, he lists an outside architect for only one row. An architect identified only as "Murdock" designed the row of fourteen houses which Groff owned and built at 1519-1545 T Street, N.W. Groff improved Square 190 with three-story brick dwellings with projecting bays.

Most of the rows developed by Groff were two-story brick buildings with projecting bays and some architectural ornamentation but a few of his rows were very modest such as the two-bay, 12-foot-wide dwellings at 411-441 Warner St., N.W. He worked primarily in northwest Washington and Capitol Hill. He designed and built about sixty two-story dwellings in Square 271 along 12<sup>th</sup> and W Streets and Florida Avenue in 1885 and 1886, sometimes naming himself as architect and sometimes leaving that space blank on the permit.



**Edward Goodwin House/Frelinghuysen University  
1800 Vermont Avenue, NW**

*Photo by T. Luke Young for Nat'l Register Nomination, 1999*

Although Groff's work was virtually all residential, and virtually all owned by him, he did design a large livery stable for owners Holmes & Thompson in 1883 at 1323 Naylor Court, N.W. That building now houses the District of Columbia Archives.

Almost all permits issued to Groff as owner in the 1880s either also list him as builder and as architect or leave one or both of those lines blank. Beginning with one permit in 1889, Julius Germueller's name begins to appear as the architect for buildings owned and built by Groff. In the early 1890s permits Germueller's name appears increasingly



**Groff Residence, 1901 11<sup>th</sup> St., NW**  
*D.C. Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004*

often as the architect of Groff's row houses, but quite a few permits in those years do not name any architect. Groff's name appears as architect on building permits only three times between 1890 and 1894 and not at all thereafter. After 1894, Germueller's name appears as architect on virtually all permits issued to Groff as owner and builder and on the remainder the architect's name is left blank. Groff's name survives in Square 779 on Capitol Hill where a public alley, Groff Court, bears his name and retains the alley dwellings he constructed. Groff built numerous rowhouses in Square 779, along 4<sup>th</sup>, E, and F Streets, N.E., most of which were designed by Germueller.

Groff is known as a principal developer of Brightwood Park which he subdivided on August 27, 1890. It was bounded by Brightwood Avenue, Fourth, Hamilton and Madison Streets, N.W. Melissa McCloud, in her dissertation on builders in late nineteenth century Washington, wrote that

Groff owned 231 Brightwood Park lots out of 375 in 1891 and that he sold lots and houses to individuals and to real estate agents. She described the houses he designed and built there as "mid-sized detached, frame houses." (Most or all have since been replaced by apartment houses.) By 1899 Groff had sold all but 33 lots he owned and 36 his son owned.

By the turn of the twentieth century, Groff had largely retired from building although he still owned real estate investments including rental properties. In the 1900 census he was described as a carpenter and his son, Diller F. Groff, who was living with him at 1101 I St., N.W., was described as a real estate agent. The last building permit issued to Groff was dated January 22, 1901.

Groff's final years were marked by scandal and ill health. He was jailed for almost two years (January 1904 - September 1906) for bribing the Post Office Department's Superintendent of Free Delivery. His brother Samuel had patented a device for attaching public mailboxes to telegraph and other posts. The brothers and others formed a company to manufacture the devices and gave the Superintendent a share in it. All were convicted. Shortly after his release from the West Virginia State Penitentiary Groff, already in poor health, was partially paralyzed by a stroke. He died in 1910 of a second stroke.

## Sources

<b>Vertical Files</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
<b>Other Repositories:</b>	Ancestry.com; Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America</i> : Historic American Newspapers; <i>Washington Post</i> searched through Proquest.			
<b>Obituary:</b>	Publication: <i>Washington Times</i> (death notice)	Date: 3/9/1910	Page:16	
	<i>Washington Post</i> (funeral)	3/11/1910	3	
<b>Biographical Directories</b>	<b>Year/Volume</b>	<b>Page</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it				

## DC Architects Directory

<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
<p><b>Other Sources:</b> "Brightwood Park." <i>Washington Herald</i>, May 17, 1891, 2.          Dennee, Tim. Unpublished biographical notes on Diller B. Groff. Communicated to EHT Traceries, Inc. by e-mail, April 8, 2010 by Tim Dennee, District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office, D.C. Office of Planning.          Gilmore, Matthew and Michael R. Harrison. "A Catalog of Suburban Subdivisions of the District of Columbia, 1854-1902" <i>Washington History</i> 14, no 2 (Fall/Winter 2002): 26-55.          "Let Me Go Scot Free." <i>Washington Post</i>, January 27, 1904, 2.          McLoud, Melissa. "Craftsmen and entrepreneurs: Builders in late nineteenth-century Washington, D.C." Ph.D. diss., George Washington University, 1988.          U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1880 1900, District of Columbia.          U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1870, Virginia.</p>		
<p><b>Notes:</b> The permit statistics include only those permits which list D. B. Groff or Diller B. Groff as architect. Groff was listed on numerous permits as owner and the lines for the architect's name, and often the builder's too, were left blank. Presumably in most, if not all, these cases Groff performed all three functions.</p>		
<p><b>Prepared by: EHT Traceries</b></p>		<p><b>Last Updated: October 2010</b></p>



<b>George Hadfield</b>			
<b>Biographical Data</b>			
Birth: 1763		Place: Livorno, Italy	
Death: 2/5/1826		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: Parents, Charles and Isabella Hadfield; sisters, Maria Cosway and Charlotte Coombe			
<b>Education</b>			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School: Royal Academy, London			
Apprenticeship: James Wyatt, 1784-90; Studied in Rome 1790-94			
<i>Source:</i>			
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: n/a	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>	
James Wyatt, London	Apprentice	1784-1790	
Superintendent of Construction, U.S. Capitol	Superintendent	1795-1798	
Private practice	Architect	1798-1826	
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b>			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b> Royal Academy, Gold Medal; Royal Academy's first travelling fellowship			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> Public buildings, military buildings, residences, theatres, commercial buildings, jail			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Greek Revival, Regency			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Downtown, Navy Yard, Arlington			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Old City Hall	451 Indiana Avenue, N.W.	1820-26, 1849	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Van Ness Mausoleum	Oak Hill Cemetery	1826	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Custis Lee Mansion ("Arlington House")	Arlington, Va.	1803-1818	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Marine Corps Commandant's House	801 G St, S.E.	1801-1805	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Second Bank of the United States	NW corner of Pennsylvania Ave. and 15 <sup>th</sup> St.	1824	Demolished

## Significance and Contributions

George Hadfield left a promising architectural career in London in 1795 to oversee the construction of the United States Capitol in the nascent city of Washington, D.C. Over the next thirty years, in a career that was complicated by a difficult personality, he designed many of the new government's most important buildings. While most have been replaced, one of his finest, Old City Hall, stands at 451 Indiana Avenue, occupied by the U.S. Court of Appeals, and another of his designs, the Custis Lee Mansion rises above Arlington Cemetery.

Hadfield was born in Livorno, Italy to Charles and Isabella Hadfield. He was educated in England and studied architecture at the Royal Academy in London where he was considered an outstanding student. He studied under James Wyatt, a romantic classicist, for six years. In 1784 he won the Royal Academy's gold medal for a design for a national prison. In 1790 he was awarded the Royal Academy's first travelling fellowship and spent the next four years studying in Rome. He was well connected in art circles and became a friend of the American painter, John Trumbull, who was in London as John Jay's secretary. It was Trumbull who opened the way to Hadfield's American career. Having heard that the position of superintendent at the Capitol was open, Trumbull wrote to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to recommend Hadfield for the job.



**Second Bank of U.S. Branch**  
**Pennsylvania Ave and 15<sup>th</sup> St. NW**  
*Goode, Capital Losses*

The Commissioners offered Hadfield the position early in January 1795. The first superintendent, Stephen Hallett, who had lost out to William Thornton in the competition to design the Capitol, had been dismissed by the Commissioners for not adhering to Thornton's plans for the building. James Hoban, designer and builder of the White House, served as a part-time supervisor until Hadfield arrived in October to fill the position. Hadfield was 31 and had had little practical experience in construction. B. H. Latrobe, who would later have a role in designing the Capitol, wrote in his journal of Hadfield that his youth and inexperience made him no match for "the rogues then employed in the construction of the public buildings, or for the charlatans in architecture who had designed them." Almost immediately Hadfield had problems with both Hallett's construction of the basement and Thornton's plans for the building. Hadfield's tenure was punctuated with disagreements with the

Commissioners and the workforce over carrying out or modifying Thornton's plans, shortages of funds, and other issues.



**Van Ness Mausoleum, Oak Hill Cemetery, NW**  
*NCinDC, September 19, 2008,*

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2875877734/>

However, when the Commissioners discharged Hadfield in 1798, it was not over disagreements involving the Capitol but over plans for executive offices near the White House. As the time of the planned move of the federal government to Washington in 1800 became imminent, Hadfield had prepared designs for these buildings which were to flank the White House on the north side. He was unwilling to turn his plans over to the Commissioners without a commitment that he would be appointed to superintend their construction. Instead, the Commissioners dismissed him from his position at the Capitol. Construction began on the Treasury building in 1798 and the matching building for the War Department and Post Office was begun in 1799 but they did not fully follow Hadfield's design.

According to George S. Hunsberger's account of Hadfield's life, there are few records of Hadfield's life between his dismissal in 1798 and his selection to design the City Hall in 1820. Hadfield

benefited from the 1800 election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency. Jefferson had met Hadfield's sister, Maria Cosway, when he was in Paris and they maintained their friendship through correspondence until Jefferson's death. Jefferson recommended Hadfield to furnish plans for the city's jail and, subsequently, the arsenal for the protection of

the city. Years later when Hadfield was working on City Hall Jefferson wrote to Maria that her brother was "much respected in Washington, and, since the death of Latrobe, our first architect, I consider him as standing foremost in the correct principles of that art." (quoted in Hunsberger). Hadfield also designed commercial buildings and private residences, including the Custis-Lee Mansion, a house for Commodore David Porter on the Meridian Hill tract, and the Mason homestead on Analostan (Theodore Roosevelt) Island. He designed the Marine Barracks (demolished) and some of its officers quarters. Other significant designs include the Second Bank of the United States branch bank (1824, demolished) and the Van Ness Mausoleum, modeled on the temple of Vesta, which was moved from its original site to the Oak Hill cemetery.

Hadfield's design for the City Hall was the product of a competition. His design won the \$300 prize. He was also involved in its construction, begun in 1820. Halted at various times for lack of funds, Hadfield's finest surviving building was not completed until 1849 -- years after his death in 1826. As described by Daniel D. Reiff in the *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*, Hadfield's City Hall was "a particularly felicitous blend of Regency detailing, bold simple massing and an Ionic order." More than a century later the building's graceful lines inspired John Russell Pope's design of its near neighbor, the National Gallery of Art, according to the Gallery's former director, John Walker.



**City Hall, 451 Indiana Avenue, N.W. in 1865**  
Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-14826

## Sources

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

## Other Repositories:

**Obituary:** Publication: Date: Page:

**Biographical Directories** **Year/Volume** **Page**

<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	Vol 4	Pt. 2- 76
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	121
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	II	293
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	254-55

## Other Sources:

Goode, James. *Capital Losses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.  
Historic American Buildings Survey. "District of Columbia City Hall, 451 Indiana Ave. NW, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, DC." Library of Congress, HABS No. DC-41.  
Hunsberger, George S. "George Hadfield, his Life and Achievements." Presentation to the Columbia Historical Society, October 9, 1951. MS in files of EHT Tracerics, Inc.  
*National Cyclopedia of American Biography*. Clifton, New Jersey: James T. White & Company, 1933, v. 23.  
Walker, John. "The High Art of George Hadfield." Historical Society of Washington D.C., MS 384

## Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Thomas M. Haislip			No Photograph Available		
Biographical Data					
Birth: 03/02/1844		Place: Fairfax County, VA			
Death: 11/05/1903		Place: Washington DC			
Family: Married with a daughter					
Education					
High School:					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1892	Latest Permit: 1904	Total Permits:106	Total Buildings: 339
Practice		Position		Date	
Private Practice		Carpenter		1886-1889	
Private Practice		Contractor/Builder		1890-1894	
Private Practice		Carpenter/Builder/ Architect		1895-1904	
Commissions:					
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Haislip was an active member of the Masons and was associated with several local lodges and temples.					
Awards:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Rowhouses					
Styles and Forms: Romanesque					
DC Work Locations: Shaw, Bloomingdale					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
Rowhouses		902-936 Westminster St, NW		1902-1903	Greater U Street Historic District

### Significance and Contributions

Thomas M. Haislip was born in Virginia and arrived in Washington, D.C. around 1886. He started out as a carpenter/builder and according to his obituary in the *Washington Post*, “he was one of the pioneers in the building up of that section north of Boundary Street, [now Florida Avenue] toward the Soldiers’ Home and established a reputation as a builder of homes which will long be a monument to his integrity and skill.” Haislip began building dwellings designed by Nicholas T. Haller in 1890, but soon began constructing houses of his own design. He was frequently hired by building entrepreneur Ray E. Middaugh, who formed a partnership with William E. Shannon in 1896 to build speculative houses in Bloomingdale, an undeveloped section of the city between R and W Streets, NW east of 2<sup>nd</sup> Street. Haislip designed numerous two-story brick rowhouses for Middaugh and Shannon in the Bloomingdale and Shaw in the vicinity of the U Street corridor.



The 900 Block of Westminister Street, NW

Source: EHT Traceries - 2000

In addition to partnering with Middaugh and Shannon, Haislip also worked with other developers in the area; for example between 1891 and 1903, he was hired to design and construct a series of rowhouses on the 900 block of Westminister Street for developer Henry A. Willard. Haislip executed this cohesive group of four-story rowhouses in the Romanesque style with classical design motifs including Adamesque swags in the cornice and Palladian windows in the fourth floors of some units. After the turn of the century, Haislip also speculated in real estate, owning a few of the buildings he designed.

In 1902, the *Evening Star* praised Middaugh and Shannon’s foresight in developing Bloomingdale: “Not in all this beautiful city has such progress been made within recent years as that made since 1896 at and about the head of North Capitol Street. ... This project was looked at upon the time with little favor by the real estate fraternity owing to the newness of the section, the utter lack of car service north of T Street and the costliness of the buildings erected. Here, again was demonstrated the accuracy of [Middaugh and Shannon’s] business judgment and foresight. ... This confidence has been more than justified by the activity which followed their first investment in one of the most phenomenal growths ever experienced in any one section of the District of Columbia.” Although the article extolled Middaugh and Shannon, skilled builders like Haislip were equally deserving of recognition for designing and construction scores of rowhouses that provided housing for Washington’s burgeoning middle class.

Haislip died on November 5, 1903. A large employer of labor in the city, he was remembered for his “sterling integrity.”



## DC Architects Directory

Sources			
<b>Vertical Files</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library</span>
<b>Other Repositories:</b>			
<b>Obituary</b>	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 11/7/1903	Page:
<b>Biographical Directories</b>	<b>Year/Volume</b>	<b>Page</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	122	
<b>Other Sources:</b>  McCloud, Melissa. <i>Craftsmen and Entrepreneurs: Builders in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Washington D.C.</i> Dissertation to Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of George Washington University, 1988.  Trieschmann, Laura V. et al. <i>Greater U Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.</i> Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 1998.  Williams, Paul Kelsey. <i>Historic Survey of Shaw East.</i> Washington, D.C.: Kelsey & Associates, 2001-2002.			
<b>Notes:</b>			
<b>Prepared by: EHT Traceries</b>		<b>Last Updated: October 2010</b>	

Nicholas T. Haller			No Photograph Available		
Biographical Data					
Birth: 02/11/1850		Place: Frederick, MD			
Death: 09/11/1917		Place: Washington, DC			
Family: Married with two children					
Education					
High School:					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1883	Latest Permit: 1916	Total Permits: 498	Total Building: 1658
Practice		Position			Date
Private Practice		Carpenter			1877-1882
Private Practice		Architect			1883-1917
Commissions:					
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Haller was an active member of the Masons and was associated with several local lodges and temples.					
Awards:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Rowhouses, Apartment Houses					
Styles and Forms: Eclectic designs incorporating details from various Victorian-era styles; later works executed in Classical-Revival styles.					
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Downtown, Capitol Hill, Shaw, Logan Circle, Foggy Bottom, Mount Vernon Square					
Name		Location		Date	Status
Warder Building (Atlas Building)		525 9 <sup>th</sup> Street		1892	Downtown Historic District LeDroit Block
The Luzon (The Westover)		2501 Pennsylvania Ave., NW		1896	☒ NRHP ☒ DC Historic Site
Dwelling		1706 S Street, NW		1897	Dupont Circle Historic District
Dwelling		1731 T Street, NW		1902	Strivers' Section Historic Dist.
The Sagamore		1824 S Street, NW		1908	Dupont Circle Historic District

## Significance and Contributions

Nicholas T. Haller was born in 1850 in Frederick, Maryland. It is unlikely that he received any formal training in architecture. He first appeared in Washington city directories as a carpenter in 1877. Haller was very active in the city during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. His practice was dominated by his designs for residential structures, although several commercial buildings have been identified as the work of Haller, including the Atlas Building at 525 9<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W.

According to the D.C. Apartment Building Survey (1983), Haller is listed as the architect of 38 buildings constructed between 1885 and 1914; of these, 31 buildings were constructed as apartment buildings, seven of them were constructed originally as single family dwellings and converted later into apartments by other architects. Eleven of these 31 apartment buildings have been razed. Haller seemed to prefer small-scale structures to the larger, five or more storied apartment buildings. In fact, only six of Haller's buildings consist of five or six stories. Of these six structures, only two remain standing—the Atlas Building and the Luzon at 2501 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Haller's earliest work commonly represented an eclectic style of architecture incorporating Victorian details such as integrated brick work and corbelling (1731 T Street, 1902), finialed gables and turrets (1501 Park Road, 1899), and polychromy (1706 S Street, 1897). Haller seems to have incorporated these elements into his architecture somewhat randomly. Eventually his work appears more subdued—his apartment building at 1822-24 15<sup>th</sup> Street (1910) has regular, unornamented window openings and wide overhanging eaves supported by wood brackets typical of the Renaissance Revival while 231 S Street (1914) has regular rectangular openings with flat stone lintels representative of Colonial Revival architecture. Despite a seeming trend towards a more classical and less Victorian style, Haller's eclecticism continues to prevail. In 1910 he designed a building at 143 Rhode Island Avenue with a regular, classical façade treatment contrasted by a low-lying all-enveloping roof line and a corner tower reminiscent of more purely Victorian forms.



**Atlas (Warder) Building**  
525 9<sup>th</sup> St., N.W.

*EHT Traceries, Inc., 2003*



**The Luzon, Corner of 25<sup>th</sup> St.  
and Pennsylvania Ave., NW**

*EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010*



**Addition to the Luzon,  
2501 Pennsylvania Ave., NW**

*EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010*

Haller was the developer for many of the buildings he designed. For example, in 1896, Haller invested \$65,000 in the construction of the Luzon, an apartment building for moderate-income residents of Foggy Bottom. He designed the building to be attractive and affordable for the middle class. The Luzon may have been the first apartment building constructed in the area, and it was certainly the largest at the time of its construction. Haller proved prescient as demand for this type of housing in Foggy Bottom and the city as a whole increased in the twentieth century. Haller died in 1917 after being diagnosed with Bright's disease.

## DC Architects Directory

Sources			
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<b>Other Repositories:</b>			
<b>Obituary</b>	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 09/12/1917	Page:
<b>Biographical Directories</b>	<b>Year/Volume</b>	<b>Page</b>	
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<b>Other Sources:</b> Barsoum, Eve Lydia. <i>Luzon Apartment Building National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: D.C. Historic Preservation Division, 1994. Traceries, "Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area," <i>920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation</i> , June 1990.			
<b>Notes:</b>			
<b>Prepared by: EHT Traceries</b>		<b>Last Updated: October 2010</b>	

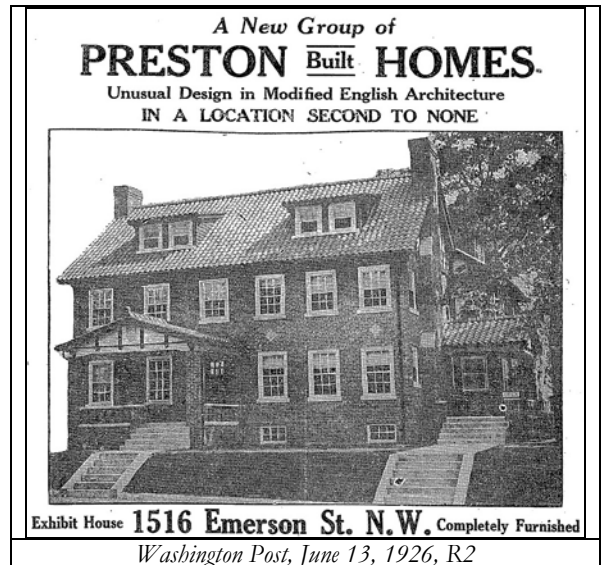
<b>Marcus Hallett</b>				<i>Source:</i>
<b>Biographical Data</b>				
Birth: 11/27/1872		Place: New York City		
Death: 5/1/1951		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: wife, Sarah E., sons John Marcus and Wendell Barrett, and one daughter				
<b>Education</b>				
High School: Trinity, New Rochelle, New York, graduated 1889				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Carrère and Hastings, five years; Granville Temple Snelling, three years.				
<b>Architectural Practice</b>				
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: 372		Date Issued: 6/2/1926
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1925	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 321	Total Buildings: 644
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>		<b>Date</b>	
Marcus Hallett & Co., Richmond, Va.	Architect		1911-1924	
Marcus Hallett, Washington, D.C.	Architect		1926-1951	
<b>Professional Associations</b>				
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b> Citizens Association of Takoma Park				
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>				
<b>Buildings</b>				
<b>Building Types:</b> Detached, semi-detached and row houses, low-rise apartment buildings, small commercial buildings.				
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Tudor, Colonial Revival, Craftsman				
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Brightwood, Sixteenth Street Heights, Capitol Hill, Kingman Park, Fort Davis, Georgetown				
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>	
Dwellings, Brightwood	1624-1638 Nicholson St., NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Dwellings, Capitol Hill	1331-1361 Ives Place, SE	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Dwellings, Woodley Park	2629-2649 Woodley Place, NW	1928	Woodley Park Historic District	
Dwellings, Georgetown	2808-2826 Olive Street, NW	1935	Georgetown Historic District	



## Significance and Contributions

Marcus Hallett was born in New York City in 1872 and for the first half of his career he worked in New York and Richmond, Virginia. He attended Trinity School in New Rochelle and after graduating in 1888 spent an additional year in the school's Academic Department. In 1889 he went to work for the New York architectural firm Carrère and Hastings and remained there for five to seven years (Hallett's accounts vary). The firm designed the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond (opened 1895) while Hallett was in its employ. Information on Hallett's early career derives principally from Hallett's 1926 application to register as an architect in the District of Columbia. At that time he stated that from Carrère and Hastings he "went to Richmond on a development proposition." He indicated that he had spent three years working for architect Granville Temple Snelling in New York but gave no dates and he stated that he had begun the practice of architecture in 1908. He wrote that he had had his own office since 1911 in Richmond except for short periods when he was in New York with a general practice. He offered to submit photographs of 90 buildings that he had designed in his 15 years of practice but the four he listed on his 1926 application -- three apartment buildings and a motor company garage -- had all been completed ten years earlier, between 1914 and 1916.

In 1925, Hallett closed his Richmond practice and moved to Washington, D.C. Initially his principal client was developer Winfield Preston, described in one 1925 advertisement as a "builder of artistic homes." Preston began as a builder in Washington, D.C., in 1909 but by 1914 he was a developer specializing in residential construction. He used a number of different architects, including George Santmyers and Hunter & Bell, but in the years 1926 and 1927 Preston commissioned Marcus Hallett exclusively. Hallett's designs for Preston's developments in Brightwood (at Montague, Nicholson and 16<sup>th</sup> Streets) and 16<sup>th</sup> Street Heights (at Emerson St. and Piney Branch Road) display elements of the Tudor Revival Style that was very popular at that time. Advertisements targeted an upper middle class clientele, offering a "retreat for the man of affairs," in houses with nine to ten rooms, two to three baths, and some with two-car garages.




In 1926-1927, Hallett also designed much more modest row houses for Preston in the 1300 block of Ives Street at the east end of Capitol Hill and the 1600 block of F Street in Kingman Park. Building permit records indicate that Preston built very little in the District between 1928 and 1940. Hallett did no further work for him until 1941 when he designed a group of 14 very modest semi-detached dwellings in the Fort Davis neighborhood at a time when demand was high for housing for modestly paid defense workers.

In 1928 Hallett designed a Craftsman style group of rowhouse in Woodley Park at 2629-2649 Woodley Place for builder H.C. Ball. However, by 1928 the national building boom of the mid-twenties was waning. Most of Hallett's commissions from 1928 through the Depression years were for one or two dwellings at a time, often commissioned by a builder who was also an owner. One exception was a row of six dwellings on Olive Street in Georgetown, designed in 1935. Their small size and almost complete lack of architectural detail reflect the austerity of the era.

During World War II, scarce building supplies were allocated for use in the construction of modestly priced housing to meet the demand for housing for war workers in the Washington, D.C., area. The permits issued to Hallett in this period indicate that he was designing dwellings for this market. He designed low-cost rowhouses, flats and apartments in southwest, southeast and northeast Washington. In the post-war years Hallett designed speculative housing for a range of incomes, including Colonial Revival style single family and semi-detached dwellings that exhibit more architectural detail than his Depression-era and wartime housing. From 1932 on, Hallett worked at his home at 6525 Piney Branch Road, N.W. At various times, from the mid-1930s until his death in 1951, his two sons joined him in the practice.

## DC Architects Directory

Sources			
<b>Vertical Files</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
<b>Other Repositories:</b>			
<b>Obituary:</b>	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 5/2/1951	Page: B2
<b>Biographical Directories</b>	<b>Year/Volume</b>	<b>Page</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	124	
<b>Other Sources:</b> Display ad, <i>Washington Post</i> , 8 August 1925, R1. Display ad, <i>Washington Post</i> , 7 November 1926, R6. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Marcus Hallett Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.			
<b>Notes:</b>			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

<b>Henry Janeway Hardenbergh</b>		 <p><i>Source: New York Times, 12/17/2006.</i></p>	
<b>Biographical Data</b>			
Birth: 2/6/1847	Place: New Brunswick, N.J.		
Death: 3/13/1918	Place: New York, N.Y.		
Family:			
<b>Education</b>			
High School: Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, N.J.			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Detlef Lienau (1865-1870)			
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1900	Latest Permit: 1911	Total Permits: 3
		Total Buildings: 3	
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>		<b>Date</b>
Henry J. Hardenbergh	Principal		c. 1870-1918
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: 1867	
		Fellow of the AIA: 1877	
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b> President, Architectural League of New York; Founder, American Fine Arts Society; Associate, National Academy of Design; Member, Century, Riding, Grolier, and Church Clubs; Sculpture Society			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> Hotels, office buildings, single dwellings, rowhouses			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Gothic Revival, Beaux-Arts, Second Empire, Classical Revival, Queen Anne, German-Renaissance Revival			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Pennsylvania Avenue			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Raleigh Hotel renovation	Pennsylvania Ave. and 12th Streets, NW (demolished)	1898	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
New Willard Hotel	1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW	1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Raleigh Hotel renovation	Pennsylvania Ave. and 12th Streets, NW (demolished)	1905	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
New Raleigh Hotel	Pennsylvania Ave. and 12th Streets, NW (demolished)	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

### Significance and Contributions

Henry Janeway Hardenbergh was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and worked primarily in New York. While he is best known for designing iconic New York City buildings like the Plaza Hotel, the original Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (demolished), and the Dakota apartments, he made major contributions to the Washington, D.C., landscape.

Hardenbergh came from a Dutch family which had immigrated to the United States in the mid-seventeenth century. They ultimately settled in New Brunswick where his great-great-grandfather was one of the founders and first president of Queen's (Rutgers) College. Hardenbergh attended the Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City, N.J., and, in 1865, became an apprentice to the influential architect Detlef Lienau. Lienau, trained at the École des Beaux-Arts, popularized the French style in American architecture and was a founding member of the American Institute of Architects. Hardenbergh worked as an apprentice and draftsman for Lienau from 1865-1870, at which time he began his own practice. His first independent projects were the grammar school at Rutgers (1871) and the Rutgers Library (1873). These buildings were designed in the Victorian Gothic and Gothic styles, respectively.

In the 1880s, Hardenbergh began to design large city buildings, which came to define his career. He is credited with designing the first apartment building in Manhattan, the Van Corlear (1879) on Seventh Avenue from 55th to 56th Streets. This building was the precursor to one of the most famous apartment buildings in New York, the German Renaissance Revival-style Dakota (1880-1884) at 1 West 72nd Street. In 1881, Hardenbergh also designed a country house for F. Thurber in Babylon, Long Island, New York.

Hardenbergh is also credited with the design of the first skyscraper hotel, the Waldorf on Fifth Avenue at 33rd Street (1892). In 1896, he designed the Astor Hotel at 34th Street which was later combined with the Waldorf to form the original Waldorf-Astoria hotel (demolished).



**Raleigh Hotel, Pennsylvania Ave.  
and 12th St., NW, c. 1915.**  
*Library of Congress LC-F82- 780.A.*

Based on Hardenbergh's extensive experience in hotel design in New York, two prominent hotels hired him to revamp their spaces in Washington, D.C. Hardenbergh was considered one of the country's leading designers of apartment houses and hotels at the time, and the owners of the Raleigh and Willard Hotels decided to employ him for their renovations.

The Raleigh Hotel was established in 1893 when the Shepherd Centennial Building on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street, NW, was converted from commercial use into a hotel by local architect Leon E. Dessez. In 1897, three additional floors were added. Hardenbergh designed a major addition to the north of the original building in 1898. He designed another addition in 1905. In 1911, however, the hotel was deemed too dated and was demolished in favor of a new, 13-story Beaux-Arts building also designed by Hardenbergh. Congress changed the height limit for buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue in 1910 in order to accommodate the thirteen-story hotel. The Raleigh was demolished in 1964.

Hardenbergh also designed the new Willard Hotel in 1900 (constructed from 1900-1904) at 1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. This building replaced the earlier Willard Hotel, constructed in 1847. The hotel opened in 1901 and continued to operate as the center of Washington politics and culture.

Hardenbergh went on to design some of the most famous hotels in the United States, including the Plaza in Manhattan (1907) and the Copley Plaza in Boston (1912). Hardenbergh died on March 13, 1918 at the age of 61.



Willard Hotel, 1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,  
c. 1922. Library of Congress LC-D4-14224.

## Sources

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

## Other Repositories:

<b>Obituary:</b>	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 3/14/1918	Page: 5
	<i>New York Times</i>	3/14/1918	13
	<i>American Art News</i>	3/16/1918	4

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	Vol. 4	Pt. 2 - 240
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	Vol. 2	307-308
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	263-264

## Other Sources:

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Boese, Kent. "Lost Washington: The Raleigh Hotel." *Greater Greater Washington*. July 17, 2009.  
<http://greatergreaterwashington.org/post.cgi?id=2937>, accessed August 31, 2010.

Goode, James. *Capital Losses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.

Hardenbergh, Henry. *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Vol. 11, p. 329.

Gray, Christopher. "Streetscapes/Henry Janeway Hardenbergh; An Architect Who Left an Indelible Imprint." *The New York Times*, May 7, 2000.

*Great Architects of New York: Henry J. Hardenbergh*. Henry J. Hardenbergh Architectural Database. Accessed October 26, 2010. <http://www.startsandfits.com/hardenbergh/index.html>

Longstreth, Richard. "The Unusual Transformation of Downtown Washington in the Early Twentieth Century." *Washington History*, vol. 13, no. 2 (Fall/Winter, 2001/2002), p. 50-71.

MacKay, Robert B. et. al. *Long Island Country Houses and their Architects, 1860-1940*. New York: W. W. Norton &



Company, 1997.

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. *Plaza Hotel Interior Designation Report*. July 12, 2005.


*Paths to Historic Rutgers*. Rutgers University Libraries, Special Collections and University Archives. Accessed October 26, 2010. [http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/libs/scua/university\\_archives/historic\\_ru\\_paths.shtml](http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/libs/scua/university_archives/historic_ru_paths.shtml)

Schuyler, Montgomery. "The Works of Henry Janeway Hardenbergh." *Architectural Record*, vi (Jan.-Mar. 1897), pp. 335-75

### Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

<b>Clarence Lowell Harding</b>		CLARENCE L. HARDING President of Civitan Club.	
<b>Biographical Data</b>		 <p>Source: Washington Post – March 25, 1923</p>	
Birth: 04/07/1872    Place: Binghamton, NY			
Death: 11/08/1954    Place: Arlington, VA			
Family: Married Rena Shuster; three children			
<b>Education</b>			
High School: Central High School (DC)			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: 44	Date Issued: 04/06/1925
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1893	Latest Permit: 1948	Total Permits: 131    Total Buildings: 237
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>	
Private Practice	Architect	1890-1903	
Harding & Upman	Architect	1903-1912	
Private Practice	Architect	1912-1950	
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: 1899	Fellow of the AIA:
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b> Member of the Board of Trade; President of the Washington Architectural Club in 1904-1905; President of the Civitan Club in 1923; Served on the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A.			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> Residences, Churches, Hospitals, Commercial Buildings, Theaters, Apartment Buildings, Hotels			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Gothic Revival, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Cleveland Park			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Asbury United Methodist Church	926 11 <sup>th</sup> Street, NW	1915-16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	1827/1869 Park Road	1907/10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Woodward Apt. Building	2311 Connecticut Ave., NW	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
David White House	1459 Girard Street, NW	1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mechanics Savings Bank	8 <sup>th</sup> and G Streets, SE	1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Freedman's Hospital	Bryant and 6 <sup>th</sup> Streets, NW	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

## Significance and Contributions

Born in Binghamton, New York, to parents Theodore and Caroline (Hutchinson) Harding, Clarence Harding spent most of his childhood in Washington. He graduated from Central High School in 1890 and three years later began his career as an architect. At the outset of his career Harding designed rowhouses, primarily in Mount Pleasant and Columbia Heights. In 1902, he designed a simple three story brick row house which was the residence of the distinguished geologist David White, a leading expert on the origin and evolution of oil distribution, from 1910 to 1925. In 1903, Harding established a partnership with Frank Upman. A native of Rochester, Minnesota, and a graduate of the University of Chicago, Upman had



The Woodward Apartment Building

*Source: EHT Traceries, 2009*

been associated with architect Henry Ives Cobb prior to joining in partnership with Harding as Harding & Upman.

Harding & Upman continued to design many residences in neighborhoods including Mt. Pleasant, Petworth and Eckington, but the architects also began to take on commercial and apartment building projects. In 1908, they designed the Mechanics Savings Bank, employing a Beaux Arts style common to small inexpensive bank buildings. In 1911, Harding & Upman designed the Woodward Apartment Building for department store owner Samuel Walter Woodward. Constructed before World War I when the Spanish Colonial style was in vogue, the Woodward features an elaborate three-story tri-colored terra cotta tile entrance, a tower pagoda, and a red tile hipped roof. In 1919, Woodward also hired Harding to design additions to his downtown store.

During World War I, Upman served in the Construction Division of the U.S. Army Air Service in England and France. Upman's deployment marked the end of his partnership with Harding; upon his return to Washington he established a firm with Percy C. Adams. In private practice, Harding resumed residential and commercial work, but also designed churches for the Calvary M. E. Church (1914) and the Asbury M. E. Church (1915). Harding designed the granite and limestone Asbury Church in the Gothic Revival style for the oldest black Methodist congregation in D.C. In 1929, Harding was responsible for the first movie theater in Anacostia, a single story brick building located at 1340 Good Hope Road, SE. In addition to practicing in D.C., Harding maintained an office in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Harding was active in promoting volunteerism in Washington, helping to establish the local chapter of the Civitan Club. He served as its first president in 1923 and later served on the board of the national organization. Harding's civic service was also reflected in his practice. He served on the board of directors of the local Y.M.C.A. and was responsible for the design of the Central Y.M.C.A. building at 18<sup>th</sup> and G Streets (demolished). He also designed a building for the Boys and Girls Club (an organization affiliated with the Civitan Club) in 1926. Harding was also active in the architectural profession; he was a member of the Washington Architectural Club and served as its President in 1904-05. In 1940, Harding was appointed Vice President and Architect/Manager of the Shoreham Investment Company. Harding retired from private practice around 1950. He died on November 8, 1954.

## DC Architects Directory

Sources			
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<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 38-39	1908-09	172	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
<b>Other Sources:</b>  Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.  <i>David White House</i> . National Historic Landmarks Program. Available online: <a href="http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=1693&amp;ResourceType=Building">http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=1693&amp;ResourceType=Building</a>  Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.  "Making Washington Better to Live In." <i>Washington Post</i> , 25 March 1923.  Ronald E. Lewis & Associates. <i>Asbury United Methodist Church National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C., 1986.  <i>Washington Architectural Club Catalog</i> , 1901-1902, 1904-1908.			
<b>Notes:</b>			
<b>Prepared by: EHT Traceries</b>		<b>Last Updated: October 2010</b>	

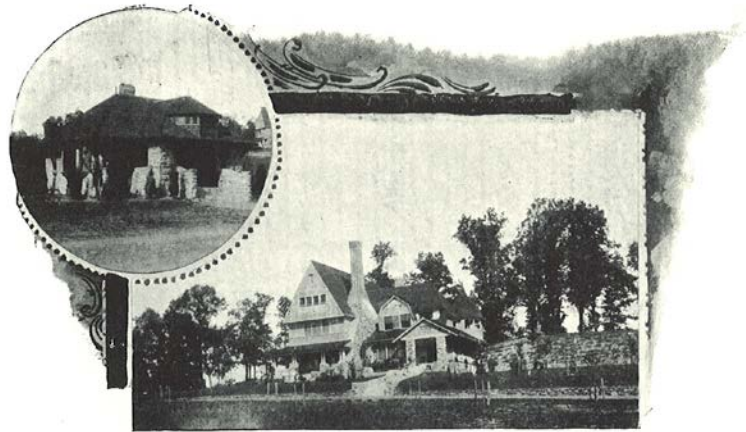
Robert Thompson Head			No Photograph Available		
Biographical Data					
Birth: 04/03/1870		Place: Leesburg, VA			
Death:		Place:			
Family: Married Fannie Cooper Heistand (1890), one son; 2 <sup>nd</sup> wife, Jean Temple.					
Education					
High School:					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship: Likely apprenticed with his father, George E. Head, a carpenter in Leesburg, VA.					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1901	Total Permits: 37	Total Buildings: 44
Practice		Position			Date
Private Practice		Carpenter			1884-1887
Private Practice		Draftsman			1888-1891
Private Practice		Architect			1892-1901
Cleveland Park Company		Chief Architect			1898-1901
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:					
Awards or Commissions: Architect for the Cleveland Park Company (1897-1901)					
Buildings					
Building Types: Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Japanese, Prairie Style					
Styles and Forms: Churches, Public Building, Large Residences					
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park					
Notable Buildings		Location		Date	Status
Dwelling		3108 Newark Street, NW		1897	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3035 Newark Street, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		2941 Newark Street, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3149 Newark Street, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3320 Highland Place, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3225 Highland Place, NW		1898	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling		3434 Ashley Terrace		1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.



Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	3432 Ashley Terrace	1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3311 Newark Street, NW	1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	2960 Newark Street, NW	1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3601 Newark Street, NW	1899	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3416 34 <sup>th</sup> Street, NW	1900	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3416 34 <sup>th</sup> Place, NW	1900	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3315 Newark Street, NW	1900	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Cleveland Park Club	3433 33rd Place, NW	1900	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Dwelling	3138 Highland Place	1901	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.

## Significance and Contributions

Robert T. Head was born on April 3, 1870 in Leesburg, Virginia to parents George and Mary (Waugh) Head. George Head was a carpenter, and Robert likely leaned the trade from his father. After her husband's death in 1882, Mary Head moved her family of three children to Washington. Soon after, Robert Head started working in the city as a carpenter. In 1888, at the age of eighteen, Head was listed in city directories as a draftsman. By 1892, he was practicing as an architect. Head did not receive any formal training, but appears to have been self taught in design.



Residence of Hon. J. H. McGowan. Lodge on Connecticut Avenue.

Source: "Cleveland Park"/Historical Society of Washington, DC

In 1898, John Sherman selected Head as the chief architect of Cleveland Park, Sherman's suburban development along the extension of Connecticut Avenue in northwest Washington. Sherman prided himself on providing residents of the new neighborhood with individually designed houses. As chief architect of Cleveland Park, Head succeeded noted architects Paul Pelz, Waddy Wood, and Frederick Pyle. Of these architects, Head designed the greatest number of houses for the Cleveland Park Company. He is credited with seventeen residences in the Cleveland Park Historic District, including some of the largest and most prominent in the neighborhood. His designs were influenced by the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Japanese and Prairie styles. The houses Head designed mirrored the basic pattern of American architecture during the later decades of the nineteenth century. Although varied in style, they reveal a sense of unity and contributed to the appeal of the subdivision. An article in the May 10, 1903 Washington Times praised Head's design for the J. H. McGowan House at 2941 Newark Street, describing it as "...largely composed of stone used in an artistic manner, with its double front, handsome conservative porch, and other features, [it] never fails to attract passers-by." In addition to single-family dwellings, Head also designed the chemical fire engine building and the lodge, both constructed as neighborhood amenities by the Cleveland Park Company.

## DC Architects Directory



3035 Newark Street, NW  
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

In 1901, Head abandoned architecture and moved to New York City to take a position as a sound engineer with a talking picture company, the Vitaphone Corporation.

### Sources

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

### Other Repositories:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	131
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary Publication: Date: Page:

### Other Sources:

“Cleveland Park.” Washington, D.C.: Moore & Hill, Inc., 1904.


Hamilton, Sara White and Ellen Hancotte. Unpublished research on Robert Thompson Head.

Wood, Kathleen Sinclair. *Cleveland Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, D.C.: Cleveland Park Historical Society, 1987.

### Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Arthur Berthrong Heaton				 <p>Source: Evening Star 21 March 1942</p>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 11/12/1875		Place: Washington, DC			
Death: 12/6/1951		Place: Washington, DC			
Family: Married Mabel Williams (1902); two children: Doris & James					
Education					
High School: Central High School (graduated in 1892)					
College:					
Graduate School: Sorbonne, Paris (1903-1904)					
Apprenticeships: Marsh and Peter/Paul Pelz					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 80		Date Issued: 10/15/1925	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1897		Latest Permit: 1947	
		Total Permits: 162		Total Buildings: 248	
Practice		Position		Date	
Private Practice		Architect		1898-1951	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1901		Fellow of the AIA: 1941	
Other Societies or Memberships: President of the Washington Chapter of the AIA (1935); President of the Washington Building Congress (1941); Officer of the Washington Architectural Club; Chairman of the Public and Private Buildings Committee of the Board of Trade; Parishioner of St. Alban's Church; Member of the Cosmos Club and the Columbia Country Club.					
Awards or Commissions: Supervising Architect for the National Cathedral; Associate Architect for the George Washington University Campus; Received the Washington Board of Trade Award of Architectural Merit (1927) for his work on the Washington Loan and Trust Company Building.					
Buildings					
Building Types: Houses, Commercial Buildings, Office Buildings, Apartment Building, Banks, Theaters					
Styles and Forms: Traditional English and Italian Styles, Colonial Revival, Art-Moderne, Beaux Arts					
DC Work Locations: Sheridan-Kalorama, Capitol Hill, Burlieth, Cleveland Park					
Name		Location		Date	Status
Corcoran and Stockton Halls		George Washington University		1924-1926	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site
The Equitable Coop. Building		915 F Street, NW		1911-1912	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site
Washington Loan and Trust Co.		17 <sup>th</sup> and G Streets, NW		1928	Demolished in 1974
The Augusta and The Louisa		New York Avenue, NW & New Jersey Avenue, NW		1900-1901	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site
Babcock-Macomb House		3415 Massachusetts Ave., NW		1912	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site



## Significance and Contributions

A native Washingtonian, Arthur B. Heaton was the son of Frank and Mabel Berthrong Heaton. He was educated in the D.C. public schools, graduating from Central High School in 1892. Upon graduation, he apprenticed with the firm of Marsh and Peter and with Paul Pelz, the architect of the Library of Congress. Heaton opened his own practice in 1898. During his first two years of practice he designed four notable apartment buildings: the Augusta

(1900), the Montgomery (1901, demolished) the Marlborough (1901, demolished) and the Highland Apartments (1902). Around 1903-1904, he traveled to Europe to study at the Sorbonne in Paris and then tour the great cathedrals of England, France, and Italy. This trip had a lasting influence on the young architect; throughout his 50-year career, Heaton would draw on English and Italian aesthetics. He was also a great admirer of American Colonial architecture, and frequently visited Thomas Jefferson's house at Monticello and Colonial Williamsburg and Fredericksburg for inspiration.



**The Altamont, 1901 Wyoming Avenue, NW, 1915**

*Goode, Best Addresses, p. 129*

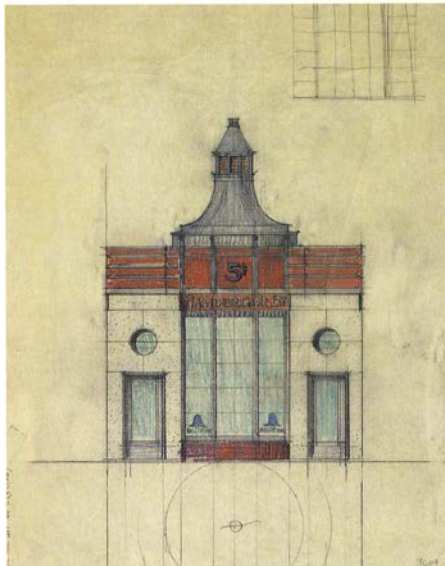
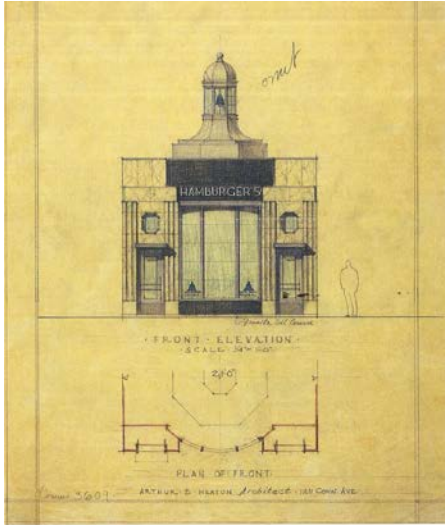
Y.W.C.A. Building at 17<sup>th</sup> and K Streets, NW (1924, demolished), the George Washington University's Corcoran and Stoughton Halls (with Albert Harris, 1924), the Methodist Home for the Aged (1924), the Washington Loan and Trust – West End Branch (1924, demolished), the National Geographic Building (1930), and Hearst Elementary School (1932). He was also responsible for 28 apartment buildings including the Colonial Apartments (1906) and the Altamont Apartments (1915). In 1908, he was appointed Supervising Architect of the Washington Cathedral, and he served in this role for 14 years. From 1917-32, Heaton did major work for Shannon & Luchs, a local real estate brokerage and development firm, designing over 500 houses in the Burleith neighborhood.

Heaton was concerned with promulgating high standards of design beyond the monumental core of Washington. This concern drove his participation in many civic organizations, as well as his own designs. His excellence in this regard was recognized by the Board of Trade, which awarded Heaton an Award of Architectural Merit in 1927 for the Washington Loan and Trust Company Building. James Goode described the award winning building in *Capitol Losses*: "...this bank was an outstanding example of American Beaux Arts architecture—the elegant yet completely comfortable adaptation of historical architectural forms to modern building purpose.... Here an Italian Renaissance palazzo was beautifully transmitted to a street corner in the District of Columbia."



**Embassy Building, Connecticut Avenue and N Street, NW, 1932**

*Peatross, Capital Drawings, Plate 4.3, p. 209*



**Blue Bell System Hamburger Restaurant**  
**1011 D St. at Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 1936**  
*Peatross, Capital Drawings, Plates 1.12-13, p. 190*


A staunch advocate for the provision of adequate housing, Heaton participated in campaigns to clean up slums and improve Washington buildings. He was a leader in the "Renovise Washington" movement to repair and restore houses while providing jobs during the Depression. Afterwards, Heaton founded the Washington Building Congress and served as Chairman of the Public and Private Buildings Committee of the Board of Trade. In 1940, Heaton worked for the Washington Alley Dwelling Authority to design the 18-building public housing complex located in Southeast Washington named for First Lady Ellen Wilson.

Heaton was an early automobile enthusiast and held one of the first permits to drive in the city (the license was issued to the architect in 1900). His interest in cars was reflected in the design of the Capital Garage at 1320 New York Avenue, NW (1926), which at the time of its completion was believed to be the largest parking structure in the United States. The Art Moderne-style garage featured architectural ornamentation with automobile motifs. Several bas relief panels from the garage were donated to the Smithsonian Institution when the building was demolished in 1974. Heaton was also hired by the Capitol Transit Company in the 1940s to develop the standard model for its bus stations. He also designed several bus garages, which Capital Transit regarded as important public buildings.



## DC Architects Directory

Sources			
<b>Vertical Files</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
<b>Other Repositories:</b> Heaton's papers and architectural drawings are archived at the Library of Congress			
<b>Biographical Directories</b>	<b>Year/Volume</b>	<b>Page</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 10 articles			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	131	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1923-24	180	
	1938-39	386	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
<b>Obituary</b>	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 12/07/1951	Page:
<b>Other Sources:</b> Arthur B. Heaton architectural drawing archive, Prints & Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003. Peatross, C. Ford. <i>Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., From the Library of Congress</i> . Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, in association with Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 2005. Trieschmann, Laura et al. <i>Streetcar and Bus Resources of Washington, D.C., 1862-1962 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Tracerics, 2005.			
<b>Notes:</b>			
<b>Prepared by: EHT Tracerics</b>		<b>Last Updated: October 2010</b>	

<b>Michael Heister</b>				 <small>Heister &amp; Trowbridge</small> <i>Source: Washington Post, 7 April 1926</i>
<b>Biographical Data</b>				
Birth: 3/23/1870		Place: Cincinnati, Ohio		
Death: 3/20/1948		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: wife, Mary S., four sons, three daughters				
<b>Education</b>				
High School: Hughes High School, Cincinnati				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: Buddemeyer, Plympton & Trowbridge, Cincinnati				
<b>Architectural Practice</b>				
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: 9		Date Issued: 5/1/1925
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1909	Latest Permit: 1937	Total Permits: 72	Total Buildings: 78
<b>Practice</b>		<b>Position</b>		<b>Date</b>
F. P. Milburn & Company, Columbia, S.C.		Designer		1901-1906
F. P. Milburn & Company, Washington, D.C.		Partner/Architect		1906-1908
Milburn, Heister & Co.		Partner/Architect		1909 –1934
Private practice (at home address)		Architect		1938-1940
<b>Professional Associations</b>				
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b>				
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>				
<b>Buildings</b>				
<b>Building Types:</b> Railroad stations, courthouses and other public buildings (principally in early years in southern states), college buildings, office buildings, apartment houses, churches, banks, schools, residences.				
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Chicago School, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival				
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Downtown, Eckington, Upper Northwest				
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>	
Interstate Building	1319 F Street , N.W.	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Real Estate and Trust Building	801 14 <sup>th</sup> St., N.W. (now 1333 H St. NW)	1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
American Federation of Labor	901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Holy Comforter School	1357 East Capitol St., S.E.	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Lansburgh's Department Store	8 <sup>th</sup> and E Streets, N.W.	1916, 1924	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Anacostia Bank	2000 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	1924	Anacostia Historic District	

## Significance and Contributions

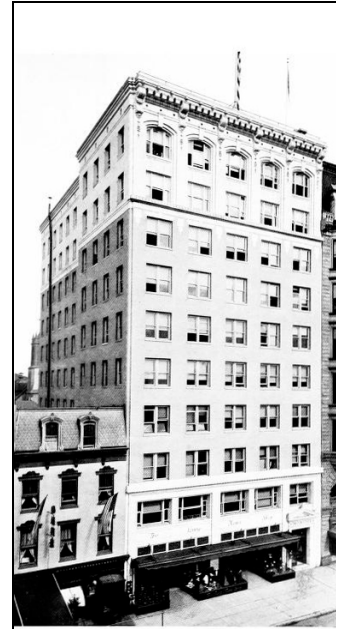
Michael Heister was born in Cincinnati in 1870 and attended public high school there. He had no formal architectural education but was trained under architects who had studied abroad. He first worked for the Cincinnati architectural firm of Buddemeyer, Plympton & Trowbridge whose principals had trained in Paris and Vienna. He worked as a designer on the staff of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. He served as chief draftsman for William Martin Aiken who was in private practice in Cincinnati after working with Henry Hobson Richardson in Boston and before being appointed to the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1895. Heister was also employed as chief draftsman by George W. Rapp.

Heister began working for Frank P. Milburn & Co. in 1901 in Columbia, S.C., and became the chief designer in 1903. He was associated with Milburn, and later Milburn's son, for almost his entire career thereafter. He was involved in the company's extensive practice in the southern states, which specialized in public buildings and railroad stations. An article in the *Washington Post*, published in 1907, shortly after Frank P. Milburn and Michael Heister had moved their practice to Washington, D.C., described Heister as "the designer of the firm," and said that he "also has full charge of the offices, and superintends the preparation of the plans and specifications." By 1909, Heister's role in the firm was recognized in a change of the firm name to Milburn, Heister & Co. All District of Columbia building permits were issued in the name of the firm except for two issued to Heister after Frank P. Milburn's death: a 1931 permit for a sisters' home for the Marist Society and a minor field pavilion for a school in 1937. The latter was issued after Milburn, Heister & Co. was no longer in business.

In 1925, when the District of Columbia instituted a system for registering architects, Heister was among the first to apply. He listed the most recent local buildings he had designed and supervised as being the Washington Auditorium, the Lansburgh department store, the PEPCO office building, St. Paul's School, the Anacostia Bank, the Holy Comforter School, and the Church of the Nativity School and Convent.



**American Federation of Labor Building**  
901 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
*EHT Traceries, Inc. 2008*



**1319 F St., N.W., circa 1919**  
*Selections from the Latest Work  
of Milburn, Heister & Co.*

Milburn, Heister & Co.'s style was described by scholar Lawrence Wodehouse as "typical of nineteenth century eclectics, sometimes following the great American triumvirate of architects, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), Louis Sullivan (1856-1924), and Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), and at other times adopting the classical attitudes of the Neo-Classical Revival or Beaux Arts Classicism." Heister's design influence was described by Daniel Vivian in *North Carolina Architects and Builders*; "In the first decades of the twentieth century, in part because of Heister's influence, he [Milburn] began to adopt the vocabulary of Beaux Arts classicism, which resulted in a more coherent and forceful approach to design. This shift became even more pronounced after Heister became a full partner in 1909 and resulted in some of the firm's finest work. In the 1910s and 1920s, Milburn and Heister excelled at producing buildings that displayed the restrained, conservative styling that by then had become the favored idiom for public, institutional, and commercial buildings."

The major buildings of Milburn's early practice had been predominantly courthouses and other public buildings and railway stations but, in later years, large office buildings became a large part of the Milburn-Heister practice. These included the American Federation of Labor building, the

Southern Railway Building in Washington, D.C., (13<sup>th</sup> and Pennsylvania Ave., demolished) the Potomac Electric Power Company building (804 C St. N.W., demolished), the Interstate Building and the Real Estate Trust Building. The firm also designed the Washington Auditorium, the District National Bank, the Union Savings Bank, and several other banks. Other prominent buildings were the Powhatan Hotel and the 1916 and 1924 Lansburgh's Department Store additions. The firm designed apartment buildings constructed at 2514 14<sup>th</sup> Street and 1016 16<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W., and at 307 S Street and 219 T Street, N.W., in Eckington. The firm designed several Catholic schools in Washington and thirteen buildings for the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill campus. John Clagett Proctor wrote in 1930 that the Milburn-Heister firm was said to have "designed more public buildings than perhaps any other architectural firm in America."

Milburn died in 1926 but Milburn's son Thomas Yancy Milburn, who had become Milburn, Heister & Co.'s president in 1925, and Heister continued to practice under the name Milburn, Heister & Co. until about 1934, the last year the firm was listed in Washington city directories. The last District of Columbia building permit issued to the firm was dated May 10, 1933.



**Lansburgh's Department Store, 8<sup>th</sup> and E Streets, NW**  
*HABS D.C. Wash.- 288, Library of Congress*

## DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Office of Public Records, D.C. Archives, architects registration files; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 3/22/1948	Page: B2
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	132, 192	
<b>Other Sources:</b> EHT Traceries, Inc. “Square 370: History of its Development and 901 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.” Report prepared for Marriott International Design and Construction Services, Inc., April 2008. Milburn, Heister & Co. <i>Selections from the latest work of Milburn, Heister &amp; Co., Architects</i> . National Publishing Co., printers, 1919. <a href="http://openlibrary.org/a/OL2423147A/Milburn_Heister_Co">http://openlibrary.org/a/OL2423147A/Milburn_Heister_Co</a> . Accessed April 30, 2010. Milburn, Heister & Co. <i>Selections from the latest work of Milburn, Heister &amp; Co., Architects</i> , Washington, D.C. [1922?] [Washington? D.C. : s.n.] <a href="http://www.archive.org/details/selectionsfromla00milb">http://www.archive.org/details/selectionsfromla00milb</a> . Accessed May 17, 2010. Proctor, John Clagett, ed. <i>Washington Past and Present: A History</i> . New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930, 646. “Skilled Architects.” <i>Washington Post</i> , February 24, 1907, p. 24. “Some of the New Buildings and Men Interested in the ‘Greater Washington,’ <i>Washington Post</i> , June 12, 1912, L24. Vivian, Daniel J. “Milburn, Frank Pierce (1868-1926).” In North Carolina State University Library, <i>North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary</i> , 2009. <a href="http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000085">http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000085</a> . Wodehouse, Lawrence. “Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926), A Major Southern Architect.” <i>North Carolina Historical Review</i> , vol. L, no. 3 (July 1973), 289-303.			
<b>Notes:</b> Milburn, Heister & Co. published a series of booklets with designs and plans of their works, some of which are in the collections of the Library of Congress and the Historical Society of Washington, D.C. For additional photographs of Milburn & Heister works, see biography of Frank P. Milburn.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	



<b>Joseph G. Herbert</b>			
<b>Biographical Data</b>			
Birth: 1/1/1890		Place: Mechanicsville (vic.), MD	
Death: 9/9/1939		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Pearl M. (wife); two children – Mary E. (Herbert) McDaniel and Thomas M. Herbert.			
<b>Education</b>			
High School: Central High School, Washington, DC (1905-1907)			
College: International Correspondence School (1909)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1916	Latest Permit: 1938	Total Permits: 146
		Total Buildings: 341	
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>		<b>Date</b>
Warren Moore Company, Philadelphia, PA	Architect		1907-1910
Joseph G. Herbert	Builder/Architect		1911-1939
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b> Mason; International Order of Odd Fellows			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> dwellings, stores, factories, gas stations, apartment buildings, warehouse			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, bungalow, four-square, row houses			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Anacostia, Fairlawn, Dupont Circle, Park View/Pleasant Plains, Brightwood, Petworth, Trinidad,			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Dwelling	1736 Webster Street, N.W.	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	1820 Swann Street, N.W.	1927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Dupont Circle Historic District
Dwellings	5101-5239 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartments/flats	1300-1304 U Street, S.E.	1937	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Anacostia Historic District

### Significance and Contributions

A builder and architect, Joseph G. Herbert designed buildings in Washington, D.C. from 1911 until his death in 1938 at age 48. In the 1930s, he designed numerous apartment buildings and row houses that display Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival stylistic elements.

Joseph Gibbons Herbert was born near Mechanicsville in St. Mary's County, Maryland, on January 1, 1890. By 1900, he had moved to Washington, D.C. with his parents, James H. and Grace C. Herbert, and his younger brother, George. James H. Herbert worked as a day laborer in 1900, but by 1910 was employed as a carpenter and lived on Naylor Road, S.E., near 22<sup>nd</sup> Street.

From 1905-1907, Joseph Herbert attended Central High School in Washington, D.C. He learned carpentry, and in 1909, took courses in architecture through the International Correspondence School, but did not complete the degree. He first worked as a carpenter, and in 1911, he began designing buildings. He married in 1912, and his wife, Pearl, had a daughter in 1915. By 1920, Joseph G. Herbert had established his own building construction business.

In the 1910s and early 1920s, Herbert prepared plans primarily for buildings that he constructed himself. During this period, his Washington, D.C. work comprised mostly single dwellings in the Anacostia and Fairlawn neighborhoods, near his home at 1444 Naylor Road, SE. Few of these dwellings survive, but those that do remain are typically frame bungalows or four-squares with modest ornamentation that reflects either Craftsman or Colonial Revival stylistic influences. Prior to 1925, he also designed The Myers Apartments (2200 Minnesota Avenue, SE., 1923, demolished) and a couple of non-residential buildings, including the Thompson Furniture store in Anacostia (1911) and the Eagle Bedding Company factory at 1123 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW (1914), both now demolished. He also completed work in Alexandria, Virginia during this period, including a



**1736 Webster Street, NW; 1923**  
*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*

furniture store at 618 King Street (1917) and an apartment house next door at 620 King Street (1918).



**5107-5111 New Hampshire Avenue NW; 1936**  
*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*

After 1925, row houses and apartment buildings made up a larger proportion of Herbert's work in Washington, D.C. By 1934, he described himself primarily as an architect or consulting engineer, rather than a builder; accordingly, the number of buildings he designed per year increased dramatically, while his construction work declined. Sometime between 1926 and 1934, he moved his offices to the Denrike Building (1010 Vermont Avenue, NW) at McPherson Square; he probably moved his residence to 1542 25<sup>th</sup> Street, NW in Foggy Bottom at about the same time. These moves are reflected in the geographical distribution of his work; although he continued to work in Southeast, his architectural practice increasingly focused on neighborhoods in the Northwest and Northeast

quadrants of the city. In 1935, he designed several apartment buildings for the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, an organization with the dual aims of providing affordable housing for workers and making money for its investors.

The apartment buildings and row houses that Herbert designed in the late 1920s and 1930s display consistent design preferences. The Colonial Revival style continued to influence his designs, though Tudor Revival influences are more evident in his use of cross gables and prominent chimneys on the façade. His row houses and apartment buildings display a preference for symmetry, and his blocks of row houses feature regular rhythms in the spacing and arrangement of architectural elements such as dormers, porches, and cross gables. A good example of Herbert's late 1920s apartment buildings is the two-story, red-brick Fihankra Place Apartments (current name) at 1301 Ridge Place SE (1927) in Anacostia. The building features U-shaped footprint, stone sills and string coursing, a shaped parapet, and roundels. The main entrance is



**1820 Swann Street NW; 1927**  
*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*

distinguished by a wide, arched door surround.

On September 9, 1938, at the age of 48, Joseph G. Herbert died of a heart attack at his home. He was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Maryland, near the Southeast Washington neighborhood where he spent most of his life.



**1300 U Street SE; 1937**  
*District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004*

## Sources

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

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography– not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	133
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
<b>Obituary</b> Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 9/10/1938	Page: 10

**Other Sources:**

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Joseph G. Herbert Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Joseph G. Herbert correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

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

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


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

**Notes:** The building counts include permits issued to Joseph G. Herbert or J.G. Herbert. However, investigation of the building permits indicated that some permits for buildings designed by “Joseph J. Herbert” and “Joseph A. Herbert” were actually designed by Joseph G. Herbert.

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

**Prepared by: History Matters, LLC**

**Last Updated: November 2011**

James Green Hill		 <i>Source: Brady-Handy Coll., LC-BH832-366</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1839 or 1841	Place: Malden, Massachusetts		
Death: 12/19/1913	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married to Julia O. Hill; one daughter			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Bryant & Gilman (Boston)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1886	Latest Permit: 1907	Total Permits: 112 Total Buildings: 173
Practice		Position	Date
U.S. Treasury		Clerk/Draftsman	1868-1874
U.S. Treasury		Architect	1875-1876
U.S. Treasury		Supervising Architect of the Treasury	1877-1883
Private Practice		Architect	1884-1911
Hill & Kendall		Architect	1904-1911
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1888	Fellow of the AIA: 1888
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Government Buildings, Office, Apartment Houses, Single-Family Houses			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque; Second Empire; Italian Renaissance, Gothic, Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Bureau of Printing and Engraving	301 14 <sup>th</sup> Street, SW	1880	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Atlantic Building	928-930 F Street, NW	1887-1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
National Bank of Washington	301 7 <sup>th</sup> Street, NW	1889	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Washington Loan and Trust Co.	900 F Street, NW	1891	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Government Printing Office	732 N. Capitol Street, NW	1899-1904	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Jennifer Building	400-404 7 <sup>th</sup> Street, NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site



## Significance and Contributions

James G. Hill, one of Washington's premier architects, received no formal architectural education, but apprenticed in the offices of well-known Boston architects Bryant & Gilman. A native of Massachusetts, Hill briefly settled in Washington while in his early twenties, but permanently relocated to the city in 1867 when he was hired as a clerk by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury. Hill worked as a draftsman under A. B. Mullett (Supervising Architect from 1865-1874) and as an architect for William Potter (Supervising Architect from 1874-1877). Hill was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1877. During this period, all federal construction projects were supervised by the Treasury Department. Therefore, Hill was charged with overseeing the construction of important federal commissions across the country.

As Supervising Architect, Hill was responsible for the design of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving building in Washington, DC (now the Auditor's Office, 1880). He also designed custom houses and post offices in Baltimore, Albany, Memphis, and Minneapolis. Hill's early governmental buildings were executed in Second Empire style, which was then waning in popularity, but his later buildings reflect the Romanesque Revival style. These buildings were characterized by weighty masonry construction and rhythmic facades with rounded arches. Hill resigned as Supervising Architect in 1883 following allegations that he was involved in the "granite ring," a conspiracy to defraud the government through improper dealings with construction material suppliers.



**900 F Street, N.W.**  
**Built as Washington Loan And Trust Co.**  
*EHT Traceries, 2001*



**Atlantic Building, 930 F St, N.W.**  
*EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010*

Following his resignation, Hill established his own private practice. After 1904, he also worked under the name of Hill & Kendall with fellow architect Frederick A. Kendall. Hill is also known to have partnered with James Rush Marshall sometime before 1910—Hill and Marshall had worked together at the Treasury. Buildings designed by Hill in private practice include the Atlantic Building (1887), the Romanesque Revival-style Washington Loan and Trust Company Building (1891), the Jennifer Building (1900), the Mendota Apartments (1901), the Willard Office Building (1902; demolished), and the Ontario (1903), the Beaux Arts apartment house where Hill resided with his wife, Julia. Despite his ignoble departure from the Supervising Architect's Office, Hill continued to design government buildings, most notably the massive red brick Italian Renaissance-style Government Printing Office (1899-1904) on North Capitol Street. In addition to offices and apartment houses, Hill designed several residences in the Kalorama neighborhood.

Hill was active in the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President in 1889. He was also a member of the national AIA Board of Directors from 1900 to 1911. Hill died suddenly of “indigestion” on December 19, 1913.



**Jennifer Building, 400-404 7<sup>th</sup> St., NW**  
EHT Tracerries, Inc., 2010

## Sources

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

**Other Repositories:** Commission of Fine Arts; General Services Administration

**Obituary**      Publication: *Evening Star*      Date: 12/20/1913      Page: 1

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 14 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	135
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	287

## Other Sources:

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

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

Levy, Florence N. *American Art Annual*. New York: American Art Annual Company, Various Volumes/Dates.

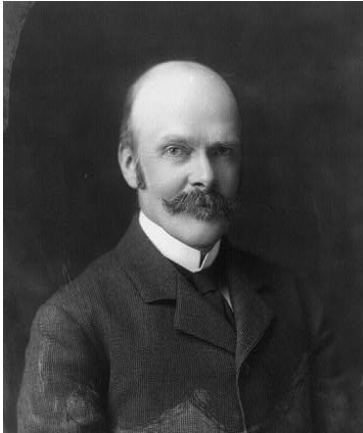
Tracerries, “Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area,” *920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation*, June 1990.

*Washington D.C. With its Points of Interest*. New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894. Historical Society of Washington DC Collection. Pages:

## Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerries

Last Updated: October 2010

Joseph Coerten Hornblower				 <i>Source: Library of Congress</i>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 03/03/1848		Place: Paterson, NJ		
Death: 08/22/1908		Place: The Hague, Holland		
Family: Married Caroline Bradley (1893)				
Education				
High School:				
College: Yale University (graduated in 1869)				
Graduate School: Atelier of Jean-Louis Pascal (Paris, France)				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:		Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1881	Latest Permit: 1912	Total Permits: 114	Total Buildings: 141
Practice		Position		Date
William M. Poindexter  Private Practice  Hornblower and Marshall		Draftsman		1874-1875
		Architect		1877-1878
		Architect		1879-1883
		Architect/Partner		1883-1908
Commissions: Professor and Head of the Department of Architecture at the Columbian University				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1893		Fellow of the AIA: 1893
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Cosmos Club, the Metropolitan Club, and the Chevy Chase Club. Also a member of the University Club, Century Club, and National Arts Club in New York City. Founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA.				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Private Residences, Rowhouses, Government Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Romanesque, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Kalorama, Downtown				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Lucius Tuckerman House	1600 I Street, NW	1886	Demolished in 1967	
George S. Fraser House	1701 20 <sup>th</sup> Street, NW	1890	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	
William J. Boardman House	1801 P Street, NW	1890	☐ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	
Holt House (alterations)	National Zoo Grounds	1890-1901	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	
Litchfield House	2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1892	Demolished in 1969	
Duncan Phillips House	1612 21 <sup>st</sup> Street, NW	1896-1897	☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Marine Barracks Buildings	7 <sup>th</sup> and I Streets, SE	1902-1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Natural History Museum	11 <sup>th</sup> St. & Constitution Ave., NW	1903-1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lothrop House	2001 Connecticut Ave., NW	1908-1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

## Significance and Contributions

Joseph C. Hornblower was born on March 3, 1848 in Paterson New Jersey to parents William Henry and Matilda (Butler) Hornblower. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was the Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. His father was a pastor and later a professor of theology. Hornblower studied philosophy at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, graduating in 1869. By 1874, Hornblower was working as a draftsman in Washington; however, he left the city in 1876 to study at the atelier of Jean-Louis Pascal in Paris. Although some sources state that Hornblower attended the Ecole de Beaux Arts (possibly as early as 1871), it is more likely that he learned the principles of the renowned school under the tutelage of the distinguished architect Pascal. Whether or not he studied at the Ecole de Beaux Arts, Hornblower's foreign education was a rarity at the time and exposed him to European traditions of architecture.

Hornblower returned to Washington in 1877 and briefly joined the practice of prominent local architect William M. Poindexter. The two architects shared an office, but seemingly did not collaborate on any buildings. Hornblower's first individual work in Washington was the Lenox Building on G Street, NW, constructed in 1878. That same year, Hornblower established his own practice with an office in the Corcoran Building—the same building as the firm of Cluss and Schulze.

In 1883, Hornblower entered into a partnership with James Rush Marshall. Their firm was the most active in Washington from the mid 1880s through the first decade of the twentieth century. Edward Donn later wrote, "Hornblower and Marshall were the best architects in Washington in the nineties. They did a lot of work and it was all above average." The firm established a reputation designing houses for the social and political elite of the city. Prominent residences that Hornblower and Marshall collaborated on include the Tuckerman House located at 1600 I Street, NW (1886, demolished), the Fraser House located at R and 20<sup>th</sup> Streets, NW (1890, demolished), the Boardman House located at 1801 P Street, NW (1893), and houses for several Supreme Court Justices. As the practice flourished, Hornblower and Marshall employed several notable designers in their firm including William J. Marsh and Albert L. Harris. Indeed, many of Washington, D.C.'s best-known early twentieth-century architects worked for Hornblower and Marshall at some point during their careers.



**Lothrop Mansion, 2001 Connecticut Avenue. N.W.  
Front (south) façade**

*EHT Traceries, 1984, National Register nomination*

Hornblower appears to have been the firm's principal architect, while Marshall concentrated on interior design. Influenced by his education in Paris and by the celebrated work of H. H. Richardson, he favored the Romanesque style. As described in *Sixteenth Street Architecture Vol. 2*, "[Their] early residential work was generally austere in feeling, characterized by large, flat wall surfaces of brick, broken by deeply set unornamented windows. Decorative elements were judiciously placed and usually consisted of patterned brick, stone quoining and carving, and towards the end of the century, restrained classical entrance porticos." Following the popular architectural trends of the times, by the turn of the century the firm also employed elements of the Georgian and Colonial Revival styles.



Although the majority of their work was residential, Hornblower and Marshall were awarded two major public commissions in 1903-1904: the Custom House in Baltimore and the National Museum in Washington, D.C. These large commissions necessitated the hiring of new draftsman and several trips to Europe to study monumental public architecture. At the insistence of the Smithsonian Institution and the McMillan Commission, the National Museum (now known as the National Museum of Natural History) was executed in a grand neo-classical style and not the "French" style complete with a Mansard roof initially proposed by Hornblower and Marshall draftsman Arthur Brown. The plans were modified several times during the course of construction. Toward the completion of the National Museum on August 22, 1908, Hornblower died while studying museums in Europe. The cause of his sudden death is unknown. Marshall would continue to practice under the name of Hornblower and Marshall into the 1920s.



*The Duncan Phillips House*  
*Source: National Register of Historic Places*

## Sources

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

### Other Repositories:

<b>Obituary:</b>	Publication: <i>The Inland Architect and News Record</i>	Date: 1908 (Vol. 52)	Page: 53
	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 08/22/1908	

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	142
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1908-09	235



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	301
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## Other Sources:

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

“Hornblower and Marshall Documents at the Smithsonian.” *Smithsonian Preservation Quarterly* Spring 1995.

Kohler, Sue A. and Jeffrey R. Carson. *Sixteenth Street Architecture Volume 2*. Washington, D.C. The Commission of Fine Arts, 1988.

Peterson, Anne E. *Hornblower and Marshall: A Factual Investigation of the Individuals and the Office*. Washington, D.C.: Unpublished Report, 1976.

Traceries, “Lothrop Mansion,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, National Park Service, 1984.

**Notes:** For additional photographs of Hornblower and Marshall buildings, see biography of James Rush Marshall.

**Prepared by:** EHT Traceries

**Last Updated:** October 2010

<b>William Edgar Howser</b>			
<b>Biographical Data</b>			
Birth: 10/26/1887	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 1956-1963	Place:		
Family: Married Anna Fulton Ligon, 1909; no children			
<b>Education</b>			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:		Source:	
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1910	Latest Permit: 1937	Total Permits: 108 Total Buildings: 454
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>	
Millwork company	Estimator	1908-1911	
J. Carey King Co.	Estimator (1914), vice president (1915)	1914 or before -1920	
Self employed	Builder	1930s	
Skinker & Garrett	Chief estimator, construction company	1950s	
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b>			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> Single-family dwellings, principally row houses.			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Colonial Revival			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Northwest, Northeast, Southeast Washington D.C. including Park View, Barney Circle, Capitol Hill			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Rowhouses	1802-1828 Kenyon St. N.W.	1915	Mount Pleasant Historic Dist.
Rowhouses	1500-1510 Potomac Ave., S.E.	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	3905-3927 Illinois Ave. N.W.	1918	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	609-637 Princeton Place, N.W. 610-640 Princeton Place, N.W.	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	11-19 Bryant Street, N.E. 2311-2319 N. Capitol St. NE	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

## Significance and Contributions

William Edgar Howser was born in Washington, D.C., on October 26, 1887. His parents had come from Virginia and his father was variously listed in city directories as a carpenter, draftsman and estimator and once as an architect. Permit records show William Edgar Howser to have been active as a designer of residential buildings in the District of Columbia for exactly one decade, from June 1910 to June 1920, although he subsequently worked in jobs related to the building industry. Very little information on him is found in public records.

Howser's first city directory listing was as a clerk in 1904. By 1908 he was listed as a draftsman and beginning in 1909 he was an estimator. At the time of the 1910 census Howser was an estimator working for a millwork company. This coincides with the time that his name began appearing in D.C. building permits as architect. Beginning in 1914 he was listed in city directories as an estimator for the J. Carey King Co., a supplier of building materials located in Washington, D.C., but it is probable that he had been working for the company for some years because, in 1915, he became its vice-president. It appears that Howser's work as an architect was related to his responsibilities at J. Carey King Co. On his 1917 draft card, at a time when he was producing plans for several rows of dwellings each month, he stated that he was employed as a millwork estimator. Howser never listed himself as an architect in city directories and therefore is not included in *Pamela Scott's Directory of District of Columbia Architects, 1822-1960*.



**Houses in Kenyon St. N.W. row, designed for Charles L. Tankersley, 1915**

*Washington Post*, August 15, 1915, R 7



**2313-2317 North Capitol St., NE**

**These dwellings, in the 2300 block of North Capitol St. and the unit block of Bryant St., NE, were advertised for sale in 1919 as having "a Large Light Fireproof Garage" with each house.**

*DCPropertyQuest, 2004*

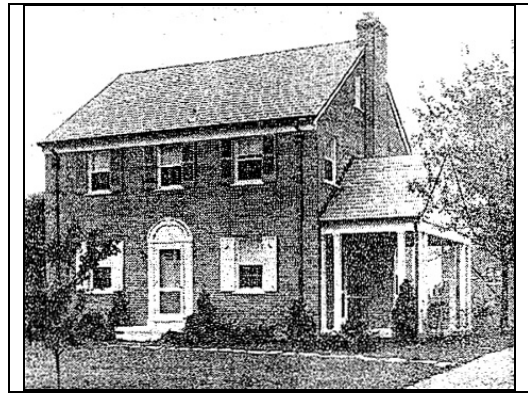
Beginning in mid-1910 Howser's name appears as architect for numerous dwellings in the District of Columbia. Most were speculatively built row houses. At this time there was great demand for modestly priced housing that incorporated modern improvements in lighting, heating, ventilation and plumbing. As described in the *Washington Post* in 1911, "Construction of modern homes for moderate prices is becoming more and more a feature of real estate transactions in Washington....Those with six rooms and bath and of one or two stories seem to be the most popular....Whole blocks have been developed in this way, and the houses, located in many different sections of the city, have found a ready sale." Howser designed dwellings for a number of speculative builders who were constructing housing for this market on previously unimproved sites in northwest, northeast and southeast Washington, D.C. The largest number of his commissions was from H.R. Howenstein, but he also designed for numerous other owner-builders including Charles

L. Tankersley, D.J. Dunigan, and T. A. Jameson. Virtually all of Howser's commissions were for multiple buildings. His typical pre-World War I buildings were two-story, three-bay brick row houses with a front porch, usually exhibiting minimal Colonial revival architectural details. Some, with eight rooms, were designed for a somewhat higher income buyer.

According to newspaper accounts, Howenstein's developments in southeast Washington in 1917 were spurred by the expansion of the Navy Yard work force as the United States entered World War I. Howser designed dwellings at 3<sup>rd</sup>

Street and South Carolina Ave., S.E., and in the Barney Circle neighborhood for Howenstein in 1917 and 1918. Six months after the end of World War I, H. R. Howenstein Co. announced it was undertaking one of the areas largest building projects of the year – the construction of 135 dwellings on five squares immediately west of the Soldiers Home bounded by Park Place on the east, Georgia Avenue on the west and Rock Creek Church Road on the north and incorporating Quebec Place, Princeton Place, and Otis Place. The firm announced that the dwellings were to be “of popular colonial design” and that, “A new idea will be followed in building a fireproof garage under each rear porch, with heat and light from the house.” Howser designed dwellings on both sides of Princeton Place for this project and he also designed row houses with built-in garages for Howenstein on Bryant Street, N.E.

In April 1920 Howser was listed in the census as an architect working for wages in an office. At that time he and his wife were living at her parents’ house. Howser appears to have left Washington, D.C., soon thereafter. After June 1920, no D.C. building permits included Howser’s name except for one frame dwelling in 1922 and a 1937 permit for a dwelling Howser both designed and built at 4230 19<sup>th</sup> Street, N.E. In 1921, Howser’s wife was listed in the city directory under her own name at her parents’ address and later in the 1920s neither of them was listed in Washington city directories. In 1925, when the District of Columbia initiated a requirement that architects register, Howser did not seek to register or to qualify by affidavit based on the years that he had practiced. The 1925 registration regulations would have permitted him to work without registering but only as a designer, not an architect.



22 Fairview St., Wynnewood Park  
Silver Spring

*Washington Post*, October 27, 1935, R10

Howser was not located in the 1930 census and he was not listed in the 1932, 1936, or 1942 *Boyd's* city directories. However, in the 1930s he was evidently working as a builder in Maryland. Between 1932 and 1935 the *Washington Post* real estate pages published several photographs of two-story, single family Colonial Revival style houses Howser had constructed in the Wynnewood subdivision in Silver Spring.

In 1942, when Howser registered with the Selective Service Board in Montgomery County, he stated that he was unemployed and did not have a permanent address but would provide one in Silver Spring when he was settled. In the mid-1950s, Howser was listed in Washington city directories as chief estimator for Skinker & Garrett, general contractors in Washington, D.C., and he lived in an apartment in the District. No reference to his death was located but when his wife died in 1963 she was described as his widow.

## Sources

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

**Other Repositories:** Ancestry.com

**Obituary:** Publication: none found Date: Page:

## Biographical Directories

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

**Year/Volume**

**Page**

**Other Sources:**

Advertisement, *Washington Post*, November 17, 1919.

*Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia*, 1918. Washington, D.C.: R.L. Polk Co., 1918.

*Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia*. Washington, D.C.: R.L. Polk Co., various years published under various titles.

"Deaths." *Washington Post*, May 10, 1963, B9.

"Home on Noyes Drive." *Washington Post*, July 24, 1932, R2.

"Hurrying Houses Near Navy Yard," *Washington Post*, January 27, 1918, RE8.

"In Wynnewood Park." *Washington Post*, January 22, 1933, R3.

"Plan 135 New Type of Homes." *Washington Post*, May 25, 1919, R3.

"Small Homes Sought." *Washington Post*, October 15, 1911, R6.

"Thomas E. Jarrell Co. Sale in Wynnewood Park." *Washington Post*, October 27, 1935, R10.


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

**Notes:** The permit totals include permits listed for W. E. Howser, Wm. E. Howser, and W. Edgar Howser.

**Prepared by:** EHT Tracerics

**Last Updated:** October 2010



<b>Ernest C. Hunter</b>				
<b>Biographical Data</b>				
Birth: Dec. 1881		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: After 1942		Place:		
Family: Married Barbara Nebb Holmes 12/12/1905; daughter Doris, son Raymond.				
<b>Education</b>				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Source: <i>Washington Post</i> , 02/24/1907, 24				
<b>Architectural Practice</b>				
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a		Date Issued:
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1918	Total Permits: 292	Total Buildings: 811
<b>Practice</b>		<b>Position</b>		<b>Date</b>
Not known		Draftsman		1900
Hunter & Bell		Partner, architect		1902-1918
Quartermaster General's Office		Draftsman		1918-?
U.S. Hospital, Arapahoe County, Colorado		Architect		1920
<b>Professional Associations</b>				
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b> Corcoran Cadet Corps Veterans Assn.				
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b>				
<b>Buildings</b>				
<b>Building Types:</b> Single family dwellings, principally row and semi-detached houses, and apartment buildings				
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Mission Revival				
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Adams Morgan, Lanier Heights, Kalorama Triangle, Woodley Park, Cleveland Park, Bloomingdale, Capitol Hill, Barney Circle				
<b>Notable Buildings</b>		<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Apartment		2029 Connecticut Ave. N.W.	1915	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist.
Norwood		1868 Columbia Road, N.W.	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Netherlands		1852 Columbia Road, N.W.	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Stafford		1789 Lanier Place, N.W.	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Gainsborough (New Plaza)		1115 12 <sup>th</sup> St., N.W.	1905	Shaw Historic District
Twelve row houses		2617-2641 Garfield St., N.W.	1907	Woodley Park Historic District

## Significance and Contributions

Ernest C. Hunter was born in December 1881, the eldest of eight children of a steamfitter. He was raised in the District but no information has been found on his training. In 1900, at age 18, he was living with his parents at 10<sup>th</sup> and H Streets, N.W., and was employed as a draftsman according to the Census. Two years later, in 1902, he formed a partnership, Hunter & Bell, with George N. Bell, a contemporary and, presumably, close friend. Bell served as best man in Hunter's 1905 wedding. After his marriage Hunter lived in Prince George's County in a house he designed.

The Hunter & Bell partnership was in business from 1902 until 1918 and its partners became known as specialists in the field of apartment design although initially the firm designed only single family housing. Bell was both an investor and an architect and was responsible for bringing in much of the firm's business. His name first appears in land records and the permit data base in 1902 when he bought lots in the Moore and Barbour Addition to Bloomingdale. In 1903 and 1904 the principal work of the Hunter & Bell partnership was designing single family semi-detached dwellings on lots owned by Bell. However, they also designed a number of semi-detached and row houses for other investors, notably John L. Warren, to whom Bell was related by marriage. Both John L. Warren and his brother, Bates Warren, were lawyers who became prominent developers in Washington, D.C. Bates Warren had married Bell's sister Lisette in 1897 and the firm's connection with the Warren family shaped the course of its practice. In 1902 Bell and John L. Warren both invested in Squares 2886 and 2887 bounded by Girard Street on the south and Harvard Street on the north between Georgia and Sherman Avenues. Hunter & Bell designed all the dwellings constructed in the two squares. In 1904 Hunter & Bell designed their first apartment building, a four-story brick apartment building at 1343 Clifton Street, N.W. (demolished), commissioned by John L. Warren. It was the first of a large number of apartment buildings commissioned by John L. Warren or Bates Warren. Between 1904 and 1917, Hunter and Bell designed 53 apartment houses ranging from luxury buildings to modest flats, most of which were commissioned by one or the other of the Warren brothers.



**The Gainsborough**  
1115 12<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W.  
*Washington Times*, 1/28/1906, 3



**2029 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Apartments**

*Classic Elegance*, by M.V. Jantzen, 2008.

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/mvjantzen/3075180353/>,  
license terms: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/deed.en>

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

buildings but they were the firm's largest ones, including the seven-story Norwood at 1868 Columbia Road (1916), built at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

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

While Hunter and Bell are best known for their apartment buildings, much of their design output consisted of row or semi-detached speculative housing in both expensive neighborhoods such as Lanier Heights, Adams-Morgan and Woodley Park and more modest areas including Bloomingdale and southeast Washington. They also designed some detached single family dwellings including a number of residences in Cleveland Park. Building permits indicate that the firm was actively designing until August 1917. The United States' entry into World War I and the resulting limitations on building supplies may have curtailed its activities and led to the termination of the partnership. Only one permit was issued to Hunter & Bell after August 18, 1917: a permit dated June 15, 1918 for a single family dwelling commissioned by a builder. Throughout the course of his career, Hunter was never listed on a permit in his own name except as owner of one small apartment building at 1129 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., designed by Hunter & Bell in 1909.

Ernest C. Hunter appears to have entered government service during World War I. He was listed as a draftsman in the Quartermaster General's Office in the 1918 city directory. The 1920 Census listed Hunter as living with his family in Aurora, Arapahoe County, Colorado, and working as an architect for the U.S. Hospital there. He and his family were not found in the 1930 Census. He eventually returned to the Washington, D.C., area. He was listed as a survivor in the *Washington Post's* notice of the death of his wife in 1939 and the death of his infant grandson in August 1942 but the date and place of his death have not been found.



**The Norwood**  
1868 Columbia Road N.W.  
*Historical Society CHS 10016*

## Sources

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


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

**Obituary:** Publication: not found Date: Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	144-145
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

**Other Sources:** "Architects Labor for City Beautiful." *Washington Post*, February 24, 1907, 24.  
"Corcoran Veterans Banquet," *Washington Post*, March 19, 1916, 8.

<p>Eig, Emily and Laura Harris Hughes. Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945. Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 1993.</p> <p>"Gainsborough Apartment House." <i>Washington Times</i>, January 28, 1906</p> <p>Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i>. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.</p> <p>"Obituary." <i>Washington Post</i>, May 1, 1939, 19 and August 16, 1942, 12.</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia, 1900</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, Maryland, 1910</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, Colorado, 1920.</p> <p>"Weddings." <i>Washington Times</i>, December 17, 1905.</p>	
<p><b>Notes:</b> See also biography for George N. Bell.</p> <p>The 1918 <i>Boyd's</i> directory has two Ernest C. Hunter listings: Ernest C. Hunter, Hunter &amp; Bell with a residence in Hyattsville and the second working as a draftsman at the Quartermaster General's Office and residing at 1120 ½ Florida Ave., N.E. It appears probable that these two are the same person. The family members of Ernest C. Hunter listed in the 1920 Census working at the U.S. hospital in Colorado match all Hunter's earlier biographical material.</p>	
Prepared by: EHT Traceries	Last Updated: October 2010

<b>William Butts Ittner</b>		 <p><i>Source: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.</i></p>	
<b>Biographical Data</b>			
Birth: 9/4/1864	Place: St. Louis, Missouri		
Death: 3/2/1936	Place: St. Louis, Missouri		
Family: Married Little Crane Allan, 1888: son, William B. Ittner Jr. Married Marie Anderson, 1923			
<b>Education</b>			
High School: Public schools, St. Louis			
College: Manual Training School of Washington U., grad. 1884			
Graduate School: Special student in architecture, Cornell U., 1884-1887			
Apprenticeship: Eames & Young, 1888-1889			
<b>Architectural Practice</b>			
<b>DC Architects' Registration</b>		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
<b>Permit Database</b>	Earliest Permit: n/a	Latest Permit: n/a	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
<b>Practice</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>	
Individual practice and two brief partnerships	Private practice	1889-1897	
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.	Commissioner of School Buildings	1897-1910	
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.	Architect	1910-1916	
William B. Ittner	Principal	1910-1936	
<b>Professional Associations</b>			
<b>American Institute of Architects</b>		Date(s) Enrolled: as Fellow, 1891	Treasurer, 1924-1926 Life member, 1927
<b>Other Societies or Memberships:</b> President, Architectural League of America, 1903; Thirty-third degree Mason			
<b>Awards or Commissions:</b> Silver medal, St. Louis World's Fair, 1904; Gold medal, Jamestown Tercentennial; Honorary L.L.D., University of Missouri, 1931, and numerous other honors.			
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>Building Types:</b> Schools, Masonic buildings			
<b>Styles and Forms:</b> Elizabethan, Jacobean, Classical and Colonial revival styles.			
<b>DC Work Locations:</b> Central (Cardozo) High School, Columbia Heights.			
<b>Notable Buildings</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Central High School	13th and Clifton Streets, N.W.	1916	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Yeatman, Soldan high schools	St. Louis, Missouri		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Clark, Cote Brillante elem. sch.	Columbus, Ohio		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Central High School	Gary, Indiana		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Emerson, Froebel, Horace Mann Schools	St. Louis, Missouri	1921	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Scottish Rite Cathedral			



## Significance and Contributions

William B. Ittner, architect of Washington, D.C.'s Central (now Cardozo) High School (1916), was a leading figure in revolutionizing school architecture in the first decades of the twentieth century. Ittner was born in St. Louis in 1884. His father, Anthony Ittner, was a bricklayer who went on to found a brick company, become a builder and, in 1877, a Member of Congress. William Ittner graduated from the Manual Training School at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1884. He then studied architecture at Cornell University for three years (1884-87) and travelled in Europe. Returning to St. Louis in 1888, he married and entered the firm of Eames and Young. From 1889 to 1897 Ittner practiced on his own except for brief partnerships with William Foster and, beginning in 1894, with T.C. Link and A.F. Rosenheim.

In 1897, Ittner was appointed the first Commissioner of School Buildings of the newly reorganized St. Louis Board of Education. This appointment launched Ittner on a career in which he rose to become one of the nation's leading innovators in school design. The schools he designed for St. Louis won him national and international recognition and numerous school districts across the country commissioned him to design school buildings. Over the course of his career he designed 500 schools: 135 high schools, 267 elementary schools, 93 special and private schools and 3 colleges located in over one hundred cities and towns in twenty-eight states.

Ittner was recognized both for the innovative design of his schools and for their architectural quality. At the time of his death, the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* wrote that Ittner would be "long remembered as the architect who changed the American school from the prison-like structure he disliked as a boy to the well-lighted, well ventilated and decorative public building which is common throughout the country today." Prior to Ittner's appointment as Commissioner, St. Louis schools were typically a square block with dimly lit classrooms, some of which were in the basement, organized around a central stairwell, often without indoor plumbing, and generally located on the sidewalk line. Ittner experimented with different forms, including U and H shapes to maximize the light and ventilation in classrooms. In 1900 he first used the E shape that became his preferred form and one-sided corridors which he had seen in Europe. He introduced mechanical heating and ventilation and indoor plumbing. He advocated planning schools from the inside out and worked closely with school superintendents to design schools based on their educational program and plan of operation, making maximum use of space by designing spaces that could be used for various purposes throughout the day and providing the flexibility to meet future needs. Ittner's approach became known as the "open plan" or the "Ittner plan." Its characteristics were summarized by Marie Anderson Ittner, as being: 1. Restricted heights of school buildings; 2. All educational space above ground; 3. Necessity for large sites for the spreading out of the building, for proper setting; for playgrounds, park areas and site development; 4. Provision in the *plan* for maximum safety, correct lighting and efficient ventilation; 5. Plan flexibility for ease of alteration and expansion, to serve educational enrichment and changes, and to care for school enrollment increases; 6. Opportunities for diversified, individualized and distinctive school building design.

Ittner traveled extensively in the United States and abroad to study school construction and architecture. In England he was particularly taken with features of Elizabethan and Jacobean manor houses which he considered well suited to adaptation for school architecture. Many of Ittner's early schools have elaborate decorative motifs in these styles but in later years his designs were generally simplified to reduce costs. Guy Study, in a 1925 *Architectural Record* article on Ittner's work, wrote that Ittner, the son of a brick manufacturer, made "a truly revolutionary use of brick work...Ever seeking for new effects in the blending of colors,...[a]lways using the material at hand, demanding no extraordinarily fine quality of brick, yet with almost uncanny intuition and with the art of a conjurer, he is able to produce an effect in his brick walls that is lovely and rich in color, soft in texture and sparkling with life."

In 1910, Ittner resigned from his position as Commissioner of School Buildings in order to establish a private practice and design schools in other cities and states but he retained the post of Architect for the St. Louis School Board until 1916. His practice grew to be national in scope. Ittner was in the forefront of high school design as these schools grew to accommodate larger student bodies and the many new features required for a broader curriculum including auditorium, gymnasiums, laboratories, and shops. According to his *St. Louis Post Dispatch* obituary, Ittner was the "the first designer to provide specialized manual training and domestic science rooms" and planned the country's first

public manual training high school. Ittner's schools were usually set back on landscaped grounds and surrounded by playing fields.

Ittner designed Washington, D.C.'s, new Central High School early in the private practice phase of his career. As described by Appleton P. Clark in his history of architecture in Washington, D.C., Ittner designed the school as a consultant to the recently created Office of the Municipal Architect headed by Snowden Ashford. Ittner was known for his innovative school designs at a time when educational reform was expanding the curriculum of academic schools to include more vocational training. The new Central High School, built to replace an existing building, was conceived as a school that would be in the national forefront, a modern school offering business, manual training (for boys) and domestic art and science (for girls) and gymnasiums for both sexes along with its academic curriculum. Set on a commanding site overlooking the city, with ample grounds, Central High School was planned to accommodate 2,500 students.

Ittner was involved in the planning stages. In September 1912 the *Washington Post* reported that, "To discuss ways of making the new Central High School building...the best in the country, Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford, Emory M. Wilson, principal of Central, and W. P. Ittner, of St. Louis, the architect selected to prepare the plans, yesterday held a conference at the District building" at which it was decided that Davidson and Ashford would visit several model high schools in the country to get ideas for the new building. The *Post* also reported the same day that Ittner had been awarded the contract to design the new M Street School for African-American high school students but ultimately that school was designed by Snowden Ashford.

The Central High School, designed in 1913 and completed in 1916, was the largest school Ittner designed. Congress had appropriated \$1.2 million for its construction. It was designed in the Elizabethan revival style often used by Ittner and favored by Snowden in his own designs for its large windows. The building included numerous specialized classrooms for training in manual arts, commercial skills, and domestic science. Its large, centrally located auditorium was designed for community as well as school use. It served as a model for subsequent school construction in the city.

Although Ittner is best known for his schools, he also designed other major buildings in St. Louis including a cathedral for the Scottish Rite Masons and the Continental Life Insurance Building. Ittner's son William B. Ittner Jr. joined his father in his practice and continued the firm. As of 2010, the firm is still in operation in St. Louis.



**Central High School, Washington, D.C., 1917**  
*Architectural Record* 42 No. 5 (Nov. 1917): 427

# DC Architects Directory

Sources				
<b>Vertical Files</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
<b>Other Repositories:</b>				
<b>Obituary:</b>	Publication: <i>St. Louis Post Dispatch</i>	Date: 1/27/1936	Page:	
<b>Biographical Directories</b>	<b>Year/Volume</b>	<b>Page</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 77 articles				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	C	286		
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who Was Who in America (not in Who's Who in D.C.)	vol. 1 (1897-1942)	621		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	316-317		
<b>Other Sources:</b> Board of Education of the District of Columbia. <i>Annual Reports, 1910-1911, 1913-1914, 1915-1916</i> . Washington, D.C., Clark, Appleton P., Jr. "History of Architecture in Washington." In John Clagett Proctor, ed. <i>Washington Past and Present: A History</i> . New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930. Ittner, Marie Anderson. "Footprints." St. Louis: John S. Swift Co., Inc., 1955. American Institute of Architects Archives Ittner, Marie Anderson. "William B. Ittner: His Service to American School Architecture." Reprinted from the January 1941 issue of <i>American School Board Journal</i> . American Institute of Architects Archives. Longwisch, Cynthia H. "St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner." National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1992. Mikkelsen, Michael A. "Edward Lee McClain High School, Greenfield, Ohio, and the Central High School, Washington, D.C.: William B. Ittner, Architect." <i>Architectural Record</i> 42 No. 5 (November 1917): 421-441. "Miss A. Beers Succeeds Prof. Fairbrother in the Eighth Division." <i>Washington Post</i> , September 12, 1912. "Notes & Comments: St. Louis School Buildings." <i>Architectural Record</i> 23, No. 2 (Feb. 1908): 136-147. "Officials to Study Models Elsewhere as Basis for New Building." <i>Washington Post</i> , September 12, 1912. Study, Guy. "Junior and Senior High Schools." <i>Architectural Record</i> 60 No. 3 (Sept. 1926): 202-224. Study, Guy. "Work of William B. Ittner FAIA." <i>Architectural Record</i> 57 No. 2 (Feb. 1925): 97-124. Toft, Carolyn Hewes. "William B. Ittner, F.A.I.A. (1864-1936)." Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. website, <a href="http://www.landmarks-stl.org/">http://www.landmarks-stl.org/</a> accessed June 5, 2010. "W.B. Ittner Resigns." <i>Western Architect</i> 23 no. 5 (May 1916): 46. "William B. Ittner." <i>St. Louis Post Dispatch</i> , 29 January 1936. Quoted in Marie Anderson Ittner, "Footprints." St. Louis: John S. Swift Co., Inc., 1955. Archived at the American Institute of Architects.				
<b>Notes:</b> The American Institute of Architects online Historical Directory of American Architects includes a bibliography, obituaries, M. A. Ittner's summaries of Ittner's career, articles, and correspondence.				
<b>Prepared by: EHT Tracerics</b>			<b>Last Updated: October 2010</b>	