

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



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

New Designation X
Amendment of a previous designation
Please summarize any amendment(s) _____

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

Address 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW

Square and lot number(s) Square 216, Lots 0027

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission ANC 2F

Date of construction 1926 Date of major alteration(s) _____

Architect(s) Appleton P. Clarke, Jr.

Architectural style(s) Gothic Revival

Original use Office Building Present use Office Building

Property owner 1010 Vermont Avenue SPE

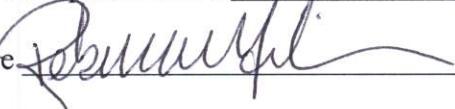
Legal address of property owner C/O Jones Lang LaSalle, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 100,
Washington, DC 20005

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) DC Preservation League

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

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) 401 F Street, NW, Room 324, WDC 20001, 202.783.5144

Name and title of authorized representative Rebecca Miller, Executive Director

Signature of representative  Date June 21, 2010

Name and telephone of author of application Kimberly P. Williams – 202.442.8840

Date received _____
H.P.O. staff _____

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Denrike Building
other names _____

2. Location

street & number 1014 Vermont Avenue, NW not for publication
city or town Washington, DC vicinity
state District of Columbia code 001 county _____ code _____ zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

Denrike Building
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL/Gothic Revival

foundation Concrete

walls Limestone

roof Slag

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Section 7 Page 1

Description Summary:

The Denrike Building is an 11-story office building designed by architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. in a Tudor Gothic Revival style and built in 1925-26. Located just north of McPherson Square in what was historically considered the northern limit of the city's financial district, the Denrike Building is composed of the traditional early 20th century three-part commercial block of base, middle and top. The concrete-frame, limestone-clad building is rectangular in plan, is covered with a flat slag roof, and is characterized by its distinctive Tudor Gothic style detailing concentrated on the building's façade at its base and top. The building is divided into six equal bays whereby each bay of the building's "shaft" includes pairs of single windows. The vertical bays are separated by pilasters with Tudor Gothic detailing, while the individual floor levels are separated horizontally by limestone spandrels, the four center bays of which are decorated with recessed panels in the spandrels.

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General Description:

Site:

The Denrike Building is located on the western side of Vermont Avenue just north of K Street and McPherson Square where it stands out as the oldest office building on the block. Although the building does not face McPherson Square, it is part of the collection of early to mid-20th century office buildings erected in the city's financial district as it spread north from lower 15th Street around the Treasury to McPherson Square. The building was designed by notable local architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. and was built in 1925-26.

Exterior:

The principal elevation of the Denrike Building faces Vermont Avenue and is divided into six equal vertical bays and three horizontal sections. The base of the building consists of the first and second stories, corresponding on the interior with first-floor commercial storefronts and second floor offices. The first floor storefronts have been altered from their original, however, and consist of standard plate glass show windows with glass doors neither of which project beyond the plane of the wall surface. The original limestone piers or walls separating the storefronts have been re-clad in granite. The entry to the building is located in the two central bays of the building both being recessed from the façade and both consisting of double, metal and glass replacement doors.

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Above the storefronts, the original limestone wall is intact. Here, the six bays above the storefronts consist of large, tri-partite, plateglass replacement windows, set within the original openings. A stone cornice separates the building's base from the floors above. The cornice features regularly spaced stone modillions with larger and more stylized versions located at the top of each pier between the window bays. These larger modillions are extremely geometric (almost art Deco-like) and feature figurative heads serving as label stops or drip molds. These figurative moldings appear to represent several different beast-like, but human, heads.

The third floor, which visually rests upon this cornice, divides the base from the middle of the building and is the most highly ornate floor of the building. Here, the pairs of windows are separated by smooth limestone stiles and capped by blind Tudor arch lintels. The arched lintels are identical on all of the windows on this floor and include two blind tracery arches set within a wider and broader pointed arch. The arch spandrels are carved with raised Tudor roses, the delicacy of which contrasts with the less-detailed geometric carvings found throughout the building. The piers between the bays project like buttresses, and are ornamented with long recessed panels with trefoil arch tops. The piers culminate with a stepped pediment adorned with a carved trefoil on center.

Floors 4-9 are identically detailed with limited decoration separating the floors and vertical bays. The four central bays have carved spandrel panels below both windows in each bay, each one carved with a pair of simple rectangular recessions with reveals that imply an open book. The flanking outside bays have no spandrel panels cut into the smooth limestone wall.

Floors 10-11 represent the top of the three-part commercial building. This top is architecturally separated from the building's middle or "shaft" by more ornate decoration compared to the stories below and by slightly recessed window bays that allow the vertical piers, or pilasters to become more three-dimensional and buttress-like. Also, intricate Tudor-inspired *bas relief* sculpture found on each of the six spandrels between the 9th and the 10th stories forms a definitive horizontal band, like a belt course that clearly separates one part of a building from another. The *bas relief* sculpture in the two end bays resembles an open scroll with carvings of Tudor roses to either side of a central trefoil. The four interior bays feature raised *bas-relief* panels, similarly carved with Tudor roses to either side of a central trefoil. A gabled tablet with a blind trefoil arch within it separates the two panels located under each of the pairs of windows. Although the tablet lacks any inscription or image, it does feature a recessed trefoil panel.

The 10th and 11th stories are separated by recessed panels in the spandrels at each bay. Like those found in the central bays of the "middle" part of the building, these recessed panels read as an open book. The building culminates at the 11th story where carved stonework is found to either side of the bays of windows and above them at the cornice line. Large drip molds in the

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form of human heads are located to either side of the window bays on center of the implied buttresses. These heads form true drip molds as down spouts carrying water from the roof empty out directly above them at the cornice line.

Unlike the rectangular windows found on floors 3-10, the windows on the 11th floor have segmental arched openings capped by carved lintels featuring a band of Tudor roses. Above the windows the limestone frieze features raised *bas relief* sculpture on all six bays. The four center bays hold single quatrefoil roundels above each of the windows, while the two end bays offer a gargoyle-type head, more bestial than human, on-center of the pair of windows and flanked by recessed panels. The cornice is capped with copper flashing.

The Denrike building abuts the 1956 Wire Building to its south and a smaller four-story, mid-20th century building to its north leaving only the unarticulated upper level floors on the north side elevation exposed. This side elevation has a buff brick curtain wall punctured by single 1/1 replacement windows. The limestone façade turns the corner and is quoined into the brick.

The rear elevation, visible from the alleyway behind is purely utilitarian with red brick walls and pairs of single 1/1 windows in the building's six bays.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925-26

Significant Dates

1925-26

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Appleton P. Clark, Jr.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Denrike is an eleven-story office building on the west side of Vermont Avenue just north of McPherson Square in downtown Washington, D.C. constructed in 1925-26. Designed by notable local architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr., the Denrike Building is executed in a Tudor Gothic Revival style of architecture, a style rare for this city’s commercial building fabric. As one of a collection of 1920s office buildings and financial institutions surrounding McPherson Square, the Denrike Building represents the northernmost edge of the city’s financial district as it spread north from lower 15th Street around the Treasury Building to McPherson Square. The Denrike Building replaced the 19th century residence of former House Speaker Joseph Cannon (House Speaker from 1903-1911) on the site. The Denrike Building is illustrative of the wave of 20th century commercial development that replaced older and well established residential building stock in the city’s downtown that had, during the 19th century, been home to the city’s most prominent and affluent residents.

The Denrike Building is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C with Architecture as the Area of Significance. The Denrike Building is an excellent example of the Tudor Gothic Revival style as executed for commercial buildings. The style’s historic precedent, Tudor Gothic, was the final development of English Perpendicular Gothic and is characterized by the use of the five-point Tudor arch. The Revival style tends to be more geometric in form than its historic precedent, however, and can be compared to certain expressions of the emerging 20th-century Art Deco aesthetic. Although the Gothic Revival style was favored for commercial buildings in other cities during the early 20th century, such as New York, the style was less common in this city for buildings other than ecclesiastical ones. Based upon an office building survey conducted of the downtown area, only three fully executed Gothic Revival style commercial buildings were built, including the Denrike Building (1925-26), the Barr Building (1926-27), the Mather Building (1916), and the Securities Building (1926). Of these, the Denrike Building is the only Tudor Gothic example.

The Denrike Building is the work of local master architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. whose long career, both as an architect and public servant, from 1886 to 1939 had a significant influence on the city’s built environment. The Denrike Building--one of several office buildings designed by Clark--is reflective of the architect’s early predilection for Medieval styles.

The Period of Significance for the Denrike Building is 1925-1926—the beginning and end dates of the building’s construction. The Denrike Building maintains its integrity despite the loss of original fabric at the ground floor storefronts.

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Resource History and Historic Context:

McPherson Square: From Residential to Commercial/Office Building:

The Denrike Building was constructed in 1925-26 as a speculative venture by owner William F. Dennis about whom little is known, but who clearly saw the growing need for office space in the city’s downtown and contributed to the transformation of McPherson Square from a residential neighborhood to the northern edge of Washington’s “Wall Street.” The Denrike Building replaced an older 19th century residence on the site known at the time as the Cannon Residence for its former occupant, House Speaker Joseph Cannon.¹ The house was built during the last quarter of the 19th century in an exclusive residential neighborhood home to some of the city’s wealthiest and most prominent individuals.

Included within the 1791 L’Enfant Plan, McPherson Square was developed in its first decades with a scattering of buildings and was home to a mixed race working class community. The most notable of the buildings on the square were a “Colored Presbyterian Church” facing the square from the east and the home of Jonah Hoover, D.C. Marshall and later chief usher at the White House on the south side of the square.

In 1867, when responsibility for the city’s reservations came under control of the Army Corps of Engineer’s Office of Buildings and Grounds, the square itself saw its first improvements when two triangular open spaces were joined to form a square. In 1873, the square was graded and planted, and the following year was named in honor of General Winfield Scott. In 1871, Congress authorized the construction and erection of a statue to honor Scott for the square. However, by 1872, new plans dedicated the circle at 16th Street and Massachusetts Avenue for the Scott equestrian statue. The following year, Congress approved the erection of a statue of Brig. General James McPherson for “Scott Square” and upon the statue’s erection in 1876 the name of the square was changed to McPherson Square.

By the time the statue was erected, the square was already becoming a fashionable residential neighborhood. Ulysses S. Grant’s Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish occupied the Hoover House on the south end of the park, while the luxurious Arlington Hotel, built in 1868, occupied the southwest side of the square. At the north end of the square at Vermont Avenue and K Street, in 1875, real estate developer Archibald Lowery erected an opulent Second Empire-style mansion whose principal entrance faced Vermont Avenue.² Over the next two decades, the prestige of the

¹ The house at 1014 Vermont Avenue was built in 1884 to the designs of architect/builder Robert I. Fleming (DC Permit to Build #1641, 5/17/1884). See also, “Eleven Story Structure Completed on Site Once Occupied by Speaker Cannon’s Residence,” *The Evening Star*, April 10, 1926, p. 23.

² James Goode, *Capital Losses*, p. 100.

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square continued to grow. In 1884, Michigan Senator Thomas Palmer built a grand Romanesque Revival-style residence adjoining the Lowery House and moved in, thereby adding to the already distinguished list of occupants on the square (Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and the Cornelius Vanderbilt family both lived in the Lowery House at different times). In 1907, millionaire John McLean and his wife who had been living in the 1860 Hoover-Fish House, hired architect John Russell Pope to design a block-long Renaissance-inspired palace that incorporated the walls of the older house into the new construction. The Mclean House featured ornate and excessive interiors designed for lavish entertaining and was the epitome of the late 19th century residence of the city's socially and financially elite.

By the first decade of the 20th century, however, the neighborhood was beginning the gradual shift from residential to office building. Initially, business offices moved into the square's large residences. In 1899, for instance, the Justice Department moved its headquarters from Pennsylvania Avenue into the Lowery House, later expanding into the adjacent Palmer House. However, as the city's financial district centered along 15th Street and the U.S. Treasury Building began to expand north during the 1910s and 1920s, the need for dedicated office buildings grew and the residential buildings fronting McPherson Square became prime candidates for replacement.

The first residential displacement occurred in 1912 when the University Club, built to cater to downtown businessmen, was built on the west side of McPherson Square, replacing several residential row houses. In 1917, the Davidson Building on the opposite side of the square and at the opposite corner became the first major office building to break ground on the site of former residences. During the 1920s, the square's residential properties were replaced one-by-one by office buildings (principally real estate-related) and financial institutions. During the mid-1920s, the local press focused much attention on this change from residential to commercial, often lamenting the loss of the "old" residences, but also recognizing the "march of progress." McPherson Square was recognized in particular as being "the center of investment houses and real estate organizations" and the northern edge of the city's financial district.³ In 1939, following a building hiatus during the Depression era, the McLean House at the south end of the square was demolished to make way for the Import Export Bank, thus marking the end of an era.

Construction of the Denrike Building:

The Denrike Building was constructed in 1925-26 during the height of this commercial building activity around McPherson Square. When it opened in 1926, the building was noted for its

³ "Buckingham Hotel, McPherson Square, Sold for \$250,000: Section is Becoming Big Business Center," *The Washington Post*, March 21, 1926, p. R1.

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Gothic design and high quality materials.⁴ According to press reports at the time, the interior included six shops in the first story and 230 office rooms in the upper floors, “arranged in groups and some single, the units being of moderate size and all intercommunicating, affording on each floor any size arrangement of up to 23 rooms.”⁵ According to the city directories, the Denrike Building quickly housed a variety of businesses, many of which were associated with the real estate and construction industry, including real estate and investment firms, surveyors, engineers, brokers, and trade associations.⁶ The city directories also indicate that a large number of lawyers held offices in the building.

One of the building’s largest tenants was the newly formed Great National Insurance Company. Established in 1926, the Company moved into the Denrike Building upon its completion that same year. The *Washington Post* reported that the “large “capital stock fire insurance company” contributed to Washington’s “growing list of financial institutions.”⁷

Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr.

The Denrike Building was designed by notable local architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. and stands as one of his most stylistically notable buildings. Clark was born in Washington, D.C. in 1865 and graduated from Central High School in 1883. He had no formal architectural training beyond a course in high school. He made a tour of Europe, studying its different styles of architecture, and served an apprenticeship under Alfred B. Mullett in the mid-1880s before launching his own architectural practice at the age of 22 in 1886. Clark’s commissions included a wide range of building types including office buildings, banks, churches, schools, theaters, apartment buildings and private residences.

At least seven of Clark’s buildings have been individually designated as landmarks in the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites. In addition to being principal of his own firm, Clark was active in local architecture circles. In 1919, he served as the President of the Washington Chapter of the A.I.A during which time he initiated the effort to obtain a registration law for Washington architects. He was a real estate investor and a director of a number of local business enterprises including the Washington Hotel Company, Equitable Life Insurance Company, Citizen's Savings Bank, and the Washington Sanitary Housing Company. Clark was active in the

⁴ See “Big Office Building Now Ready for Use,” *The Evening Star*, April 10, 1926, p. 23.

⁵ “Denrike Building Has 230 Up-to-Date Office Apartments,” *The Washington Post*, April 11, 1926, p. R6.

⁶ Shortly after the building opened, Charles M. Wallingsford, James O’Connoer and John E. Garvey all moved their real estate offices into the Denrike Building. In July 1926, the real estate firm of Schnider-Kay, Inc. moved to the Denrike Building “seeking a means of rendering a greater service to its clients.” See “Real Estate Firm in New Quarters,” *The Washington Post*, July 11, 1926, p. R6.

⁷ “New Insurance Company has \$2,000,000 Capital,” *The Washington Post*, August 27, 1927, p. 17.

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Chamber and Commerce and the Board of Trade, and was often called upon to oversee matters of design and architecture.

Appleton P. Clark, Jr. published several written works, including "The History of Architecture in Washington," as well as influential writings on institutional homes for children. Through his architectural accomplishments and endeavors throughout the city, Clark became one of Washington's most influential architects. Clark held a particular interest in the design of public schools. He designed five schools for the District of Columbia, including the Eckington (1897), Petworth (1901), Langston (1901), Wheatley (1902-1903) and Eaton Schools (1909). Because of Clark's interest in public school construction he was appointed by the District Commissioners, in 1909, to chair a volunteer committee of architects and builders to investigate conditions affecting the safety of children in public schools.

Although much of Clark's later work reflects Classical Revival styles, his early work, which includes the original Washington Post Building and the residence known as the Owl's Nest, provides examples of popular late Victorian styles inspired by medieval and Jacobean prototypes. The later Denrike Building (1925-26), reflects Clark's continued or revived interest in Medieval architectural styles and corresponds with an interest in the Gothic Revival style for commercial buildings nationwide. The Denrike building, however, provides the only known example of the Tudor Gothic style in Clark's work.

Clark died in 1955 at his winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida. In his obituary, the *Washington Post* deemed Appleton P. Clark the "Dean of Architects."

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Major Bibliographical References:

“Big Office Building Now Ready for Use: Eleven Story Structure Completed on Site Once Occupied by Speaker Cannon’s Residence,” *The Evening Star*, April 10, 1926, p. 23.

City Directories, 1930, 1934.

“Denrike Building Has 230 Up-to-Date Office Apartments,” *The Washington Post*, April 11, 1926, p. R6.

Design Forum Architects, “DC Downtown Office Building Survey, Phase II,” September 1992, D.C. Historic Preservation Office.

Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District, National Register Nomination, 2006.

“Real Estate Firm in New Quarters,” *The Washington Post*, July 11, 1926, p. R6

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Denrike Building
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim Prothro Williams

Organization D.C. Historic Preservation Office date September 2009

street & number 2000 14th Street, NW telephone _____

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The Denrike Building at 1014 Vermont Avenue, NW is located on Square 216, Lot 27.

Boundary Justification:

The Denrike Building has been associated with Square 216, Lot 27 since its construction on the site in 1925-26.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Name of Property _____

County and State _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) _____

Section number _____ Page _____





MEGA WRAPS

CASA BLANCA

OPEN SLICES

OPEN



