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L'Enfant Plan: see the Plan of the City of Washington

Labor Department: see Federal Triangle

La Corona Apartments (Frederic B. Pyle, 1907) at 425 M Street NW: see Mount Vernon Square Historic District

The Lafayette

1605-07 7th Street, NW

Among the city's earliest extant apartment buildings; simplified Queen Anne facade shows effort to incorporate accepted stylistic values into affordable middle-class housing; work of architect influential in the adoption of apartment living; built 1898, George S. Cooper, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

Lafayette Building (Export-Import Bank) [National Register only]

811 Vermont Avenue, NW

Highly developed example of the last phase of the Stripped Classical style, illustrating the continued preference for classically derived modernism in the national capital; notable work of nationally recognized Chicago architects; privately developed for leasing to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other finance-related Federal government agencies; strong massing, limestone veneer, black granite portal, almost complete absence of ornament, with design emphasis on color contrast and richness of material; prominently situated on major public squares; marks abandonment of plans for monumental classical frame for Lafayette Square; built 1939-40, (Holabird & Root, architects, in association with A.R. Clas); *within Fifteenth Street HD, NHL designation and NR listing September 1, 2005; US ownership*

Marquis de Lafayette Monument

Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, NW

Memorial to Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette, volunteer for American independence and Major General in the Continental army; bronze statue on carved marble pedestal, surrounded by figural groups of other French military commanders in the Revolutionary War; commissioned by Congress, completed 1891; Jean Alexandre Joseph Falquière and Marius Jean Antonin Mercie, sculptors; Paul Pujol, architect; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

Lafayette Square (Reservation 10): see Plan of the City of Washington. On L'Enfant's plan of 1791, the area across Pennsylvania Avenue north of the White House, including the two flanking squares between 15th and 17th Streets now occupied by buildings, were indicated as part of "President's Park." For several decades after construction of the White House, the area was used for various temporary functions, and during Thomas Jefferson's administration, a section of Pennsylvania Avenue was cleared to separate the White House grounds from the "people's park." Jackson Place and Madison Place were opened on either side of the park in about 1820, at the time the Decatur, Cutts, and Tayloe houses were built. In 1824, the park was planted and walks were laid out in anticipation of the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette, and the park was named in his honor.

The park was redesigned by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851-52. The equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson was erected in the center of the park in 1853, but the installation of Jackson's design was not completed until 1872. The park's two bronze urns, included on the 1852 plans and cast by the Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard from the design of an antique vase, were installed at that time. The tall fence around the park installed under the Downing plan was removed in 1889, and in 1891, the first of the corner statuary groups, honoring Lafayette, was erected at the southeast corner of the park. It was followed by monuments to Rochambeau at the southwest corner in 1902, and Steuben and Kosciuszko at the northwest and northeast corners respectively, in 1910. In 1914, a small watchman's lodge replaced the original lodge on the H Street side of the park; it is the last remaining of four identical lodges that were also built in Lincoln, Franklin, and Judiciary squares. The park was redesigned by the Works Progress Administration in 1937, and again in 1962 as part of the John Carl Warnecke plan for new government offices flanking the square. *HABS DC-676; see also Jackson Statue, and Lafayette, Rochambeau, Steuben, and Kosciuszko Monuments*

Lafayette Square Historic District

Generally including structures fronting on Lafayette Square and in the immediate vicinity

Formal public park opposite the White House, together with its surrounding frame of buildings; place of national symbolic importance and traditional site of public demonstration; includes government buildings, residences, and other structures associated with many of the great figures in nation's political, military, diplomatic, and economic life; distinguished architectural examples of all periods, many by the country's leading architects; park originally included in the area planned by L'Enfant as the President's Park, returned to public use by Thomas Jefferson; named for Marquis de Lafayette in 1824; landscaped by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851-52; includes equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson (Clark Mills, sculptor), elaborate memorials to other European heroes of the Revolutionary War (*see American Revolution Statuary*); includes approximately 30 buildings c. 1815-1940; *NR listing August 29, 1970, NHL designation August 29, 1970, DC designation June 19, 1973*

Laird-Dunlop House

3014 N Street, NW

Large Federal house built by John Laird, prosperous tobacco warehouse owner; inherited by daughter Barbara Laird Dunlop and James Dunlop (law partner of Francis Scott Key and Chief Justice of D.C. Supreme Court); later purchased by Robert Todd Lincoln; Flemish bond brick, arched ground floor windows and classical entry porch; side hall plan; extensive wings added to original house; built c. 1799, attributed to William Loring; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Langston Golf Course [National Register only]

2600 Benning Road, NE

NR listing October 15, 1991; US ownership

Langston Terrace Dwellings

21st Street & Benning Road, NE

The first federally-sponsored public housing complex in the District, and a prime example of the first 51 Public Works Administration housing projects, built from 1933 to 1937 (3 in DC); first of eight housing projects by noted Bauhaus-trained architect and pioneer in government housing for the poor; International style garden apartment buildings around central commons; bas-reliefs and courtyard sculpture; built 1935-38, Hilyard Robinson, architect; *DC designation September 16, 1987, NR listing November 12, 1987; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Lanier Heights Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 21

Lansburgh's Department Store (1916/24) at 8th & E Streets NW: see Downtown Historic District and HABS DC-355

Latrobe Gate: see Washington Navy Yard, Main Gate

Thomas Law House (Honeymoon House)

1252 6th Street, SW

This large Federal town house distinguished by its arched main floor windows was first occupied by wealthy English aristocrat Thomas Law, newly married to Elizabeth Custis, the granddaughter of Martha Washington. Typical of the urban mansions often built on corner sites in the early capital, it was part of an extensive development planned for the waterfront (but never constructed) by early land speculators and Revolutionary War patriots Greenleaf, Morris, and Nicholson. The house is attributed to William Loring, and was built about 1794-96, with a wing added about 1938. It was one of few buildings retained in the redevelopment of Southwest, and was renovated in 1965. *DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-20*

The Lawrence (1895) at 1922 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District

Belford B. Lawson and Marjorie M. Lawson Residence at 8 Logan Circle NW: see Logan Circle Historic District

LeDroit Block (F Street, NW, South Side of 800 Block)

800-10, 812, 814-16, and 818 F Street; 527 9th Street, NW

Group of five related commercial buildings representative of the earliest development of F Street as the city's commercial core; built after the completion of the large-scale municipal improvements undertaken by the Board of Public Works in 1871-74; illustrates renewed civic aspirations of post-Civil War era; rich, animated facades introduce congenial human scale enhancing the monumentality of the L'Enfant Plan and nearby General Post Office and Old Patent Office; includes one of the city's oldest office buildings and work by noted local architects; built 1875-92; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing April 2, 1974; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

LeDroit Building (800-10 F Street): Commercial office building erected in 1875 by A.L. Barber & Co., builders of suburban LeDroit Park; rare example of pre-elevator office building design; major work of noted local architect James McGill; housed McGill's office until 1882; corner site, 3 stories with raised basement of shopfronts, three main entrances; exceptional facade design with fully glazed lower floors, colonnaded main floor supporting brick upper facades with triple "Palladian" windows, rhythmic window surrounds; free Italianate adaptation of classical detail; bracketed cornice with alternating triangular and curved pediments, applied lettering; well-preserved interiors with original layout and finishes; *HABS DC-212*

812 F Street: Commercial row building; 3 stories, pressed brick facade with bracketed and pedimented cornice in Eastlake manner; Italianate window hoods; built 1875 (probably by architect James McGill); occupied in 1877 by stationer J. Bradley Adams, former tenant of the LeDroit Building

Adams Building (814-16 F Street): Commercial row building erected in 1878 by stationer J. Bradley Adams; used as store by Adams until 1888, residence until 1892; 2 stories, pressed brick facade with Eastlake window hoods; heavy projecting cornice with integral sign band; probably by architect James McGill; *HABS DC-214*

818 F Street: Commercial row building erected in 1881 by owner J. Bradley Adams; 3 stories, cast iron facade with heavy projecting cornice; possibly by architect James McGill; *HABS DC-215*

Warder Building (527 9th Street): Early elevator building erected in 1892 by B.H. Warder, wealthy Ohio manufacturer of farm implements, who moved to Washington to invest in real estate; intended for use as offices, apartments, and stores; built 1892, Nicholas T. Haller, architect; housed Haller's office, many patent agents; labor unions and DC Communist Party during 1940s; 6 stories, brick with arcaded base, horizontally banded upper floors, Romanesque Revival detail; intact interiors with iron cage elevator; *HABS DC-216*

LeDroit Park Historic District

Roughly bounded by Rhode Island and Florida Avenues on the south, Howard University on the west, Elm Street on the north, and 2nd Street NW on the east

Early example of a planned, architecturally unified suburban subdivision; important concentration of houses designed by noted local architect James McGill in the style of A.J. Downing; home of many educators at Howard University and other prominent African-American Washingtonians; site of early efforts to achieve equal housing in a segregated white neighborhood; includes approximately 100 buildings c. 1873-1910; *DC designation November 27, 1973, NR listing February 25, 1974; HABS DC-287*

Thomas Sim Lee Corner

3001-3011 M Street, NW

DC listing *November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Thomas Sim Lee Houses (3001-03 M Street): One of a handful of pre-Revolutionary houses in Georgetown; built c. 1787-91, divided c. 1805; *HABS DC-65*

Ross & Getty Building (3005-3011 M Street): Built 1810-12; *HABS DC-113*

Lenox School (1889) at 5th and G Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

John Lenthall Houses

606-610 21st Street, NW (originally 612-14 19th Street, NW)

Built c. 1800; moved and restored 1978-79; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972*

The Leumass (Harry Blake, 1905) at 1201 Q Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District

Edward Simon Lewis House

456 N Street, SW

Built c. 1815; renovated 1966; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 23, 1973; HABS DC-26*

Liberty National Bank (1919) at 825 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District

Library of Congress

10 1st Street, SE

Built 1886-97 (Smithmeyer & Pelz; Edward P. Casey, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation December 21, 1965; exempt from NR listing; HABS DC-351; US ownership*

The Lincoln (C.A. Didden & Son, 1902) at 121 12th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument: see Armed Forces Retirement Home Historic District

Lincoln Building (1922) at 510 10th Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

Lincoln Congregational Temple United Church of Christ

1701 11th Street, NW

Home of influential congregation which traces its beginnings from the Lincoln Industrial Mission (an educational and social aid mission built on this site in 1868-69) and Park Temple Congregational Church; tangible expression of social and educational heritage of African-American community; site of significant events, including founding of American Negro Academy, the first major African-American learned society (in 1897), and civil rights activities; unusual local example of Italian Romanesque Revival architecture; variegated brick with gable roof, basilican plan, arched windows; west facade dominated by rose window and arcaded portico with stone columns, foliate Byzantine capitals, corbelled frieze, tile roofs; built 1928, Howard Wright Cutler, architect; *DC designation October 27, 1994, NR listing February 24, 1995; within Greater U Street HD*

Lincoln Cottage (President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument)

Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street, NW

The Gothic Revival summer cottage of banker George Washington Riggs was constructed by carpenter William Degges in 1842-43 according to plans by Philadelphia architect John Skirving, a close colleague of acclaimed architect Thomas U. Walter. It was sited amidst agricultural buildings, pastures, natural woodlands, and newly introduced picturesque landscape features designed in the manner promoted by the influential aesthete Andrew Jackson Downing; some of these landscape features remain. Riggs called the house *Corn Rigs*, and used it as a country retreat, particularly after retiring to private life in 1848 after his firm's great success as bankers to the government during the Mexican War; he sold it to the government in 1851. The cottage served as President Lincoln's summer retreat from 1862 to 1864, and in July of 1862, Lincoln wrote his second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation here. In 1889, the Soldier's Home named it the Anderson Building in honor of Maj. General Robert Anderson, who was instrumental in establishment of the Military Asylum, and later commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was reopened as President Lincoln's Cottage in 2008 after restoration to its Civil War appearance. *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Armed Forces Retirement Home HD and Soldiers' Home NHS; National Monument designation July 7, 2000; US ownership; HABS DC-353*

Lincoln Memorial (and Statue of Lincoln)

West Potomac Park

National memorial to the martyred 16th President; formal terminus to the McMillan Commission's extended Mall; masterful reinterpretation of the Greek temple for a 20th century monument; among the nation's most recognized public buildings, widely regarded as one of its most beautiful; major work of renowned architect and sculptor; site of pivotal events in the Civil Rights movement, including 1939 Easter concert by Marion Anderson and 1963 March on Washington address ("I Have a Dream") by Martin Luther King, Jr.; majestic peripteral Doric temple of Colorado marble with ornamented and inscribed attic frieze; elaborate landscaped

and terraced base with monumental steps; Indiana limestone interior with murals, inscriptions, and massive Georgia white marble statue of Lincoln sitting in contemplation; Memorial Commission established 1910, design approved 1913, built 1914-22 (Henry Bacon, architect); statue erected 1922 (Daniel Chester French, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented March 24, 1981); within West Potomac Park; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Lincoln Memorial Grounds: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District. Henry Bacon and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., collaborated on the landscape design for Lincoln Memorial Circle, which was completed in 1920-32. They also modified and implemented Charles F. McKim's concept for the Reflecting Pool and Rainbow Pool (1919-22), adding double rows of elm trees (1915-16) as a frame. *See also separate listing for Lincoln Memorial.*

Lincoln Museum and Library

Housed at Ford's Theatre

Collection of books and artifacts related to Lincoln and the assassination, begun by Osborn H. Oldroyd; original group of 3000 items augmented by artifacts from trial of conspirators, later acquisitions; opened in 1892, purchased by US government in 1926, moved to Ford's Theatre in 1932; *DC listing November 8, 1964 with Ford's Theatre, included within Ford's Theatre NHS and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; ;US ownership*

Lincoln Park (Reservation 14): see Plan of the City of Washington. Pierre L'Enfant intended the large rectangular square situated one mile east of the Capitol as the location of an itinerary column, from which distances to the federal city would be measured. A plan for the park was first devised in 1855, but the square was little more than a refuse heap until the Civil War, when it became the site of a Union hospital. Congress officially designated the reservation as Lincoln Square in 1866, and the park was enclosed and landscaped between 1872 and 1875. The Emancipation statue was installed in 1876. The park was redesigned in 1931, and again in 1974 with the erection of the Mary McLeod Bethune statue by Robert Berks. *HABS DC-677; see also Emancipation Statue*

Lincoln Park United Methodist Church (ca. 1930) at 1301 North Carolina Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Lincoln Playground: see Old Eastern Market Square

Abraham Lincoln Statue (1868): see Old City Hall. The marble standing portrait by Lot Flannery is the city's first public monument to Lincoln, and the nation's oldest extant memorial to the martyred president. Sponsored by a committee of business and civic leaders that formed immediately after the assassination, it was funded by local donations from a citizenry truly shocked by the assassination but also insecure about alleged Southern sympathies. The monument was dedicated with great fanfare on the third anniversary of the assassination, with President Johnson, many dignitaries, and a huge crowd in attendance. Flannery, an Irish immigrant and stone carver, ran a successful local business, but his statue raised high in the air on a tall column—in the style of a cemetery monument—was later considered hopelessly naïve. It was reinstalled on a simple pedestal in 1923.

Lincoln Theatre

1215 U Street, NW

Among the most prominent buildings remaining from the historic commercial and cultural corridor along U Street, long the center of black Washington; one of the city's few surviving 1920s movie theaters, constructed as a first-run house for an African-American clientele; significant collaboration between noted theater architect Reginald W. Geare and leading Washington theater operator Harry M. Crandall; Neoclassical facade design of tan brick and cast stone with bas-relief Adamesque detail; well-preserved lobby and auditorium; built 1921; *DC designation September 16, 1992, NR listing October 27, 1993; within Greater U Street HD*

The Lindens (King Hooper House)

2401 Kalorama Road, NW

Built 1754; moved from Danvers, Massachusetts and rebuilt 1935-37; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969; HABS MASS-2-33; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

Lingan-Templeman House: see Prospect House

The Linking and flanking apartments (Stern & Tomlinson, 1921-23) at 3618, 3620, and 3624 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District

Linnaean Hill (Joshua Peirce House; Peirce-Klingbein Mansion)

3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW, in Rock Creek Park

Built 1823; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 10, 1973; HABS DC-11; within Rock Creek Park HD and Greystone Enclave; US ownership*

Linnaean Hill Stable and Outbuildings (1823), and Garage (1936): see Rock Creek Park Historic District

Edward Linthicum House

3019 P Street, NW

Federal house built by merchant and civic leader Edward M. Linthicum (occupied 1826-46); home of Thomas Corcoran (brother of W.W. Corcoran), 1846-56; 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with pedimented dormers, Flemish bond, stone lintels with rosettes, elliptical-arched doorway, colonettes, side and fan lights, stone steps; built 1826; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

The Linville (Appleton P. Clark, 1914) at 116 6th Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Lisner Auditorium, George Washington University

730 21st Street, NW

Built 1940 (Faulkner & Kingsbury, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing October 25, 1990*

Litchfield House [demolished]

2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1892 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1969; HABS DC-321*

The Livingston (Hunter & Bell, 1917) at 1741-43 T Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District

Alain Locke Residence at 1326 R Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District

Lockkeeper's House, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension

17th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

This lockkeeper's house is the only remnant of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension, which was built in 1832-33 to connect the C&O Canal (begun in 1828, and originating at Rock Creek) to the Washington City Canal (built from 1802 to 1815, and leading from the Potomac at 17th Street to the Anacostia). The extension was intended to ensure that the city would benefit from commerce along the major canals. The house is a simple 1½-story fieldstone building (originally 2 ½ stories) with a shingled roof and end chimneys. It fell into disuse by 1855, and was converted for park purposes in 1903. Originally located west and north of its present location, the building was moved in 1915 as Seventeenth Street was extended across West Potomac Park; it was restored to its present condition in the 1930s. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; HABS DC-36; within West Potomac Park; US ownership*

Logan Circle (Reservation 153): see The Plan of the City of Washington. The circle was first laid out in 1872, with lawn and trees, gas-lit walks, and an ornamental fountain. By 1879, it was known as Iowa Circle. The landscaping was redesigned in 1901, when the statue of Major General John A. Logan was installed; Congress officially renamed it Logan Circle in 1930. Traffic lanes for 13th Street were cut through the circle in 1950, but were removed in 1985, allowing for restoration of the circle to its historic size. There are four smaller adjacent reservations. *HABS DC-339; see also Logan Statue*

Logan Circle Historic District

Generally including structures in the immediate vicinity of Logan Circle

Virtually unchanged example of a prosperous, late-19th century residential neighborhood constructed around one of the L'Enfant circles; remarkably coherent example of architectural expression from the gaslight era; large individually designed brick and stone houses present a continuous street facade of Late Victorian and Richardsonian Romanesque architecture; contains approximately 135 contributing buildings built c. 1875-1900. *DC preliminary listing November 8, 1964, DC designation March 28, 1972; NR listing June 30, 1972; HABS DC-399; within Fourteenth Street HD*

General John A. Logan Statue

Logan Circle, NW

Erected 1901 (Franklin Simmons, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Logan Circle HD, and Fourteenth Street HD*

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Statue

Connecticut Avenue and M Street, NW

The monument to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) was erected in Reservation 150 in 1909. The seated bronze figure of the contemplative poet holding a book is raised on a red granite pedestal. Begun by sculptor Thomas Ball, the statue was completed by William Couper. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; within Dupont Circle HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

The Lorraine (Nicholas T. Haller, 1897) at 1706 S Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District

Alvin Mason Lothrop House

2001 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Built 1908-09 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC designation December 16, 1987, NR listing December 20, 1988; within Kalorama Triangle HD*

The Loudon (B. Stanley Simmons, 1901) at 314 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Loughborough-Patterson House (Junior League of Washington)

3041 M Street, NW

Built 1801-06; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

The Louisa: see The Augusta and the Louisa

Louise Hand Laundry (1918) at 1405 12th Street NW: see Shaw Historic District

Lovejoy School (1901) at 440 12th Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

The Lurgan (Appleton P. Clark, 1913) at 919 L Street NW: see Shaw Historic District

Luther Place Memorial Church (and Luther Statue)

1226 Vermont Avenue, NW, at Thomas Circle

Distinctive Gothic Revival church impressively sited on Thomas Circle; notable example of post-Civil War architecture; triangular form, robust massing with large octagonal tower facing circle, smaller side towers, and buttressed facades of quarry-faced red sandstone; fan-shaped auditorium with wooden ceiling arches, cast iron columns, Gothic tracery, and stained glass; built 1870-73 for the Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church; original design by Judson York modified by architects John C. Harkness and Henry S. Davis; dedicated 1874; towers completed early 1880s; bronze statue of Martin Luther erected 1884; major repairs in 1904 after fire; subsequent interior alterations; parish house built 1951 (Luther M. Leisenring, architect) on site of Memorial Hall built 1867-68 (Judson York, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Fourteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1934) at 222 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

John Lutz House (Aged Woman's Home)

1255 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Built c. 1750; additions 1870 and 1872; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-105; within Georgetown HD*

The Luzon (The Westover)

2501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Prominently situated Romanesque Revival apartment building, one of few remaining structures from formative period of apartment development; illustrates evolution of middle-class apartments from rowhouse precedents; notable work of prolific local architect; built 1896, Nicholas T. Haller, architect; *DC designation September 19, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

Lydia English's Female Seminary (Colonial Apartments)

1305-1315 30th Street, NW

Once part of Miss Lydia English's Female Seminary; Union hospital during Civil War; one of the city's first apartment house conversions (in 1870); built c. 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Lyles-Magruder House: see The Rest

Lyons Mill Bridge (1932): see Rock Creek Park Historic District