

Hugh A. Campbell			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/1870		Place: Maryland	
Death: 3/10/1903		Place: Baltimore (vic.), MD	
Family: Married Mary M. (Mamie) West in 1897 at North Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued: n/a
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1895	Latest Permit: 1902
		Total Permits: 52	Total Buildings: 110
Practice		Position	Date
Hugh A. Campbell		Architect	1894-1903
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: none known			
Awards or Commissions: Architectural Award: 1901 Eckington Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Apartments, Stores, Church Sunday School.			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Beaux Arts			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, LeDroit Park, Sheridan-Kalorama, DuPont Circle, Mt. Pleasant, Massachusetts Avenue, Greater U Street, 14 th Street, 16 th Street.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Russia House	1800 Connecticut Avenue NW, 2031-2033 Florida Avenue NW, 2101 S Street NW	1896	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Eckington Presbyterian Sunday School	0 Q Street NE (not extant)	1895	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row Houses	27-55 U Street NW	1902	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row Houses & Apartment Bldg.	1900-1908 3 rd Street NW	1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site LeDroit Park Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Hugh A. Campbell practiced architecture in Washington, D.C. from 1894 until his untimely death in 1903 at the age of 33. During his short career, he primarily designed row houses, but his work included several detached residences, a few apartment buildings, and one Sunday school.

Born in May 1870, Hugh Campbell was the fifth child of William and Susan Campbell. Campbell's father, William W. Campbell, was a Presbyterian minister, and the family moved frequently during Hugh's childhood. In 1894, at age 24, Hugh Campbell was living in Washington, D.C. and practicing architecture. No information about his training or education has been located. In 1897, he married Mary M. West, who was born in Maryland but moved to the District of Columbia before the age of six. Her father, William H. West, was a brick mason, and may have worked with Campbell.

Early in his career, Campbell completed several jobs for Samuel J. Prescott, a local builder and developer, and for J.H. Lane, another local architect and builder who was responsible for many of the original "villas" in Eckington. By 1896, Campbell was purchasing properties and building single row houses or blocks of row houses on spec. His affiliation with North Capitol Presbyterian Church led to work for Campbell. In 1895, he designed a Sunday school building for the Eckington church (no longer standing), and the following year, he designed a dwelling at 1825 2nd Street NE for Irwin B. Linton (see photo), the Sunday school superintendent.



Irwin B. Linton House, 1825 2nd Street NE; 1896
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Probably influenced by J.H. Lane, most of Campbell's frame buildings were free-standing Queen Anne-style dwellings like the Linton House. Like many of his Queen Anne dwellings, the Linton House incorporated multiple projecting towers and bays, as well as a wraparound porch. The Linton House was described in detail in the *Washington Post* on July 26, 1896 (pg. 14); the newspaper article noted the "beautifully designed stairway," the interior archway between the parlor and library, the wraparound porch, the porte-cochere, the octagonal tower, and "ornamental gables."

The majority of Campbell's documented work in Washington, DC was row houses. He designed at least one group of modest frame row houses (1901-1905 Capitol

Avenue NE) early in his career (1895), but most of his row houses were constructed of brick or brick and stone. Common features include rectangular projecting bays, mansard roofs, triangular pediments at the rooflines, towers capped by conical or pyramidal roofs, and the use of contrasting stone in window and door surrounds. Extant examples of masonry row



1900-1908 3rd Street NW; 1902
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

houses designed by Campbell include 1309-1319 South Carolina Avenue, SE (1895); 1900-1908 3rd Street NW (LeDroit Park Historic District, 1902); and 27-55 U Street NW (1902). The U Street houses represent the largest block of row houses designed by Campbell, and were associated with the last building permit issued to him before he died.

Built in 1896, the block of buildings at 1800 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 2031-2033 Florida Avenue, NW, and 2101 S Street, NW are the most well-known of Campbell's D.C. buildings. Now known as Russia House, the three, four-and-one-half-story buildings stand in a U-shape at the intersection of the three streets. The Beaux-Arts-style, brick-and-stone buildings feature a rusticated stone ground-level story, a flat roof, and a prominent, modillioned-and-dentilled cornice. The S Street and Connecticut Avenue buildings are similar in design with turreted corners; oval cartouches on the second and third stories; a centered, round cartouche on the uppermost story; and applied stone swags between the center windows. The building at 1800 Connecticut Avenue features steps up to the first story, arched entrance with an arched window to its left, while the 2101 S Street dwelling features a rectangular, ground floor entrance with an arched balcony door and arched window on the first story. The five-bay dwelling at 2031-2033 Florida Avenue extends between and the end bays step back to join the other two buildings. Each story of the façade is architectural distinct. The ground story contains two, plain, square entrances. In the second and fourth bays, the first story features paired, arched windows, the second story features bay windows, and the third story features Venetian windows. The uppermost story includes a square cartouche, a round cartouche, and paired, rectangular windows in the middle bays.

Building permit records indicate that Campbell designed two apartment buildings; however, neither is extant. The block of row houses that he built and designed at 1900-1908 3rd Street NW in LeDroit Park (1902) included one apartment building, but from the exterior, it is

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27-55 U Street NW; 1902
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



**1800 Connecticut Avenue NW and
 2031-2033 Florida Avenue NW; 1896**
Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Online Catalog

DC Architects Directory

indistinguishable from the adjacent dwellings.

In December 1902, Campbell became ill with what his obituary described as “nervous prostration.” In February 1903, he visited Hot Springs, Virginia in hopes of regaining his health, but grew no better. He then went to a sanitarium near Baltimore, Maryland, where he died on March 10. He is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, in Washington, D.C.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article	1899	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	45
<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: *Washington Post* 3/12/1903 Page 9


Other Sources:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. District of Columbia.
 Society of Architectural Historians. American Architectural Competitions. Compiled by Pam Scott. Available online at www.sah.org.

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

Eimer Cappelmann		 <p><i>Northern Virginia Sun</i>, August 30, 1958; "Church News," page 2.</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/27/1901	Place: Charleston, SC		
Death: 9/19/1965	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married Mary Beverley Dudley in 1924; four children			
Education			
High School: Charleston, SC 1914-1915			
College: Georgia Tech, 1920-1921			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 310	Date Issued: 6/16/1937
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1930	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 149 Total Buildings: 162
Practice	Position	Date	
David L. Hyer (Charleston, SC)	Draftsman	1918-1922	
Herbert L. Cain (Richmond, VA)	Designer	1922-1926	
Eimer Cappelmann (Richmond, VA)	Designer, draftsman, professional renderer	1926-1931	
Eimer Cappelmann (Richmond, VA)	Architect	1931-1934	
Cappelman (Washington, DC)	Architect	1934-1938	
Cappelman & Hallett (Washington, DC)	Architect	1935-1937	
Eimer Cappelmann (Richmond, VA)	Architect	1938-1949	
Eimer Cappelmann (Arlington, VA)	Architect	1949-1960	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: Grace Lutheran Church, Washington, DC; President of Congregation, 1952-53.			
Awards or Commissions: n/a			
Buildings			
Building Types: Churches, dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Gothic Revival			
DC Work Locations: Palisades, Spring Valley, Wesley Heights, Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, Shepherd Park.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Reconstruction, Amphill	211 Amphill Rd, Richmond, VA	1929-1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Williamsburg Presbyterian Church	Richmond Road, Williamsburg, VA	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1860 Redwood Terrace NW	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
1 st Baptist Church	Arlington, VA	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mount Olivet Methodist Church	Arlington, VA	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in Charleston, S.C. on 27 July 1901, Eimer Cappelmann attended high school there from 1914-1915. Cappelmann worked as a draftsman for David L. Hyer in Charleston from 1918 to 1921, then he took a year of special courses in designing, architectural history, and building construction from Georgia Tech. In 1922, Cappelmann moved to Richmond, Virginia to work as a designer for Herbert L. Cain. In 1924, Cappelmann left Cain and set up his own office in Richmond to perform drafting, designing, and delineating.

In the second half of the 1920s, Cappelmann designed several two-story, brick, mostly Colonial-Revival style houses in Richmond. In 1926, he designed a two-bay, two-story, frame house as a model house for Better Homes in America at 2908 Northumberland Avenue in Richmond. His first large commission appears to be the 1929 relocation and restoration of the Georgian house, Ampthill, from its James River location to 211 Ampthill Road in Richmond and its restoration which was completed in 1932.

In June 1930, Cappelmann passed the State Board for the Examination and Certification of Professional Engineers, Architects and Land Surveyors' written examination to become certified as an architect in Virginia. In 1930-1931, his work took him to Williamsburg where he designed the Presbyterian Church on Richmond Road, the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity house, and a private residence. He continued to design residences in Richmond through the early 1930s, and designed a residence and farm buildings for a location near Queenstown, Maryland and one in Loudoun County, Virginia. In the 1930s, Ned Farrar of Warrenton, Virginia commissioned Cappelmann to design his house; the resulting two-story, frame Farrar-Gray House is Colonial Revival with a hipped roof and central chimney.

In March 1930, the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects became aware of several sets of building plans in D.C. that Cappelmann prepared as an architect; it notified him of the requirement to apply to the Board for registration as an architect in D.C. In May 1937, Eimer Cappelmann wrote to the Board, apologizing for his belatedness in sending in the application and pleading the financial necessity of making a living for his family as an excuse. In June, the Board approved his application based on the reciprocal transfer of his registration as an architect in Virginia.



Farrar-Gray House, Warrenton, VA. 1930s
A Pride of Place, page 194.

In 1930, Eimer Cappelmann was issued his first permit in Washington, D.C. for a substantial dwelling to be constructed at 1860 Redwood Terrace NW, which was located north of the Shepherd Park neighborhood. Its eclectic mix of Tudor-Revival and French-Eclectic style elements is unusual for his body of work in D.C. Most of the residences designed by Cappelmann were Colonial Revival in style with varying degrees of formality. Some combine Colonial Revival elements with other styles such as Tudor Revival. In addition, most of the houses he built were two-story, brick dwellings three to five bays in width. The estimated construction cost for the dwellings generally ranged between \$10,000 and \$20,000, but a number of buildings exceeded that. Particularly in the 1930s, the higher costs represented significant investments by their owners.

Most of Cappelmann's work which included 162 buildings (149 permits) built in D.C. between 1930 and 1949 consisted of single dwellings designed for their owners. Most stand northwest D.C. between Rock Creek Park and the Potomac River in neighborhoods such as the Palisades, Spring Valley, Wesley Heights, Cleveland Park, and Chevy Chase. A few were located in Shepherd Park, east of Rock Creek Park, as well. Thirty-one of Cappelmann's projects were constructed by the firm of Korzendorfer & Brooks, which occasionally owned the property and built on speculation. Cappelmann also worked with builders O.T. & W.A. Carr, Inc., Wesmond Building & Investment Co., and Muhleman & Kayhoe on the same basis.



1860 Redwood Terrace NW, 1930
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

In 1934, Eimer Cappelmann moved to Washington, D.C. and established his office at 1644 Connecticut Avenue NW. In 1936, his office relocated to 1147 Connecticut Avenue NW near Dupont Circle. From 1935 to 1937, Eimer Cappelmann also worked with architect Marcus Hallett on seven projects (See entry for Marcus Hallett). Hallett was a Richmond-based architect who Cappelmann may have known prior to Hallett's moving his practice to Washington, D.C. in 1926. During the late 1930s, Cappelmann also worked in surrounding areas such as Montgomery County, Maryland where he designed projects such as the "Wishmaker's House" model in the Indian Spring Village planned residential development. According to a 1940 advertisement, the model combined "the beauty of Traditional Colonial Architecture with the modern appointments so necessary in today's higher standard of living."

During World War II, Eimer Cappelmann worked as a civilian employee for the U.S. Navy at Solomon's Island, Maryland. No building permits were issued under his name during this period.

By 1945, Cappelmann's office had moved to Arlington, Virginia. In March 1945, Cappelmann applied for a permit to construct a church at 3200 S Street SE. The one-story, stone-faced church is Gothic Revival in style. Cappelmann would go on to design more than 150 churches in the Washington area during the remainder of his career. In 1949, Cappelmann designed the brick church at 1600 Taylor Street NE in the Colonial Revival style that he would repeat at the Fairlington Presbyterian Church and First Baptist Church, both constructed in 1954 in Alexandria, Virginia. In the 1950s, Cappelmann also designed the First Baptist Church in Arlington, Virginia, Mount Olivet Methodist Church in Arlington, and the Education Building for the Leesburg Presbyterian Church in Leesburg, Virginia. In 1963, Cappelmann contracted to design the Manassas Baptist Church in Manassas, Virginia, but his death in September 1965 forced the church to contract with another architectural firm.



1600 Taylor Street NE, 1949
District of Columbia Office of Planning 2004


Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: DCPropertyQuest.com; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division; *The Washington Post* (1877-1990); ProQuest Historical Newspapers; *Ancestry.com*.

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory <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	1956 2001	82 13
Obituary Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: 9/21/1965 9/20/1965	Page: n/a n/a
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Eimer Cappelmann Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Eimer Cappelmann correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Indian Spring Village, Montgomery County, Maryland; MIHP Form; Maryland Historical Trust website. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. Charleston, SC. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. Richmond, VA. Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. <i>The Virginia Architects 1835-1955</i> . Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997. Williams, Kimberly Prothro. <i>A Pride of Place</i> . Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2003.		
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Eimer Cappelmann was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. 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

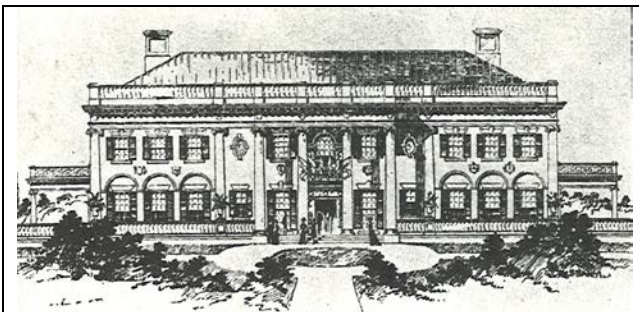
Josephine Wright Chapman		 <p><i>Source:</i> Wolfe, Kevin. "Josephine Wright Chapman." <i>Metropolis Magazine</i>. July/August, 1992, Vol. 12, No. 1, pg. 19.</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/20/1867	Place: Fitchburg, Ma.		
Death: 1943	Place: Bath, England		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Clarence H. Blackall, Boston, Ma. (1892-1897)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued: n/a
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1901	Latest Permit: 1925	Total Permits: 3 Total Buildings: 3
Practice	Position	Date	
Josephine Wright Chapman, Boston	Architect	1897 – 1906	
Josephine Wright Chapman, New York	Architect	1907 - c. 1930	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: New York Society of Architects			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, residences, churches, women's clubs, public buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Arts and Crafts, English Revival, Shingle Style, Gothic Revival, Georgian Revival, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts siting and layout, Italian Renaissance Rural Villa			
Work Locations: Georgetown; Douglas Manor, Queens, New York; Boston, Ma.; Cambridge, Ma.; Leominster, Ma.; Worcester, Ma.; Lynn, Ma.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Hillandale mansion and gatehouse	3905 Mansion Court, N.W.; 3905 Reservoir Road, N.W.	1922-25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Georgetown HD
Craigie Arms (Chapman Arms) Apartment Building for Harvard University	Cambridge, Ma.	1897-98	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Site
St. Mark's Episcopal Church	Leominster, Ma.	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> MA Historic Site
Boston Women's Club	Boston, Ma.	1899	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> MA Historic Site

Worcester Women's Club (now Tuckerman Hall)	Worcester, Ma.	1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP MRA <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP Institutional District
New England Building, Pan American Exposition	Buffalo, New York	c. 1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> NY Historic Site No longer extant
Residence for Alice Foster	Kenmore Road, Douglas Manor, Queens, New York	c. 1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> NY Historic Site Douglastown HD
Lynn Women's Club	Lynn, Ma.	1909	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP Diamond District
Residences for Alice Foster	Grosvenor Avenue, Douglas Manor, Queens, New York	c. 1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> NY Historic Site Douglastown HD
Residence for Daniel Combs	Hillcrest Avenue, Douglas Manor, Queens, New York	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> NY Historic Site Douglastown HD

Significance and Contributions

Josephine Wright Chapman (1867-1943) was a distinguished and important early American woman architect. Her success in the architectural community at the turn of the century was not only a milestone for women in architecture, but a major contribution to the women's movement throughout the United States. Chapman pursued and successfully established a career in architecture at a time when it was very difficult for a woman architect to be accepted or to gain formal academic training in the field.

Little is known of Chapman's early life or education. She was born in 1867 in Fitchburg, Massachusetts to James L. Chapman and his wife, the daughter of Isaac C. Wright. Chapman's father was a partner in the Fitchburg Machine Works. Chapman gained her architectural training during the years 1892 through 1897 as a draftsman for the noted Boston architect Clarence H. Blackall. Her family opposed her pursuit of a career in architecture and refused to lend her moral or financial support, forcing her to pawn her jewelry to obtain the money needed to set out on her own. Determined to become a successful architect, she dedicated many hours and all her efforts to gain the experience necessary to establish her own practice. By 1898, Chapman was listed in the *Boston City Directory* as an architect, with studios first located at the Grundmann Studios, a women artists' collective, at 194 Clarendon Street and later at 9 Park Street in Boston.



**New England Building, Pan American Exposition,
Buffalo, New York, 1901**
*100 Views of the Pan American Exposition, The Libraries
University of Buffalo*

Chapman practiced at a time when Boston was at the forefront of architectural development in the United States. H.H. Richardson's Trinity Church on Copley Square was widely considered by the public to be the most beautiful building in America. Within this inspiring environment Josephine Chapman established her small but successful architectural practice. Her most important commission resulted from a competition for the New England Building at the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo, New York, in 1901. Having read of the contest in the Boston papers, and fearing that her modest reputation would not warrant a request to submit a design, she approached the six governors on the evening before the competition was to begin. Making an appointment to meet them the next morning, she was able to surmise from

their short acquaintance that they did not have any set guidelines or expectations other than that of the Exposition which called for the novel use of a color scheme "rainbow" on all the structures. The next morning she presented the

committee with specific plans for her design. The Governors were so impressed with her presentation and plan that they decided that she should have the job.

After the commission for the New England Building at the Pan American Exposition Ms. Chapman received numerous commissions for churches, clubs, libraries and apartments. From 1897 to 1905, she designed as an independent practitioner several notable buildings that establish her as one of the earliest successful women architects in New England. Ms. Chapman's work in Massachusetts includes the Craigie Arms (1897), built as a private dormitory for Harvard students, the St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Leominster, Massachusetts (1900), and three women's clubs in Massachusetts: Boston (1899), Worcester (1902), and Lynn (1909).



Worcester Women's Club, Worcester, Ma., 1902

Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS), 1980

In 1905, Chapman altered the course of her practice and accepted commissions only for houses. Her ensuing designs are reported as being a mix of architectural styles, including English Revival, Arts and Crafts, Classical Revival, and Italian Renaissance villa style. In 1907, when the Boston architectural community experienced extremely hard times, Ms. Chapman moved to New York where she worked successfully for the next eighteen years.



Residence on Ridge Road, Douglas Manor, Queens, New York, 1912

Wolfe, Kevin. "Josephine Wright Chapman." *Metropolis Magazine*. July/August, 1992, Vol. 12, No. 1, pg. 18.

In New York, Chapman designed seven houses and one garage for the garden suburb of Douglas Manor in Queens, New York. Founded in 1909, the upper-middle-class development was planned to incorporate cooperative ownership of the mile-long peninsula that comprised Douglas Manor, a unique and radical idea at the time. Chapman's designs for the community include an eclectic mix of architectural styles of the early twentieth century, including Queen Anne, and Tudor and Colonial Revival, and is the largest collection of her work anywhere.

While still living in New York, Chapman was awarded the commission to design the mansion of Hillandale (1922-1925) in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Constructed for heiress Anne Archbold, one of Washington's most distinguished residents, the building, a carefully conceived representation of a Tuscan villa in the

Italian Renaissance style, sits majestically atop a hill that was originally surrounded by over 70 acres of wooded forests, landscaped grounds, and open meadows. The design for the main house illustrates Chapman's skill in composition and stylistic knowledge, as well as fine craftsmanship. This commission was quite substantial and one which offered her exposure in a new city.

Little information is available on Chapman's later career and commissions, but it was clear that she was a successful, ambitious and talented architect. Chapman was a member of the New York Society of Architects, an association founded by architects of Jewish and Italian descent, having been refused admittance, presumably for being a woman, to the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Architecture Club. Chapman died in 1943.




Hillandale, Washington, D.C., 1922-25

EHT Traceries, Inc., 2003

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library <i>The New York Times</i> (1851-2006). Proquest Historic Newspapers; Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS)		
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 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, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources:			
<p>Allaback, Sarah. <i>The First American Women Architects</i>. University of Illinois Press., 2008, <i>s.v.</i> Josephine Wright Chapman.</p> <p>Byrtus, Nancy, Candace Jenkins and Paul Levenson. "Josephine Wright Chapman and Tuckerman Hall." Central Massachusetts Symphony Orchestra, 2002. www.tuckermanhall.com/monograph/monograph.html.</p> <p>EHT Traceries, Inc. Vertical Files.</p> <p>Knowlton, Elliot, ed. <i>Worcester's Best: A Guide to the City's Architectural Heritage</i>. Worcester, Ma.: Worcester Heritage Preservation Society, 1984, pg. 78.</p> <p>Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records. <i>Directory of Boston Architects, 1846-1970</i>. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1984.</p> <p>National Register Nomination for Craigie Arms, Cambridge, Massachusetts. June 4, 1986. From the Cambridge Historical Commission.</p> <p>Traceries. <i>Hillendale D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board Application for Historic Landmark</i>. Washington, DC: Friends of Historic Preservation, Inc, 1990.</p> <p>Wolfe, Kevin. "Josephine Wright Chapman." <i>Metropolis Magazine</i>. July/August, 1992, Vol. 12, No. 1, pgs. 17-22.</p>			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

DC Architects Directory

Leon Chatelain, Jr.			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 3/8/1902	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 5/6/1979	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Mary Wysong 1953, one daughter, two sons			
Education			
High School: McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D.C.			
College: George Washington U. night classes in architecture (1920-1926).			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			<i>Source: Leon Chatelain III, Chatelain Architects, P.C.</i>
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 262 Date Issued: 12/18/1933	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1925 Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 105 Total Buildings: 484	
Practice	Position	Date	
Philip M. Jullien	Draftsman	1920-1923	
Arthur B. Heaton	Draftsman	1923-1926	
Waddy Wood	Draftsman	1927-1930	
Leon Chatelain Jr.	Architect	1930-1956	
Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan	Partner/Architect	1956-1960	
Chatelain, Samperton & Nolan	Partner/Architect	1960-1974	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1930 Fellow of the AIA: 1953	
Other Societies or Memberships: A.I.A. president, 1956-1958; Metropolitan Chapter, A.I.A., president, 1940, 1941; Washington Building Congress, president, 1945; Washington Board of Trade, president, 1948.			
Awards or Commissions: , French Superior Council Gold Medal, 1957, F. Stuart Fitzpatrick Memorial Award, 1966, Washington Board of Trade Man of the Year, 1962, and eight awards for Excellence in Architecture.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residential, office buildings, churches, institutional buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Stripped Classicism			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Northeast, Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Westmoreland Congregational Ch.	Westmoreland Circle	1948-1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Equitable Life Insurance Co.	3900 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	1957	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Associated General Contractors of America	20 th and E Streets, NW	1958	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Woodridge Branch Library	1801 Rhode Island Ave., NE	1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Significance and Contributions

Leon Chatelain, Jr., (1902-1979) was an award-winning architect and leader in the profession who served as president of the American Institute of Architects. Over the course of his career, Chatelain designed a wide variety of buildings ranging from residences and churches to office buildings.

Chatelain was born in Washington, D.C., and educated in public schools, graduating from McKinley Manual Training School (later known as McKinley Technical High School). He attended night classes at George Washington University from 1920 to 1926 while working as a draftsman for Philip M. Jullien and Arthur B. Heaton. He then became a draftsman for Waddy B. Wood. In 1930 he went into private practice under the firm name Leon Chatelain, Jr. Wood, who was not able to pay him in the depths of the Depression, gave Chatelain a telephone company project to help him get started on his own, according to Chatelain's son, Leon Chatelain III. Much of Chatelain's early work both before and after World War II was residential design for both individual clients and developers. He designed numerous single family dwellings for Howard Homes, many of which were constructed in Northeast Washington. In 1936 he was one of the local Washington architects who formed the Architects Small Home Service under the auspices of the Perpetual Building Association to produce plans for small, affordable houses available to the Association's members for a small fee. During the war he designed buildings for the U.S. Navy. Chatelain's residential designs were always in traditional styles, most often Colonial Revival.

Chatelain's major works in the twenty-five years of his individual practice (1930-1956) include the Westmoreland Congregational Church (1948-55); the Washington Gas Light Company headquarters (1945 and 1948); and the McDonough Gymnasium (1952) at Georgetown University. Chatelain developed a long-standing relationship with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, which provided telephone service to Washington, D.C., designing its headquarters building in 1948 and various other structures in subsequent years including a 1964 telephone building.

When Chatelain was about to assume the presidency of the A.I.A. in 1956 and knew that he would have less time to devote to his practice, he formed the partnership of Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan. The firm, with partners Earl V. Gauger and mechanical engineer James A. Nolan, became known for its institutional buildings, especially those for Georgetown University, and commercial office buildings. The firm also worked on several churches and facilities for the armed services. Major projects included the Equitable Life Insurance Company (subsequently FNMA Headquarters, 1957), the national headquarters of the Associated General Contractors of America (1958), the International Monetary Fund Bank Buildings (1960-61), the Retail Clerks International Association (Suffridge Building, 1969), and the Group Hospital Insurance Headquarters (1969).

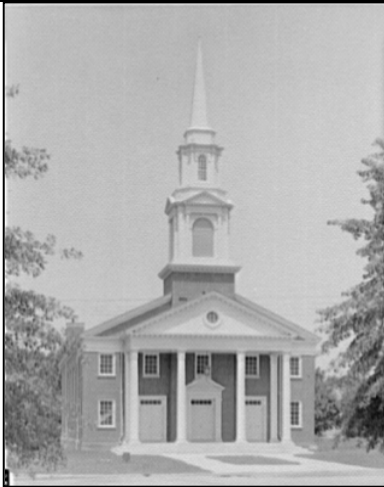
Chatelain's work in his early years reflects the influence of Heaton and Wood, both masters of traditional styles. His later office buildings exhibit the features of the Stripped Classicism style. Chatelain's son described his father as probably most comfortable with the Colonial Revival style but said that he did not have a signature style. He was open to new ideas and influenced by what he read and what he saw in his travels. He worked closely with his designers and his buildings were the products of teamwork and exploration, his son said.

Chatelain's buildings received numerous local, national, and international awards, including eight from the Washington Board of Trade for Excellence in Architecture. Chatelain was also a pioneer in the movement to make buildings accessible to the handicapped and helped establish the first approved design standards for constructing barrier-free buildings. He lobbied extensively for the adoption of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accessibility standards, working with the Easter Seals organization.

In 1970, after Gauger retired from the firm, Chatelain merged the firm with another Washington architectural firm under a new name. The new partnership, called Chatelain, Samperton & Nolan, specialized in institutional designs, such as banks, churches, hospitals, and office buildings. Chatelain retired in 1974 and died in 1979. His firm, known as Chatelain Architects, P.C., headed by Chatelain's son Leon Chatelain III, and still in operation in 2010, eighty years after its founding, is probably the oldest Washington, D.C., architectural firm continuously in business in the District of Columbia.

DC Architects Directory

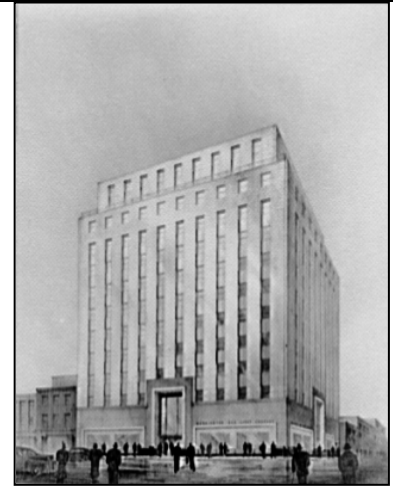
Chatelain was president of the American Institute of Architects from 1956 to 1958, president of the Washington Metropolitan Chapter of the A.I.A. (1940-1941) and a founder and president of the Washington Building Congress. President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Chatelain chairman of the National Commission on Architectural Barriers to the Handicapped in 1966. Its recommendations led to the enactment of the 1968 architectural barriers law. He was also a member of the President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped. In addition, Chatelain was active in business and civic affairs in the community, serving as president of the Washington Board of Trade, the Washington Kiwanis Club, the Metropolitan Police Boys Club, and the D.C. Society for Crippled Children. Chatelain conducted numerous charitable campaigns in Washington and served on the board of directors of the YMCA. Chatelain was also a member of the Capitol Hill Circus Saints and Sinners, and Congressional Country and Cosmos clubs, as well as a Mason and member of the Almas Shrine.



Westmoreland Congregational Church
Library of Congress LC-H814-2576-012




Kiplinger (Editors') Building
Library of Congress LC-H814-T-2638-003



Washington Gas Light Co., Perspective
Library of Congress, LC-H814- 2501-001

DC Architects Directory

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO
	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: May 8, 1979
		Page: C6
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	91
	1962	114
	1970	151
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles		
<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		
Other Sources:		
"AIA Names Chatelain as New President," <i>The Washington Post</i> , Washington, D.C., May 20, 1956G4.		
Arthur B. Heaton Architectural Drawing Archive, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Contains drawings by Leon Chatelain Jr.		
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.		
Chatelain, Jr., Leon, "Architecture Of New Styles Meeting Favor," <i>The Washington Post</i> , 21 April 1935.		
"Chatelain New President of Architects," <i>Washington Post</i> , May 20, 1956; D16		
EHT Tracerics, Inc., "Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church," Report, July 2005.		
EHT Tracerics, Inc., "Embassy of the Republic of South Africa," Report, December 2008		
D.C. Public Library, "Woodridge Public Library, History." http://www.dclibrary.org/node/744 . Accessed 5/10/2010.		
Leon Chatelain III telephone interview with EHT Tracerics, Inc. October 19, 2010		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010

Appleton Prentiss Clark, Jr.		 <p><i>Source: Washington Past and Present</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/13/1865	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 3/25/1955	Place: St. Petersburg, FL		
Education			
High School: Central High School (DC) - 1883			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: A. B. Mullet and Co.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 4	Date Issued: 4/13/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1886	Latest Permit: 1939	Total Permits: 386
		Total Buildings: 961	
Practice	Position	Date	
A. B. Mullet and Co.	Draftsman	1883-1885	
Private Practice	Architect	1886-1948?	
Commissions: Architect for the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date Enrolled: 1916	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade (Municipal Art and Architecture Committees) and the Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Washington Hotel Company.			
Awards and Prizes:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment Houses, Commercial Buildings, Schools, Churches, Residences			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Late Victorian Styles, Renaissance Revival, Tudor Gothic Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Georgetown, Logan Circle, Sheridan-Kalorama, Shaw, 16 th Street			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Phillip's Baptist Church	1001 N. Capitol Street, NE	1891-92	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Second Baptist Church	816 3 rd Street, NW	1894-1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Owl's Nest	3031 Gates Road, NW	1897	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Victor Building	724-726 9 th St., NW	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Homer Building	601 13 th Street, NW	1913-1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Denrike Building	1014 Vermont Avenue, NW	1925-1926	Designation Pending
Second National Bank	1331-1333 G St., NW	1927-1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Appleton P. Clark, Jr., was born in Washington 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 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 twenty in 1886.

Clark's commissions included a wide range of building types: office buildings, banks, churches, schools, theaters, apartment buildings, and private residences. Among these are Foundry Methodist Church (1903-04), the Washington Post Building (1893; demolished 1954), the Jewish Community Center, 1424 16th Street (1910), additions to Riggs National Bank at 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, the Willard Office building (1902, demolished 1964), and the Homer (1913) and Victor (1909) buildings. The 27 apartment houses he designed include the Presidential Apartments (1922), the Roosevelt Hotel (1919) and apartments for the Washington Sanitary Housing Company. Large private residences designed by Clark include the Owl's Nest, located at 3031 Gates Road, N.W., (1897), a Georgian Revival mansion at 2300 S Street, NW (Thomas M. Gales House, 1902) and a Craftsman style house built at 1609 16th Street, NW, for H. Cornell Wilson in 1911. At least seven of Clark's buildings have been individually designated as District of Columbia Landmarks. In addition, approximately 30 buildings known to have been designed by Clark are included in historic districts in the District of Columbia.



1424 16th Street, NW (1917)

Goode, Best Addresses, p. 169

Clark served as the President of the Washington Chapter of the A.I.A in 1919. As president, 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, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, Citizen's Savings Bank, and the Washington Sanitary Housing Company. Clark was active in the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, and was often called upon to oversee matters of design and architecture. His publications include *The History of Architecture in Washington*, and important and 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.

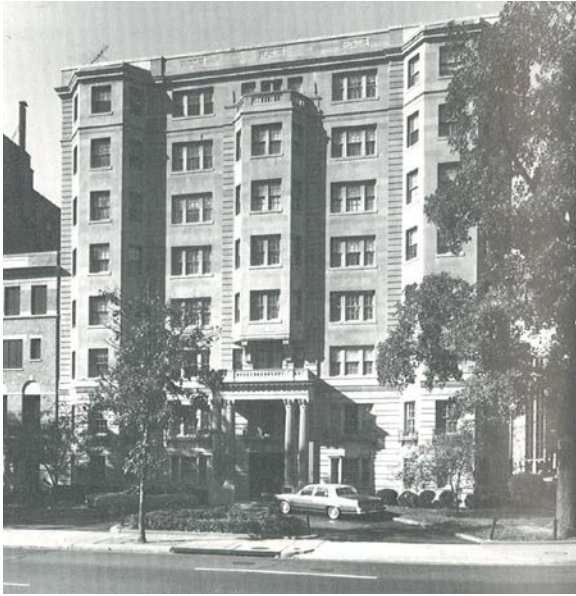


Homer Building, 601 13th Street, NW

Photo from Google Maps, 2010

Although much of Clark's later work is in Classical Revival style, his early work, which includes the Washington Post Building, houses on Capitol Hill and the Owl's Nest, provides examples of popular late Victorian styles inspired by medieval and Jacobean prototypes. 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. 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."

DC Architects Directory



The Presidential, 1026 16th St., NW (1922)
Goode, Best Addresses, p. 218



The Presidential, stone portico
Goode, Best Addresses, p. 219

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, HABS/HAER Collection

Obituary Publication: *Washington Post & Evening Star* Date: 03/27/1955 Page:

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<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	50
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1923-1924	83
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		88-89

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.

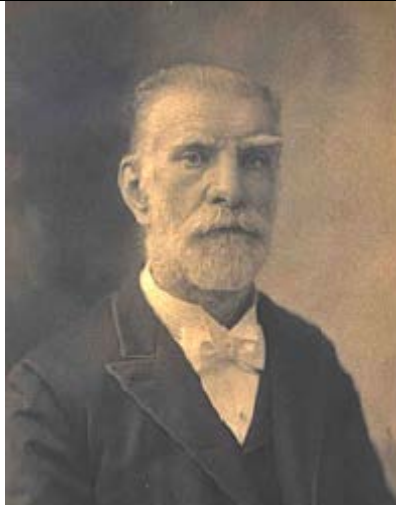
Clark, Appleton P. "History of Architecture in Washington." In *Washington Past and Present: A History*, edited by John Claggett Proctor. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930.

EHT Tracerics. *Heurich Mansion Amendment to the Historic Landmark Application*. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Review Board, 2002.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Adolf Cluss		 <p><i>Source: William S. Shacklette, from Adolf-Cluss.org</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/14/1825	Place: Heilbronn, Germany		
Death: 7/24/1905	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife Rosa; Sons Adolph, Carl, Richard, Robert; Daughters Flora Lathrop, Anita, Lillian Daw			
Education			
Grade/High School: Heilbronn (1831-44)			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1872	Latest Permit: 1887	Total Permits: 31 Total Buildings: 52
Practice	Position	Date	
Cluss and von Kammerhueber	Principal	c. 1863-1868	
Cluss and Daniel	Principal	1877-1878	
Cluss and Schulze	Principal	1879-1889	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1868	Fellow of the AIA: 1868
Other Societies or Memberships: Secretary of the Workers' Council, Mainz, Germany; Society of Freemasons; D.C. Board of Public Works			
Awards or Commissions: Medal for Progress in School Architecture, World's Exposition, Vienna (1873); Gold medal for Progress in School Architecture, International Exhibition, Philadelphia (1876); Gold medal, Force School plan, World Exposition, Paris (1878)			
Buildings			
Building Types: Government buildings, museums, churches, schools, markets			
Styles and Forms: Renaissance Revival, Rundbogenstil/Romanesque Revival, Second Empire			
DC Work Locations: National Mall, Dupont Circle, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Calvary Baptist Church	777 Eighth Street, NW	1864-1865	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Smithsonian Castle reconstruction	Jefferson Drive between 9th & 12th Streets, NW	c. 1865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Benjamin Franklin School	925 13th Street, NW	1865-1869	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Masonic Temple	901 F Street, NW	1868-1870	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charles Sumner School	17th & M Streets, NW	1871-1872	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Eastern Market	Seventh and C Streets, SE	1872-1873	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Old Patent Office reconstruction	Between F and G Streets and Seventh and Ninth Streets, NW	1877-1878	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Arts and Industries Building	900 Jefferson Drive, SW	1879-1881	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Army Medical Museum and Library (demolished)	Independence Avenue and 7th Street, SW	1886	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Adolf (also spelled Adolph) Cluss was one of the most successful architects in Washington, D.C., during the Civil War and Reconstruction period. Cluss, born in Heilbronn, Germany in 1825, was an architect and engineer. The son and grandson of architects, he left Heilbronn, after receiving his early education, to work as a traveling carpenter. In Brussels, he met Karl Marx and joined the early Communist movement. He also traveled to Paris and Mainz, Germany, where he began work as an architect in 1846. In Mainz, he worked as assistant engineer on the railroad from Mainz to Ludwigshafen in the Rhine Valley. In the spring of 1848, Cluss became a central figure in the German revolutionary movement as a co-founder and Secretary of the Workers' Council. After the failed revolution of 1848, Cluss sought refuge in the United States—he arrived in New York on September 15, 1848. In the U.S., Cluss continued his revolutionary work, acting as a liaison between Marx in London and the exiled members of the revolution of 1848 in the United States. By 1858, however, he had terminated his association with Marx and Friedrich Engels.

After immigrating to New York, Cluss soon moved to Washington, D.C. He worked initially for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and then in the Office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Cluss became an American citizen in 1855 and married Rosa Schmidt of Bavaria in 1859. At the onset of the Civil War in 1861, Cluss accepted a position from his friend Admiral John Dahlgren in the Ordnance Office at the Navy Yard, testing weapons and inventions. Cluss formed a partnership in the early 1860s with Joseph Wildrich von Kammerheuber, with whom he won the competition for the Wallach public school (7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, 1864; demolished). The Wallach school commission ignited Cluss's passion for public school design in Washington, which he would go on to pioneer. Cluss designed the Franklin School in 1864-65 at the end of the Civil War, erected from 1865-69. The Wallach and Franklin schools became prototypes for school designs and won medals at various expositions, including the 1873 International Exhibition in Vienna (for progress in education and architecture), the 1876 Centennial in Philadelphia, and the International Exposition in Paris in 1878. Of the seven District schools designed by Cluss, only Sumner and Franklin survive.

From 1862 to 1867, Cluss also served as head of the municipal office of Washington, D.C., designing public buildings erected by the government and implementing much-needed renovation of utilities such as covered vaults and sewage and drainage systems. He was a member of the District's Board of Public Works in the early 1870s and thus was involved in street grading and paving, installation of sewers, tree-planting, and other improvements to the city's infrastructure. These improvements stimulated real estate investment and dramatically improved the appearance of the city.

Cluss was asked to remodel the Smithsonian building (now the Castle) after a fire in January, 1865. The Smithsonian Institution retained Cluss as architect and, with his partner Paul Schulze, he designed the National Museum (now the Arts and Industries Building) at 900 Jefferson Drive, SW (1879-1881). Cluss designed the Calvary Baptist Church at 777 Eighth Street, NW (1864-65), the Masonic Temple at 910 F Street, NW (1868-70), the Central Market on B Street (now Constitution Avenue) between Seventh and Ninth Streets, NW (1871-72; demolished), and the Eastern Market at Seventh and C Streets, SE (1872-73). The residential buildings he designed in downtown Washington have all been demolished. From 1890-1895, Cluss served as inspector of public buildings of the United States.

From before 1867 until 1894 he lived with his wife, Rosa, and children, born in the United States, on 2nd Street N.W. near D Street. Cluss died in Washington, D.C., on July 24, 1905; he was eighty years old.

DC Architects Directory



Calvary Baptist Church, 777 Eighth Street, NW, 1860s.
Lessoff p. 78, from Calvary Baptist Church.



Charles Sumner School, 17th & M Streets, NW, c. 1890.
DC Public Library.



Shepherd's Row, K Street and Connecticut Ave., NW.
Demolished. www.Adolf-Class.org



Eastern Market, Seventh and C Streets, SE, 1914.
www.Adolf-Class.org.



Wallach School, 7th and D Streets, SE, 1870s. *Lessoff p. 78, from Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives.*



National Museum (now Arts and Industries Building), c. 1883.
900 Jefferson Drive, SW,
Smithsonian Institution Archives



Center Market, Between B Street (now Constitution Ave) and 7th Street, NW, 1920. *Lessoff p. 161, from National Archives RG 83-G.*




Franklin School, 925 13th Street, NW,
HABS DC-289-3, 1969



Old Masonic Temple, 901 F Street, NW,
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2007

DC Architects Directory

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library	
Other Repositories:	<i>Adolf-Cluss.org</i> , a joint project of the Stadtarchiv Heilbronn, the Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives (D.C.), the German Historical Institute (D.C.), the Goethe-Institut (D.C.), the Historical Society/City Museum (D.C.), the Smithsonian Institution (D.C.), and the D.C. City Council	
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>ALA Proceedings Vol. 39</i>	Date: 7/25/1905 1905 Page: 2 255-56
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 15 articles		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	4	507
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	54-55
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	128
<p>Other Sources: 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. Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. "Adolph Cluss: An Architect in Washington during Civil War and Reconstruction." <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society</i>, 48 (1971-72), 338-358. Lessoff, Alan and Christof Mauch. <i>Adolf Cluss, Architect: From Germany to America</i>. Washington, D.C.: Historical Society of Washington, D.C., 2005. Wermiel, Sara E, "Adolf Cluss: From Germany to America," <i>Technology and Culture</i> 47 (2006): 570-577.</p> <p>Additional references provided by the Goethe Institut: McLellan, Diana. "Cluss: Forgotten Genius," <i>Washington Star</i>, April 7, 1975, pp. D1-D2 Shribman, David. "The Marxist Who Left His Mark on the Capital," <i>The New York Times</i>, February 18, 1984, p. 9 Skranstad, Harold K. "The Engineer as Architect in Washington: The Contribution of Montgomery Meigs," <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society</i>(1969-1970), p. 269. A bibliography of newspaper articles attributed to Adolf Cluss can be found in Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, <i>Works</i>, (English), New York: International Publishers, 1983, vol. 39, pp. 725-6.</p>		
Notes: The permits listed here include those issued to Cluss individually and in partnerships.		
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010

Henry Ives Cobb		 <p><i>Source: Pencil Points, for May, 1931, p. 386</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/19/1859	Place: Brookline, Mass.		
Death: 3/27/1931	Place: New York		
Family: Father, Albert Adams; mother, Mary Russell Candler; wife, Emma S.; six sons and a daughter			
Education			
High School:			
College: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S. from Harvard, 1881			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
DC Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1896	Latest Permit: 1905	Total Permits: 8 Total Buildings: 9
Practice	Position	Date	
Peabody & Stearns (Boston, Mass.)	Architect	1881-82	
Cobb & Frost (Chicago, Ill.)	Architect, senior partner	1882-88	
Henry Ives Cobb (Chicago, Ill.)	Principal	1888-98	
Henry Ives Cobb (Washington, D.C.)	Principal	1898-1902	
Henry Ives Cobb (New York, NY)	Principal	1902-31	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1889	Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships: Vice President, Merchants Association of New York City, 1924-28; Arbitration Society of America; Director, American Arbitration Association.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Skyscrapers, educational buildings (libraries, laboratories), dormitories, apartment buildings, residences, offices, churches, department stores, sports clubs, observatories			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque revival, Gothic revival, Classical revival			
DC Work Locations: G Street, Downtown; Rhode Island Avenue, NW; American University campus			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Woodward & Lothrop building ("Woodie's Building"), G Street portion	1025 F Street, NW	1902	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
McKinley Manual Training School	650 Rhode Island Ave., NW	1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

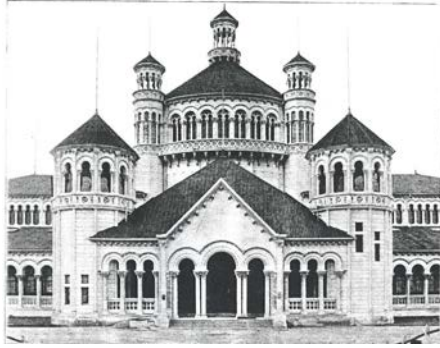
Ohio College of Government and Pennsylvania Hall of Administration at American University	Washington, D.C., American University campus	c. 1897-99	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Union Club	Chicago, Ill.	1882	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Newberry Library	Chicago, Ill.	1887	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Owings Building	Chicago, Ill.	1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chicago Athletic Club	Chicago, Ill.	1887	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Historical Society Building	Chicago, Ill.	1887	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Post Office	Chicago, Ill.	1888-1905	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
University of Chicago buildings (Kent Chemical Laboratory, Ryerson Laboratory, Bartlett Gymnasium, Central Quad Dormitories)	Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago campus	Pre-1895	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fisheries Building at the World's Columbian Exposition	Chicago, Ill.	1891 (Expo 1893)	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Liberty Tower	55 Liberty St., NY	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

The 1896 *Architectural Record* described Henry Ives Cobb's architectural career as one that, "in extent...has been as remarkable as in diversification." He designed buildings for both the public and private spheres, using his sense of art and grandeur to elevate the styles of schools, residences, churches, office buildings and skyscrapers. Cobb also worked quickly, establishing himself as an innovative and exciting designer just months after completing his formal education.

Henry Ives Cobb was born in Brookline, Mass., in August 1859. He attended primary school and high school in Massachusetts, where at the age of twelve he was chosen to take over for the ailing drawing master. This gave him considerable experience and skill in draftsmanship. After a tour of Europe, Cobb returned to Massachusetts and took a course in mechanical engineering at MIT. This was just a preparatory program, thus Cobb continued his studies at the Laurence Scientific School of Harvard and received a B.S. from Harvard in 1881.

Upon graduating from Harvard, Cobb began his architectural career in Boston at the prestigious firm of Peabody & Stearns. In 1881 he entered and won a design contest for a new Union Club in Chicago. When the commission for the building was official in 1882, he moved to Chicago to oversee the project. He quickly entered a partnership with Charles Sumner Frost, and Cobb & Frost practiced together until the end of 1888. While in Chicago, Cobb demonstrated diversity in his ability and completed many significant designs. While his significant commissions began before the Cobb & Frost partnership dissolved, many of Cobb's most important designs in Chicago were completed on his own. His Chicago work included: buildings at the University of Chicago (including the Walker Museum, the President's House, and the Yerkes Observatory), Chicago Historical Society Building, Owings Building (1888), Chicago Athletic Club (1887), Newberry Library (1888), Old Post Office (1888-1905), Fisheries Building for the World's Columbian Exposition (1891), and several residences (e.g. for Dr. J.A. McGill in 1892, for the Cass family in 1893, and Pembroke Lodge for David B. Jones in 1895). By the mid-1890s Cobb was noted among leading Chicago architects like Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler.



Fisheries Building (1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago)
The Architectural Record, Great American Architects Series, February 1896.



Walker Museum at the University of Chicago
The Architectural Record, Great American Architects Series, February 1896.



Owings Building, Chicago
The Architectural Record, Great American Architects Series, February 1896.

Cobb spent a short time living and working in Washington, D.C., at the turn of the twentieth century. He was commissioned to work on a campus plan for American University in the District, as well as to design individual buildings such as the Ohio College of Government and the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration buildings (only the Ohio College of Government was constructed). Cobb also designed the original section of the Woodward and Lothrop department store that occupies the G Street portion of the block between 10th and 11th Streets, NW. The 1902 Beaux Arts building was on the cutting edge of architectural design at the time it was constructed. In the same year, Cobb designed the McKinley Manual Training School (650 Rhode Island Avenue, NW) in buff brick and limestone. He added a Romanesque revival running arcade on the third story of the school, reflecting his experience with Chicago architectural styles of the period.

In 1902 Cobb took his successful practice to New York and opened an office in Manhattan. He stayed in New York for the remainder of his life. The majority of his designs in New York were for commercial structures and office buildings. He was considered a pioneer in the use of steel in construction, recognition that he gained while working in




Woodward and Lothrop Building, built 1902
G Street between 10th and 11th Streets, N.W.
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, HAB-DC 546-1



McKinley Manual Training School, built 1902
7th St. and Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, LC-DIG-09950

New York, where he designed his tallest buildings. Included in his designs in New York were the Harriman Bank Building, the Sinclair Oil Building (later called Liberty Tower at 55 Liberty Street), the office building at 42 Broadway, and the Booth Memorial Theater. While innovative with structural material and skeletal design, Cobbs continued to

George S. Cooper		 <p><i>Source: A History of the City of Washington</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/14/1864	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 03/12/1929	Place: Washington, DC		
Education			
High School: DC Public Schools			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1914	Total Permits: 248
		Total Buildings: 868	
Practice	Position	Date	
Gray & Page	Draftsman	1880-1884	
Hornblower & Marshall	Architect	1884-1885	
A. B. Mullet & Co.	Architect	1885-1886	
Cooper & Fenwick	Architect	1886-1888	
Private Practice	Architect	1888-1918	
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington City Club; Board of Trade; Director of the Southern Maryland Trust Co.; President of the Damrosch Musical Society.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, Apartment Buildings, Luxury Apartments, Private Residences			
Styles and Forms: Beaux Arts			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, 16 th Street, Georgetown, Sheridan-Kalorama, Downtown, Foggy Bottom			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
The Jefferson	315 H Street, NW	1889	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
President's Office - GWU	2003 G Street, NW	1892	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Lafayette Apartments	1605-1607 7 th Street, NW	1898	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Gladstone & The Hawarden	1419 & 1423 R Street, NW	1900	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Balfour Apartments	16 th and U Streets, NW	1900	16 th Street Historic District
Bond Building	1404 New York Ave., NW	1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in Washington in 1864, George S. Cooper received his education from the D.C. Public Schools. After completing private courses in architecture, he began his career as a draftsman in the Washington firm of Gray and Page. In the 1880s, Cooper joined Gray and Page, a leading firm in architectural design, and was responsible for some of the city's most outstanding Victorian buildings. In 1884, he went to work for Hornblower and Marshall, one of most innovative firms in the District at the turn of the century. Cooper stayed in the employ of Hornblower and Marshall for about a year before joining the firm of Alfred B. Mullett, former Supervising Architect of the Treasury. In 1886, Cooper formed a partnership with the mechanical draftsman B. Carlyle Fenwick. Two years later, in 1888, he established himself in independent practice.



*The Bond Building – Undated Photo
Source: MLK Library Vertical Files*

In private practice, Cooper fostered relationships in the real estate development community—relationships that would yield numerous commissions. His copious work included office buildings, single-family dwellings, and apartment buildings. Buildings attributed to Cooper include major office buildings such as the Bond Building and the Davidson Building; the private residences of builder John H. Nolan, developer John L. Weaver, developer Bradley Davidson, businessman Charles W. Simpson; stores for F.M. Criswell, and Dr. T.V. Hammond; blocks of speculative dwellings for F.L. Hanvey, F.M Detweiler, John Sherman, Charles Early, Jones and Peters, Melton and Watts, John C. Davidson and John W. Phillips. The Bond Building (pictured above) is recognized as DC's first speculative office building in the Beaux Arts Style.

Cooper is perhaps best recognized for his pioneering role in apartment building design. At least 23 apartment



The Gladstone and Hawarden Apartments,
NCinDC, October 23, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2990160854/>



1419 and 1423 R Street, NW Washington D.C.
NCinDC, October 23, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2990161612/>


buildings credited to Cooper. They are primarily of moderate size, with the several distinguished exceptions. Notably, they are among the first buildings designed to attract Washington's middle class and illustrate the emerging acceptance of the apartment as a tenable housing type. Cooper's first apartment building, the Montrose Flats (1115 9th Street, NW) was built in 1892 (no longer extant), followed the next year

DC Architects Directory

by the Analostan Flats (1718 Corcoran Street, NW). The Lafayette (1605 7th Street, NW) was his third design in 1898. In 1899, he designed the Jefferson (315 H Street, NW) In 1900, Cooper introduced the concept of multiple construction based on a single design, resulting in the Gladstone and its sister building, the Hawarden (1419 and 1423 R Street, NW). That same year he oversaw the construction of the six-story luxury apartment building known as the Westover, now the Balfour.

In 1903, a *History of the City of Washington* published by the Washington Post stated, “No young man has played a more important part in the active growth and greater development of Greater Washington than George S. Cooper, who has designed and superintended the construction of many of the handsomest office buildings, apartment houses, private residences, and blocks of residences in and about Washington.” Cooper's artistic skills were not limited to architecture. He was an accomplished singer and sang at services for two of Washington's most prestigious Episcopal churches, the Church of the Incarnation, and St John's (Sixteenth Street). He also served as president of the Damrosch Musical Society. After he retired, Cooper was involved in real estate finance with the Southern Maryland Trust Co. Ever the designer, he was still working on plans for the Trust when he died in 1929.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 03/13/1929	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	59	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 23-24		1908-09 1921-22	93 86	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources:				
<i>A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions.</i> Washington, DC: The Washington Post, 1903.				
Barsoum, Eve Lydia. <i>The Jefferson Apartment Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.</i> Washington DC, The D.C. Historic Preservation Division, 1994.				
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses.</i> Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.				
<i>Illustrated Washington: Our Capitol, 1890.</i> New York: American Publishing and Engraving Company, 1890.				
Traceries, “Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area,” <i>920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation</i> , June 1990.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

James E. Cooper		 <p><i>Source: Washington Star, 1/13/1930</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 2/7/1877	Place: Rockville, Maryland		
Death: 1/11/1930	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife, Arline, no children.			
Education			
High School: Baltimore, Maryland			
College: Calvert Hall College			
Graduate School: Maryland Institute of Design, Ecole des Beaux Arts Ateliers, New York			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 111	Date Issued: 1/13/1926
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1917	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 54 Total Buildings: 327
Practice	Position	Date	
Baldwin & Pennington, Baltimore, Md.	draftsman	ca. 1893-97	
Warren & Wetmore, New York, N.Y.	draftsman	ca. 1897-1905	
d'Hauteville & Cooper, New York, N.Y.	partner	ca. 1905-1914	
Simmons (Francis A.) & Cooper	partner	1915-16	
James E. Cooper	principal	1917-1930	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions: Class One Award for distinguished architecture, D.C./ Architect's Advisory Council			
Buildings			
Building Types: English Revival styles, principally Tudor Revival			
Styles and Forms: Row houses, apartment buildings, detached houses, churches.			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, North Cleveland Park, Sheridan Kalorama, Foxhall Village, Upper 16 th Street.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Greentree, Payne Whitney res.	Manhasset, Long Island, N.Y.	1907	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment building (co-op)	1701-05 Lanier Place, N.W.	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence (Guyana Embassy)	2490 Tracy Place, N.W.	1924	Sheridan-Kalorama Hist. Dist.
Cleveland Park Apartments	3018-3028 Porter St. N.W.	1924	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.
Rowhouses, Foxhall Village	Foxhall and Reservoir Roads, Q and 44 th Streets, N.W.	1925-1930	Foxhall Village Historic District
Façades, Hampshire Gardens	4912 New Hampshire Ave. NW	1929	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

James E. Cooper was known for his mastery of Tudor and other historical English revival styles. He began his career at the turn of the twentieth century in New York where his focus was on the design of large country estates. Foxhall Village, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2010, for which Cooper designed over two hundred attached but individualized Tudor Revival style dwellings, was the culmination of his post-World War I career in Washington.

Cooper was born in Rockville, Maryland in 1877. He attended public school in Baltimore and then went to Calvert Hall College. He studied architecture at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore and began work as a draftsman at the age of sixteen in the noted Maryland firm of Baldwin and Pennington. Seeking greater opportunities, he moved to New York after four years. There he worked as a draftsman and designer for the nationally recognized firm of Warren and Wetmore. The projects he worked on included the New York Yacht Club, the Belmont Hotel and numerous city and



3026 Porter St., N.W.

D.C. Office of Planning, Property Quest, 2004

country houses. At the same time he continued his architectural education for six years at the Ecole Des Beaux Arts Ateliers in New York which was modeled on the French system of training students in the drafting rooms of practicing architects. He worked under French-born architect Emmanuel L. Masqueray, who was associated with Warren and Wetmore, and under Henry Hornbostel.

In 1903 Cooper began practicing on his own and by 1905 he had formed a partnership with Paul Grand d'Hauteville. Their commissions included a number of large country estates. In 1925, when Cooper applied to register as an architect in the District he listed two important works: the Payne Whitney residence, Greentree, Manhasset, Long Island (1907) and the Fitzhugh Whitehouse residence in Mt Kisco, New York (1908). He worked briefly in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on improvements consolidating the principal railroads of the city. Cooper moved to Washington about 1910 and worked with several architects including Wood, Donn & Deming on competitive work and with Architect of the Capitol Elliot Woods on the House and Senate Office Buildings. He worked as a designer for Leon Dessez for almost eight years until Dessez's death in 1918. Simultaneously, Cooper maintained his own business for four of those years.

Cooper first appears in Washington city business listings in 1915 in partnership with Francis A. Simmons who had established a Washington practice several years earlier. The principal work of the firm was an industrial building for the White Cross Bakery at 637-641 S Street, N.W. During World War I Cooper worked for the Bureau of Standards on housing improvements. After the war Cooper was employed as a designer by architect Phillip M. Jullien and worked on the Chastleton apartment building.

Cooper had a business listing in the 1920 city directory as an architect but was also working as a designer for Jullien at that time. The first post-war permit that listed him as an architect was issued in October 1922. Virtually all the buildings he designed in Washington – about 330 -- were the product of the next seven and one half years. He died in January 1930 at the age of 52.

Cooper's obituary highlights his career and accomplishments, noting that he was considered "one of the most prominent architects in the National Capital, who designed many beautiful homes and other structures noted for their architectural features." Cooper's work in Washington imparts a strong understanding of, and interest in English

architectural traditions, particularly the Tudor Revival style. Designs in the Tudor Revival style dominate Cooper's work in Cleveland Park, Sheridan Kalorama, downtown Washington, Hampshire Gardens and, most notably, in Foxhall Village.



Hampshire Gardens facades, New Hampshire Ave., NW
Photo by Raymond Pelkey, from National Register Nomination, 1991

Initially, Cooper designed principally for developers Monroe and R. Bates Warren. Cooper's 1923 design for the apartment building at 1701-05 Lanier Place, N.W., is a fine example of the Tudor Revival style. It is also significant as the first apartment building in Washington to have been constructed by developers as a co-op and its success stimulated the construction of other cooperative apartment buildings. Cooper designed twin three-story apartment buildings for the Warrens at 3001 and 3025 Porter Street, N.W., in 1923 and a complex of six apartment buildings known as the Cleveland Park at 3018-3028 Porter St., N.W., in 1924. The present Guyana Embassy at 2490 Tracy Place, N.W., in the Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District was also designed for the Warren brothers in 1924. Each of Cooper's designs for the Warrens drew heavily from

vernacular English architecture. Using such elements as asymmetric massing, peaked gables, varied roof lines, multi-paned windows in diverse arrangements, and elaborate stone entry porticoes, Cooper evoked traditional English images. In 1923 and 1924 Cooper also designed several rows of townhouses for developer Winfield Preston in the 3500 Block of 16th St., N.W. ,and the 3500 Block of Hertford Place, N.W. Cooper received several commissions for large private residences in this period including the three-story stone George T. Bell residence at 2718 32nd St, N.W. and the Senator Thomas P. Gore residence at 2701 Albemarle St., N.W.

Cooper was selected to design a full-scale model home that was constructed for the 1926 Better Homes and Building Exposition. In 1929, Cooper was commissioned to design the Tudor Revival style façades of Hampshire Gardens, 4912 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., described by James Goode in *Best Addresses* as, "Washington's first true garden apartment complex." The ambitious plans for 2,500 co-op apartments on 50 acres were curtailed by the advent of the Depression and only one block of nine two-story buildings was completed. The project's primary architect was George T. Santmyers.

The principal work of the last five years of Cooper's life was the development of Foxhall Village (Squares 1350, 1351, and 1352). Cooper was responsible for the celebrated design of Foxhall Village together with Washington developer Harry K. Boss, of the development firm, Boss & Phelps. As described in a history of Foxhall Village, they "came up with designs for a whole group of homes of Tudor architecture which were different from one another, yet managed to blend together harmoniously."



Foxhall Village Rowhouses, Greenwich Parkway and 44th Street, NW
Photo from Google Maps, 2010

DC Architects Directory

A promotional description published in the *Washington Post* stated that, "Through judicious variation of stone, brick, and half-timber, widely divergent treatment of roofs and bays, and distinctly different and unique entrance effects, a striking individuality of exterior appearance has been achieved. In mass, division, and details, these English homes show much that merits the careful attention of the good architect. Its charms have not been secured from the unguided hands of the average contractor and workman. It is rather the result of a thorough study on the part of an exceptional architect, the late James E. Cooper, Esquire, who had the ability to incorporate real art into his work, and showed real feeling for material and careful attention to every part of the development of the consistent and beautiful whole." One section, the Gloucestershire Group, begun in 1928, was awarded the Class One Award for distinguished architecture by the Architect's Advisory Council of the District of Columbia. Foxhall Village, placed in the National Register for the significance both of its architecture and community planning, retains many of its village qualities and stands as a tribute to the architectural accomplishment of James E. Cooper.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: Historical *Washington Post* searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Star* Date: 1/13/1930 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	59-60, 260
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	139

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Boss, Harry K. "Scrapbook of the construction of Foxhall Village and Colony Hill" 1920s-1930s. Original scrapbook in the possession of Malcolm and Daphne Ross; pdf version of album compiled by Cheryl Tlam Foster and the Foxhall Community Citizens Association, April 2006.

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Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Edward Burton Corning			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/14/1889		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Death: Dec. 1957		Place: Chevy Chase, Md.	
Family: Wife, Margaret Whiteford; one daughter			
Education			
High School: McKinley Technical High School, 1902-1907			
College: George Washington University, 1912-1915			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Arthur B. Heaton			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 192	
		Date Issued: January 16, 1929	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1934	
		Latest Permit: 1949	
		Total Permits: 179	
		Total Buildings: 282	
Practice		Position	
		Date	
Arthur B. Heaton, Architect		Associate, partner	
Individual practice		Principal	
Corning & Moore		Partner	
		1919-1932	
		1932-1942	
		1942-1957	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 3/10/1921	
		Terminated 12/31/1934 for nonpayment of dues	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single-family dwellings, apartment buildings, commercial buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Modern			
DC Work Locations: Principally Northwest Washington, also, northeast and southeast Washington, D.C.			
Notable Buildings		Location	
		Date	
		Status	
Dwelling		3025 Woodland Drive, N.W.	
		1938	
		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Greenbrier		4301 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	
		1950	
		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Brandywine		4545 Connecticut Ave. N.W.	
		1952	
		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
The Calvert-Woodley		2601 Woodley Place, N.W.	
		1954	
		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Cleveland House		2727 29 th Street, N.W.	
		1955	
		<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions



4431 Davenport St., NW



3025 Woodland Dr., NW

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

E. Burton Corning, a native Washingtonian, attended McKinley Technical High School and trained in the office of Arthur B. Heaton (one of Washington's most prolific architects), eventually becoming a partner in the firm. While training in Heaton's office, Corning took evening classes in architecture at George Washington University.

The buildings Corning worked on while a partner in Heaton's firm are listed in the DC permit database under the firm name. When Corning applied to register as an architect in the District in 1929 he listed several of the most important projects that he had designed and supervised as a partner in the firm. These were a National Geographic Society Annex (office building) at the southwest corner of 3rd and Randolph Place, N.E. (1923), the Methodist Home at 4901 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. (1926), the Y.W.C.A. at 17th and K Streets, N.W. (1927) (demolished), and the addition to the Washington Loan and Trust Company at 9th and F Streets, N.W. (1927). In his verbal examination before the District Board of Examiners and Registrars he said that he was personally responsible for certain jobs and Mr. Heaton was responsible for others. For his examination he presented the plans of the Methodist Home and the Calvary Baptist Sunday School as examples of his work.

Corning went into practice on his own about 1932, in the depth of the Depression. The first permits which bear his name were issued in mid-1934. Virtually all his commissions were for single family dwellings. He

designed detached dwellings in American University Park such as the eight Colonial Revival dwellings at 4411-4439 Davenport Street, N.W., and the seven rowhouses at 410-432 Evarts St. N.E. which display Art Deco details in the brickwork. While much of the speculative housing he designed was relatively modest, he received some commissions for substantial individually designed dwellings such as 3025 Woodland Drive, N.W. (1938).

Corning practiced alone until 1942. The last permit which bears his name was issued just after the United States had entered World War II in December 1941. During the war the federal government controlled the allocation of scarce building materials. It gave priority to the construction of modestly priced housing for war workers in the Washington metropolitan area and other communities across the nation where there was an influx of war workers needing housing. In 1942 Corning formed a partnership, Corning & Moore, with Raymond G. Moore and turned to apartment construction. The partnership, which continued until Corning's death in 1957, changed the nature of Corning's practice. In 1943 and 1944 Corning & Moore designed numerous two- and three-story apartment buildings in Southeast and Southwest Washington. Most were along Mississippi Avenue and Trenton Place, S.E., and have been demolished. In the immediate post-war period the partnership continued to design low-rise apartment buildings in Southeast, most notably in the 1000 block of Barnaby Terrace. They also designed semi-detached dwellings for developments along 35th Street, in North Cleveland Park, in the 500 block of Nicholson Street, N.E. and in various other neighborhoods.



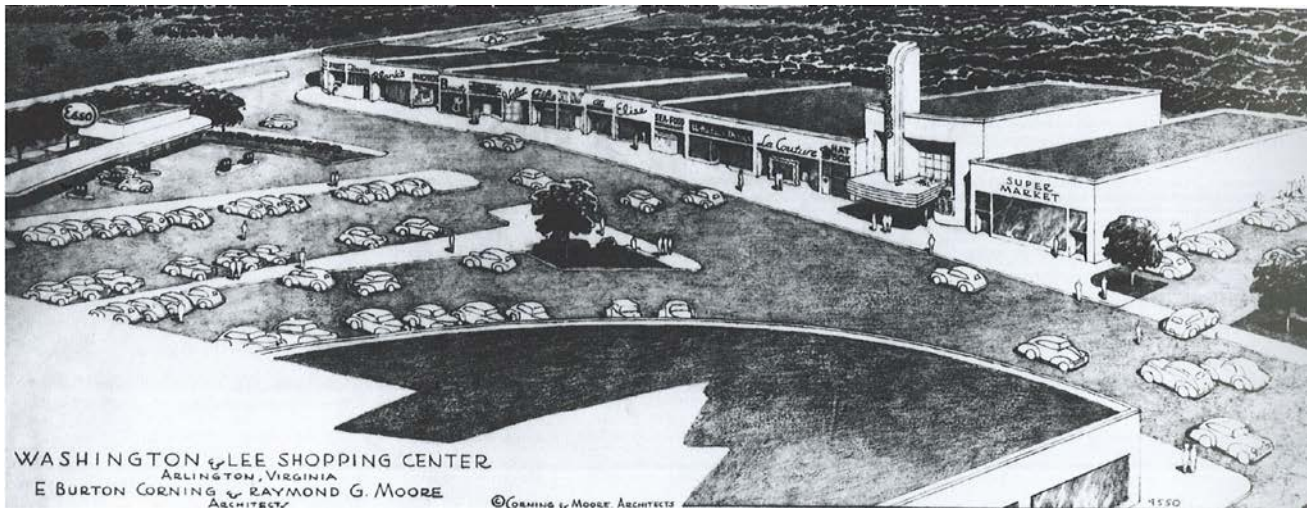
Calvert-Woodley, 2601 Woodley Place, N.W.

Washington Post, August 29, 1954, R 14

In the early 1950s Corning and Moore began designing large eight- and nine-story apartment buildings and complexes, often designated as luxury buildings, most of which were on the Connecticut, Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenue corridors. Among the first of these were the Berkshire, 4201 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., and the Greenbrier, 4301 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., both constructed in 1950. Newspaper publicity advertised such features as air-conditioning, all-electric kitchens, parking space in the basement, telephone and secretarial service and high-speed elevators. Corning & Moore also designed 4000 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

The Connecticut Avenue buildings included the Brandywine, 4545 Connecticut Ave., N.W., begun in 1952. It was designed as a two-building complex with a total of 632 units and luxury features including individually controlled air conditioning and underground parking for 500 cars. Others were the Livingston Apartments at 5437 Connecticut Ave., (1953); the Calvert-Woodley, 2601 Woodley Place, N.W., (1954); and the Cleveland House, 2727 29th Street, N.W. (1955). The Wisconsin House at 2712 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. was completed in 1957.

Corning and Moore also designed apartment buildings and other dwellings in Washington area suburbs. Among these were the Fort Bennett Apartments in Roslyn, Virginia, on N. 22nd Street, and semi-detached ramblers in Oxon Run Hills, both in 1953, and the Broyhilton Apartments at 20th and Woodrow Streets in Arlington, completed in 1954.



Washington & Lee Shopping Center, Arlington, VA. Drawing by Corning & Moore.

Peatross, Capital Drawings, p. 142

In addition to residential architecture, the firm's work included bank buildings and retail shops, office buildings, churches and shopping centers. Corning's obituary in the *Washington Post* noted that "he designed many prominent buildings in this area during his 50-year career." In addition to apartment buildings the obituary listed the Chevy Chase Baptist Church, the B'nai B'rith National Headquarters Building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., and 1700 K Street, N.W., and the regional headquarters building of the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, 8787 Georgia Avenue in Silver Spring. Corning's 1936 shopping center, the Colonial Revival style Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops at 4841-4861 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. He also designed the WTOP Transmitter Facility at 2201 University Boulevard in Wheaton, Maryland. This facility was recommended for listing in the Montgomery County Historic Master Plan. The building was described as, "A pure example of functional architecture embodying the spirit and character of the International style of architecture prominent in the 1930s." The 1957 M-NCPPC headquarters building is an example of Corning's work in the Modern style.

DC Architects Directory

Corning was described in his obituary as being “deeply interested in music.” He played the piano and sang in the National Cathedral’s Bethlehem Chapel Choir.

Corning died at the age of 68 in 1957. His firm continued in business and later became Corning, Moore, Elmore & Fisher.



National Geographic Annex, 3rd and R Streets, NE
D.C. Office of Planning, *PropertyQuest*, 2004

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: D.C. Office of Planning, *DC PropertyQuest*; *Washington Post* searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 12/10/1957 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 – 1 article		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	60
<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:

Arthur B. Heaton Architectural Drawing Archive, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Contains drawings by E. Burton Corning.
 “D.C. Gets New Elevator-Type Apartments,” *Washington Post*, July 16, 1950, R1.
 District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. E. Burton Corning Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 Group, Harold E. *House of the Month Book of Small Houses*. Garden City, N.Y. 1946.(Renderings and floor plans by eight architects, including E. Burton Corning.)
 Kennedy, Carol and Marcus, Gwen. "WTOP Transmitter Site Recommended for Historic Master Plan." *The Preservationist*, Jan-Feb 1990, Vol.5. No. 3.
 Lee, Antoinette. “Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops.” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1989, updated by Kim Williams, 2003.

Notes: The number of permits listed in the DC data base includes 104 permits for a total of 167 buildings issued between 1934 and 1941 naming E. Burton Corning as architect and 75 permits totaling 115 buildings issued between 1943 and 1949 which list Corning & Moore as architect.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Louis De Ladurantaye			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/23/1885		Place: St. Cloud, Versailles, France	
Death: 10/9/1956		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: Wife Corinne E.; Sons Victor, Archibald, Raymond, Robert; Daughters Yolande, Louise			
Education			
High School: Versailles (1895-1899)			
College: La Sorbonne, Paris, France			
Graduate School: Polytechnique, Paris, France			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 761	Date Issued: 5/31/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1923	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 77 Total Buildings: 87
Practice	Position	Date	
Allen and Collins (New York and Boston)	Architect	1914-1917	
Clarence L. Harding	Chief Draftsman	1917-1920	
Fred Pyle	Chief Draftsman	1920-1923	
Louis de Ladurantaye	Principal	c. 1923-1949	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, single-family dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Modern Movement			
DC Work Locations: Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Brookland, Southeast, Northeast, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Avignone Frères Restaurant	1777 Columbia Road, NW	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment and Store	918 H Street, NE	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Swarthmore Apartments	1010 25th Street, NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	1439-1441 Euclid Street, NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bader Apartments	2515 K Street, NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Homestead Apartments	812 Jefferson Street, NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

National Savings and Trust Company remodeling

1445 New York Avenue, NW

1948

NRHP DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Louis de Ladurantaye was born in Versailles, France in 1885. He studied at La Sorbonne and the Polytechnique in Paris and traveled internationally before ultimately settling in the United States. He stated in his D.C. Architects registration application that, in 1904, he worked in the office of Mr. Joseph Binard in Paris on the design of a building at the University of Southern California for one year. He then moved to the United States. The first Washington, D.C., building permit that bears his name as architect was issued in 1923 for a two-story dwelling located at 2723 36th Place, NW. Most of his early buildings were one- or two-story frame or masonry single-family dwellings in the Colonial Revival style. Many of these dwellings were constructed for the National Construction Company and the Woodbridge Realty Company.



Homestead Apartments, 812 Jefferson Street, NW.
D.C. Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004



The Bader, 2515 K Street, NW.
Washington Post 11/12/1939, pg. R12.

In 1935, de Ladurantaye designed his first known commercial building, an automobile showroom and auto parts building, located at 3103 Rhode Island Avenue, NE (demolished). De Ladurantaye designed his first apartment building in 1933 at 1925 Minnesota Avenue, SE. He would later design many other apartment buildings.

Between 1938 and 1939, de Ladurantaye designed at least four apartment buildings, including the Swarthmore (1010 25th Street, NW), an apartment building at 1439-1441 Euclid Street, NW, the Bader (2515 K Street, NW), and the Homestead (812 Jefferson Street, NW). These multi-storied buildings faced with brick exhibited characteristics of the Colonial Revival and Modern Movement.

De Ladurantaye continued to design single-family dwellings throughout his career. One of his biggest projects, however, was the interior lobby renovation of the National Savings and Trust Company at 15th Street and New York Avenue, NW, in 1948. This Queen Anne-style building was designed by James H. Windrim in 1888 and is a Washington, D.C., landmark. De Ladurantaye worked with builder William P. Lipscomb Co. on this and several other projects at the time.


De Ladurantaye died in Washington, D.C., in 1956 at the age of 72.



Dwelling at 3222 Vista Street, NE.
D.C. Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

DC Architects Directory

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO
	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; Ancestry.com, DC Property Quest		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 10/10/1956
		Page: 34
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	70
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources:		
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Louis de Ladurantaye Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.		
“Magic Wand Transforms Bank Lobby.” <i>Washington Post</i> , Feb. 27, 1948, 18.		
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia. 1910, 1920.		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

Jules Henri de Sibour		 <p><i>Source: Goode Manuscript Files, Historical Society of Washington</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/23/1872	Place: Paris, France		
Death: 11/4/1938	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Wife, Margaret Marie Clagett; sons, Henri L., J. Blaise, and Jean Raymond			
Education			
High School: St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire			
College: Yale University			
Graduate School: atelier of Daumet and Esquie, Paris, 1899, not fully registered in Ecole des Beaux Arts			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:: 12 (<i>See note</i>)	Date Issued: 4/6/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1900	Latest Permit: 1934	Total Permits: 45 Total Buildings: 55
Practice	Position	Date	
Ernest Flagg, New York	Architect	1896-1898	
Bruce Price, New York	Architect	1900-1902	
Price and de Sibour, New York	Partner	1902-1909	
J.H. de Sibour, Washington, D.C.	Architect	1909 or 1910-	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1907	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Society of Fine Arts (Chairman 1921), Yale Alumni Association of Washington, D.C. (2 nd Vice Present 1919-1920), Order of Lafayette, Alibi Club, Metropolitan Club, Racquet Club, Beaux Arts Society			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, mansions and private residences, commercial structures, federal buildings			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival styles, drawing on English, French and Italian traditions			
DC Work Locations: K Street, Dupont Circle, 15 th Street Financial, Downtown, Massachusetts Avenue, Kalorama			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Investment Building	15 th & K Streets, NW	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
McCormick Apartments	1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Hotel Hamilton	14 th & K Streets, NW	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Hammond Residence (French Embassy)	2221 Kalorama Road, NW	1907	Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Clarence Moore Residence	1746 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

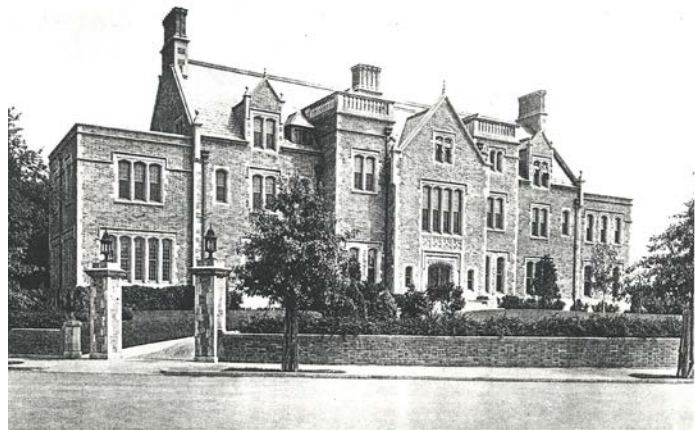
Significance and Contributions

Recognized as one of Washington's most distinguished architects, Jules Henri de Sibour (1872-1938) enjoyed a prominent career spanning thirty years in both New York and Washington, D.C. A master of the Beaux Arts style, de Sibour's distinguished buildings grace the prominent residential sections of the Nation's Capital as well as the busy commercial thoroughfares. De Sibour personified the title "gentleman" architect. His family background, education, and social standing as well as his architecture symbolized the alliance of an individual's personal, business and social life. His work won him great respect in business circles, and his charming personality, handsome demeanor and amicable nature assured him invitations to Washington's important social functions.

Jules Henri de Sibour was born in Paris and came to the United States as a child. He was the second son of Count Gabriel de Sibour and Mary L. Johnson of Belfast, Maine. De Sibour attended St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated from Yale University in 1896. At Yale he was a member of the football team and was the manager of the crew team. Although de Sibour's biographies and obituaries cite his attendance at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in actuality he returned to Paris in 1899 and took the 16-month course in the Atelier of architects Daumet and Esquie of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. According to historian Richard Chafee, the architectural ateliers were "...drafting rooms. Every student of architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts learned to design in an architectural atelier. A student entered the atelier of their choice, and once in an atelier, the would-be architect enrolled at the Ecole des Beaux Arts on the list of aspirants. The *aspirant a L'Ecole des Beaux Arts* then began preparing for the school's entrance exams." Not all students in an atelier went on to study at the Ecole, it was easy to attend an atelier but very hard to get into the Ecole. It is unknown whether de Sibour tried to attend the Ecole, or even attempted the difficult entrance exam.

In 1900, de Sibour returned to New York and began work in the office of noted architect Bruce Price, joining Price as a partner in 1902. Bruce Price was an established and prominent American architect at the time de Sibour joined his practice. Price's notable designs include the American Surety Building in New York City, the International Bank Building, and the fashionable Brunswick Hotel on 5th Avenue, as well as many large and elaborate homes and suburban estates for New York's social elite. A fellow in the American Institute of Architects, Price's thirty year career reflected a quality of design that secures his position as one of the country's significant turn-of-the-century architects. After Price's death in 1903, de Sibour maintained the office under the firm's name of Bruce Price and de Sibour and successfully operated the practice in New York and Washington until 1909. That year he closed the New York office and moved to the nation's capital where his prominence in the city had steadily increased.

During his thirty-year career, de Sibour produced designs in three distinct groupings. His earliest commissions resulted in elegant townhouses and apartment buildings for a wealthy clientele, followed by commercial designs after World War I, and finally, late in his career, architecture for the United States government.

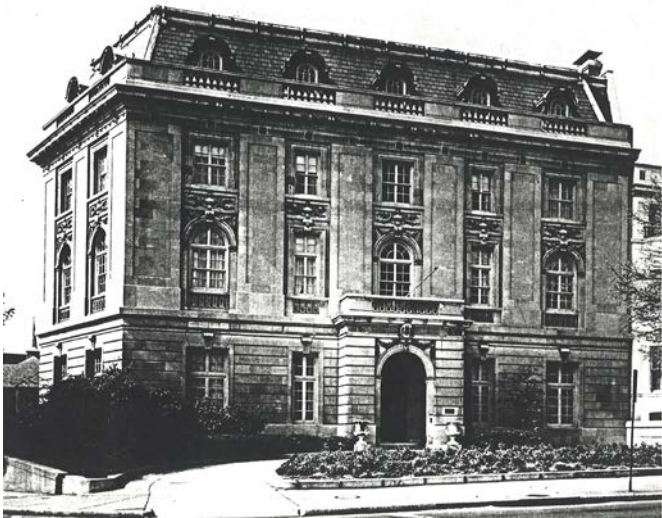


RESIDENCE OF JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, ESQ., KALORAMA ROAD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. H. de Sibour, Architect

24th Street and Kalorama Road, NW, 1907
Residence of John Hays Hammond, Esq.
Architectural Catalogue, 1923

Townhouse and Apartment Architecture



2200 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, 1907
Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Vol. 1, 1973

De Sibour specialized in town houses for the socially prominent. The residences he designed, such as Stewart House (2200 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.), Moore House (1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.), and Wilkes House (1700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.) hold their own in a neighborhood that boasts works by preeminent national practitioners of the Beaux Arts school such as McKim, Mead and White, and Carrère and Hastings.

De Sibour's French style mansions and townhouses demonstrate his mastery of the design philosophies and associated academic traditions of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. De Sibour's buildings in this style are large and exuberant in character with lively detail, often sculptural in expression. The salient motifs of the style are primarily derived from the architecture associated with the reigns of Louis XIV through Louis XVI. Typically de Sibour's Beaux Arts mansions are large in

scale. They are faced with light buff or white stone and brick, employ classically derived ornament in elaborately conceived presentations; are carefully positioned to exploit geometric relationships between their massing, plan and site; and clearly articulate the internal functions through their exterior composition.

De Sibour's work is well represented among the Beaux Arts school mansions erection along Massachusetts Avenue at the opening of the twentieth century. Constructed in 1906 in the style of Louis XV, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., was one of the most expensive residences built on Massachusetts Avenue. De Sibour designed 2200 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. in 1908. This formal limestone block is five bays wide with an elaborate arched entry and illustrates the use of motifs associated with Louis XV and Louis XVI.

The Wilkins residence at 1700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. (1909), designed in the Italian Classical style, follows the principles associated with the French academic tradition yet displays characteristics directly associated with the architecture of the Renaissance period. De Sibour's design employs the fine materials and elaborate ornament associated with the Beaux Arts, and is balanced by the overall perception of order and control.

When a population influx mandated multi-family dwellings, de Sibour answered with scaled-down palatial apartments. If T. Franklin Schneider's Cairo introduced the idea of the Beaux Arts style apartment building to Washington, D.C., de Sibour's McCormick (1915) epitomized it. A model of Beaux Arts sophistication, this five-story apartment building occupies a site at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Eighteenth Street (1785 Massachusetts Ave.). Instead of being



McCormick Apartments (Mellon Building)
1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW
NCinDC, May 25, 2008,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2609411427/>

an anomaly amidst its stately, single-family residential neighbors, its French-inspired façade and classical detailing complement the streetscape as the grandest of mansions. Responding to its site, the curved corner bay, with a tripartite division and an iron and glass canopy, executes a smooth transition between Eighteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Its six units occupying 11,000 square feet were luxurious both in dimension and details.

In addition to the McCormick, de Sibour designed five other apartment buildings. His earliest commission was the Warder at 1155 Sixteenth Street, N.W. (1906, demolished), designed in the Classical Revival style. The early 1920s saw an increase in de Sibour's apartment building commissions: Hotel Martinique, 1209 Sixteenth Street, N.W. (1920, demolished); The Jefferson, 1200 Sixteenth Street, N.W. (1922); the Anchorage, 1523-29 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., (1924); and Lee House, 1409 Fifteenth Street (1912) all of which were replete with classical references. Although de Sibour's apartment building oeuvre is rather limited, his simultaneous expansion and refinement of the luxury apartment, handling of scale, and mastery of the Beaux Arts style assure his position in the cadre of master apartment building architects.

Commercial Architecture

The building boom of the late nineteenth century continued into the first three decades of the twentieth century. Large speculative office building development and commercial enterprises dominated the real estate market. De Sibour's position in Washington society provided him opportunities to associate with Washington's leading financial and business professionals. These men were building some of the city's largest commercial structures and commissioned de Sibour to design their office, hotel and bank buildings such as the Hibbs (Folger) Building (1906), McLachlen Building (1910), Riggs Theater and Office Building (Albee Building - Keith's Theater 1911), Wilkins Building (1916), F.H. Smith Company (Bowen) Building (1920), Hamilton Hotel (1922), Jefferson Hotel (1922), University or Racquet Club (1922), Investment Office Building (1923), and the Federal American National Bank (National Bank of Washington, 1924). All of de Sibour's commercial office building and hotel designs are impressive in presentation, materials and design vocabulary. They represent monumental buildings designed in the Classical or Renaissance Revival styles, employing rich materials such as marble and limestone, tripartite elevations, and classical ornamentation.



HOTEL HAMILTON, WASHINGTON, D. C.
COMPLETED DECEMBER, 1922
Tracing by G. & H. Heating Co. J. H. de Sibour, Architect

Hamilton Hotel, 1922
Architectural Catalogue, 1923

One of de Sibour's earliest commercial ventures in the city, the McLachlen Building at 1001 G Street, N.W., designed in 1910, is a nine-story buff brick, marble and terra cotta commercial building. The Beaux Arts-inspired bank building combines skillful expressions of the Chicago commercial style with classical elements and symmetry, producing a distinguished landmark building. The McLachlen Building was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The Albee Office Building and its 2000-seat Theater, considered "luxurious and ultra-modern," was designed by de Sibour in 1912. Although altered as part of a façade preservation project in the 1980s, the building's Beaux Arts-inspired design and the rich white marble and terra cotta exterior remain intact. The core of the Renaissance Revival Bowen Building was designed by de Sibour in 1922, with two additional phases of construction in 1935 and 1939 that are sympathetic to the original character of the de Sibour design. The original structure was built as the headquarters for the F.H. Smith Company, which sold the building in 1933. De Sibour collaborated with the F.H. Smith Company on numerous projects including the Investment Building. The limestone and terra cotta Jefferson Hotel, 1200 16th St., N.W., was completed in 1922. Originally designed as an apartment hotel the Renaissance Revival style building was converted to a hotel in the 1940s and was renovated in 2007.

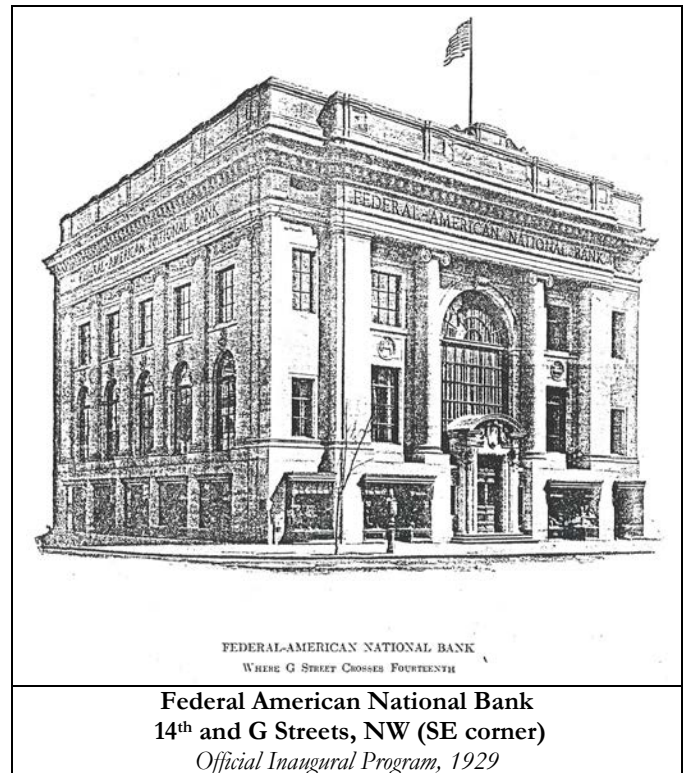
The imposing Federal American National Bank (National Bank of Washington) is located at 615-21 Fourteenth Street, N.W., in the heart of Washington's financial district. Designed by de Sibour in association with Alfred C. Bossom in 1924, the building is a concrete structure with limestone façades. Designed in the Classical Revival style, the building exudes the monumentality and security of a strong financial institution. Two-story Ionic columns on pedestals mark the elaborate entry of the bank on Fourteenth Street. The doorway has a segmental pediment with broken architrave and is ornamented with a large shield, a female figurehead, cherubs and swags. A large two-story arched window rises above the main entry and floods the banking room with light. The exterior and the interior ground floor vestibule, lobby and staircase and upstairs banking room with mezzanine were designated a D.C. Landmark in July, 1990.

Federal Architecture

By the end of the 1920s, as the Depression drastically reduced private construction, de Sibour turned his attention to the procurement of federal commissions. His work in 1917 as the consulting architect for the U.S. Naval Academy for the addition to Bancroft Hall and Isherwood Hall laid the groundwork for much of his post office, embassy and other federal government designs a decade later. De Sibour was a member of Allied Architects of Washington, a group of architects who banded together to work on government commissions. He served as associate architect during the first years of the 1930s for several U.S. post offices and courthouses including the federal courthouse in Portland, Oregon, which housed a post office on the ground floor.


De Sibour submitted several designs for federal buildings that were never realized, including his designs for the Government Accounting Office in Washington, D.C., and the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru. During initial stages of planning for the Government Accounting Office (GAO), the Public Works Branch in the Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury, commissioned de Sibour to prepare preliminary plans and estimates for enlargement of the Pension Building. Although de Sibour's actual designs have not been located, the proposed work is outlined in a letter from the architect dated May 24, 1934. Elements of de Sibour's design included "replacement of the existing superstructure of the Pension Building with two new setback stories, subdivision of the interior court, construction of wings at the east and west ends of the building, facing the entire structure with stone ashlar, and the addition of pedimented porticoes to the north and south elevations of the original block.

His last completed work in 1934, was for the administrative headquarters for the U.S. Public Health Service Building on Constitution Avenue, N.W., between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Originally, the building housed the Public Health Service offices and library. Designed in a restrained manner, the white marble building is four-stories in height, and is set in a terraced lawn with large trees surrounded by a balustrade at the base. The building is currently known as the Department of the Interior - South Building.



DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>New York Times</i>	Date: 11/5/1938		
	<i>Washington Post</i>	November 5, 1938	Page: 19	
	<i>Washington Star</i>	November 4, 1938		
	<i>Washington Times</i>	November 5, 1938	Page A-14	
	Yale Obituary Record	1938-1939		
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
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		1921-22	105	
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		1934-35	257	
		1938-39	229	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		1970	553-4	
Other Sources:				
Alder, Gale Shipman. "1785: Architect and Image Maker Jules Henri de Sibour. <i>Historic Preservation</i> , July/August 1979.				
Chafee, Richard. "The Teaching of Architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts." In <i>The Architecture of the Ecole des Beaux Art</i> , edited by Arthur Drexler. New York: The Museum of Modern Art, 1977.				
Davis, Janet L. "J.H. de Sibour: Five Buildings on Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C." M.A. thesis, University of Virginia, 1980.				
De Sibour, J.H. Letter and memorandum, to Procurement Division, Department of Treasury, January 3 and 4, 1934, and May 24, 1934. Public Buildings Service, Record Group 121, Box 2947, General Archives Division, National Archives, College Park, Md.				
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.				
Moeller, G. Martin, Jr. <i>ALA Guide to the Architecture of Washington, D.C., Fourth Edition</i> . Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006.				
Scott, Pamela. "Residential Architecture of Washington, D.C., and its Suburbs." <i>Library of Congress; Center for Architecture, Design, and Engineering: Biographies and Essays</i> . < http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/adecenter/essays/Scott.html >				
"The Prince of Beaux Arts: The Legacy of Washington Architect Jules Henri de Sibour." <i>Washington Life</i> , October 2007, pg. 118.				
"Treasury's Losing Regal Old Friend." <i>Washington Post</i> , July 22, 1962, E5.				
U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. <i>Massachusetts Avenue Architecture</i> . Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973-1975. 2 v.				
Notes: De Sibour's registration number is written on his application with a flourish that makes it appear to be 120, the number used in the Pam Scott directory, rather than 12. De Sibour was one of the first architects to apply for registration in 1925 when the registration law went into effect.				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Leon Emile Dessez		 <p><i>Chevy Chase: A Home Suburb for the Nation's Capital</i> p. 38</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 04/12/1858	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 12/25/1918	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married Bessie R. Semmes in 1885; four children			
Education			
High School: Wallach School (Southeast DC)			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Hornblower and Poindexter			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1884	Latest Permit: 1911	Total Permits: 78
		Total Buildings: 149	
Practice	Position	Date	
Hornblower and Poindexter	Apprentice	ca. 1877-1880	
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers	Architectural Assistant	ca. 1880-1883	
Department of the Navy	Draftsman	ca. 1883-1886	
Private Practice	Architect	1886-1918	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1896	Fellow of the AIA: 1896
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding Member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA; Served on the Fine Arts Commission and the National Parks and Planning Commission; Member of the Cosmo Club			
Awards and Commissions: Member of the Commission to Revise the D.C. Building Regulations			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single-family dwellings, schools, fire stations			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Chevy Chase, Georgetown, Takoma Park			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Cady-Lee House	7064 Eastern Ave., NW	1887	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Admiralty House	Naval Observatory	1893	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Engine Co. No. 11	1338 Park Road, NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Miner Normal School	2565 Georgia Avenue, NW	1913-1914	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Leon Dessez was born in 1858 in Washington, D.C. He attended private and public schools in Washington and graduated from the Wallach School. At the age of 19, Dessez began his architectural training at the firm of Hornblower and Poindexter, later Hornblower and Marshall. The young architectural assistant spent three years with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assisting Colonel Lincoln Casey with the construction of the Washington Monument. Dessez next worked for three years as an architectural and engineering draftsman at the Navy Yards. In 1886, he opened his own practice with an office in the Corcoran Building. In his practice, he combined his skills as an artistic designer with the engineering experience he acquired with the Army Corps and in the Navy docks. The next year, Dessez was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a measure of his quick rise to local prominence in the architecture profession. He would later serve as the Chapter's Vice President and was a member that helped restore the Octagon House, which became the organization's headquarters.



The Miner Normal School
Source: National Park Service



The Chevy Chase, 5863 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW
Goode, Best Addresses, p. 92

Throughout the late 1880s, Dessez designed a number of prominent residences for well-to-do clients, including Henry and Lucinda Cady, who commissioned an elaborate Queen Anne style house in Takoma Park. In 1893, Dessez joined the Board of Directors of the Chevy Chase Land Company. The founder of the Land Company and the developer of the new residential suburb, Senator Francis Newlands, also hired Dessez to oversee construction of model cottages. Impressed by his work,

Newlands appointed Dessez as the Chief Architect of Chevy Chase, a position Dessez would retain for 25 years. In this capacity, Dessez designed a number of houses in and around Chevy Chase. Some of the best examples of his work in Chevy Chase include the Colonial Revival-style Birney House (1893) at 9 East Kirke Street, and the Neoclassical temple-front residence at 3 E. Lenox Street.

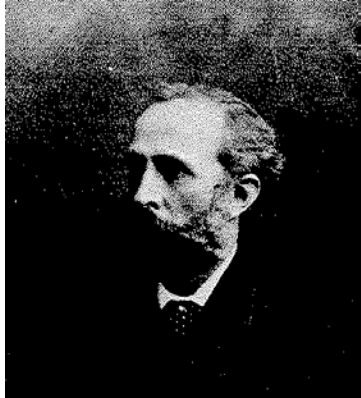
Dessez won the commission to design his most famous building, the Admiralty House on the Naval Observatory Grounds—now the Vice President's House—in 1893. In the Admiralty House, Dessez employed the vocabulary of classical styles to create an unpretentious residence that allows for openness to light and air. This focus on circulation was a recurring theme in Dessez's buildings. In the late 1890s, Dessez became a pioneer in the use of steel reinforced concrete. His eight-story Century Office Building (1899) located at 412 5th Street, NW (demolished) may have been one of the first buildings in a major U. S. city to employ such a structural system.

In addition to his interest in innovative building techniques, Dessez became involved in municipal architecture around the turn of the century. Before his death in 1918, he designed a number of important civic buildings including the

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D.C. prison at Occoquan, Virginia, the hospital at the Soldiers' Home,¹ the Miner Normal school and other schools, and a number of fire stations. In 1908, Dessez served on a commission to rewrite the District building regulations. He also served on a committee to inspect the DC public schools to ensure their safety. Dessez died from influenza during the 1918 pandemic.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:			
<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	73	
<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	171	
Obituary	Publication: <i>ALA Journal</i> (Volume 7)	Date: 1919	Page: 178
Other Sources:			
Berk, Sally. <i>Firehouses in Washington, D.C. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: D.C. Historic Preservation Office, 2006.			
Cox, Rachel. "Tackling a Grand Victorian." <i>Historic Preservation</i> , September/October 1987, 26-32.			
Davidson, Jane. "Another White House." <i>New York Times Magazine</i> , 11 January 1976.			
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.			
Lampl, Elizabeth Jo and Kim Prothro Williams. <i>Chevy Chase: A Home Suburb for the Nation's Capital</i> . Crownsville, MD: The Maryland Historical Trust Press, 1998.			
Notes: ¹ Information from the <i>Biographical Dictionary of American Architects</i> , copyright 1956 by Henry F. Withey, A.I.A., and Elsie Rathburn Withey. The original hospital building at the Soldiers' Home is now demolished.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Clement August Didden		 <p><i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i></p>		
Biographical Data				
Birth: 05/13/1837	Place: Brakel, Germany			
Death: 09/20/1923	Place: Washington, DC			
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School: Holzminder School of Architecture (Germany)				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1880	Latest Permit: 1916	Total Permits: 156	Total Buildings: 268
Practice	Position	Date		
Fernbach, Hunt, and Post (New York)		1866-1870?		
Fraser, Furness, and Hewitt (Philadelphia)		1871-1872		
Fraser, Furness, and Hewitt	DC Representative	1872-1876		
Didden and Lauritzen	Partner	1876		
Private Practice	Architect	1877-1921		
C. A. Didden & Son	Architect	1902-1921		
Commissions:				
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1881	Fellow of the AIA: 1889		
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Rowhouses, Mansions, Apartments, Commercial Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Generally characterized by brick construction, symmetrical design, and simple façades				
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Downtown, Logan Circle, Mt. Pleasant				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Dwelling	1224 13 th Street, NW	1885	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	801-809 Mass. Ave, NE	1890	Capitol Hill Historic District	
Portner Apartments	15 th and U Streets, NW	1902	Demolished in 1974	
Charles Kraemer House	1841 Park Road, NW	1906	Mt. Pleasant Historic District	

Significance and Contributions

Clement A. Didden (1837-1923) was born in Brakel, Westphalia and he was trained at the Holzminder School of Architecture near Minden, Germany. He was the sixth generation of his family to become an architect. His father, Franz Anton Didden, was a master carpenter and architect. Didden left Germany in 1862 for England and went on to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa where he practiced architecture until 1865 when he returned to Minden. In 1866, Didden moved to New York and secured a position with firm of Fernbach, Hunt and Post (lead by prominent architects Henry Fernbach, Richard Morris Hunt and George Brown Post) where he worked for about four years.

Around 1870-71, Didden moved to Philadelphia and worked for the firm of Fraser, Furness, and Hewitt. John Fraser, the firm's D.C. representative and an architect responsible for a number of buildings in Washington, left the firm in 1872. Following Fraser's departure, Furness and Hewitt sent Didden to Washington to serve as its local representative. As the representative of Furness and Hewitt, Didden served as a connection between the architectural communities of Washington, DC, and Philadelphia. Although he never received the same level of national recognition as those he worked for, such as Richard Morris Hunt and Frank Furness, Didden was heavily influenced by their designs.



1224 13th Street, NW

NCinDC, August 11, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2757876109/>

Didden remained the DC representative of Furness and Hewitt until 1876 when he formed a brief one-year partnership with Peter J. Lauritzen. Afterwards, Didden established his own practice, which later included his son, George, and was then called C. A. Didden & Son. Didden remained an independent practitioner until his retirement in 1921.

Didden was a Catholic and a parishioner of the German church, St. Joseph's, on Capitol Hill. Didden received a number of projects from his friends in the German community. For example, in 1887 Didden designed a country estate for his friend and fellow German immigrant, Albert Carry. Afterwards, Carry retained Didden to design a number of buildings, including apartments, in Capitol Hill. The architect was also frequently employed by the National Capital Construction Company to erect blocks of rowhouses throughout the city.

The earliest known DC buildings designed by Didden were two series of rowhouses at 1207-1219 Q Street, NW, and 1609-1615 13th Street, NW. These buildings were characterized by their patterned red brick, symmetrical fenestration and absence of ornamentation. By the late 1880s, Didden's rowhouses became more ornate with molded brick cornices and string courses, although they retained the elements of order and symmetry. His buildings often feature arched openings and steep roofs articulated by dormers. The rowhouses between 801 and 809 Massachusetts Avenue, NE may be Didden's most detailed, but despite the varied window and roof treatments, the buildings form a cohesive whole.

Didden is perhaps best remembered for the no longer extant Portner Flats, which he designed for brewer and real estate investor Robert Porter between 1897 and 1902. At the time of its construction, it was the largest apartment house in Washington. Although it had been initially nicknamed "Portner's Folly" because its location on 15th Street between U and V Streets was far removed from downtown, the first section of luxury apartments constructed on the

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corner of 15th and U Streets in 1897 proved a success. Construction soon began on the northern wing, followed by the Romanesque-style middle section in 1901. The building featured a range of projecting bays and the main entrance, which was two stories taller than the flanking wings, was emphasized with an arched balcony. In *Capital Losses*, James Goode notes that the Portner Flats were the last large-scale Victorian building erected in Washington.



The Portner Flats
Source: The Library of Congress

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary Publication: *Washington Post, death notice* Date: Sep. 22, 1923 Page: 5

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	44, 75, 168
<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		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Didden, Amanda. Telephone Interview with Andrea F. Schoenfeld (EHT Traceries). 15 July 2008.
 Goode, James. *Capital Losses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 2003.
 "Real Estate Gossip: New Apartment House on Capitol Hill." *Evening Star* 10 May 1902, p. 17.
 Taylor, Marye. "2013 H Street, Northwest, Erected in 1888, Today a Part of the George Washington University Campus, Designed by C.A. Didden." *Graduate Thesis*. Historical Society of Washington, DC, Collection, 1977.
 Traceries, "Historic Context of Downtown Survey Area," *920-930 F Street, NW Program of Mitigation*, June 1990.
 Williams, Paul Kelsey. "Scenes from the Past." *The InTowner* August 2005, p. 13.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Charles E. Dillon			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 6/9/1891	Place: Chesterfield County, Va.		
Death: April 1939	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife: Blanche R.; one son, three daughters			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration	Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1926	Latest Permit: 1939	Total Buildings: 839
Practice	Position	Date	
J.E. Cooper	Draftsman	1926	
L.E. Breuninger & Co.	Salesman	1929	
Charles E. Dillon	Principal	1930-1932	
Dillon & Abel	Partner	1932-1939	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single family dwellings, apartment houses			
Styles and Forms: Tudor revival, Art Deco, International Style			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Connecticut Avenue, Upper Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartment house	2929 Connecticut Ave., NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Park Square apartment house	2407 15 th St., NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Governor Shepherd apartment	2121 Virginia Ave., NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row houses	1302-1308 Shepherd St., NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Charles E. Dillon, and his partner Joseph Abel, were among the first architects in Washington, D.C., to adopt the International Style for apartment house construction. Their partnership, begun in 1932, was launched in the depth of the Depression and they had worked together for only about seven years when Dillon died in 1939. Although several Dillon & Abel apartment buildings were described in the architectural press, very little personal information about Dillon has been published.

Census records show that Dillon was the son of a saw mill worker and was raised in Petersburg, Virginia. In 1910, at about age 18, he was living at home in Petersburg with his widowed mother and working as an estimator for a supply company. In June 1917 Dillon listed himself on his World War I draft card as an architect working in Salisbury, Md., for E.S. Adkins & Co., a lumber supply company. By 1918 he was working as an architect in Petersburg according to the biographical dictionary, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1935*, which has no further information on him.

The *Washington Post* reported in March 1932 that Dillon had come to Washington in 1926 after practicing in Virginia. Initially he was associated with architect James E. Cooper and later he worked for developer L. E. Breuninger & Sons. Dillon never applied to register as an architect in the District of Columbia, presumably because he did not have the required diploma or certificate from an architectural school that was a prerequisite for taking the registration examination, nor had he been practicing in the District prior to the 1924 enactment of the registration legislation which might have enabled him to qualify under the grandfather provisions of the law. In press accounts of his work Dillon was described as a designer.



Park Square Apartment House, 2407 15th Street, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

The building permit index indicates that, beginning in October 1926, Dillon was listed as architect on numerous permits for the construction of detached houses that were being constructed one or two at a time. Often the owner was also the builder, an indication that these were probably speculatively built houses. The dimensions and estimated cost suggest that many of Dillon's dwellings were constructed for a clientele that was quite well off. Many were located in upper northwest Washington both east and west of Rock Creek Park. The *Post* reported in March 1932 that Dillon had been in business for himself for the past two years and that he had just announced that he had drawn plans for approximately 125 detached houses in the previous twelve months.

Dillon formed a partnership with Joseph H. Abel in 1932. Abel had worked as a draftsman for George T. Santmyers, one of Washington's most prolific designers of apartment houses. When the D.C. law was changed to require architects to hold a college degree, Abel had enrolled at George Washington University, graduating in 1932. James Goode, in *Best Addresses*, wrote that Dillon & Abel "were the first Washington architects to follow the guidelines of the International Style—lack of ornament, severe facades, and functionalism." Their first apartment in this style was the nine-story 2929 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., (1936) which Goode described as "a forerunner of the International Style of architecture in Washington. The red-brick façade with white concrete trim contains elements from three styles—International, Art Deco, and Prairie....The chief decorative feature of the front façade...is a projection pavilion counterbalanced by a tier of wide balconies."

Live in Washington's Newest & Smartest Apartment House!

Gouverneur Shepherd
2121 VIRGINIA AVENUE N. W.
 OVERLOOKING NEW WAR DEPARTMENT SITE

THE ROOF GARDEN

THE MAIN LOBBY

Overlooking Lincoln Memorial—West Potomac Park—Convenient to Interior Department—State and Navy Departments—Munitions Building—Public Health Service and White House

Advertisement, Washington Post, April 30, 1939, R17

The five-story apartment building at 2407 15th Street, N.W., (1937) now known as Park Square and the Gouverneur Shepherd, 2121 Virginia Avenue, N.W., (1938, demolished 1985) were other early examples designed by Dillon & Abel in this modernist style. These buildings were functionalist structures with severe facades that lacked ornamentation. All three had Art Deco elements. As described by Goode, “All early International Style—inspired Washington apartment houses of the late 1930s and early 1940s included Art Deco lobbies, a local architectural peculiarity,” of which the lobby at 2929 Connecticut is a particularly fine surviving example.

Dillon & Abel designed numerous residences throughout the city, but gained recognition for their trademark light tan brick apartment houses featuring ribbon windows, unadorned facades, and glass block detailing around the entrances.

The *Washington Post* reported on April 5, 1939 that Charles E. Dillon, 46, had died at Walter Reed Hospital but did not publish an obituary. Abel, in several subsequent partnerships, went on to become one of Washington’s best known apartment house architects but much of Dillon’s life remains undocumented.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	Ancestry.com searched for Census records and World War I draft records		
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	76	
<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: “125 Detached Home Plans Drawn by Dillon.” <i>Washington Post</i> , 6 March 1932, R7. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. “Vital Statistics.” <i>Washington Post</i> , 5 April 1939, 27. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census. Virginia, 1900, 1910. Wells, John E., ed. <i>The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955</i> . Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997.			
Notes: The 1900 Census gives Dillon’s birth date as June 1892 and his draft record lists it as June 9, 1891. If he was			


DC Architects Directory

born in 1892, he would have been 46 at the time of his death – the age given in the notice of the death of Charles E. Dillon at Walter Reed Hospital.

Dates and numbers of permits issued include both those issued to Dillon (82 permits and 108 buildings) and those issued to Dillon & Abel (344 permits for 731 buildings). Permits were issued to Dillon from 1926 to 1932. Thereafter all permits which include his name were issued to Dillon & Abel.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Edward Wilton Donn Jr.		 <p><i>Source: Washington Star, 8/10/1953</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 4/2/1868	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 8/9/1953	Place: Bethesda, Md.		
Family: bachelor			
Education			
High School: Central High School, Washington, D.C.			
College: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S. 1891			
Graduate School: Cornell University, 1891-1893			
Apprenticeship: A. Burnley Bibb			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 2	Date Issued: 4/6/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1895 <i>See notes</i>	Latest Permit: 1922	Total Permits: 81 Total Buildings: 94
Practice	Position	Date	
Donn & Peter	Partner/Architect	1894-1896	
E.W. Donn, Jr.	Principal	1897-1901	
Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury	Designer	1901-1903	
Wood, Donn & Deming	Partner/Architect	1903-1912	
Donn & Deming	Partner/Architect	1912-1924	
Edward W. Donn, Jr., Architect	Principal	1924-1952	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1901	Fellow of the AIA: 1909
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Architectural Club, Washington Chapter, A.I.A.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Office buildings, schools, hospitals, apartment buildings, churches, libraries, residences.			
Styles and Forms: Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Spanish Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Northwest Washington			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Union Trust Building	1500 H St., 740 15 th St., N.W.	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Masonic Temple	1250 New York Avenue, N.W.	1908	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Bachelor Flats	1737 H St., N.W.	1904	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Cordova apartment building	1908 Florida Ave., N.W.	1905	Dupont Circle Historic District
Carnegie Institution Geophysical Laboratory	2801 Upton St., N.W.	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Edward Wilton Donn, Jr., was born in Washington, D.C., in 1868. His father, Edward Wilton Donn (1837-1915), was an architect and draftsman who worked for much of his career in the office of the Architect of the Capitol and the Patent Office. Donn attended Central High School in Washington, D.C., and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a B.S. in Architecture in 1891. After two years of graduate study at Cornell University and a year's apprenticeship in the office of A. Burnley Bibb, Donn joined with Walter G. Peter, who had been a fellow



Union Trust, 15th and H Sts., N.W.
Library of Congress, LC-F82- 530

student at M.I.T., to practice as Donn & Peter. Because of insufficient business the partnership was dissolved in 1896. Donn spent some time travelling abroad in the late 1890s, studying the architectural classics, and also practiced on his own in Washington. In 1901 he entered the Office of the Supervising Architect, Department of the Treasury, where he worked for two and one half years, rising from draftsman to one of the team of four designers producing the designs for numerous federal buildings, principally post offices.

In 1903 Donn left the Supervising Architect's Office to enter private practice with Washington architect Waddy B. Wood and William I. Deming, a civil engineer and architect. This partnership proved to be highly productive as a team with complementary skills. As described in the National Register nomination for the Union Trust Building, "the thorough, practical Donn and the highly intellectual Deming were a good match for Wood. As chief designer and promoter of ideas, Wood was responsible for getting jobs and developing suitable design solutions, while his partners resolved the practical problems." A 1940 *Washington Star* retrospective on Wood stated, "Mr. Wood was fortunate in his

working associates — Edward W. Donn, Jr., also a Washingtonian,...a man of scholarly mind and artistic perception, and William T. Deming, a graduate in construction engineering from Columbian College, now George Washington University, a man of critical faculties and clear intelligence. There could not have been a better combination. Mr. Wood, essentially creative, imaginative, full of enthusiasm, originality and inspiration, possibly was restrained by the conservatism and scholarly integrity of his partners." In the decade Wood, Donn and Deming practiced together they designed a number of buildings now on the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites. These include the Bachelor Flats (1905), 1737 H St. N.W.; the Carnegie Institution of Washington Geophysical Laboratory (1906-07), 2801 Upton St., N.W.; the Masonic Temple, now the Museum of Women in the Arts (1907-08), 1250 New York Ave., N.W.; the Union Trust Building (1907), and apartment buildings and residences located in several historic districts.

In 1912, Wood left the firm and Donn and Deming continued to practice together until 1924. This firm's most significant works in the District of Columbia were buildings for the National Bureau of Standards at Connecticut Ave., and Van Ness St., N.W., and the St. Sophia Church at 8th and L Streets, N.W., all of which have been demolished along with various smaller commercial buildings they designed in the downtown area.

After 1923 Donn practiced on his own, pursuing his antiquarian interests. He specialized in the restoration of nationally significant historic buildings in Virginia and Maryland and was considered a pioneer in preservation. He undertook the reconstruction of George Washington's



Carnegie Institution, Geophysical Laboratory; 2801 Upton Street, NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010


Donn, Edward W., Jr.

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birthplace, Wakefield, and he worked on the restoration of the Octagon, Woodlawn Plantation, Kenmore, the home of Washington's sister, Mary Lewis, and the apothecary shop and George Washington schoolhouse in Fredericksburg, Va. In 1932, as part of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, Donn designed Entrance Markers commissioned by the Garden Club of America for important entrances to the city from Maryland. These markers, which are listed on the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites and in the National Register of Historic Places, are located at Westmoreland Circle, Wisconsin and, Western Avenues, Chevy Chase Circle, and Georgia Avenue at Kalmia Street, NW.

Donn was active in professional organizations. He was president of the Washington Architectural Club, 1898-99. He was involved in the founding of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and served three times as its president (1907, 1908, 1916). The Washington Chapter advocated the creation of a system for registering architects and when registration was instituted by the District of Columbia in 1925 Donn was selected as the first president of the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: 8/10/1953 8/1/1953	Page: 14	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography		Vol. 40	415	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	78	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		1921-1922	109	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital		1923-1924	119	
		1938-1939	239	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: 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.				
Ganschinietz, Suzanne. "Union Trust Building. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form." Washington, DC: Historic Preservation Division, Dept. of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs, 1983.				
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.				
Lee, Antoinette J. <i>Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.				
Mechlin, Lila. "Waddy Wood." <i>Washington Star</i> , 14 September 1940.				
Proctor, John Clagett, ed. <i>Washington, Past and Present: A History</i> . New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1930.				
Notes: It is not possible to determine from the D.C. permit database how many buildings can be credited to Donn. His father, with the same name, was also an architect. In the years 1886 to 1902 the name E.W. Donn or Edward W. Donn is listed as the architect on nine permits for a total of twenty-seven buildings. Some of these permits date from before the younger Donn had completed his studies but some were issued in the years he was practicing. The Donn & Peters partnership applied for a total of three permits for three buildings in the years 1895-1896. The Wood, Donn & Deming partnership applied for 69 permits totaling 80 buildings in the years 1902-1912. The Donn & Deming partnership applied for 9 permits for 11 buildings in the years 1913-1922. From 1924 onwards Donn practiced under his own name but there are no D.C. permits for this part of his career. His principal interest in the later years of his practice was the restoration of historic buildings in Virginia and Maryland.				
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics			Last Updated: October 2010	

Edmund Woog Dreyfuss		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, 7/11/1982</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: June 7, 1914	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: July 9, 1982	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Lorraine Steiner, two sons: Kenneth B., John L.			
Education			
High School: Central High School, Washington, D.C.			
College: George Washington University, A.B. in Architecture, 1935			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Robert O. Scholz, 1935-1936			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 728	Date Issued: 1/12/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1936	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 146 Total Buildings: 519
Practice	Position		Date
Edmund W. Dreyfuss	Principal, architect		1936-1940
Edmund W. Dreyfuss & Associates	Principal, architect		1940-1981
Dreyfuss-Henry & Associates	Principal, architect		1981-1982
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 5/15/1951	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Director, Big Brothers of America; D.C. Building Code Committee; D.C. Engineering, Transportation and Parking Committee.			
Awards or Commissions: National Capital Planning Commission, 1971-1977; Advisory Board, First American Bank			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, garden apartments, single family housing, office buildings, commercial and industrial buildings.			
Styles and Forms: Art Deco, Modern, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Kalorama, Columbia Heights, Fort Davis, Greenway and Benning			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
William Penn apartment bldg.	2231 California St., NW	1942	Sheridan-Kalorama HD
Executive Building (altered)	1030 15 th St., NW	1965	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
400 Army-Navy Drive	Arlington, Va.	1967	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Vermont Building	1100 Vermont Ave., NW	1965	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Presidential Building (altered)	12 th St. and Penn. Ave., NW	1968	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Motor hotel (now Liaison)	415 New Jersey Ave., NW	1970	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Edmund Woog Dreyfuss, a Washington native, specialized in designing office, apartment and industrial buildings. He was born in Washington, D.C., in 1914 and graduated from Central High School. He received an A.B. in Architecture from George Washington University in 1935. He then trained as a draftsman in the office of Robert O. Scholz, a Washington architect noted for his apartment buildings.

Dreyfuss went into practice for himself in 1936. In his initial years of practice he designed row and semi-detached houses, both low- and high-rise apartment buildings and some commercial buildings. His early high high-rise apartment buildings included 1916 R St. N.W. (1938) with 64 units, 2801 15th St., N.W., (1941) and the William Penn at 2231 California St. N.W., (1942). His commercial buildings included the Penn Bowling Center at 1207 Taylor St. , N.W., (1940) and a food warehouse at 700 K St. S.W. (1941). Soon after the United States entered the Second World War, Dreyfuss enlisted in the Army Corps of Engineers and he served through 1945. He became an Engineer Officer with the Air Force, serving in the European war theatre and rising to the rank of Captain.

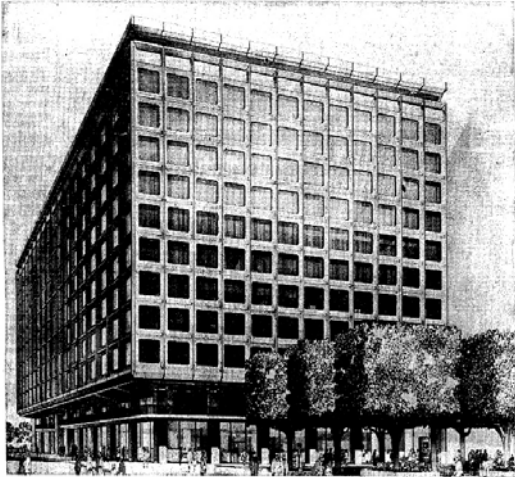
After returning to his practice in Washington, Dreyfuss's first projects included numerous modest semi-detached dwellings in Fort Davis, Benning and other neighborhoods east of the Anacostia River and a five-story apartment building, Hastings Court, at 2130 N St., N.W., in the Dupont Circle area. His commercial buildings included a Giant Food store at 120 Kennedy St., N.W. and a five and dime store at 700 H St., N.E. In the early 1950s Dreyfuss designed single family suburban housing, including ramblers in the Virginia suburbs and the Freedom Manor subdivision of American University Park which claimed to be the largest subdivision in the East with built-in air conditioning.

In the mid 1950s Dreyfuss designed several small apartment buildings for Jerry Wolman, who had just entered the development field and expanded rapidly over the next decade. Wolman commissioned Dreyfuss to design many of his major apartment and office projects in Washington and its suburbs. These included the \$5.5 million Fort Ward Towers apartments on Shirley Highway in Alexandria, Va., and the \$15 million El Dorado Towers Apartments on New Hampshire Ave. in Montgomery County, Md. Several of Dreyfuss's most important office buildings were designed for Wolman in the mid 1960s, including the Executive Building, 1030 15th St., N.W., the Vermont Building, 1100 Vermont Avenue, N.W., the Franklin Square Building, 1325 K St., N.W., and the Presidential Building at 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. The Presidential Building (1968) was the first building to be constructed on Pennsylvania Avenue with the 50-foot setback mandated by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Dreyfuss listed both the Executive and the Presidential buildings among his principal works in his entry in the 1970 *American Institute of Architects Directory*. Both have been refaced and no longer resemble their original design.



**The William Penn Apartments,
2231 California Street, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010**

DC Architects Directory



Dreyfuss's large body of work also includes numerous bank buildings, large warehouses, and some suburban shopping centers. In 1970 he designed a ten-story hotel at 415 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. which was operating in 2010 as the Liaison Hotel. He designed individual apartment buildings, and both low- and high-rise apartment complexes throughout his career.

Presidential Building, 12th St. and Pa. Ave., NW
Washington Post, July 1, 1968

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* (Historical) searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 7-11-1982 Page: B6

Biographical Directories

Year/Volume **Page**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	144
	1962	179
	1970	236
<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	81
<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		

Other Sources:

Display Ad: "American Security And Trust Company's Modernized Federal Triangle Office." *Washington Post*, July 1, 1968, A8.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Edmund W. Dreyfuss Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

James M. Goode Architects in Washington, D.C., Collection. Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

Poole, Daniel. "Design is Only a Start." *Washington Star*, March 20, 1963.

Willmann, John B. "He's a \$50-Million-a-Year Builder." *Washington Post*, February 9, 1963.

Notes: The permit database does not include permits issued after 1949 and therefore the permit totals given represent only the early years of Dreyfuss's career.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

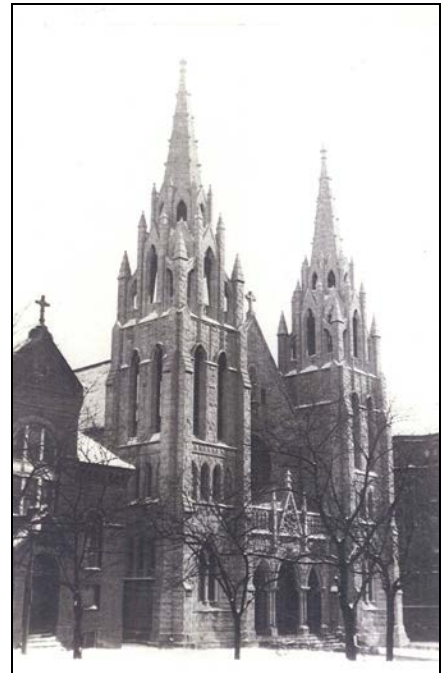
Philip N. Dwyer			
Biographical Data			
Birth: ca 1860	Place:		
Death: ca. 1895	Place:		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1883	Latest Permit: 1894	Total Permits: 82 Total Buildings: 262
Practice	Position		Date
Private practice	Architect		1881-1895 (?)
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, South Washington Citizens Association, founding member of the Builders' Exchange of the District of Columbia.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Row and detached dwellings, ecclesiastical buildings			
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Southwest, Foggy Bottom, Capitol Hill			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	914-918 S Street, N.W.	1886	Greater U Street Historic District
St. Joseph's Catholic Church	2 nd and C Streets, N.E.	1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	423-429 New Jersey Ave., S.E.	1889	Capitol Hill Historic District
St. Paul's Catholic Church	15 th and V Streets, N.W.	1893	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Philip N. Dwyer was a builder and architect. The majority of his work was residential, much of which consisted of row houses. Often, particularly in the early years of his practice, he was the builder as well as architect. However, he also designed churches and other ecclesiastical buildings including schools for various Catholic parishes. These remain as some of his most notable works.

Information on Dwyer's early years and education has not been found but he evidently was designing buildings at an early age and he appears to have started his career owning considerable assets. The *Washington Post*, in reporting in 1879 on the construction of the St. Dominic's convent (demolished) adjacent to St. Dominic's Church (630 E St., S.W.), wrote that, "The architecture is the design of Mr. Philip Dwyer, a young man not yet twenty years of age, who has watched the erection step by step and all without any remuneration. Indeed, the cost of the building has been almost incredibly low, owing to much of the minor items of material being donated and the fact of the work being closely supervised."

By 1881, Dwyer was listed as an architect in Boyd's city directory. However, building permits reveal that by the time he was in his mid-twenties he was also a developer who owned, designed and built speculative housing, principally in southwest Washington where he resided. For example, he improved Square 541 (bounded by H and I, 3rd and 4 1/2 Streets, S.W.) with 17 two-story brick row houses between 1884 and 1886. Later he designed and, in some cases, built additional houses for other owners in Square 541. In 1886, he was reported to have bought 245,000 old English bricks from the walls that had surrounded the Carroll estate, some of which he used in the construction of a row of nine houses on H Street, S.W., between 3rd and 4 1/2 Streets. The Historic Building Permits database lists Dwyer as architect on 82 permits representing 262 buildings but the number of buildings he designed is probably higher because on a number of permits for groups of dwellings he listed himself as owner but left the spaces for both builder and architect blank, presumably because he was all three. Another indication of his active involvement in speculative development is an 1889 newspaper reference to his complaint to the board of assessors about tax increases on twenty-six unimproved pieces of property he owned.



St. Paul's Church, 15th and V Sts. N.W.
Ca. 1946-1952
Historical Society of Washington, D.C. SD 092



Rowhouses (Greater U Street), 914-918 S Street, NW
D.C. Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

While the majority of Dwyer's residential work was located in Southwest Washington, he also designed both individual houses and rows of dwellings in neighborhoods in the other three quadrants of the city including Foggy Bottom and Capitol Hill. Much of his work has been erased by the 1960s urban renewal in Southwest Washington and redevelopment of other central sections of the city.

Throughout Dwyer's brief career, ecclesiastical commissions from various Catholic parishes were a significant part of his work. In 1885, St. Dominic's appointed him to take charge of rebuilding that church after a fire. Two of his most important commissions survive. He designed and supervised the construction of the

DC Architects Directory

Gothic Revival style St. Joseph's Church at 2nd and E Streets, N.E., (1888-1891). It was described in contemporary press accounts as the largest church on Capitol Hill, capable of seating 1,200. Dwyer's last work was St. Paul's Catholic Church at 15th and V Streets, N.W., (now St. Augustine's). Begun in 1893, it was built in the Gothic Revival style with rock-faced Vermont marble.

Dwyer was prominent enough to be listed in Washington's *Elite List* and he was active in his community, advocating street improvements, protesting permits given to railroads to lay tracks through the Southwest section and raising funds for various causes. He died in his mid-thirties but no death date was located. He was mentioned in a February 1895 article as supervising the construction of St. Paul's but no building permits were issued to him after 1894. In 1899 his name was included in list of members of the Order of Elks who had died in earlier years.

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO
	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: Chronicling America, Library of Congress		
Obituary:	Publication: none 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	84
<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		
Other Sources:		
"Doings In Real Estate." <i>Washington Post</i> , January 3, 1891, 3.		
"Elks' Memorial Services." <i>Washington Post</i> , November 27, 1899; 10		
McKim, Randolph H.. "New Scheme Of Union." <i>Washington Post</i> , Feb 2, 1895, 10		
"Mr. Dwyer Has Another Complaint." <i>Washington Post</i> , July 9, 1889, 7.		
"South Washington." <i>Washington Critic</i> , March 17, 1886, 4.		
"St. Dominic's Church." <i>Washington Post</i> , Mar 14, 1885, 4.		
"St. Dominic's Convent," <i>Washington Post</i> , 28 November 1879, 1.		
<i>The Elite List: A Compilation of Selected Names of Residents of Washington city, D.C., 1888.</i> Washington, D.C.: The Elite Publishing Company, 1888.		
"Two Prospering Parishes." <i>Washington Post</i> , July 22, 1888, 10		
Notes: The 1888 <i>Elite List</i> lists Philip N. Dwyer at 626 B St. S.W., and indicates that he was not married. No entry in 1880 Census could be definitively determined to be Philip N. Dwyer. No will listed at D.C. Archives. No entries found in business directories published by E.E. Barton (1884), or N.Y. Mercantile Illustrating Co. (1894).		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010