

Harvey Linsley Page			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/9/1859	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 1/5/1934	Place: San Antonio, Texas		
Family: Married			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: J. L. Smithmeyer			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration	Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1880	Latest Permit: 1895	Total Buildings: 183
Practice	Position	Date	
Gray & Page	Partner	1879-1885	
Harvey L. Page	Principal	1885-1891	
Harvey L. Page & Co.	Principal	1891-1895	
H.L. Page & Co. Chicago, Illinois	Principal	1897 -?	
Harvey L. Page, San Antonio, Texas	Principal	By 1921-1934	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1921	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Large private residences, row houses, clubs.			
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Dupont Circle, Sixteenth Street, Connecticut Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue, generally south of Florida Avenue.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Richmond Flats (dem. 1922)	17 th and H Streets, NW	1883	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Albaugh Opera House (dem.)	15 th and E Streets, NW	1884	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Sarah A. Whittemore house	1526 New Hampshire Ave. NW	1892	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Nevins Residence	1708 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1891	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Stevens Residence	1628 16 th St. NW	1890	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Harvey L. Page was born in Washington, D.C., in 1859. He trained in the office of J. L. Smithmeyer and then joined William Bruce Gray, who was ten years his senior, in a partnership, Gray & Page, in 1879.

Gray & Page immediately received significant commissions for large dwellings in the newly fashionable Dupont Circle area. The Commission of Fine Arts listed these as including the residence for J. Belden Noble, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. (1880, demolished), considered one of the city's best examples of High Victorian Gothic; the A.M. Gibson residence on Dupont Circle (1882, demolished); and the K Street residence of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (1881, demolished), Gray's own residence at 1318 Nineteenth Street, N.W. (demolished), and others which have also since been demolished.

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

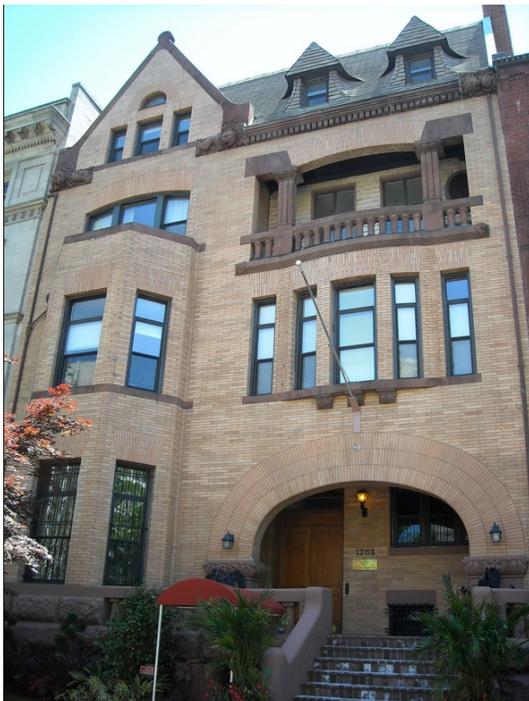


Richmond Flats
Goode, Best Addresses

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

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

Page continued to practice under his own name after Gray withdrew from the firm in 1885. Building permit indexes indicate that he continued to design expensive single family housing, ranging in cost from \$10,000 to \$50,000 in the Dupont Circle area and in other intown residential areas. The most significant surviving example of these dwellings is the Sarah A. Whittemore house (now the Women's National Democratic Club) at 1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., built in 1892-94 and listed on the National Register in 1973. Two surviving large Romanesque revival residences are at 1708 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. and 1628 16th St., N.W. Page also designed some row housing of which the most notable example is a row of 16 houses constructed

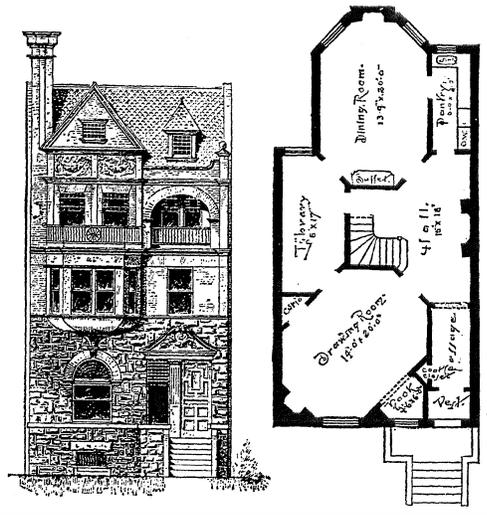


1708 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
(Now Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago)
NCinDC, May 25, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2595088048/>

between 1889 and 1893 at an estimated cost of \$5,000 each at 1610 to 1634 Riggs Place, N.W. Page resided at 1628 Riggs Place. One of Page's largest commissions was the Army and Navy Club, 808 17th St. N.W., (demolished). His largest commercial building was the Palais Royal department store, later the north building of Woodward & Lothrop at 10th and G Streets N.W.

The last Washington D.C. permit issued to Page was in October 1895. He moved his practice to Chicago shortly thereafter. Eventually Page moved to San Antonio, Texas and was there by 1921 when, as a member of the Texas Chapter, he enrolled in the American Institute of Architects. Among the most important commissions in the latter part of his career were the Classical Revival style Masonic Temple in San Antonio and the County Court House in Corpus Christi, Texas.

 <p><i>American Architect and Building News,</i> 3/25/1896</p>	 <p><i>Left</i> Army-Navy Club, 1896</p> <p><i>Right</i> Advertisement for Harvey L. Page: "Of all the architects who have beautified the Capitol [sic]...none have achieved a more enviable reputation for thorough workmanship and symmetry of design than Mr. Harvey L. Page."</p>	 <p><i>New Standard Guide of the City of Washington and Environs, 1886</i></p>
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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:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	215	
<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	452	
Other Sources: <i>American Architect and Building News</i> 51 (March 28, 1896): pl. 1057			
<i>Artists of the American West</i> 3. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1985. s.v. Harvey L. Page.			
Barton, E.E. <i>Historical and Commercial Sketches of Washington and Environs -- Our Capital City</i> . Washington, D.C.: E.E. Barton, 1884.			
Clark, Appleton P., Jr. "History of Architecture in Washington." In <i>Washington, Past and Present: A History</i> , ed. John			

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Claggett Proctor. New York. Lewis Historical Publishing Company Inc., 1930

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

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

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 50 (March 1885), 520-533 (illustrations of Noble, Bonaparte, Murray, McKee, Hawley and Gray houses).

Illustrated Washington: Our Capital. New York: American Publishing and Engraving Co., 1890.

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

New Standard Guide of the City of Washington and Environs. Washington, D.C.: Arlington Publishing Co., 1886.

Saltz, Beth. "Renowned Architect's Dupont House Offers Historic Touches." *Northwest Current*, May 19, 2004, 25.

Notes: The number of permits given above for Page include 70 permits for 100 buildings in Page's name and 57 permits for a total of 83 buildings issued to the architectural firm of Gray & Page

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

William James Palmer		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, June 25, 1904, 14</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1863	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: June 3, 1925	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married to Jessie E. Webb; two sons			
Education			
High School: Graduated in 1878			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1919	Total Permits: 157 Total Buildings: 438
Practice	Position	Date	
Private Practice	Architect/Draftsman	1881-1887	
Private Practice	Architect	1888-1919	
Health Service	Draftsman	1920	
Private Practice	Architect	1921	
Navy Yard	Draftsman	1922	
Private Practice	Architect	1923-1924	
Veterans' Bureau	Draftsman	1925	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Musical Director of Fifth Baptist Church; member of the Naval Lodge, No. 4 of the Free and Accepted Masons.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, detached dwellings, churches, stores, offices			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival, Arts and Crafts			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Sheridan-Kalorama, Mount Pleasant			
Notable Buildings	Location	Dat	Status
Naval Lodge	330 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.	1894	Capitol Hill Historic District
The Alexander	1517 U Street, N.W.	1895	Greater U Street Historic District
Ebenezer United Methodist Church	400 D Street, S.E.	1897	Capitol Hill Historic District
Union Methodist Episcopal Church	814 20 th St., N.W.	1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	1715-1753 Kilbourne Place, N.W.	1906	Mount Pleasant Historic District

James C. Dent House	156 Q Street, SW	1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
G. W. W. Hanger House	2344 Mass. Ave., N.W.	1907	Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Significance and Contributions

William James Palmer was born in Washington, D.C., and is thought to have graduated from the first high school class organized in the city in 1878. In his more than 40 years as an architect, Palmer became known as an important church designer. A prolific architect, he was also responsible for numerous two- and three-story brick rowhouses in neighborhoods across the District of Columbia.

A profile of Palmer’s designs for the south side of the 1700 block of Kilbourne Place, N.W., in Mount Pleasant in the March 18, 1906 *Washington Times* described some of Palmer’s rowhouse designs. The *Times* praised the “long stride in advance in architectural beauty, stability, and refinement of taste, both in the planning and interior decorations, as well as all the little conveniences which go to make a home complete.” The article continued, “the fronts [of the houses] will be one of the newest shades of impervious light colored brick and trimmed with a light stone. They will be simple lines, with well modeled cornices and door heads. The mansards will be covered in dull red unglazed tiles and widely overhanging eaves, the whole being designed to create a harmonious blending of tints and strong effects in light and shade.”

One of Palmer’s most high-profile residential commissions came in 1907 when he was hired by George W. W. Hanger to design a house on Massachusetts Avenue northwest of Sheridan Circle. Palmer designed the four-story building in the “old Dutch style” with a variety of brick and tile to produce “a charming effect,” according to the *Washington Times*. As described in the Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination, “2344 Massachusetts Avenue illustrates a [typical] expression of the English Arts and Crafts. Three-1/2 stories high, this brick dwelling employs integral brick and Indiana limestone to create a bold composition marked by three stepped dormers....”

Palmer’s *Washington Star* obituary characterized him as a church architect. The churches he designed in Washington, D.C., include the remodeling of the Dumbarton Methodist Episcopal Church in 1897 (3133 Dumbarton Street, N.W.), the First Methodist Church of Petworth in 1906 (no longer extant), and the Union Methodist Episcopal



Ebenezer United Methodist Church, 400 D Street, SE
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010



Entrance Detail, 400 D St., SE
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Church in 1910 (814 20th Street NW). In 1897, Palmer appears to have partnered with local architect Richard E. Crump to design the Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of 4th and D Streets, S.E. (The permit application credits the design to the partnership of Crump & Palmer.) The Romanesque Revival style building was the third church on the

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site built for Capitol Hill's oldest African American congregation. The *Washington Post* described the building as "one of the finest structures in Southeast Washington." Palmer is also credited with the design of several churches in Maryland and Virginia. Well known in local musical circles, Palmer was the musical director for the Fifth Baptist Church. He was also a soloist for several other churches. The building he designed for his church, the Fifth Baptist Church, is no longer extant. Palmer, who was a Mason, also designed a building for his lodge, Naval Lodge No. 4, now known as the Naval Masonic Hall at 330 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.

Later in his career, Palmer worked for several U.S. Government agencies, including the Health Service and the Navy Yard, as a draftsman. He was engaged in that capacity by the Veterans' Service when he died in 1925 at the age of 62. William J. Palmer is buried in Congressional Cemetery.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library
Other Repositories: Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*. Historic American Newspapers
 Historical *Washington Post* searched through Proquest

Obituary: Publication: *Evening Star* Date: June 7, 1925 Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	216
<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:
 D.C. Preservation League and D.C. Historic Preservation Office. *James C. Dent House, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, (August 2010 draft)*.
 "Design of Twenty Ingleside Houses." *Washington Times*, March 18, 1906, 2.
 Eig, Emily and Julie Mueller. *Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, DC: Tracerics, 1989.
 "Full Choral Service." *Washington Post*, June 25, 1904, 14.
 "Plans Designed by W. J. Palmer." *Washington Times*, July 28, 1907, 8.
 "Ebenezer Church Dedicated." *Washington Post*, November 15, 1897, 11.

Notes: The permit database figures included both those listed under Wm. J. Palmer (134 permits for 385 buildings) and those listed under W. J. Palmer (23 permits for 53 buildings).

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics **Last Updated: October 2010**

Horace Whittier Peaslee		
Biographical Data		
Birth: 11/9/1884	Place: Malden Bridge, NY	
Death: 5/18/1959	Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Married Frances Monroe Hopkins, 12/28/1928; one child: John Rider Peaslee		
Education		
High School: Chatham, New York High School 1898-1902; Cooper Union Arts & Sciences, NY, evening high school, 1902-1906		
College: Cornell University, Bachelor of Architecture with minor in Landscape Architecture, 1906-1910		
Graduate School: Fellowship, Cornell University, 1911		
Apprenticeship: 1914 – traveled to Spain, France, Switzerland and Italy with director of the U.S. Office of Public Buildings & Grounds and Commission of Fine Arts to study gardens		
Architectural Practice		
DC Architects' Registration	Registration Number: 32	Date Issued: 06/01/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1922	Latest Permit: 1948
	Total Permits: 39	Total Buildings: 40*
Practice	Position	Date
University of Illinois	Visiting Instructor of Landscape Design	1914-1916
U.S. Office of Public Buildings & Grounds, Washington, D.C.	Landscape Designer, Landscape Architect, Architect	1912-1922 intermittent service
Horace W. Peaslee, Architect	Architect	1911-1959
Captain of Engineers, U.S. Army (design, instruction)	Designer; Instructor	1917-1919
U.S. Public Works Administration	Assistant to Director of Housing	1933-1934
Central (U.S.) Housing Committee	Secretary	1935-1942
U.S. Housing Administration, PBA	Consulting Architect	1935-1942
Professional Associations		
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1921-1959	Fellow of the AIA: 1936
<p>Other Societies or Memberships: AIA:4-terms second vice-president (1930-1934), Chair, Committee on the National Capital(1924-1934), Chair of Committee on Cooperation with the Fine Arts Commission (1923-1924), Vice-chair, Committee on City Planning (1933-1934); President, Washington Chapter of the AIA (1930); founding member of Committee of 100 on the Federal City (1923); founding member of the DC City Planning Commission (1924); directed legislative campaigns for Planning Commission, the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the Shipstead-Luce Act, leader in campaign protesting the power development of the Potomac River; established Architects' Advisory Council (1922-1932); founder of Allied Architects of Washington, DC, Inc. (active 1925-1934); American Civic Association Citizens' Committee of 100 in the National Capital; Cosmos Club, Washington, DC; Columbia Historical Society (NY); University Club; Racquet Club; Cornell Club; American Legion (Augustus P. Gardner Post); St. John's Episcopal Church; DuPont Circle Citizens Association; Secretary of the Central Housing Committee (Federal interagency committee, 1935-1942); Honorary Member, American Association of Landscape Architects. Publications: "Park Architecture" series of 8 articles in Architectural Record and Park International.</p>		

*The Washington Post; 18 May 1959
[Photo appeared with Peaslee's obituary.]*

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Awards or Commissions: Medal in mathematics in preparatory school; valedictorian in college; design medals in college; 1911 – won design competition for Chatham, NY Town Hall; 5 awards for Excellence of Design from the Washington Board of Trade; appointed by Governor of Maryland as Associate Architect, Maryland Tercentenary Commission; 1926 award winner for Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington, VA.

Buildings

Building Types: Parks, Landscapes, Dwellings, Apartment Buildings, Schools, Stores, Filling Stations, Offices, Embassies, Memorial, Historic Building Restoration: Churches and Residences

Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Chateausque, Italian Renaissance Revival

DC Work Locations: Meridian Hill, Dupont Circle, Van Ness, Cathedral Heights, Capitol Hill, Georgetown, Kalorama, Lafayette Square, National Mall, Fort Lincoln, Foxhall

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Meridian Hill Park	16 th Street NW, Washington, DC	1917-1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Moorings Apartments	1909 Q Street, NW, Washington, DC	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dr. W. Calhoun Sterling House	2618 31 st Street, NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fort Lincoln Cemetery Chapel, Cloister & Garden	3401 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, MD	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Restoration, Dumbarton House	2715 Q Street, NW	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
William LaRoe, Jr. Residence	4600 Linnean Ave, NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Reconstruction of Maryland State House	St. Mary's City, MD	1934	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Restoration, St. John's Church	Lafayette Square, Washington, DC	1950s	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima Memorial)	Arlington, VA	1954	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Between 1911 and 1959, Horace Whittier Peaslee practiced architecture in Washington, D.C., building a national reputation as an accomplished landscape architect, designer of public and private buildings of all types, and as a dedicated activist for architectural design and practice in the Nation’s Capital. Born in 1884 in Malden Bridge, New York, Peaslee attended high school in Chatham, New York and later took classes at Cooper Union in New York City. He entered Cornell University in 1906 and graduated with a bachelor’s degree in architecture and a minor in landscape architecture in 1910. The following academic year, 1911-1912, Peaslee completed a resident fellowship at Cornell. While at school, Peaslee won several awards, including a first place medal from the Beaux Arts Society. While a fellow at Cornell, he won a design competition for the Chatham, New York Town Hall which was later built and his designs appeared in the July 1913 issue of *American Architect*.

In 1911, Peaslee moved to Washington and took a position as a landscape designer and later as an architect with the U.S. Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, where he designed parks and park structures, including the Potomac Park Bathhouse and Field House (circa 1919-1920). In 1914, with a group of officials from his office and the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA), Peaslee traveled to Europe to study garden and park design. In 1917, he took charge of the design and construction of Meridian Hill Park, located between 15th and 16th Streets and V Street and Euclid Streets. Inspired by the Italian Renaissance gardens, the urban park was completed over the course of three decades. During World War I, Peaslee joined the Army as a Captain in the Engineer’s Corps, where he taught and designed some of the temporary office buildings erected on The Mall in Washington, D.C. and officers’ quarters at Camp Humphreys (now Fort Belvoir) in Virginia.



Meridian Hill Park, circa 1930

Source: <http://www.nps.gov/mehi/photosmultimedia/Historic-Photographs-Gallery.htm>



Former Maret School, 2118 Kalorama Rd. NW (1923)

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In addition to his public service career and involvement with Public Buildings and Grounds, around 1918 Peaslee established a private architectural practice in Washington, D.C. and became active in a variety of professional and civic affairs. His private commissions were diverse, ranging from residences for wealthy and well-known clients including aviation pioneer Henry Berliner (2829 Tilden Street NW, 1922) and construction tycoon Charles H. Tompkins (3001 Garrison Street NW, 1928), to private schools (first Maret School building at 2118 Kalorama Road NW, 1923) and automobile filling stations (Columbia Oil Company Filling Station, 200 (204) Massachusetts Avenue NE, 1924). In 1931, Peaslee designed a series of eleven, sizable, Colonial Revival-style brick houses for the developer of Foxhall Village (Harry Boss; Boss & Phelps construction); the enclave in the 1700 and 1800 blocks of Hoban Road NW (off Reservoir Road) was dubbed “Colonial Hill.” Several contemporary design publications featured Colony Hill,

including *House Beautiful* (December 1933), *American Architect* (July 1934), and *Architectural Forum* (September 1934).

Horace Peaslee was influential among his peers and actively advocated to promote architecture in Washington, D.C., and the preservation of Washington, D.C.’s natural, historic and architectural heritage.

As a member and officer of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Peaslee served four terms as second vice-president of the national organization and as president of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the AIA. In the 1920s and 1930s, Peaslee organized and led many committees, including the AIA Committee on the National Capital and the Committee on the Cooperation with the Fine Arts Commission. He was a founding member of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, and he led successful legislative campaigns that led to the establishment of the D.C. City Planning Commission and the adoption of the Shipstead-Luce Act, which gave the Commission of Fine Arts authority to review the design of private buildings near federal sites in the District. He also championed legislation that authorized the construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and led a campaign that defeated a proposal to harness the Potomac River for power generation that would have destroyed Great Falls.



**House in Colonial Hill Development,
1700 Hoban Rd. NW (1931)**

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Following the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater roof in January 1922, Peaslee spearheaded a campaign to establish a design commission to review private construction throughout the city. In 1922, the Washington D.C. Chapter of the AIA authorized Peaslee to establish a committee to pursue his goal. He worked closely with members of the chapter and with the District's Engineer Commissioner, who had charge of establishing laws related to building construction. Late in 1922, Peaslee's Architects Advisory Committee (AAC), made up of volunteer architects drawn from the membership of the Washington Chapter, began to review all applications for building permits. The committee was made up of three architects who volunteered for three week stints. Acting as a jury, the AAC rated each application and provided comments to the applicants and their architects. Peaslee and the AAC promoted their endeavors extensively both within the city and outside. As a result, the AAC became a model for similar design review bodies established in cities throughout the nation. It operated until 1932; its demise can be attributed to both the positive effects of the D.C. architects registration law that went into effect in 1925 and the passage of the 1930 Shipstead-Luce Act, which extended the CFA's design review to more private buildings.



**Dr. Sterling Calhoun House, 2618 31st Street NW
(1927)**

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws

provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal;

design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].

Although he designed many new buildings, parks, and landscapes, Peaslee was also known for his restoration work. Working with noted historian and architect Fiske Kimball, Peaslee's first major restoration work was the restoration of Dumbarton House (2715 Q Street NW) in 1928. Peaslee went on to work on a number of other high-profile restoration and preservation projects, including the reconstruction of the Maryland State House in St. Mary's City; the restoration of Belle Grove Plantation in Middletown, Virginia; the restoration



Col. Clarence O. Sherrill House, 2440 Kalorama Road NW (1925)
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

of The Maples at 619 D Street SE (1936); the restoration of two of Benjamin Henry Latrobe's Washington, D.C. churches (St. John's Church on Lafayette Square, 1954-1955; Christ Church at 620 G Street SE, 1954-1955); and the restoration of the Bowie-Sevier House (3124 Q Street NW, 1957). Peaslee actively salvaged architectural elements of demolished buildings and incorporated them into his new designs. In 1927, he reused elements of the John Hay and Henry Adams houses (built in 1884) that were demolished that year for the construction of the Hay-Adams Hotel on Lafayette Square. The new house, built for Dr. Calhoun Sterling at 2618 31st Street NW (near the U.S. Naval Observatory), incorporates the H.H. Richardson-designed

arches from the former houses. Peaslee also reported using salvaged elements in the house he designed in 1925 for Col. Clarence O. Sherrill (2440 Kalorama Road NW). Near the end of his life, Peaslee waged an unsuccessful campaign to preserve the east front of the U.S. Capitol when the 1958 extension was planned; he succeeded in salvaging the portico's columns which were eventually re-erected as garden sculpture in the U.S. National Arboretum.

Throughout his career, Horace Peaslee continued his dual practice of architecture and landscape architecture. In 1954, he completed the design and construction of the Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington, Virginia (commonly called the Iwo Jima Memorial). Between 1954 and 1955, he completed landscape designs for President Eisenhower's estate near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Peaslee died of a heart attack on May 18, 1959, a few days after receiving a design award from the Washington Board of Trade for his work on the Episcopal Church Home at 1515 32nd Street NW. Obituaries appeared in all the local newspapers and in *The New York Times*. In addition, upon his death, both the American Institute of Architects and the Commission of Fine Arts issued resolutions praising Peaslee's contributions to architectural practice and the beautification of the Nation's Capital.



Embassy of (South) Korea, 2450 Massachusetts Ave. NW (1952)
Google Streetviews

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC PO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	221 various	
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals - 12 articles	various periodicals, 1913 - 2004		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	(1921/22)(1923/24)(1926/27)(1929/30)(1934/35)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Obituary	Publication: <i>The Washington Post</i> , <i>The New York Times</i>	Date: 05/19/1959 05/19/1959	Page: B2 p. 33
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.			
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Horace W. Peaslee Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.			
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Horace W. Peaslee correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.			
Froncek, Thomas, ed. <i>An Illustrated History: The City of Washington</i> . NY: Wings Books, 1977.			
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.			
Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.			
Gutheim, Frederick and Antoinette J. Lee. <i>Worthy of the Nation: Washington, DC from L'Enfant to the National Capital Planning Commission</i> . Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006.			
Houghton, Melissa. <i>Pioneers in Preservation: Biographical Sketches of Architects Prominent in the Field Before World War II</i> . Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects, 1990.			
Lee, Antoinette J. <i>Architects to the Nation</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.			
NRHP Nomination Forms: "Apartment Buildings in Washington, DC 1880-1945;" "Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Brentwood, Maryland;" "Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District, Washington, D.C."			
Peatross, C. Ford, ed. <i>Capital Drawings</i> . Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005.			
Scott, Pamela and Antoinette J. Lee. <i>Buildings of the District of Columbia</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.			
Notes: * The building permits counts do not include the many public commissions that Peaslee executed in the district over the course of his career. Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Horace W. Peaslee 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	

Paul Johannes Pelz		 <p><i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/08/1841	Place: Silesia, Prussia (Germany)		
Death: 03/30/1918	Place: Washington, DC		
Education			
High School:			
College: St. Elizabeth's/Holy Spirit (Breslau, Germany)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Detlef Linenau (New York) - 1859			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1911	Total Permits: 45
		Total Buildings: 47	
Practice	Position	Date	
Detlef Linenau (New York)	Chief Draftsman (1864-1866)	1859-1866	
Grant and Pearce	Architect	1867-1870?	
U.S. Treasury	Architect	1871	
U.S. Lighthouse Board	Chief Draftsman	1872-1877	
Smithmeyers and Pelz	Partner/Architect	1873-1888	
J. L. Smithmeyer & Co.	Architect	1888-1913	
Pelz and Carlyle	Architect	1894-1895	
Commissions: Architect for the Cleveland Park Company (Pelz and Carlyle) 1894-1895			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1866	Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Academic, Churches, Commercial, Government, Hospitals, Lighthouses, Residential			
Styles and Forms: Beaux-Arts Classicism, Romanesque Revival			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, Georgetown, Capitol Hill			
Name	Location	Date	Status
Healy Hall	Georgetown University	1876-1881	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Library of Congress	101 Independence Ave, SE	1886-1897	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
McGill Building	9 th and G Streets, NW	1891	Demolished in 1973
First African New Church	2105-07 10 th Street, NW	1896	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Grace Reformed Church	1405 15 th Street, NW	1902-1903	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

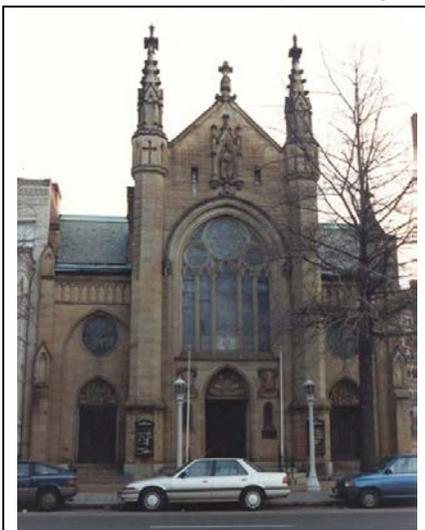
Paul J. Pelz was born in Silesia in 1841. His father was a member of the Frankfurt Parliament during the revolution of 1848. In 1851, his family left Germany for the United States. Pelz remained behind to complete his education in Breslau and then joined his family in 1858. He apprenticed in the New York firm of Detlef Linenau and then came to Washington, DC. From 1872-1877 he worked as the principal draftsman for the United States Lighthouse Board, designing numerous lighthouses, including Spectacle Reef on Lake Huron, considered to be one of the best examples of monolithic stone masonry in the United States. In 1873, Pelz traveled on a tour of European lighthouses; he also studied public buildings, particularly libraries, in preparation for the design competition for the congressional library.

While still engaged by the U. S. Lighthouse Board in 1873, Pelz, in association with John L. Smithmeyer, a Vienna-born Washington, D.C. architect, won the competition for the design of the Library of Congress. Thirteen years later, in 1886, Congress authorized construction of the library according to the designs of Smithmeyer and Pelz. Smithmeyer was appointed architect alone, but after two years, when he refused to accept inferior concrete for the foundation, his commission was revoked. The commission was awarded to the Army Chief of Engineers, Brigadier-General Thomas L. Casey, who then retained Pelz for the preparation of a new design. However, Pelz was dismissed in 1892 and replaced by the General's son. In the end, much of Pelz's original design was built, even though he was not involved with the construction supervision.



The Library of Congress Jefferson Building
Source: Historic American Buildings Survey – 1983

In addition to the Library of Congress, Smithmeyer and Pelz designed a number of other notable buildings including

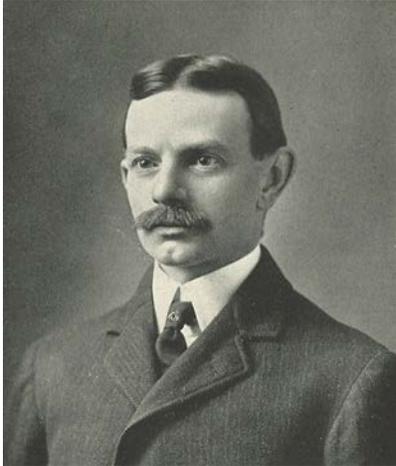


Grace Reformed Church
EHT Tracerics Inc., 1990

Healy Hall at Georgetown University; the Carnegie Library and Music Hall in Allegheny, Pennsylvania; the U.S. Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas; and the U.S. Soldiers Home Library in Washington, DC (demolished in 1910). Their partnership dissolved in 1889. In 1893, Pelz consolidated his practice with the office of Frederick W. Carlyle. (The two German architects previously collaborated on the Riggs Building located at 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue.) Pelz, however, was the firm's principal designer. Together, Pelz & Carlyle were the first architects to design houses for the Cleveland Park Company. The houses they designed contained an eclectic mixture of Georgian decorative details that set the tone for the future development in the new neighborhood. In addition to his larger commissions, including the Grace Reformed Church, Pelz designed a number of commercial and residential buildings. His most notable commercial building was the Romanesque Revival McGill Building (demolished in 1973). He was also responsible for over 75 houses in Washington, ranging from mansions to speculative rowhouses. The finest surviving mansion is the house at 2201 Massachusetts Avenue. Pelz withdrew from active practice in 1913 because of failing eyesight; he died in Washington on March 30, 1918.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library			
Other Repositories: Library of Congress Manuscripts Division			
Obituary	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 6 articles			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	Vol. 7	Pt. 2 - 411-12	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	221	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects		91-92	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1908-09	366	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	466	
Other Sources:			
Garraty, John A. and Mark C. Carnes, eds. <i>American National Biography</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. Volume 17, 265-266.			
“The Authorship of the Designs for the Congressional Library Building at Washington.” <i>American Architect and Building News</i> . June 29, 1895. Volume 48, 134.			
<i>Washington D.C. With its Points of Interest</i> . New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894. Historical Society of Washington DC Collection. Pages 74-75.			
White, James T. <i>The National Cyclopedia of American Biography</i> . New York: James T. White & Company, 1936. Volume 25, 424-425.			
William, Kim Prothro. <i>Grace Reformed Church, Sunday School, and Parish House National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i> . Traceries: Washington, D.C., 1991.			
Wood, Kathleen Sinclair. <i>Cleveland Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i> . Washington, DC: Cleveland Park Historical Society, 1987.			
York, Wick. “The Architecture of U.S. Life-Saving Stations.” <i>The Log of Mystic Seaport</i> . Spring 1982, 3-20.			
Notes: For image of Healy Hall, see John L. Smithmeyer biography.			
The Library of Congress Manuscripts Division has a collection of Paul J. Pelz’s papers, including a handwritten list of Pelz’s buildings apparently compiled by the architect himself.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

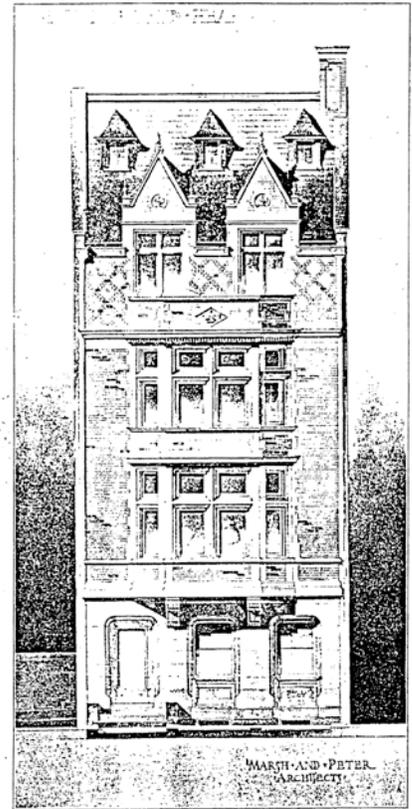
Walter Gibson Peter		 <p><i>Source: Slauson, History of the City of Washington</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 06/24/1868	Place: Georgetown		
Death: 1945	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School: Rittenhouse Academy			
College: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1888-1890)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Smithmeyer and Pelz, A. B. Bibb			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 30	Date Issued: 04/27/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1897	Latest Permit: 1926	Total Permits:74 Total Buildings: 88
Practice	Position		Date
Hornblower and Marshall	Draftsman		ca. 1890-1898
Peter and Marsh	Partner/Architect		1898-1926
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1899	Fellow of the AIA: 1912
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings, Hospitals, Schools, Churches			
Styles and Forms: Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Georgetown, Southwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Evening Star Building	1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	1898	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
William Syphax School	1360 Half Street, SW	1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Elizabeth G. Randall School	65 I Street, SW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Strong John Thomson School	1200 L Street, NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Takoma Branch Library	416 Cedar Street, NW	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
First Church of Christ, Scientist	1770 Euclid Street, NW	1912	Designation Pending
Farmers and Mechanics Bank	3068-3072 M Street, NW	1921-22	Georgetown Historic District

Significance and Contributions

A native of Washington, Peter attended the Rittenhouse Academy and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After apprenticing with Smithmeyer and Pelz and A. B. Bibb, he was employed as a draftsman at the prominent architectural firm of Hornblower and Marshall. In 1898, Peter entered into a partnership with William J. Marsh. Both architects were native to Washington and mostly likely met while working in the offices of Hornblower and Marshall. Several sources state that Peter was a junior partner, although it appears that the two architects shared design responsibilities.

One of the Marsh & Peter’s earliest commissions, the Evening Star Building (1899) was also one of its most notable. The elegant 13-story Beaux Arts-style building was constructed of white marble and offered scenic vistas of the Capitol Building. Ornamented with decorative details, it is one of the most exuberant office buildings along Pennsylvania Avenue. The grand interior two-story vaulted lobby also featured marble walls and floors. The building was constructed for the newspaper company and served as its headquarters for nearly sixty years. Following the construction of the Evening Star Building, Marsh & Peter became one of the city’s most prominent architectural firms. They designed a number of large residences for the city’s elite including Colonial Revival-style houses for Aldis B. Browne (1908; demolished) and John S. Flannery (1915) in the Sheridan-Kalorama and Kalorama Triangle neighborhoods.

The firm was also responsible for several commercial buildings including the Union Trust and Storage Company (1900, demolished) and the Farmer’s and Mechanics Branch of Riggs Bank (1921-1922).



A RESIDENCE ON I STREET.
MARSH & PETERS, ARCHITECTS.

Marsh and Peter designed the Farmer’s and Mechanics Branch building to address its prominent corner location at the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, NW in Georgetown. The Neo-Classical building features a dramatic gold-leafed dome and an entrance flanked by Corinthian columns, leading architectural historians Pamela Scott and Antoinette J. Lee to describe it as “one of the most effective corner buildings in the District of Columbia.”



Randall School, 65 I Street, SW
EHT Traceries, Inc. Photo

In addition to their residential and commercial work, Marsh and Peter designed a number of public, institutional, and religious buildings. They were responsible for a remodeling and expansion of Walter Reed Hospital in 1908, the Takoma Branch Library (1911), and the First Church of Christ Scientist (1913). Marsh and Peter also designed several schools in the District including the Syphax School (1901), the Edmonds School (1903), the Randall School (1906), and the Cardozo School (1907), among others. These buildings were “temples of education” that incorporated the latest advances in school design and facilities planning.

The biographical directory *The History of the City of Washington* summarized Marsh and Peter’s successful practice: “Few firms that have been launched in business but ten years can turn and point out the many noble structures that have been planed, designed, and erected under their supervision as can the Messrs. Marsh & Peter,

DC Architects Directory

whose success has been little short of phenomenal. As compared with many competitors in this and other cities, while young in years, their work stands boldly forth, bearing all the characteristics of the combined talents of members of this most progressive firm.” Marsh suffered a stroke and died at the age of 62 in 1926; however Peter continued to practice under the name of Marsh and Peter until 1932. Walter G. Peter died in February of 1945.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	222
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital	1908-09	369
	1923-24	302
	1938-39	671
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	469

Other Sources:

Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Great Falls, VA.: Tanya Edwards Beauchamp Associates, 2001.

“Home is Nearly Finished.” *Washington Post*, 1 November 1908, R6.

“Plan Fine Buildings.” *Evening Star*, 11 December 1902.

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

Scott, Pamela and Antoinette J. Lee. *Buildings of the District of Columbia*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Frank D. Phillips			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/7/1889		Place: Beaufort, SC	
Death: 3/17/1966		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Ada (wife); Frank D. Phillips, Jr. (son); Margaret (Phillips) Troiano (daughter)			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued: n/a
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1924	Latest Permit: 1940	Total Buildings: 109
Practice	Position		Date
Frank D. Phillips	Architect and Builder		1924-1941
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: Dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Chevy Chase, Brightwood, Crestwood, Takoma, Tenleytown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	3703 Legation Street NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3534 Quesada Street NW	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3500 Rittenhouse Street NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1603 Van Buren Street NW	1937	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Rock Creek Park Historic District
Dwelling	5929 16 th Street NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

In 1889, Francis (Frank) DuBose Phillips was born in Beaufort, South Carolina. As a young man, he worked as an automobile electrician. By 1924, he had married his wife Ada, and they lived in Washington D.C. with his two children Francis and Margaret.

Between 1924 and 1940, while working as a structural engineer, Phillips was also a prolific developer of single family houses. He designed and constructed 109 dwellings in D.C. and was listed as the owner of 127 buildings on D.C. building permits during the same period. Phillips employed the Washington, DC firm of Dillon & Abel and, later, Joseph H. Abel (see entry for Abel) as architects on the buildings that he did not design. From 1924 to 1936, he built houses exclusively in Chevy Chase, D.C. Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival in style, his dwellings were typically three-bay, two-story brick buildings with construction costs between \$6,000 and \$10,000. Houses that Phillips designed in the 1920s such as 3703 Legation Street NW often display Colonial Revival-style elements and vernacular house forms like the Four Square. Phillips occasionally repeated his designs, but more often varied them slightly with a different front entrance.



3703 Legation Street NW; 1926
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



5929 16th Street NW; 1939
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Phillips appears to have retired as the designer of his buildings in 1940. Between December 1949 and August 1950, eight D.C. permits for eight buildings were issued to Phillips as an owner; it is not known how long he continued to develop new properties. Phillips lived in the house he built at 3500 Rittenhouse Street NW. At the time of his death on March 17, 1966, Frank and his wife Ada were living in a condominium at 4740 Connecticut Avenue NW in Washington, D.C.



3500 Rittenhouse Street NW; 1936
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

DC Architects Directory

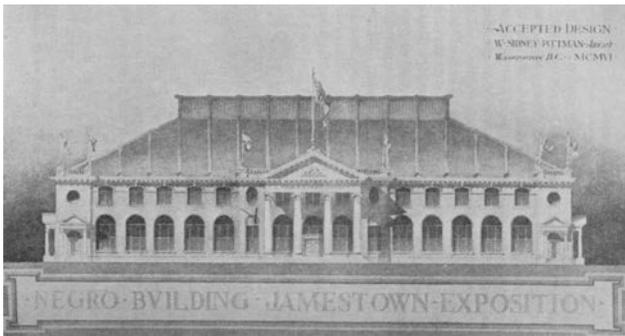
Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input 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 it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects- not in it			
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i>	Date: 3/20/1966	Page: n/a
Other Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. Charleston, SC. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. Wilmington, DE. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.			
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Frank Phillips may have been 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	

William Sidney Pittman		 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Drexel University, http://www.drexel.edu/guide/alumni/contributing.aspx.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 4/21/1875	Place: Montgomery, Alabama		
Death: 3/14/1958	Place: Dallas, Texas		
Family: Wife, Portia Washington Pittman; sons William Sidney, Jr. and Booker; daughter Fannie P. Kennedy			
Education			
High School:			
College: Tuskegee Institute (1895-1897)			
Graduate School: Drexel Institute of Art and Science			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1905	Latest Permit: 1911	Total Permits: 57 Total Buildings: 63
Practice	Position	Date	
William Sidney Pittman, Washington, D.C.	Principal	1905-1912	
William Sidney Pittman, Dallas, Texas	Principal	1912-?	
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, churches, stores, community centers, offices, theaters			
Styles and Forms: Renaissance Revival			
DC Work Locations: U Street, Buena Vista; Fairmount Heights, Md.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Anthony Bowen YMCA	1816 12th Street, NW	1908-1912	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charity Hall	715 61st Avenue, Fairmount Heights, Maryland	c. 1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Garfield Elementary Public School	2435 Alabama Avenue, SE	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

William Sidney Pittman was one of the first formally-trained black architects in the country. He was born on April 21, 1875 in Montgomery, Alabama. His mother, a former slave, worked as a laundress, and his father, a butcher, died when Pittman was still in his teens. In the fall of 1892, at the insistence of his mother, William enrolled at nearby Tuskegee Institute, the premier vocational school for blacks in the nation. William worked during the day for his uncle, who was a carpenter, and attended classes in the evening. William completed the three year curriculum in just two years and received a certificate of completion in 1897. Upon his graduation, he secured a loan from Tuskegee Institute and a letter of recommendation from the institute's founder and principal, Booker T. Washington. He entered Drexel Institute of Art and Science in Philadelphia and received a diploma in architectural drawing in 1900.

One of the conditions of Pittman's loan from Tuskegee was that he would return to teach at the school. To fulfill this obligation he taught in the Mechanical Industries Department, and served as Tuskegee Institute's architect, designing numerous campus structures valued at \$250,000. Pittman moved from Alabama to Washington D.C., in 1905 and worked briefly as a draftsman for the prominent African-American architect John Anderson Lankford before opening his own architectural practice in an office on Louisiana Avenue, N.W.



Negro Building, Jamestown Exposition, 1907. <http://arch-n-black.blogspot.com/2007/04/african-american-architect-william.html>.

Pittman's early career successes can be attributed to two significant events. In 1906 he won the competition to design the Negro Building for the 1907 Jamestown, Virginia Ter-Centennial Exposition. The building celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Although the building did not remain standing after the end of the Ter-Centennial, the award of the contract guaranteed Pittman increased recognition. Secondly, his marriage in 1907 to Booker T. Washington's daughter, Portia, insured his acceptance by the influential and powerful black community, and provided him with the exposure necessary to win clients

and commissions. His credentials as a prominent black architect in Washington, D.C., were heralded in a 1906 article in the *Washington Bee*.

There is no man who has come to this city who has gained a better reputation as an architect than Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, formerly of Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. Pittman has been in this city a little over a year and by his gentlemanly deportment and perseverance he has won the confidence and respect of the people. Mr. Pittman has made drawings for some of the largest contractors and builders in this city. He has the reputation of being the best colored architect in the United States...

Pittman and his family lived in the African-American community of Fairmount Heights in Prince George's County, Maryland, where he designed his house. He took an active interest in the development of the neighborhood, forming the Fairmount Heights Improvement Company, whose purpose was to construct a social center for the community. Pittman had Charity Hall constructed, which was used for social events, as a church, and as the community's first school.

The Anthony Bowen YMCA, also known as the Twelfth Street YMCA (1816 12th Street, NW), was erected between 1908 and 1912. It is Pittman's most enduring architectural legacy in Washington, D.C. This



Garfield Elementary Public School.
DC Public Schools

Late Victorian/Renaissance Revival-style building was the home of the first African-American chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association. The cornerstone was laid by Theodore Roosevelt. The Bowen YMCA was designated a historic property in Washington, D.C., in 1975, and was named a National Historic Landmark in 1994. In 2000 it was restored to house the Thurgood Marshall Center for Service and Heritage.

After receiving several commissions in Texas, Pittman moved to Dallas in 1912, where he practiced architecture until the late 1920s. He was the first practicing black architect in Texas, and he mainly designed churches and institutional buildings. His most notable building was the Pythian Temple (1916), erected as the state headquarters of the black fraternal organization, the Knights of Pythias. He also designed projects in Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, and Waxahachie.

In 1928, Pittman separated from his wife Portia, who returned to Tuskegee, Alabama. Pittman remained in Dallas and, with waning commissions, turned from architecture to carpentry. He died on March 14, 1958, of coronary thrombosis. He was 83 years old.



Anthony Bowen YMCA, 1979.
1816 12th Street, NW,
HABS DC-361-4.



Thurgood Marshall Center for Service and Heritage
1816 12th Street, N.W.

Travl'r, July 11, 2009, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/travl'r/3709457773/>

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO
	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 3/15/1958
		Page: B2
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	226
<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:

Hughes, Laura Harris and Laura V. Trieschmann, *Twelfth Street Young Men's Christian Association Building*. National Historic Landmark Nomination, March 1994.

"Mr. W. Sidney Pittman." *The Washington Bee*, October 20, 1906, p. 1.

Stewart, Ruth Ann. *Portia: the Life of Portia Washington Pittman; The daughter of Booker T. Washington*. New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1977.

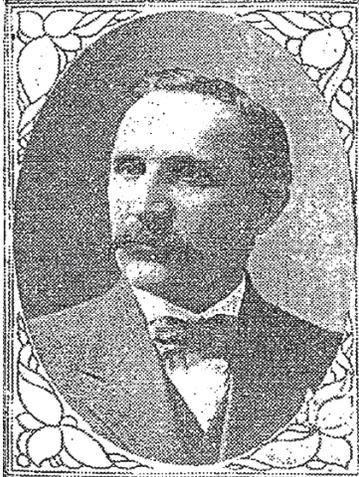
Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. *African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945*. New York: Routledge, 2004. 319-321.

---. "Twelve Select Black Architects, A Historical Perspective: William S. Pittman." Unpublished paper, revised July, 1983.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

William S. Plager		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, February 24, 1907, 29.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: July 4, 1860	Place: Petersburg, W.V.		
Death: After 1947	Place:		
Family: Wife, Sarah; son, Raymond B. Plager; daughter, Mrs. Frank Metler			
Education			
High School: Petersburg Grammar School, 1870-78			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: Exemption by Affadavit	Date Issued: 1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1899	Latest Permit: 1940	Total Permits: 229 Total Buildings: 404
Practice	Position	Date	
Own Practice	Builder	1902-03	
Own Practice	Architect	1904-40	
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: Detached dwellings, rowhouses, apartments, theaters, commercial buildings, duplexes			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Italianate			
DC Work Locations: Woodley Park, Capitol Hill, Connecticut Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Home Theater	1228-30 C Street, NE	1915	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Store	2655 Connecticut Ave., NW	1934	Woodley Park Historic District
Independent Order of Odd Fellows Temple	419 7 th Street, NW	1917	Downtown Historic District, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Central Savings Bank (later Riggs Bank)	7 th and I Streets, NW	1917	Downtown Historic District
The Rita, apartment building	400 Seward Square, SE	1905	Capitol Hill Historic District

Significance and Contributions

William S. Plager, was born in Petersburg, West Virginia, in 1860. He attended eight years of school at Petersburg Grammar School from 1870 to 1878.

Plager started practicing architecture in 1895. In the first decade of the twentieth century he worked extensively in the southeast and northeast quadrants of the city, primarily designing apartments and large groups of rowhouses. He designed nearly 50 rowhouses for owner/developer Thomas H. Pickford in Southeast Washington. Among the apartment buildings he designed were the Keystone (1904) at 428 8th Street, S.E., The North Carolina and The Georgia (1905) at 309 and 311 4th Street, S.E., and The Rita (1905) at 400 Seward Square, S.E. All of these apartments are located in what is now the Capitol Hill Historic District.

Plager's later work included commercial properties. He designed the Home Theater at 1228-1230 C Street, N.E., in 1915 for the Home Amusement Co. at the cost of \$25,000. Plager was a trustee of the newly formed company. Construction slowed in the District during the First World War, but in July 1917 Plager was listed as architect for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Temple, 419-23 7th Street, N.W., still standing and owned by the Order in 2010. The building was constructed seven stories tall with an Indiana limestone front and a Mansard roof. Designed for both lodge and business use, it had show windows on the ground floor and was occupied by numerous lodges and a furniture company, Mayer & Co. By the 1930s it also housed offices of a few associations.



Home Theater, 1228-30 C St., NE (1915)
Robert K. Headley, Motion Picture Exhibition in Washington, D.C., p. 49.



IOOF Temple, 419 7th St., NW (1918)
Library of Congress, HABS DC - No. 604-1



Central Savings Bank, 831-33 7th St., NW (1917)
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

DC Architects Directory

In 1917, W.S. Plager also designed the Central Savings Bank, later a Riggs Bank branch office, on the southeast corner of 7th and I Streets, N.W. The Central Savings Bank is a two-story Classical Revival building, and when Hamilton Savings Bank bought the property in 1920, it became the first branch bank location of any bank in Washington.

Plager continued to design rowhouses, duplexes, and detached dwellings through the 1920s and into the 1930s. He also did work for commercial properties, designing buildings in the 5000 block of Connecticut Avenue, N.W., in 1927 and the store at 2655 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., in 1934 for owner Andrew Anselmo.

When the Board of Examiners and Registrars implemented standards in 1925, Mr. Plager lacked the architectural training necessary to qualify as registered architect. However, because Plager had been in practice more than ten years, Plager was qualified to practice architecture under the grandfather provisions of the law. Several of his residential commissions were published in *The Washington Post* in 1937. The year Plager died is unknown but he was last listed in the District of Columbia directory in 1948 at 1930 Kearney Street, N.W.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest		
Obituary: none found	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
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<input 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:			
“Central Savings Bank Opens Aug. 1.” <i>Washington Post</i> , July 28, 1917, 5.			
Cinema Treasures. www.cinematreasures.org/architect/1556/			
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. William S. Plager Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.			
Headley, Robert K. <i>Motion Picture Exhibition in Washington, D.C.</i> North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 1999.			
“Home Amusement Co. Trustees Named.” <i>Moving Picture World</i> , 25 no. 7 (August 14, 1915), 1189.			
Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building file</i> , HABS DC – No. 604-1.			
“Mrs. William Plager Succumbs Here at 80.” <i>Washington Star</i> , June 19, 1939.			
“Two Stores Planned.” <i>Washington Post</i> , August 29, 1937.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010	

Thomas M. Plowman				No Photograph Available
Biographical Data				
Birth: ca. 1829	Place: Philadelphia, PA			
Death: 04/10/1879	Place: Washington, DC			
Family:				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1873	Latest Permit: 1878	Total Permits: 16	Total Buildings: 26
Practice	Position		Date	
Starkweather & Plowman	Architect		1868-1872	
D.C. Territorial Government	Inspector of Buildings		1872-1877	
Private Practice	Architect and Civil Engineer		1872-1879	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions: Served as D.C. Inspector of Buildings in the mid 1870s.				
Buildings				
Building Types: Rowhouses				
Styles and Forms: Italian Villa Style, Second Empire				
DC Work Locations: Georgetown, Shaw				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Cooke's Row	3000 block of Q Street, NW	1868	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Lincoln Hall	9 th and D Streets, NW	1867	Destroyed by fire in 1886	
Freedman's Savings and Loan	701 Madison Place, NW	1872	Demolished	

Significance and Contributions

Thomas M. Plowman was a builder from Philadelphia who arrived in Washington, D.C. after the Civil War to partner with Norris Garsom Starkweather, an architect from Philadelphia who came to Washington via Baltimore. Together, Starkweather and Plowman designed Cooke's Row (1868), four Italianate double "cottage villas" on the north side of the 3000 block of Q Street, NW in Georgetown. Legend has it that Henry Cooke, the first territorial governor of the District of Columbia, commissioned the row of houses for his twelve children. Starkweather and Plowman's exuberant design combined the Italian villa style with the fashionable Second Empire style. Upon their completion, the *Evening Star* commented: "The outline of these superb residences is varied and picturesque while the details are constructed and arranged in a manner displaying great skill and refined taste in art of design both as pertains to grace and ease of outline originality, novelty and effective beauty in detail..." Starkweather and Plowman were also



Cooke's Row in Georgetown

Source: Splendours of Georgetown: 25 Architectural Masterpieces.



1502 13th Street, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

responsible for the remodeling of St. John's Church in Georgetown, and the Academy Building for the Covenant Church of the Visitation (1872-1873).

In 1872, Plowman was appointed Inspector of Buildings in the District's territorial government which had been created in 1871. In 1872, the District first required building permits and Plowman's responsibilities included the approval of permit applications. Plowman served five years and resigned in the fall of 1877.

Plowman continued to practice while holding office. He established his own architecture and civil engineering firm in 1872. In Washington, Plowman represented several Philadelphia investors, constructing 'Philadelphia Row' on 11th Street, SE. He also invested in the St. James Hotel and oversaw its reconstruction, but ultimately failed in this venture. As an architect, he was responsible for a number of rowhouses in the Shaw neighborhood and is also credited with the Freedman's Saving and Loan Building (1872). The Freedman's bank was established by white philanthropists to provide African Americans with access to credit and investments. In 1873, Plowman took on an apprentice named Calvin Brent who would later become the first African American architect in the District of Columbia. Brent later served as Plowman's foreman during the mid 1870s. Plowman died suddenly on April 10, 1879.

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:		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 04/11/1879
		Page: 1
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	227, 272
<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:		
“First Colored Architect.” <i>The Washington Post</i> , 9 October 1909.		
Tatman, Sandra L. <i>Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, 1700-1930</i> . New York: G. K. Hall & Company, 1984.		
Tudor Place Historic House and Garden. <i>Splendours of Georgetown: 25 Architectural Masterpieces</i> . Washington, D.C.: Commission of Fine Arts, 2001.		
Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. <i>African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945</i> . New York: Routledge, 2004.		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

William Mundy Poindexter		 <p><i>Source: A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i></p>			
Biographical Data					
Birth: 1846	Place: Richmond, VA				
Death: 12/20/1908	Place: Washington, DC				
Family:					
Education					
High School:					
College:					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration	Registration Number:			Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1875			Latest Permit: 1901	Total Permits: 24 Total Buildings: 28
Practice	Position	Date			
U.S. Treasury	Clerk/Draftsman	ca. 1867-1874			
Private Practice	Architect	1874-1908			
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1882	Fellow of the AIA: 1889			
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President in 1889 and 1890. Member of the Masons and the Cosmos Club.					
Awards or Commissions:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings, Institutional Buildings					
Styles and Forms:					
DC Work Locations:					
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status		
Columbian University	15 th and H Streets, NW	1883	Demolished		
Southern Railway Building (add.)	1500 K Street, NW	1893/1899	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		
U. S. Soldiers Home (Sherman Building Expansion)	Armed Forces Retirement Home Grounds	1887-1890	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		
Pres. Cleveland House (add.)	Cleveland Park	1887	Demolished in 1927		

Significance and Contributions

William M. Poindexter was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1846. He served in the telegraphic corps of Confederate Army during the Civil War prior to his captured by the Union Army in 1865. Nothing is known of his education or training, but he arrived in Washington circa 1867 to work as a clerk and draftsman in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury. Working under A. B. Mullet, he designed several marine hospitals across the nation. In the Office of the Supervising Architect, he joined a group of men who would later become Washington's most preeminent architects in the late nineteenth century. Poindexter established his own practice in 1874, although he periodically partnered with prominent architects such as Joseph Hornblower, Paul Pelz, and J. A. Henry Flemer. Most of Poindexter's work was residential; his most notable residential work was the enlargement of President Grover Cleveland's summer home in Washington in 1887, wrapping a fanciful Victorian porch with a turret around the 1868 stone farmhouse the President had purchased in Cleveland Park.

Poindexter also designed small-scale commercial buildings as well as several large institutional buildings including the Columbian University Building at 15th and H Streets, NW (1883; demolished) and several buildings at the U.S. Soldiers Home. He was in charge of renovations and expansion of the Sherman Building, the original 1862 hospital on the Soldiers' Home grounds which had 1870s alterations and additions. Poindexter partnered with Flemer to design the 1887 renovation and expansion, which included removal of the 1870s mansard roof, upper story additions, and the construction of a north wing. The enlarged building's appearance was transformed from a Second Empire style to a cohesive Richardson Romanesque style. Poindexter was also responsible for several institutional buildings in Virginia including the State Library in Richmond.

Poindexter was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA, serving as its first Vice President. He later served as President in 1889 and 1890 and also served on the national board of the AIA. Poindexter died suddenly on December 20, 1908.



Sherman Building, view to northeast, showing original building (left), annex (center) and north addition.
Soldiers' Home, now Armed Forces Retirement Home
EHT Traceries, 2009



Sherman building, view to southwest, showing north addition designed by Poindexter.
Soldiers' Home, now Armed Forces Retirement Home
EHT Traceries, Inc.

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
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		1970	477	
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.				
Trieschman, Laura, Carrie Barton and Emily Eig. <i>Armed Forces Retirement Home National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 2007.				
Wood, Kathleen Sinclair. <i>Cleveland Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Cleveland Park Historical Society, 1987.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Irwin S. Porter		No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/14/1888	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 01/02/1957	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married to Isabel B. Porter, two sons and a daughter			
Education			
High School: Central High School (1906)			
College: George Washington University			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 50	Date Issued: 05/04/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit:	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position		Date
Hornblower & Marshall	Draftsman		1907-1912
Waddy B. Wood	Manager		1912-1922
Porter & Lockie	Partner/Architect		1922-1949
Irwin S. Porter & Sons	Architect		1949-1957
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding member of the Washington Building Congress, member of the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, and the President of the Washington Chapter of the AIA (1936).			
Awards or Commissions: Board of Trade Awards in Architecture for the Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940)			
Buildings			
Building Types: Office Buildings, Hospitals, Garages, Industrial Structures, Schools, Residences, Religious Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival styles, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, upper Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Brookings Institution	722 Jackson Place	1931	Demolished
Jorss Iron Works	1224 24 th Street, NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Brownley Building	1309 F Street, NW	1932	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lutheran Church of the Reformation	212 East Capitol Street, NE	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Walker Building	734 15 th Street, NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Scottish Rite Temple	2800 16 th Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Islamic Center	2551 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1949-54	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Irwin S. Porter was born in Washington in 1888 and, after attending Central High School, he graduated from The George Washington University School of Architecture. He worked as a draftsman for five years with the noted Washington architectural firm of Hornblower and Marshall, and then worked with prominent architect Waddy B. Wood from 1912 to 1922. In 1922, he formed a partnership with fellow GWU alumni Joseph A. Lockie.

Porter & Lockie's early commissions were for houses in some of Washington's most affluent neighborhoods. These houses were primarily designed in Classical Revival styles. However, their design for the Brookings Institute (1930, demolished) marked a departure from their past residential designs based on historical precedents and launched their commercial practice. The firm gained local and national recognition for its use of Art Deco design motifs in commercial and institutional buildings. For example, the National Register of Historic Places-listed Brownley Confectionary Building (1931) featured a band of aluminum panels with zigzag and sunburst motifs between the first and second floors. Throughout the 1930s, Porter & Lockie designed numerous Art Deco-style commercial buildings.



Islamic Center, 2551 Massachusetts Ave., NW

Source: Library of Congress, HABS DC 491-2

The firm's institutional buildings, such as the Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1935) and the Scottish Rite Temple (1940) were praised by the architects' contemporaries for successfully blending symbolism and restraint in simple, yet meaningful designs. The Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940, demolished) received the Board of Trade Award in Architecture for its innovative use of curtain walls and architectural concrete, and its striking modern design for a utilitarian structure.

Porter and Lockie remained in partnership for more than 25 years until Joseph Lockie's death in 1949. After Lockie's death, Porter practiced with his sons,

James I. and Steven S. Porter, in the firm of Irwin S. Porter and Sons. His final major commission was the Islamic Center, a mosque and cultural institution commissioned by several Muslim nations to promote international understanding. The complex is a unique western interpretation of Islamic architecture and featured rich "Persian" ornamentation and details. Porter died in Washington in 1957.



Lutheran Church, 212 East Capitol Street, NE
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010



734 15th Street, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 01/04/1957	Page: B2	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956	441		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources:				
Callcott, Stephen. <i>Brownley Confectionary Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: D.C. State Historic Preservation Office, 1994.				
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.				
Porter and Lockie <i>Questionnaire for Architects' Roster and/or Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works</i> , 15 May 1946, AIA Archives Collection.				
Notes: See Joseph A. Lockie biography for photographs of Scottish Rite Temple and Brownley Building.				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Frederick Bennet Pyle		 <p><i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i></p>			
Biographical Data					
Birth: 09/07/1867	Place: London Grove, PA				
Death: 03/16/1934	Place: Washington, DC				
Family: Married to Ellen Passmore Pyle; one daughter, Elizabeth.					
Education					
High School:					
College: Swarthmore College (Graduated in 1889)					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration	Registration Number: 25			Date Issued: 04/15/1926	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1891			Latest Permit: 1889	Total Permits: 156 Total Buildings: 309
Practice	Position	Date			
Private Practice	Architect	1891-1934			
Commissions: Architect for the Cleveland Park Company (1896/1906-1914)					
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1899	Fellow of the AIA:			
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Society of Friends; Member of the Board of Trade and the Board of Appraisers; Director of the Equitable Building and Loan Association; Member of the Rotary, Racquet, University, Cosmos, and Columbia Country Clubs; Also active in the Temple-Noyes Lodge, Almas Temple, and Phi Kappa Psi. Served as President of the Washington Chapter of the AIA in 1913.					
Awards:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings					
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Shingle Style, Flemish Revival, Spanish Renaissance/Baroque, Mission Style, Beaux Arts					
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Cleveland Park, Mount Vernon Square, Mount Pleasant, Kalorama, Shaw					
Name	Location	Date	Status		
Hecht Company Building	1801 Park Road, NW	1903	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		
Pyle House	517 7 th Street, NW	1903	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		
Equitable Savings and Loan Building	3319 Newark Street, NW	1905	Cleveland Park Hist. Dist.		
Philipsborn & Company Building	915 F. Street	1911-12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		
City Club	606-612 11 th Street, NW	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		
Evans Building	1320 G Street NW	1921	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		
	New York Ave. & 15 th St., NW	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site		

Significance and Contributions

The son of Robert L. and Elizabeth (Walton) Pyle, Frederick B. Pyle was born in London Grove, Pennsylvania on September 7, 1867. Following his graduation from Swarthmore College with a Bachelor of Science degree, Pyle moved to Washington around 1891 and established an individual practice. Early in his career, may have worked under Glenn Brown and Arthur Heaton. Apt at designing in a wide range of styles, Pyle made a name for himself designing single-family dwellings, including numerous residences in Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant, and Kalorama around the turn of the century. He worked as an architect for the Cleveland Park Company in 1896, during which time he designed three houses, all of which share similar curvilinear shapes and Federal-style details. He returned to work in Cleveland Park in 1905, designing a house for himself as well as a number of other houses in the Tudor and Shingle styles. In 1905, he also provided plans for Samuel Woodward, the founder of the Woodward & Lothrop Department Store, for a series of rowhouses on Bancroft Place in the Shaw neighborhood.



Hecht's Department Store Building, 517 7th St., N.W.

Mark Guelzian, Sept 23, 2010

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/nostri-imago/5034828889/>



Nordlinger Building, 606-612 11th St., NW

EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

In the twentieth century, Pyle expanded into downtown commercial buildings, which were typically of steel frame construction. Pyle's storefronts were some of the most highly decorated in downtown Washington and featured ornamental lions heads, eagles, plant forms, and classical motifs. His most notable works include the Equitable Savings and Loan Building (1911-12), which he designed in conjunction with Arthur B. Heaton, the F Street portion of the Woodward and Lothrop department store (1912), the Philsborn & Company Building (1919), the City Club (1921), and the Evans Building (1924).

Pyle resided in the large gambrel-roofed house he designed in Cleveland Park from 1906 to 1918, after which he lived in the Wardman Inn. In 1926, he moved to Wesley Heights where, according to his obituary, he "won the admiration of the entire community." Pyle died in 1934 following a prolonged illness.

DC Architects Directory

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: Cleveland Park Historical Society		
Obituaries	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 04/19/1934 Page:
	Publication: <i>Leaves of Wesley Heights</i>	Date: 04/19/1934
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	233
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 38-39	1921-22 1929-30	319 584
<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.		
Kelsey & Associates. <i>Historic Survey of Shaw East</i> . Washington, D.C.: D.C. Historic Preservation Division/Historical Society of Washington, 2001-2002.		
Wood, Kathleen Sinclair. <i>Cleveland Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Cleveland Park Historical Society, 1987.		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

George Nicholas Ray		 <p><i>Source: The Historical Society of Washington, DC</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/3/1887	Place: Washington DC		
Death: 8/5/1959	Place: Rehoboth Beach, DE		
Family: Married Lucy Lane Ray; one daughter & three children by a previous marriage			
Education			
High School: D.C. Public Schools			
College: University of Pennsylvania			
Graduate School: Certificate of Proficiency from The George Washington University			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 57	Date Issued: 04/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1912	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 97 Total Buildings: 149
Practice	Position	Date	
Waggaman and Ray	Architect	1918-1920	
Private Practice	Architect	1920-1933	
Randall H. Hagner & Co.	Manager/Architect/President	1934-1954	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Metropolitan Club and the Columbia Country Club; An avid boater and member of the Annapolis Yacht Club.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Commercial Buildings, Public Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Beaux-Arts, Classical Revival, Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Sheridan-Kalorama, Dupont Circle, Connecticut Avenue			
Name	Location	Date	Status
	2415 California Ave., NW	1916	Sheridan-Kalorama Hist. Dist.
Waggman-Ray Commercial Row	1145 Connecticut Ave, NW	1915-1921	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Riggs-Tomkins Building	3300 14 th Street, NW	1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
B. F. Saul Building	925 15 th Street, NW	1924	Designation Pending
Rust Building	1439 K Street, NW	1925	Demolished in 1978
The Chancellor	214 Massachusetts Ave, NE	1926	Capitol Hill Historic District

Significance and Contributions

George N. Ray was both an architect and a prominent realtor. Born in 1886 in Washington, D.C., Ray studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. Upon returning to the District, he designed several large houses, including the Georgian Revival-style 2415 California Street, N.W. in 1916, now home to the Brazilian Delegation to the Organization of American States. In 1917, Ray established the firm of Waggaman & Ray with local architect Clarke Waggaman. Like Ray, Waggaman was a native Washingtonian, born in 1877 to a wealthy and respected family. Unlike his partner, however, Waggaman lacked a formal training in architecture. He spent his early life traveling in Europe and subsequently attended law school. But when he inherited a substantial fortune from his grandfather in 1906, Waggaman turned to architecture. He was soon receiving commissions from wealthy clients for elegant, classically inspired houses. Much of his work is located in the Dupont Circle and Sheridan-Kalorama neighborhoods, and in Woodley Park, which he helped to develop.

Waggaman & Ray's first commission was a large house at 1904-1906 R Street, N.W. for developer Harry A. Kite in 1917. Together, the architects designed a number of buildings in the Dupont Circle and Kalorama neighborhoods. Their designs were rooted in the aesthetics and philosophies of the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the City Beautiful Movement, producing handsome Beaux Arts and Classical Revival-style dwellings for upper-middle-class professionals. The untimely death of Waggaman in 1919 from the influenza pandemic ended the two-year partnership.



Riggs Bank Branch Building at 14th and Park Road - 1986

Source: National Register of Historic Places

After Waggaman's death, Ray continued to design residences—he is credited with more than fifty houses, primarily located in fashionable neighborhoods along Connecticut Avenue, N.W. His houses exhibit elements of the Classical, Georgian, Tudor Revival, and French Urban Vernacular styles. Ray also expanded his practice into apartment, commercial, and office work. He designed many important buildings in the city including several branches of the Riggs Bank, most notably the Dupont Circle Branch (1922), and the H. L. Rust Office Building (1925; demolished). His remodeling of many of the facades along Connecticut Avenue between K Street and Florida Avenue transformed the street from an architecturally eclectic residential thoroughfare to a major shopping strip. Through his work, Ray formed a close relationship with real estate business owner Barnard Francis Saul. In 1921, Saul hired Ray to design the B. F. Saul Building fronting on McPherson Square. The five-story temple front building demonstrates Ray's skill in applying the Classical Revival style to bank architecture. Ray later designed Saul's personal residence at 23rd Street and Wyoming Avenue, N.W.

At the beginning of the Great Depression, Ray turned his attention to real estate. Beginning as sales manager for Randall H. Hagner & Company in 1931, he became the company's president six years later at the time of Mr. Hagner's death. To a limited degree, he appears to have maintained his architectural practice during these years. In 1953, ill health forced him to resign as head of the company, though he was elected Chairman of the Board. He died in 1959.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:			
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star/Washington Post</i>	Date: 08/06/1959	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	234	
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	621 (Waggaman)	
Other Sources:			
Callcott, Stephen. Waggman-Ray Commercial Row National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, D.C.: D.C. SHPO, 1994.			
“G. N. Ray Elected Realty Firm Head.” <i>Evening Star</i> , 1 August 1937.			
Goode, James. <i>Capital Losses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.			
Holtzman, Grace Waggaman, Clarke Waggaman, AIA 1877-1919: A Tribute. Published by the author, 1986.			
Slauson, Allan B., ed. <i>A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions</i> . Washington, D.C.: The Washington Post, 1903.			
Waggaman & Ray architectural drawing archive. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Hilyard Robert Robinson		 <p><i>Source: African American Architects, A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945, p.351</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/3/1899	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 6/29/1986	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Josephine Helena Rooks, 1931			
Education			
High School: M Street High School, grad. 1916			
College: Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts (1917); University of Pennsylvania (1919-22); Columbia University (1922-24)			
Graduate School: Columbia University (M.A., 1931); University of Berlin, Germany (City Planning, 1931-32)			
Apprenticeship: Vertner Woodson Tandy (Harlem, NY), summers 192, 1922; Paul B. LaVelle (NY), 1922-24			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 217	Date Issued: 4/30/1930
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1936	Latest Permit: 1942	Total Permits: 25 Total Buildings: 117
Practice	Position	Date	
U.S. Public Works Administration	Chief architect	c. 1933-35	
Robinson & Williams	Partner	1941	
Robinson, Porter & Williams	Partner	1935-45	
Hilyard R. Robinson	Principal	1935-62	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1946	Fellow of the AIA: 1984
Other Societies or Memberships: National Capital Planning Commission (Appointed by President Truman, 1950-55); Director, Washington Housing Association; Alpha Phi Alpha; National Technological Association; National Association of Housing Officials			
Awards or Commissions: 1 st , 2 nd , and 4 th Cash Prizes, and Medal, <i>Magazine of Architecture</i> , 1928; three Architectural Design competitions, in series; 2 nd Prize, Washington Board of Trade, 1943, Renovizing Competition, for Excellence in Design; Prize of Merit, Washington Board of Trade, 1952			
Buildings			
Building Types: Low-income housing developments, detached dwellings, apartment buildings, classroom buildings, churches, theaters			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Art Moderne, Art Deco, Bauhaus influences			
DC Work Locations: LeDroit Park, NW; Alabama Avenue, SE; Howard University, NW; Anacostia Park neighborhood, NE			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Langston Terrace Dwellings	21 st Street and Benning Rd., NE	1934-38	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Howard University campus buildings	Howard University campus (Georgia Avenue, NW)	1938-60	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Ralph Bunche House	1510 Jackson Street, NE	1941	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
99 th Pursuit Squadron Training School	Tuskegee Army Airfield, Chehaw, Ala.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Frederick Douglass Homes	1200 Alabama Ave., SE	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Arthur Capper Dwellings	M Street, SE	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Aberdeen Gardens	Hampton, Va.	1936	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VA Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Hilyard Robert Robinson is regarded as one of the most prolific and successful African-American architects working in Washington, D.C., in the first half of the twentieth century. He specialized in low-income urban housing solutions, working both privately and for the federal government. Robinson completed major housing projects in several states as well as more than ten buildings for Howard University in Northwest Washington. He was heavily involved at Howard in the 1920s and 1930s, serving as head of Howard’s architecture department from 1926 to 1933.

Born in Washington on Capitol Hill in 1899, Robinson attended the local high school for black students, M Street High School. He went on to study at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts before serving in World War I in France. While abroad as 2nd Lieutenant in the 350th U.S. Field Artillery, he was deeply inspired by French architecture in Paris. Upon returning to the U.S., Hilyard Robinson set out to be an architect.

Robinson studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and transferred to Columbia University to continue his undergraduate architectural studies. He then also received his graduate degree in architecture from Columbia in 1931. While at Columbia he apprenticed as a draftsman for Vertner Woodson Tandy and for Paul B. LaVelle. His began his first job at Howard University in 1924 as a part-time teacher in the



Langston Terrace Housing Project, 21st Street and Benning Road, NE
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-H814- 2189-023

recently organized School of Architecture. Teaching and remodeling modest dwellings in Washington, Robinson was exposed to the slums and decrepit dwellings of many poor black residents. This experience led to his thesis work at Columbia on congregate housing. There was a lack of subsidized housing in the U.S., so Robinson and his young wife went to Europe, where Hilyard studied at the University of Berlin and became acquainted with modern architects Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, and Erich Mendelsohn. Breuer directed Robinson to the new public housing in Holland, which would influence Robinson’s designs in the U.S.

Robinson began his career in Washington during the Depression, working for the U.S. Housing Authority of the federal government to survey the nature of the housing needs of the city’s poor residents, and to plan an experimental urban community. This research further informed Robinson’s thinking, which had already begun to be shaped by the urban housing projects of Europe and Scandinavia. The major result was Langston Terrace Dwellings in Northeast Washington, which incorporated design influences from public housing in Holland and Germany into New Deal housing in America. The complex was the first government-funded public housing project in Washington and the second in the U.S. – it was part of the New Deal relief work begun by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Robinson included art and highly stylized elements in his design, in keeping with his belief that fine art could inspire and uplift

underprivileged residents.

Large housing complex commissions allowed Robinson to combine his studies of urban planning and architectural design. In 1935 he was the supervising architect for the Aberdeen Gardens community in Hampton, Va., which was the only New Deal resettlement community built by African Americans for African Americans. Aberdeen Gardens covered 440 acres and consisted of 158 modest red-brick houses. Robinson designed it as a “garden-house” development, within which public space and landscaping were as important as the individual houses. The U.S. government later shifted its focus from single-family subsidized housing to high-rise apartment buildings. Aberdeen Gardens, in its design and in its connection to the African American community, is a rare and valuable piece of American history.



Aberdeen Gardens Houses; Hampton, Va.

African American Heritage, Virginia, aaheritageva.org, accessed 9/15/10

Robinson is listed on permits for well over 100 buildings in the District of Columbia. Most of these buildings were for the Alabama Avenue housing project in 1940 in Southeast Washington, almost all of which have been demolished.

The most acclaimed privately-commissioned single-family residence designed by Robinson was the Bunche house at 1510 Jackson Street, NE. It is a surviving example of Robinson’s modern international design style. The residence was designed for Ralph Bunche, recipient of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize and the first African-American desk officer at the State Department. Most of Robinson’s other extant work in Washington is now in use by Howard University as classrooms and dormitories.



Ralph J. Bunche House, 1510 Jackson St., NE

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, HABS DC, WASH-232
(for the World’s Fair that was canceled due to the outbreak of the Second World War). He not only designed mass housing, but also private residences, churches, military compounds, classroom buildings, university dormitories, university theaters, and public parks.

Robinson’s designs incorporated art, European Modernism, and Art Deco influences, but they were inextricably linked to the purpose of the building. The focus of his architecture was always to serve the people that would use it. Illustrating this attention to a building’s purpose, Robinson’s designs for desk lighting and clothes storage in the Cook Hall dormitory at Howard were widely praised and imitated at the U.S. Naval Academy.

In addition to Washington, D.C., and Virginia, Robinson worked in Michigan, Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and drew designs for the government of Liberia

In the later years of Robinson’s career, he was active in the National Capital Planning Commission (1950-55) and worked on campus projects for Howard University. He went into semi-retirement in 1962 but maintained his office

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until his death. In these years Robinson completed significant designs for a wing at Provident Hospital and for Southern Baptist Church, both located in Baltimore, Md. Robinson died at Howard University Hospital on July 2, 1986.

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>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; <i>Library of Congress</i> , Prints and Photographs Division digital collection	
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post, death notices</i> Publication: <i>Washington Afro-American</i>	Date: 7/3/1986 Page: D6 Date: 7/12/1986 Page: unknown
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1 st 1962/2 nd 1970/3 rd	466 593 770
<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	239, 240
<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, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources:		
Bond, Max. "Still Here: Three Architects of Afro-America: Julian Francis Abele, Hilyard Robinson, and Paul R. Williams." <i>Harvard Design Magazine</i> , No. 2 (Summer 1997).		
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.		
Lenier, Glen B. "The Langston Terrace Dwellings." <i>Trans-Lux, A Publication of the Art Deco Society of Washington</i> . Vol. 2, Issue 3, August 1984.		
Mumford, Lewis. "The Skyline." <i>New Yorker</i> , April 29, 1938, 66.		
Papers of Hilyard R. Robinson. Manuscript Division, Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C.		
Quinn, Kelly, Ph.D. in American Studies. "A Consideration of Hilyard Robinson's Contributions to Modern Washington." <i>University of Maryland, College Park</i> .		
Tracey, Patrick. "Coming Full Circle; The only New Deal homestead built by blacks for blacks, Aberdeen Gardens in Hampton, Virginia, becomes a model community once again." <i>Historic Preservation</i> May/June 1995, 65-71, 114.		
Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. <i>African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945</i> . New York: Routledge, 2004.		
Notes: Because the building permit data base does not include permits issued after 1949, the number of permits listed for Robinson represents only the initial years of his career.		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

Gilbert LaCoste Rodier		
Biographical Data		
Birth: 4/29/1889 Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 1/8/1971 Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Ada Rebecca (wife); sons Gilbert L. Rodier Jr. & William B. Rodier		
Education		
High School: Tech High School, Washington, DC		
College: Corcoran School of Art, Washington, DC (1905-1908);		
Graduate School: George Washington University School of Architecture (1912-1913)		
Apprenticeship:		
<i>Washington Star, January 10, 1971</i>		
Architectural Practice		
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 83 Date Issued: 4/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1908 Latest Permit: 1948	Total Permits: 54 Total Buildings: 112
Practice	Position	Date
Paul J. Pelz, Washington DC	Draftsman	May – Oct 1906
Harding & Upman, Washington, DC	Draftsman	1907-1908
George O. Totten, Washington, DC	Draftsman	1908-1910
U.S. Quartermasters Dept., Washington, DC	Arch. Draftsman & Construction Engineer	1910-1922
George O. Totten, Washington, DC	Arch. Draftsman & Construction Engineer	1922-1923
Rodier & Kundzin, Washington, DC	Architect	1923-1928
Gilbert L. Rodier, Washington, DC	Architect	1928-1961
U.S. Public Housing Authority	Director of Technical Division	c. 1933-1961
Professional Associations		
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 3/5/1926	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Chapter, AIA		
Awards or Commissions: <i>Washington Evening Star</i> Model House Campaign (1926); architectural director of Ideal Homes Exposition of the Washington Real Estate Board (1928)		
Buildings		
Building Types: Dwellings, Row Houses, Apartments, Printing plant, Church, Stores		
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, Spanish Eclectic, Italian Renaissance Revival		
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Georgetown, Brightwood, Takoma, Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, Barnaby Woods, Tenleytown		

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Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Residence	1014 Massachusetts Ave NE	1908	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Capitol Hill Historic District
Warehouse	Signal Corps Reservation, Ft. Myer, VA	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residences	3200-3208 Porter Street NW	1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Cleveland Park Historic District
Voegtlin House	2525 Belmont Road NW	1924	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Apartment Building	739 Newton Place NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church	4201 Albemarle Street NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bulletin Building	717 6 th Street NW	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence	3140 Davenport Street NW	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born April 29, 1889 in Washington, D.C., Gilbert LaCoste Rodier graduated from Washington Technical High School in 1905 followed by three years of night school at the Corcoran School of Art from 1905 to 1908. During this period, Rodier worked as a draftsman in the D.C. offices of Paul J. Pelz and of Harding & Upman. From 1908 to 1910, Rodier worked as a draftsman for prominent D.C. architect George Oakley Totten.

In 1908 and 1909, Rodier was the architect of record for eight buildings and a private stable, most of which were designed for developer Robert Allen. His two- to three-story, Colonial Revival-style brick row houses were constructed on Capitol Hill and in Georgetown. In 1909, Rodier designed four two-story, frame, single dwellings in the Brightwood neighborhood.

In 1910, Rodier took a position in the U.S. Quartermaster's Department as an architectural draftsman and construction engineer. While working, he attended one year of night school at the George Washington University School of Architecture (1912 to 1913). By 1917, Rodier was married with two children; he and his family lived in East Falls Church, Virginia. During World War I (1917-1918), Rodier designed a network of roads at Arlington National Cemetery and completed measured drawings of Arlington House among other projects. When the war ended, Rodier was sent to Paris, France to oversee the cemeteries where American soldiers' were buried (Obituary, *The Washington Star*, 1/10/1971).



1014 Massachusetts Avenue NE; 1908
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1921, Rodier began designing private dwellings while continuing his work for the War Department. In 1922, he left government service and worked for the firm of George Oakley Totten for a year as an architectural draftsman while continuing private work under his own name. During this period, Rodier designed Colonial Revival-style, two-story frame dwellings and two-story, brick row houses in the Tenleytown and Cleveland Park neighborhoods. These designs emphasized the front entrance which frequently incorporated side lights and a fan light or a pedimented front portico.



3204 Porter Street NW; 1922
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1923, Gilbert L. Rodier started a private firm with Arved L. Kundzin, an architect trained in Estonia who had just left his position as the first secretary to the Latvian Legation in Washington. Between March 1924 and February 1928, the firm of Rodier & Kundzin received 31 building permits for 78 buildings in D.C. Most of Rodier & Kundzin's work consisted of single dwellings, row houses, and duplexes. The two-story, brick, frame, and concrete block row houses and duplexes were designed in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Eclectic styles. Estimated construction costs ranged between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Most were designed for the Washington, D.C. builder, Robert Munro. Rodier & Kundzin also designed single dwellings for Munro in the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles; construction costs for these ranged from \$12,000 to \$18,000. Most of the 72 detached dwellings

were erected in the northwest neighborhoods of Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant, and Brightwood. During the same period, Rodier & Kundzin produced designs for Maryland houses such as the stone house for Mr. and Mrs. P.D. Poston of Woodside Park, Maryland that was illustrated in a June 13, 1926 *Washington Post* display advertisement.

Rodier & Kundzin designed slightly more costly houses for individual owners. Two distinguished examples are the two designed for Dr. Carl Voegtlin, which were built in the Sheridan-Kalorama neighborhood. The first was a two-and-one-half-story, cinder block house located at 2525 Belmont Road NW (1924). Constructed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, it features a stepped-back, tri-partite façade, smooth stucco walls, and molded door and window surrounds. The low-pitched, hipped, red-clay-tile, roof on the main block is flanked by wings surmounted by flat roofs with raised parapets. In 1925, Voegtlin commissioned another house at 2450 Belmont Road NW. Rodier & Kundzin designed this 50-foot-by-74-foot house in the Spanish Eclectic style with asymmetrical massing, stucco walls, and rectangular and arched windows. The combination hipped-and-gabled roof is covered with red clay tiles.



2525 Belmont Road NW; 1924
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In addition to dwellings, Rodier & Kundzin designed several commercial buildings and a church. In 1924, they designed a row of three, one-story, brick-and-concrete stores that feature pilasters, plain friezes, and flat roofs (517-521 8th Street SE). The firm also designed one apartment building (1925) in Mount Pleasant; the three-story, brick and concrete building still stands at 739 Newton Place NW. St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church (1926) is the only church that the firm designed; it still stands at 4201 Albemarle Street NW. The stone-clad, concrete tile church was designed in the Gothic Revival style. The last building designed by Rodier & Kundzin was The Bulletin Building (1928), which is located at 717 6th Street NW and is listed on the D.C. Inventory of History Sites. The United Publishing Company constructed the three-story building to house its offices and printing operation. In 1928, Kundzin left private practice and joined the D.C. Office of the Municipal Architect as an associate engineer; the firm dissolved shortly thereafter.

Throughout his career, Rodier was active in professional organizations and a leader in his field. In 1923, Rodier became an associate member of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and was elected its secretary from 1925 to 1928. In 1926, Rodier became a full member of the AIA. In 1931, he was elected as Washington Chapter president.

Just after the District's architect's registration law was enacted in 1925, Rodier was registered as an architect by exemption with the D.C. Board of Examiners. Four years later, Rodier passed a verbal senior examination to become a fully registered architect in D.C. in order to gain reciprocal status with the state of Virginia.

Rodier was well known and respected among the community of D.C. architects. In July 1926, the *Washington Evening Star* established a model house campaign under the direction of noted D.C. architect, Horace Peaslee.

Rodier was selected to design the brick Italian Community House on 5th Street NW near Longfellow Street. In 1928, the AIA appointed Rodier as architectural director of the Ideal Homes Exposition of the Washington Real Estate Board. That year, he also was selected as one of three judges for the first contest of outdoor lighting sponsored by the Electric League. In 1936, Rodier once again served as a judge—this time for the Fifth Annual Exhibit of works by federal architects sponsored by the Association of Federal Architects.



The Bulletin Building; 1928
717 6th Street NW
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



Longworth House Office Building; 1933
Architect of the Capitol (www.aoc.gov)

In 1925, Gilbert L. Rodier joined Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the AIA to form the Allied Architects of Washington, DC, Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design. The group's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design

submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the DC Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a DC National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in DC; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949.

Circa 1933, Rodier accepted a position with the Public Works Administration (PWA) (later the U.S. Housing Authority) as director of the technical division. The PWA was created to raze slum housing and build new, low-cost housing. With the passage of the Wagner-Steagall bill known as the Housing Act of 1937, the PWA tasks were incorporated under the new U.S. Housing Authority. Among Rodier's nationwide projects as director was the planning for removal of substandard housing and construction of low-cost homes for families. Circa 1936, Rodier moved with his family to D.C. from Virginia; his residence and office were located in at 4515 Ellicott Street NW.

Gilbert L. Rodier continued to accept commissions from private clients in addition to working at PHA, but he produced fewer designs between 1928 and 1948. Only eleven permits were recorded under his name as architect; only one of those dates to after 1940. During this period, Rodier designed mostly single-family, detached dwellings that varied in size, style, and materials. His largest commission was a two-story, stone, French Eclectic-style house located at 3140 Davenport Street NW. With an estimated construction cost of \$29,000, the house, built for J.O. Harrison, is the largest, single extant example of Rodier's residential work. Rodier also designed four row houses in Georgetown in the Colonial Revival-style. Located at 3225-3231 Reservoir Road NW, the two end row houses are three stories tall while the middle two are two stories tall. The three-bay, brick houses feature wide wooden cornices with either modillion blocks or dentils. The two-story houses feature elliptical fanlights over the front door and their faux mansard roofs are pierced by dormers. The three-story houses feature elaborate door surrounds capped by pediments.



3140 Davenport Street NW; 1929
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1961, Rodier retired from the government. That year, he applied to the AIA for membership emeritus status, verifying that he was retired and no longer engaged in the practice of architecture. In 1971, Rodier died at the age of 81 and was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

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		
“Arlington House, Arlington Memorial Cemetery,” <i>Architectural Forum</i>	1924 March, v. 40	89-96
“Arlington House,” <i>Architectural Record</i>	1924 Jan., v. 40	89-96
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		p. 240
<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 Star* Date: 1/10/1971 Page: n/a

Other Sources:
 District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Gilbert L. Rodier Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Gilbert L. Rodier correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
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U.S. Department of State. Passport Application, 1920.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955*. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for Gilbert L. Rodier. *Ancestry.com*.

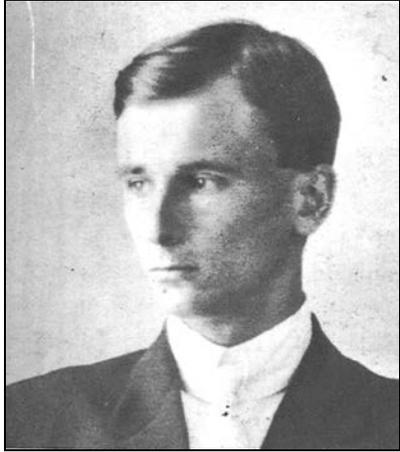
Notes:

Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Gilbert L. Rodier 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

George T. Santmyers		 <p><i>Source: James Goode, Best Addresses, 179</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/15/1889	Place: Front Royal, Virginia		
Death: 12/26/1960	Place: Wheaton, Md.		
Family: Wife: Dorothy F.; three children			
Education			
High School:			
College: Washington Architectural Club Atelier, 1908-1912.			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 734	Date Issued: 1/16/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1909	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 3553 Total Buildings:15,689
Practice	Position		Date
George T. Santmyers	Principal		1914-1960
Santmyers and Thomen	Partner		Post-World War II
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 houses, detached and row houses, commercial buildings.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, and eclectic Tudor, Gothic and Moorish revival styles, Art Deco, Art Moderne, and International styles.			
DC Work Locations: All quadrants. Most of largest apartment buildings are in Northwest Washington.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	2721-2767 Woodley Place, NW	1924	Old Woodley Park Hist. Dist.
Meridian Manor	1424 Chapin St., N.W.	1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment house	3901 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fort View Apartments	6000-6020 and 6030-6050 13 th Place, N.W.	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Normandie	6817 Georgia Avenue, N.W.	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Delano	2745 29th Street, N.W.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Macomb Gardens	2800 Woodley Road, N.W.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Park Crest Gardens	4100 block of W Street, N.W.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Yorkshire	3355 16th Street, N.W.	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Tunlaw Park	3850 Tunlaw Road, N.W.	1953	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Wiltshire Crescent	3801 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1953	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Wiltshire Parkway	3701 Connecticut Ave., N.W.	1953	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.

Significance and Contributions

George T. Santmyers practiced architecture in Washington, D.C., for fifty years. He was one of the city's most prolific and important architects of the twentieth century. While Santmyers is credited with the design of commercial buildings, banks, churches, public garages, and thousands of private residences, he is most celebrated for his contribution to apartment building architecture in the metropolitan area of the nation's capital. As the architect for over 440 apartment buildings in the course of his long career, Santmyers devoted his skills and energy to producing notably designed buildings with efficient plans.

Santmyers was born in Front Royal, Virginia, and spent his early years in Baltimore, Maryland. He moved to Washington as a teenager, completed high school, and began several years of training through apprenticeship in the offices of local architects. Santmyers' name first appears on a building permit in 1909, and by 1914, at age twenty-five, he had opened his own architectural office. The work produced by his office far outstripped that of any other Washington, D.C., architect. The D.C. permit database credits Santmyers with designing 15,689 buildings by 1949, while only a handful of other architects designed more than 1,000 buildings and no other listed in the database designed more than 1,600. Still designing and running his office in 1960, he completed his last apartment building design at the age of 72 just six months before his death.

In the first decade of his practice, almost all of Santmyers' commissions were for single family dwellings, predominantly row houses. He also designed a few small apartment buildings and rows of one-story stores. Beginning in the mid-1920s, while continuing to design many hundreds of rowhouses, he began receiving commissions for larger and more elaborate apartment buildings. Santmyers designed apartment buildings in a variety of styles, using more traditional, classically inspired architecture in his early buildings; entering a transitional phase based on classical precedents with elements of twentieth century modern architecture; and culminating in work designed in full-blown expressions of the Art Deco, Art Moderne and International styles in the 1940s and 1950s.

Santmyers' early apartment buildings from the 1920s were typically Colonial Revival in style, symmetrical in composition, and employed a formal vocabulary based on architectural elements associated with the American Georgian and Federal periods. A majority of these buildings featured a centrally located doorway adorned with a prominent portico, symmetrical fenestration patterns with molded lintels, and classical embellishments such as enclosed tympanums and ornate entablatures. The design of Santmyers apartment buildings was in keeping with the traditions of the time and reflected the architectural expressions accepted nationwide. Two notable examples from this period of Santmyers work are the Colonial revival style Meridian Manor, 1424 Chapin St., N.W., (1926), and the Tudor revival style 3901 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., (1927). In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Santmyers began to tentatively employ a more modern aesthetic, with a slight simplification of the composition and ornamentation of his designs. Often he presented traditional revival elements such as pilasters, string courses, and symmetrical fenestration with modern materials and embellishments such as glass bricks and stylized interlacing with reeding or fluting.

Santmyers' apartment designs of the late 1930s reflect the influence of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) on apartment design. The New Deal agency, created in 1934, espoused many of the principles of planning and design that had been developed and advocated by forward-thinking urban planners, architects, developers, social reformers and others in the post-World War I era who wanted to apply principles of well-planned communities and modern, quality living spaces and conveniences to housing for moderate income families. The principle mechanism through



3901 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

William Lebovitch, 1995

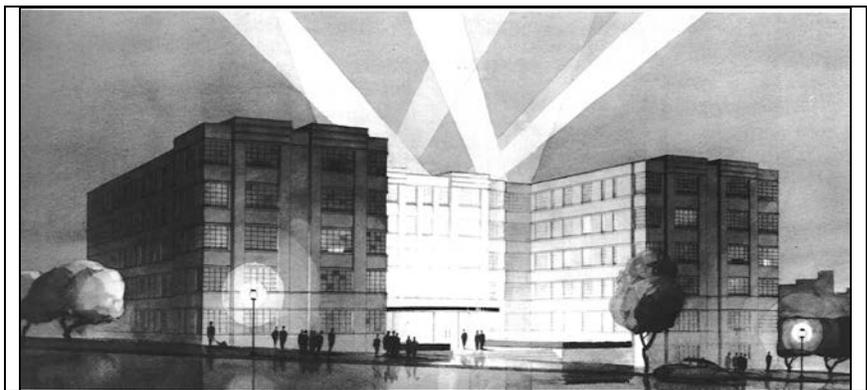
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

which FHA operated was to provide mortgage insurance that made the financing and construction of low and moderate income housing a more secure investment. While the FHA avoided mandates on architectural style, its guidelines sought to encourage quality of design and materials while achieving economy through simplification of architectural detail, reliance on form, massing and materials to create aesthetically pleasing effects, efficient use of living space, and use of innovative materials. It favored the construction of low rise and garden apartment buildings set on ample grounds that provided light and ventilation in contrast to the urban tenements of the nineteenth century.

Santmyers designed some FHA-insured apartment buildings for moderate income families and many of his buildings of the late 1930s, whether or not they were FHA-insured, reflect the planning principles espoused by the FHA. Santmyers' buildings in his stylistically transitional period of the late 1930s reveal his experimentation with the amalgamation of traditional and modern aesthetic and materials that would prove both economical and aesthetically pleasing to residents. His designs more strongly reflect his predilection for the modern aesthetic, thus representing a stylistic tension between historic precedents and modern styles that was occurring both in Santmyers' work and in the fields of architecture and design generally. The Fort View Apartments, 6000-6020 and 6030-6050 13th Place, N.W., constructed in 1938-1939, are a significant example of his transitional period, illustrating Santmyers' exploration of the continuum of traditional and modern architectural expressions. The buildings' expanses of glass brick, geometric interlacing with fluting, linear masonry patterns with projecting headers to create string coursing, and cast stone entrance surrounds with horizontal reeding are juxtaposed with a classic composition, traditional materials, symmetrical fenestration, and a centrally located entry bay. The siting and plan of the low-rise Fort View Apartments are indicative of garden apartments with set backs from 13th Place that create landscaped (albeit shallow) yards, paved walkways to the entries, and E-shaped plans that provide a maximum of cross ventilation and privacy. While the form and siting of the Fort View Apartments was in keeping with FHA principles which favored low rise buildings in expansive settings, Santmyers also designed one of his best-known mid-rise buildings, the Normandie, in 1938. This five-story, 98-family, red brick building at 6817 Georgia Avenue, N.W., was one of a number of large apartment buildings designed by Santmyers in the years leading up to World War II. In this period Santmyers moved further toward the modern aesthetic, further exploring asymmetrical compositions and modern materials.

In the 1940s Santmyers fully embraced the Art Deco, Art Moderne, and International styles, abandoning all elements of the period revival styles. His buildings from this later period comprise his most celebrated works and his buff-brick, linear massed buildings are found throughout the city. Several of his most noted works date from 1941. The Art Deco style Delano, 2745 29th Street, N.W., was included in James Goode's book, *Best Addresses*, and was described as having one of Washington's finest remaining Art Deco lobbies. Three other important pre-World War II Santmyers apartment buildings or complexes are Macomb Gardens in Woodley Park, Park Crest in Glover Park and the Yorkshire on Sixteenth Street, N.W.

During World War II, the federal government imposed controls on building materials, allocating them for the construction of modestly priced housing in areas, including metropolitan Washington, D.C., where the influx of war workers had created severe shortages of affordable housing for rent or purchase. The D.C. permit database shows that Santmyers designed numerous apartment buildings, flats, and rowhouses in this period when the output of many other architects dwindled to a trickle. These modest buildings were built principally in the northeast and southeast quadrants of the city and some were constructed in the southwest quadrant.



Santmyer's original 19412 Perspective of the Delano
James Goode, Best Addresses, 375.

After World War II Santmyers continued to design row houses and apartments to meet the postwar demand for reasonably priced housing. Santmyers also worked in partnership with James Thoman and, as described by Goode,

Thomas Franklin Schneider		 <p><i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1859	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 06/09/1938	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married Mary Osborn Beach (1891); three children. Remarried Margaret McGowan (1927)			
Education			
High School: DC Public Schools			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Cluss & Schulze			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1884	Latest Permit: 1928	Total Permits: 167
		Total Buildings: 496	
Practice	Position		Date
Cluss & Schulze	Draftsman/Architect		1875-1883
Private Practice	Architect/Real Estate Investor		1883-1938
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1887-1894	Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Washington Board of Trade, Columbia Country Club, and Congressional Country Club.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single Family Residences, Rowhouses, Apartment Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Classical, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque			
DC Work Locations: Mount Vernon Square, Dupont Circle, Strivers' Section, Greater U Street, Kalorama Triangle, Sheridan-Kalorama			
Name	Location	Date	Status
Row houses	1700 block of Q Street, NW	1888	Dupont Circle Historic District
Schneider Triangle	Square 53	1889	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1614-1616 20 th Street	1891	Dupont Circle Historic District
The Cairo	1615 Q Street, NW	1894	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1619 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1898	Dupont Circle Historic District
The Albemarle Apartments	1700 T Street, NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Iowa Apartments	1325 13 th Street, NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Thomas Franklin Schneider was born in Washington in 1859, the son of a German-born printer. Educated in D.C. public schools, Schneider went to work at the age of 16 in the local architectural office of Cluss and Schulze. At the time, Cluss and Schulze was a successful enterprise responsible for the Franklin School (1858), the Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building (1876) and the Department of Agriculture Building (1867-68; demolished in 1930). In 1883, after eight years with Cluss and Schulze, Schneider left the firm. He was only 23 years old when he set up an independent practice at 929 F Street, N.W., with \$500 in borrowed capital. The young architect enjoyed immediate success. The *Evening Star* ran a profile of Schneider in its November 5, 1889 edition. It offers an interesting look at this important architect at an early point in his career, which took him into real estate speculation as well as architecture:

"The Young Napoleon of F Street." That is the term applied to a certain young architect of this city by his friends. "Why, it's just a few years ago that I was going to school with him playing 'Old Man' and buying a cent's worth of taffy, which we divided at recess," said an acquaintance. And it was just last Saturday that the young Napoleon paid \$175,000 for a row of lots on Q Street, occupying the whole front of the square between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Upon this square he will erect a row of residences. Just across the street is another row of some thirty pressed-brick houses which he completed last year. His operations in building for the past four years have been upon the most extensive scale.

When the young man came out of school he put out his shingle as an architect over a modest little office in the third story of a building on F Street, where he still holds forth. He got a start and put his first money into a house, devising the plans himself. When it was built he sold it at a profit. This was the beginning. He has kept on building and selling, putting his profits into other buildings. Many of his houses were sold before completed and payments made, which he would immediately resolve into bricks and mortar for another venture. Good judgment in buying lots, taste and ingenuity in planning, the architectural features of the residences and business ability to keep his money moving, gathering profit as it rolled, have made him one of the solid men of the city. He is a young looking man, with a slight mustache, and a modest, retiring air, but he certainly is what the Westerners call "a hustler."

As a result of the combination of his design skills and business acumen, Schneider became one of Washington's first successful architects-developers. His work was primarily single family houses at first; but after 1889, he focused on apartment buildings. In 1894, he built the twelve-story steel-frame Cairo Hotel, then the tallest apartment building in the city. Its audacious height earned it the name "Schneider's Folly" as architectural critics condemned its height and others in the real estate community contended that it would fail spectacularly. However, it was a great success, offering luxurious housing with modern amenities such as elevators and electric lighting to part-



Rowhouses, 1700 Block Q Street, NW
Library of Congress, HABS DC 510-1



The Cairo Apartment House

NCinDC, August 3, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2727275056/>

time Washington residents. In response to Schneider's twelve-story Cairo Hotel, the District Commissioners passed legislation in 1894 restricting building heights to 90 feet on residential streets and 110 feet for commercial streets.

Schneider retired in 1915. During his the last years of his life he traveled around the world, in part to study architecture. Schneider's obituary in the *Evening Star* credited the prolific architect with more than 2,000 residences and 26 apartments and hotels in the city of Washington.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary Publication: *Evening Star* Date: 06/10/1938 Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 5 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	251-52
<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:

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Helwig, Anne H. *Schneider Triangle National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, DC: District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office, 1980.

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Traceries. *The Cairo Historic Landmark Application*. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Review Board, 1990.

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

Reed, Candace. "T.F. Schneider (1858-1938): The Young Napoleon of F Street." *Design Action* Vol. 2 No. 2 (March/April 1983), 8-9.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Robert O. Scholz		 <p><i>Source: Collection of Robert R. Scholz, Washington, D.C.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/25/1895	Place: New York, NY		
Death: 07/08/1978	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married with a daughter			
Education			
High School:			
College: Armour Institute of Technology (Chicago) 1911-1914			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: H. Clyde Miller			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 763	Date Issued: 06/11/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1943	Total Permits: 68 Total Buildings: 134
Practice	Position	Date	
H. Clyde Miller (Chicago)	Draftsman	1914-1917	
Kalman Steel Company (Chicago)	Engineer	1917-1918	
U.S. Navy	Engineer	1918-1920	
Howard Etchison	Architect	1920	
George N. Ray	Architect	1921	
Private Practice	Architect	1922-1960	
Baer & Scholz	Architect/Builder	1922-1931	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade; Served on the Board of Directors of Union First National Bank of Washington and the Board of the Perpetual Federal Savings and Loan Association; Member of the Corinthian and Annapolis Yacht Clubs.			
Awards or Commissions: Consulting Architect for the Perpetual Federal Savings and Loan Association			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment Buildings, Commercial Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Foggy Bottom, Cleveland Park, 16 th Street, Kalorama			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	1806-1818 24 th Street, NW	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment house	2755 Macomb Street, NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment house	3707 Woodley Road, NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Alban Towers	3700 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1928-29	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Bishop's House	3010 Wisconsin Ave., NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Keystone	2150 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Eddystone	1301 Vermont Avenue, NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Munson	2212 Eye Street, NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Milton	2222 Eye Street, NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bay State	1701 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
General Scott	1 Scott Circle, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Pall Mall	1112 16 th Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Robert O. Scholz was born in New York City on September 25, 1894. His parents had recently emigrated from Germany and the family moved to Chicago where Scholz's father painted china for the Marshall Field Company. He attended grammar school and three years of high school in Chicago. From 1911 to 1914, he enrolled at a technical college, the Armour Institute, in Chicago, but did not receive a degree. Scholz worked as a draftsman in the office of H. Clyde Miller in Chicago from 1914 to 1917 and then worked for a year as an engineer for the Kalman Steel Company. During World War I, Scholz served in the Navy, moving to Washington to work for the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks as an engineer, where he remained until 1920.

Scholz began designing apartments in 1920, when he became an architect for Howard Etchison, a prominent builder who was active in apartment house construction in Washington, D.C. from circa 1910-1925. The next year he took a position as architect in the office of noted Washington architect George N. Ray, who was known for his neo-classical commercial buildings. In 1922, Scholz established his own practice and also formed a partnership with David A. Baer, a lawyer who had recently become a builder specializing in apartment buildings. During the 1920s, Scholz was actively involved in apartment house construction as an architect, builder, and owner. Scholz was joined in the business by his younger brother, Oscar Richard Scholz, who worked on the building side of the business. Trained as a draftsman, Oscar Scholz came to Washington at age sixteen and supervised construction throughout his career.

In 1928-29, Baer & Scholz was responsible for designing and constructing the largest apartment-hotel in the city. The five-story Alban Towers contained 132 apartments. Scholz designed it in the Gothic Revival style to complement the nearby Washington Cathedral and St. Alban's School. The building proved so popular that Baer & Scholz expanded it a year after it was built to include 84 more units. Other notable apartment buildings designed by Scholz included 2755 Macomb Street, N.W. (1926), 3707 Woodley Road, N.W. (1926), and the Bishop's House (1927). Scholz also designed the row of elegant Classical Revival-style town houses in Kalorama at 1806-1818 24th Street, N.W. (1924) that was constructed by Baer & Scholz.

In the early 1930s, Scholz founded his own firm, the Robert O. Scholz Company, with his brother. Although the firm of Baer & Scholz was listed in city directories as late as 1936, it does not appear to have been active in apartment construction after 1931. In the late 1930s and early 1940s, Scholz designed six large apartment buildings with Art Deco detailing in Foggy Bottom, including the Keystone (1931), the Munson (1937), the Milton (1938), and the Keystone (YEAR). Scholz was interested in innovations in building technology. He designed decorative elements in aluminum, newly popular in that period. He also experimented with cooling systems and, in 1940, designed one of Washington's first air-conditioned apartment buildings, the General Scott, at 1 Scott Circle, N.W. The other Scholz apartment buildings of this period were the Eddystone at 1301 Vermont Avenue, N.W., (1937) the Bay State at 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., (1939) and the Pall Mall at 1112 16th Street, N.W. (1940).

The General Scott and Pall Mall were the last large downtown apartment buildings Scholz designed. Many of his later buildings were for commercial use. Scholz's brother and business partner Oscar Scholz died in 1954. After his brother's death, Scholz became involved in oil drilling investments and did not actively continue his architectural

practice, although he still maintained an office. Scholz officially retired from his architectural practice in 1954 and died at the age of 82 in 1978.



Alban Towers

Source: James Goode, Best Addresses

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *The Washington Post* Date: 07/08/1978 Page: C16

Biographical Directories

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

Year/Volume

Page

2001

252

Other Sources:

“David A. Baer, Builder, Dies at Age of 58.” *Washington Post*. 13 July 1947.

Goode, James. *Best Addresses: A Century of Washington's Distinguished Apartment Houses*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.

“O. R. Scholz, Official of Architects and Contractors Firm.” *Evening Star*, 23 November 1954.

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Scholz, Robert R. Interview with Andrea F. Schoenfeld. Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 18 July 2006.

Traceries. “Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945 Multiple Property Document.” July 1993.

Wirz, Hans and Richard Striner. *Washington Deco*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1984

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Paul Schulze			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/13/1828		Place: Breslau, Silesia, Prussia (now Poland)	
Death: 1/19/1897		Place: Oakland, California	
Family: Son Henry A. Schulze			
Education			
High School: Technical High School, Breslau			
College: Berlin and Vienna			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1878	Latest Permit: 1893	Total Permits: 24
			Total Buildings: 42
Practice	Position		Date
Cluss and Schulze	Principal		1879-1889
Schulze and Goenner	Principal		1891-1894
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Grand Army of the Republic, President of the Palette Club, the Washington Sangerbund			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Institutional buildings			
Styles and Forms: Rundbogenstil/Romanesque Revival, Second Empire			
DC Work Locations: The Mall, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
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
Concordia Lutheran Evangelical Church	1920 G St., N.W.	1891	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Paul Schulze is an architect best known for his collaborative work with fellow German architect Adolf Cluss. Schulze was born in Breslau, a city in Prussia (now Poland) in 1828. He studied art and architecture in Berlin and Vienna; while in Vienna, he participated in the political uprisings of 1848 and afterwards sought refuge in the United States. He arrived in Boston in 1849. There, he designed Appleton Chapel and Boylston Hall at Harvard College. In 1857, scarce commissions pushed Schulze to move to New York, where he practiced with Charles Gildemeister, architect of the Crystal Palace in New York (1853, demolished).

Schulze joined the New York Volunteers at the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861), and served as an Engineer Officer and a Lieutenant until 1862. After his military service, he returned to New York and worked with Paul F. Schoen from 1866 to 1875 and William G. Steinmetz from 1875 to 1876. In 1869, Schulze founded The Palette Club with noted



Arts and Industries Building, 900 Jefferson Drive, SW, c. 1883.
Smithsonian Institution Archives.

American architects Hunt, Renwick, and Le Brun, who had worked together on a design for the New York State Capitol in Albany. The Palette was a society for architects, painters, and sculptors in New York and was very popular through most of the 1870s.

In 1877, Schulze moved to Washington, D.C., and entered into a partnership with Adolf Cluss that lasted until 1889. These two architects designed a number of iconic Washington buildings including the Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian Institution at 900 Jefferson Drive, SW (1879-81), the Army Medical Museum and Library on the Mall at Independence Avenue and 7th Street, SW (1886) (demolished) and the Model Hall and other renovations in the Old Patent Office building (now the Smithsonian American Art Museum) in 1877-78, after a major fire.

Schulze also worked with Albert Goenner from 1891 to 1894 in Washington, D.C. They designed the Concordia German Evangelical Church, 1920 G St., N.W., (1891). Schulze was listed as an architect in Washington, D.C., city directories through 1895.

In April, 1895, Schulze's health began to decline and he went to live with his son, San Francisco architect Henry Schulze, in Oakland, California. Schulze died on January 19, 1897 at the age of 69.



Model Hall, Old Patent Office (now SAAM).
Adolf-Cluss.org.



**Army Medical Museum and Library (demolished),
6825 16th Street, NW.** National Library of Medicine,
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/medtour/armyuslib.html>

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>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; Ancestry.com; Adolf-Class.org		
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 6 articles			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	55, 111, 253	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	IV	6-7	
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1956	542	
Other Sources:			
“A six-story building to be erected.” <i>Washington Post</i> , July 23, 1890, 8.			
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.			
Cluss, Adolf. “Paul Schulze.” Remarks at the March 12, 1897 meeting of the Washington Chapter of the AIA.			
“Schulze, Paul; Architectural Drawings.” Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera, The Winterthur Library. Call Number Fol. 204.			
U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia, 1880.			
Notes: Permits for Paul Schulze are for the firms Cluss and Schulze, and Schulze and Goenner.			
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010	

B. Stanley Simmons		 <p><i>Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1872	Place: Charles County, MD		
Death: 09/08/1931	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married to Katherine Regina Murphy; nine children			
Education			
High School:			
College: University of Maryland			
Graduate School: Boston Institute of Technology (now M.I.T) - 1895			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 150	Date Issued: 11/26/1926
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1890	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 276 Total Buildings: 728
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Architect		1891-1932
Simmons and Holloway	Architect		1920-1922
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Columbian Historical Society, the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Chamber of Commerce.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Banks, Hotels, Commercial Buildings, Civic Buildings, Schools, Churches, Theaters, Apartment Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Gothic Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Georgetown, 16 th Street, Strivers' Section, Mount Pleasant, U Street, Downtown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
The Oswego and The Exeter	1326-28 and 1330-32 U Street, NW	1896	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
National Metropolitan Bank	613 15 th Street, NW	1905-07	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Wyoming	2022 Columbia Road, NW	1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Elk's Lodge	919 H Street, NW	1906	Demolished in 1980
Jewish Community Center	1529 16 th Street, NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Barr Building	910 7 th Street, NW	1926-28	Designation Pending

Significance and Contributions

B. Stanley Simmons was born in Charles County, Maryland, the son of William and Ann Americus (nee Clements) Simmons. B. Stanley Simmons came to Washington in 1885 at the age of ten. He attended the Maryland Institute and graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology (now M.I.T.) in 1895 and returned to the District where he lived and practiced architecture for more than twenty-five years, until his death in 1931. During his architectural tenure in the District he designed hundreds of buildings, a number of which have become significant District of Columbia Historic Landmarks. Simmons was a prolific designer, whose work encompassed a wide variety of styles and building types, including banks, hotels, apartment houses, commercial buildings, schools, clubs, churches, rectories, theaters, residences, automobile showrooms, a civic center, as well as the



The Wyoming Apartment Building

Source: MLK Library Vertical Files

Brookland School. Some of his major commissions included the National Metropolitan Bank on 15th Street, NW (1905-07), the Elks Club on H Street, NW (1906), the Jewish Community Center (1916), the U.S. Storage Building on 10th Street, NW, and the Fairfax Hotel at 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW (1924) (Adams 1982). In 1902, when Simmons was only thirty-one years old, an article from the December 16, 1902, edition the *Evening Star* said of him:

...an architect who has added to the beauty and growth of this city. He has designed some of the largest apartment houses in the city. Among the monuments to his skill and originality: the Mount Vernon, the Gloucester, the Cumberland, the Henrietta, the Veronica, the Eastern, the Franklin, and the Dupont are the most conspicuous. Mr. Simmons is capable and enterprising; these qualities added to an energetic spirit have brought to him deserved success during his comparatively short career.

Simmons was the first Washington architect to design a purpose-built automobile showroom. In 1904, he designed the showroom at 1711 14th Street, NW. Other automobile-related facilities he designed included the Donohoe Motor Company, the Autocar Motor Company, and the R.L. Taylor Motor Company.

His work exhibits great range in style from the small but elaborate Beaux Arts Elks Club to the elegant Georgian Revival Fairfax Hotel, to the monumental Jewish Community Center, and to the high-rise Gothic Revival Barr Building (1926) on Farragut Square, a significant example of his long-term professional relationship with the Barr family. Additionally, Simmons designed the Wyoming Apartments at 2022 Columbia Road, NW (1905-11) and a 1903 addition to the Mount Vernon Apartments on 9th Street, NW (1896), two of Washington's first large-scale apartment houses. The Wyoming is evidence of his ability to adapt to an unusual site and aesthetic demands with adroitness and sensitivity. It is especially significant in that it demonstrates his command of residential needs within the context and limitations of large-scale apartment design, a problem also resolved with his 1903 addition to the Brookland School.

Simmons was elected a member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1920. In 1923, he was a member of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Columbia Historical Society, Mt. Pleasant Citizen's Association, Sacred heart Church, Columbia Country Club, Bannockburn Golf Club, Knights of Columbus, and the Elks Club. He married Katherine Regina Murphy, and had seven sons and two daughters.

DC Architects Directory

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, Washington Post, Washington Herald</i>	Date: 09/09/1931	Page: 20 (<i>Post</i>)	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		2001	260	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		1923-24	340	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		1970	555	
Other Sources:				
Adams, Anne H. <i>The Wyoming Apartments National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form</i> . Washington, DC: DCRA Historic Preservation Division, 1982.				
Eig, Emily and Laura Harris Hughes. <i>Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945</i> . Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 1993.				
Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Delos Hamilton Smith		 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Washington Star, February 6, 1926</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/10/1884	Place: Willcox, Arizona		
Death: 7/21/1963	Place: Alexandria, Va.		
Family: Married Iris Bland, 1928; one daughter, Marisa Smith			
Education			
High School: Public school, Washington, D.C.			
College: George Washington University, B.S. Architecture, 1906			
Graduate School: George Washington U., M.S. Architecture, 1916			
Apprenticeship: Office of Supervising Architect, Treasury, 1906; Hornblower and Marshall, 1907-09; Hill and Kendall, 1910-11; J.H. DeSibour, 1911-12.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 5	Date Issued: 4/13/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1911	Latest Permit: 1938	Total Permits: 18 Total Buildings: 24
Practice	Position	Date	
Kendall & Smith	Junior Partner	1912-1916	
Delos H Smith	Principal	1916-1924	
Smith & Edwards	Partner	1924-1934	
Delos H Smith	Principal	1934-40,	
Smith & Billings	Partner	1940-1941	
Delos H Smith	Principal	ca. 1945-1960	
Smith and Burcham	Partner	1960-1961	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920	Fellow of the AIA: 3/12/1952
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, A.I.A, 1932; Board of Architectural Review and Planning Commission, Alexandria, Va.; Secretary, D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars; Trustee, Historic Alexandria Foundation; Trustee, Washington Homeopathic Hospital.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Churches, single-family dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, Rock Creek Cemetery, Sixteenth Street, Capitol Hill			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek (reconstruction after fire)	Rock Creek Church Rd, N.W.	1921-1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence, Cazenove G. Lee, Jr.	3542 Newark St., N.W.	1930	Cleveland Park Historic Dist.

Montgomery County Courthouse	Rockville, Md.	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
USHA Low Rent Housing	Alexandria, Va.	1938-1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
New York Ave. Presbyterian Church	1313 New York Avenue, N.W.	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Delos H. Smith was a leader in Washington’s architectural community, specializing in ecclesiastical architecture. He was known for his extensive study of colonial architecture, particularly colonial-era churches.

Smith was born in Willcox, Arizona, in 1884. His father, who had served as U.S. Consul in Mexico and then become a successful rancher, moved his family to Washington, D.C., where he worked in the War Department. Smith attended public school in Washington and went on to the Columbian University (now George Washington University), graduating with a B.S. in Architecture in 1906. He trained in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury (1906) and in several prominent Washington architectural firms: Hornblower and Marshall (1907-1909); Hill and Kendall (1910-1911) and J.H. de Sibour (1911-1912). While training and in the early years of his practice, 1907 to 1916, Smith both studied and taught at George Washington University's School of Architecture. He was a part-time instructor and an assistant professor of design and building construction and received an M.S. degree from the University in 1916.

Smith began practicing in 1912 as junior partner in a partnership with Frederick A. Kendall after the death of Kendall’s previous partner, James G. Hill. During World War I, from 1916 to 1918, Smith worked as Supervising Engineer at the Naval Academy superintending construction projects. After the war, while practicing on his own he also began the extensive surveying and photographing of historic buildings, many from the colonial era, which informed his later work. He conducted the first survey of historic buildings in Annapolis and published articles and monographs on the colonial architecture of Maryland in *American Architect* and in *The Monograph Series: Recording the Architecture of the American Colonies and the Early Republic*, better known as the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs. Between 1918 and 1930 he studied, measured and photographed about 250 early colonial churches and deposited his material at the Library of Congress. His work was one of the antecedents of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). When HABS was organized in the 1930s to provide work for unemployed architects and draftsmen, Smith was appointed consulting architect and served as the supervising officer of the project. His name appears, generally as photographer, on 95 surveys.

By the early 1920s Smith had established his expertise in the design of Colonial Revival-style churches. When one of the Washington area’s earliest churches, St. Paul’s Church at Rock Creek Parish Glebe, burned in 1921, Smith was selected to rebuild the church incorporating the remaining exterior walls. Other major church commissions include the Gunton Memorial Presbyterian Church (now Canaan Baptist Church), 16th and Newton Streets (1923), and Christ Lutheran Church (1934). Some of this work was done during his partnership with Thomas R. Edwards, with whom he worked from 1924 to 1934. Their office was located at 1707 I Street, N.W.

Smith’s most important residential commission was a Colonial Revival-style house designed for Cazenove G. Lee, Jr., an heir to the DuPont fortune. It was constructed in 1927 at 3542 Newark Street, N.W., on the site of Grover Cleveland’s summer house, Red Top. Built at an estimated cost of \$58,000, it was modeled on the Lee family’s ancestral home, Carter’s Grove.



St. Paul’s Church, Rock Creek Parish
Historical Society of Washington CHS 0973

DC Architects Directory

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Delos H. Smith Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
EHT Traceries, Inc. "Rock Creek Parish Glebe (Amendment 2010), National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2010."
Historic Alexandria Foundation Collection, Local History/Special Collections, Alexandria Library, Barrett Branch, Alexandria, Va.
Proctor, John Clagett, ed. *Washington Past and Present: A History*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930.
Smith, Delos H. "A Forgotten Mansion – Tusculum." *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* 50 (1952), 158-165.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

J. Wilmer Smith			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/9/1893		Place: Burnt Mills, MD	
Death: 1/1/1979		Place: Bethesda, MD	
Family: Donald K. Smith (son)			
Education			
High School: McKinley High School, Washington, DC			
College: George Washington University School of Architecture			
Graduate School: Unknown.			
Apprenticeship: Unknown.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 28	Date Issued: July 1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1922	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 25
			Total Buildings: 15
Practice	Position		Date
Eugene Bradbury, Charlottesville, VA	General work		1915-1916
Waggaman & Ray, Washington, DC	Architectural draftsman		1916-1918
George N. Ray, Washington, DC	Architectural draftsman		1919-1921
D.H. Smith, Washington, DC	Architectural draftsman		1921-1922
A.B. Mullett & Co., Washington, DC	Designer		1922-1925
J. Wilmer Smith, Washington, DC	Architect		1925-ca.1960
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1923-1935	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: None known.			
Awards or Commissions: None known.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Flats, Stores			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, Georgetown, Sheridan-Kalorama, Anacostia, Southwest, Gallaudet Univ. area			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1101 Holbrook Terrace NE	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	1605-1613 West Virginia Avenue NE	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	1615-1621 34 th Street NW	1937	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Georgetown Historic District

Notable Buildings (cont'd)	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1827 24 th Street NW	1939	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Significance and Contributions

Born September 9, 1893 in Burnt Mills, Maryland, Joseph Wilmer Smith attended both grammar and high school in Washington, D.C. Between 1913 and 1914, Smith was enrolled at George Washington University's School of Architecture. While in school, Smith co-authored the book *Measured Drawings of Georgian Architecture in the District of Columbia, 1750-1820* with Harry Francis Cunningham and Joseph Arthur Younger. From 1915 to 1916, he performed general work in the architectural office of Eugene Bradbury in Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1916, Smith moved back to DC where he worked as an architectural draftsman and supervised construction projects for the firms of Waggaman & Ray, George N. Ray (see entry for Ray), and Delos H. Smith (see entry for Smith).

In 1922, J. Wilmer Smith became a designer with the prominent Washington, D.C. architecture firm of A. B. Mullett (see entry for Mullett) & Company. That year, the first building permit registered to Smith was for two, Colonial-Revival style, two-story, frame dwellings on Porter Street in the Cleveland Park neighborhood in Northwest D.C. (3010 and 3012 Porter Street, NW). In 1923, Smith became a member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

In 1925, J. Wilmer Smith left the firm of A.B. Mullett & Company to start his own practice. He also joined the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C. In 1925, Horace Peaslee (see entry for Peaslee) and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the AIA formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design. The group's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949.



3010 Porter Street NW; 1922
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

The group's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949.

In 1926, Smith designed two individual dwellings and five row houses for developer C. H. Small & Company that were part of the July 1926 *Evening Star of Washington's* "Model House" campaign organized by Horace W. Peaslee. Known as the "Brick Georgian Row Group" and located in the Trinidad neighborhood of Northeast D.C., the brick and frame, Colonial Revival-style dwellings feature corner quoins (1605-1613 West Virginia Ave., NE). The two individual houses are end units attached to row houses of different styles and materials. They are notable for their decorative wood quoins and string course above the second floor windows.



1611 West Virginia Avenue NE; 1926
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Smith executed few commissions between 1926 and the late 1930s. In 1937, he appears to have returned to active practice. That year, Smith designed four row houses in Georgetown and a detached dwelling in Cleveland Park. In Southwest D.C., he designed a three-story building that contained retail stores on the first floor with apartments on the second and third floors. In March 1938, Smith discussed details of these projects in his verbal senior examination with the D.C. Board of Examiners. The Georgetown row houses, located at 1615 –1621 34th Street NW, were three-story, Colonial Revival-style brick dwellings with seven rooms that included a kitchen with "plenty of room, with the modern equipment, to put two servants to work," a "colored" bathroom, and one "white" bathroom. Smith designed the Cleveland Park residence of William L. Breese (4634 30th Street NW) in the Colonial Revival-style; the house is a two-story brick building that incorporated three bathrooms, a "Garwood air conditioning plant," and slate roof. The three-story store and apartment building at 1129 4th Street SW no longer stands. According to the Smith's D.C. verbal examination, the first-story stores were constructed of concrete with brick cladding, while the four, four-room apartments in the upper stories were of frame construction with brick cladding.



1619 34th Street NW; 1937
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1939, Smith's sole recorded permit was for a three-story cinder-block-and-brick house located at 1827 24th Street NW in the Sheridan-Kalorama area. Perhaps the most formal of his extant work, the Classical Revival-style house has stone quoins on the first-story corners and in the door surround, stone keystones on the first and two of the second story windows, and a stone string course above the first-story level. Built for Genevieve K. Ascheberg, the house features a three-bay façade with a centered "frontispiece" adorning the entrance. The stone frontispiece is composed of an arched entry surmounted by a pedimented window that is framed by consoles. A prominent cornice with dentils, parapet, and low-sloping hip roof cap the dwelling.

From 1940 through 1945, J. Wilmer Smith designed five flats for the S&R Building Company (also known as the S&R Construction Company). Located in Anacostia in Southeast D.C. as well as in the Southwest quadrant of the city, the flats were two-story, cinder-block-and-brick buildings. The two extant buildings—1124 3rd Street SW and 1706 28th Place SE— differ in design. Both are a marginally Colonial Revival in style. The Southwest D.C. building has a side-gable roof and contains four, two-story units, while the Anacostia building features a flat roof and a central entrance that provides access to garden-style apartments.

In 1953, J. Wilmer Smith became certified as an architect by reciprocity with Virginia. Though little is known of his work in the 1950s, Smith maintained his architectural practice in D.C. through 1960, when, at the age of sixty-seven he most likely retired. On January 1, 1979, at the age of eighty-five, Smith died in Bethesda, Maryland.



1827 24th Street NW; 1939
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Washington Post searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		p. 264
<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: *The Washington Post* Date: 1/3/1979 Page: C4

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. J. Wilmer Smith Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. J. Wilmer Smith correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.
 World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for J. Wilmer Smith. *Ancestry.com*.
 Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955*. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Notes:

Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. J. Wilmer Smith 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.

Robert K. Smith		 <p><i>Kansas State Agricultural College 1929 Yearbook Source: Google Books</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: June 2, 1908	Place: Wichita, KS		
Death: April 3, 1999	Place: Wichita, KS		
Family:			
Education			
High School: Unknown			
College: Kansas State Agricultural College (majored in Architecture; graduated 1929)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued: n/a
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1935	Latest Permit: 1943	Total Permits: 153 Total Buildings: 256
Practice	Position	Date	
Private Practice	Architect	1935-1943	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Gargoyle Club (Architecture Club at Kansas State)			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Flats, Apartments			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Colonial Village, Palisades, East Washington Heights			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	2927 Northampton Street NW	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3249 Worthington Street NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	2331 Huidekoper Place NW	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3210 Davenport Street NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	5151 Palisade Lane NW	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Flat	432 33 rd Street SE	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment	5025 Hanna Place SE	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

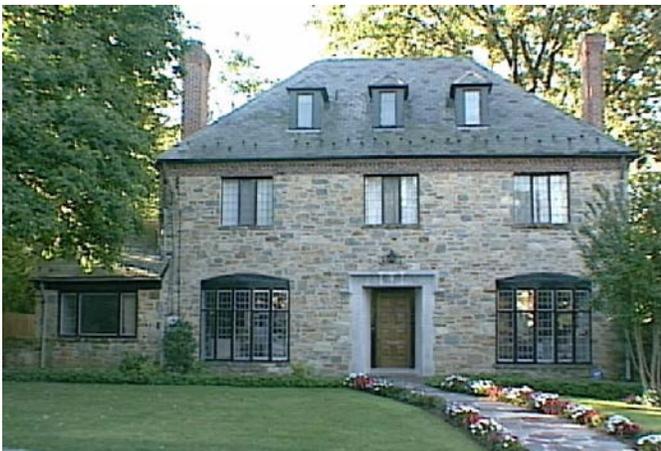
Born in Wichita, Kansas in June 1908, Robert Kenneth Smith attended Kansas State Agricultural College where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1929. In the early 1930s, Smith moved to Washington, D.C.

D.C. issued Smith his first building permit in May 1935 and his last in July 1943. Most of his work consisted of house designs for Paul T. Stone and M.L. Stone, two prominent Washington area developers. The majority of the houses Smith designed for the Stones were located in the Chevy Chase area of D.C., with a few located in Takoma and Colonial Village in Northwest D.C. and in the Brookland area of Northeast D.C. Paul T. Stone developed large sections of the Colonial Village neighborhood of Northwest D.C. and the Middleton Lane area of Bethesda, Maryland. M.L. Stone acted as both owner and builder for his own projects.

Responsible for the design of over 190 dwellings between 1935 and 1943, Robert K. Smith designed two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style houses. His designs ranged from Cape Cod cottages to three-to-five-bay, center hall Colonials with gambrel, gable, or hipped roofs. Construction costs ranged from \$6,000 to \$12,000, with the more expensive dwellings incorporating architectural details such as molded cornices with modillions and front porticos. One notable exception was the house at 3210 Davenport Street NW that Smith designed as a large, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style, stone house with a hipped roof pierced by three dormers. On the first story, the house had two multi-paned, bay windows that flanked a center door with a molded, stone surround.



2927 Northampton Street NW; 1935
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



3210 Davenport Street NW; 1940
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Robert K. Smith designed houses for private individuals and two other developers—the Wesmond Building & Investment Company and the Barnaby Woods Development Company. The houses that Smith designed during this period were very similar to those that he designed for Paul T. and M.L. Stone. One exception was the house at 5151 Palisade Lane that was designed for Barnaby Woods. Larger in size than most that Smith designed, the Colonial Revival-style, five-bay, brick house with a gable roof features a center bay with an elaborate door surround flanked by hexagonal windows on the first story and a recessed porch area on the second story.

In 1942 and 1943, Smith designed a number of flats and garden-style, low-rise apartment buildings in the East Washington Heights neighborhood of Southeast D.C. For the South Washington Development Company, Smith designed Colonial Revival-style, two-story garden apartments with center entrances and low-pitched, hip roofs (432 33rd Street SE and 3301 Ely Place SE). The Bradbury Development Company (builder Harry P. Giddings) commissioned Smith to design duplexes (5100 blocks of Hanna Place SE and H Street SE; 740 & 742 51st Street SE). These two-story, brick buildings featured flat roofs and a header course above the second-story windows that extended the width of the building. Designed for H. P. Giddings, Smith's flats featured a decorative brick, dentilled, string course above the second-story windows; the duplexes and the two-story, garden-style apartments have center entrances and flat roofs (741 & 747 51st Street SE; 5000 blocks of Hanna Place SE and H Street SE). From Smith's designs, E.D.H. Construction Company built rows of two-story, brick, garden-style flats with flat roofs and simple, brick string course above the second-story windows (700 & 800 blocks of 51st Street SE; 5000 blocks of Hanna Place SE and H Street SE).



5151 Palisade Lane NW; 1941
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



5025 Hanna Place SE; 1942
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

After 1943, there is no known record of Robert K. Smith working as an architect in D.C. In 1999, he died in Wichita, Kansas.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

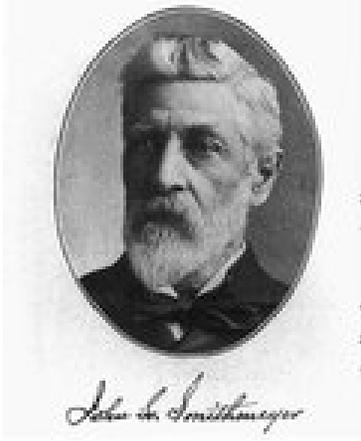
Other Repositories:

Washington Post searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
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<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<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 it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

Obituary	Publication: Not found.	Date: n/a	Page: n/a
Other Sources: Kansas State Agricultural College Yearbook, 1929 (Google Books). Social Security Death Index. <i>Ancestry.com</i> .			
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. It is not known if Robert K. Smith was active as an architect after 1949. Any actual permit numbers after 1949 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	

John L. Smithmeyer		 <p><i>Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1832	Place: Vienna, Austria		
Death: 3/12/1908	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Chicago, IL (1850s)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1879	Latest Permit: 1886	Total Permits: 8 Total Buildings: 10
Practice	Position	Date	
Practice in Indianapolis	Architect	1860s	
Office of U.S. Supervising Architect	Superintendent of public buildings in the South	1869-1872	
Potomac Terra Cotta Works	Manager (believed to be)	c. 1872	
Smithmeyer & Co.	President/ Architect	1875-1876	
J. L. Smithmeyer & Co.	President/ Architect	1877-1884	
Smithmeyer & Pelz	Partner/ Architect	1888-1889	
John L. Smithmeyer	President/ Architect	1890-1908	
District of Columbia	Superintendent for Building Inspector Snowden Ashford	c. 1904-c. 1907	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1875	Fellow of the AIA: 1886
Other Societies or Memberships: Founder and first President of the Washington Chapter/AIA, served three terms as its President, 1902-1904			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Academic, government, hospitals, institutional, residential, hotels, bridges			
Styles and Forms: Beaux-Arts Classicism, Romanesque Revival, Greek Revival, Queen Anne			
Work Locations: Capitol Hill; Georgetown; Anacostia; Hot Springs, Ark; Allegany, PA; South Bend, Ind.; Old Point Comfort, VA			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Healy Hall	Georgetown University	1876-1881	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site, Within Georgetown HD

DC Architects Directory

Library of Congress	10 1 st Street, SE	1886-1897	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Soldiers Home Library (demolished 1909)	Washington, D.C.	1877-1882	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
3044 O Street, N.W.	Washington, D.C.	1882	Georgetown Historic District
Grant Memorial Bridge (unbuilt)	Washington, D.C.; Arlington, Va.	1887	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Ruppert Home for the Aged (burned down 1975)	2300 Good Hope Road, SE	1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
William Ludlow School No longer extant	Washington, D.C.	c. 1904	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Army & Navy Hospital	Hot Springs, Ark.	ca. 1884	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old Court House	South Bend, Ind.	ca. 1854	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN Historic Site
Carnegie Free Library and Music Hall	Allegheny, Pa.	1887	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PA Historic Site
Hotel Chamberlain (burned down 1920)	Old Point Comfort, Va.	1890-96	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

John L. Smithmeyer is best known for his role in designing the Congressional Library (1886-1897), now the Library of Congress's Jefferson Building. Born in Vienna in 1832, Smithmeyer came to the United States as a young man and, with no formal education, served his apprenticeship in Chicago in the 1850s before beginning his professional practice in Indianapolis in the early 1860s. In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, Smithmeyer enlisted in the United States Army, and was placed in charge of the Artillery Depot, Indiana District. After the Civil War, Smithmeyer took a position in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury as superintendent of public buildings of the South (1869-1871). Smithmeyer oversaw the construction of several buildings in cities such as Alabama, New Orleans, and Charleston, South Carolina. After moving to Washington in the early 1870s, Smithmeyer is believed to have worked for a short period of time as manager of the Potomac Terra Cotta Works in northeast Washington, D.C.

Smithmeyer first achieved minor success as an architect with the commission for the design of a new courthouse in South Bend, Indiana (built c. 1854). Smithmeyer gained national renown once he and his associate, German-born architect Paul J. Pelz, won the competition to design the proposed Congressional Library in 1873. However, it wasn't until thirteen years later, in 1886, after additional competitions and resubmission of plans, that Congress authorized construction of the library according to the designs of Smithmeyer and Pelz. During this time, Smithmeyer embarked



Smithmeyer and Pelz Design for the Library of Congress, 1889-1896
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, ADE Unit 2043 no. 982

on a European tour of major libraries in order to better improve the firm's design.

Smithmeyer was appointed architect alone, but after two years, when he refused to accept inferior concrete for the foundation, his commission was revoked. The commission was awarded to the Army Chief of Engineers, Brigadier-General Thomas L. Casey, who then retained Pelz for the preparation of a new design. However, Pelz was dismissed in 1892 and replaced by the General's son, Edward P. Casey. Smithmeyer and Pelz went to court to secure compensation for their years of work, enlisting the aid of the

American Institute of Architects. In the end, much of their original design was built, even though they were not involved with the construction supervision.

In Smithmeyer and Pelz's partnership, Smithmeyer was primarily responsible for overseeing the firm's business side and Pelz, a skilled draftsman, prepared many of the drawings. In addition to the Library of Congress, Smithmeyer and Pelz designed a number of other notable buildings including the Healy Building at Georgetown University (1876-1881); the Carnegie Free Library and Music Hall in Allegheny, Pennsylvania (1887); the U.S. Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas (ca. 1884); and the U.S. Soldiers Home Library in Washington, D.C. (1887-1882, demolished in 1910), as well as several residences in Washington, D.C. Smithmeyer and Pelz also designed Hotel Chamberlin in Old Point Comfort, Virginia for restaurateur and gaming magnate John Chamberlin. Built in 1890-96, the massive Queen Anne hotel contained the latest in amenities, including a bowling alley, shops, and railroad and telegraph offices. The building burned down in 1920. Plans for the proposed Grant Memorial Bridge, designed to cross the Potomac River in order to facilitate travel between Washington and Arlington, Virginia, although presented to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, were never realized.

When the Smithmeyer and Pelz partnership dissolved in 1889, Smithmeyer continued to practice under his own name, designing such buildings as the Ruppert Home for the Aged of the District of Columbia (1901). The building, which opened in 1902, and was named for the German immigrant and philanthropist Christian Ruppert and his wife, Eleanora, was located on Good Hope Hill, near Anacostia, northwest of the German Orphan Asylum of Anacostia, and commanded impressive views of Washington and the surrounding area. Circa 1904, Smithmeyer served for a couple of years as superintendent for District of Columbia Building Inspector Snowden Ashford.



Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Hampton, Virginia, Built 1890-96, Burned 1920

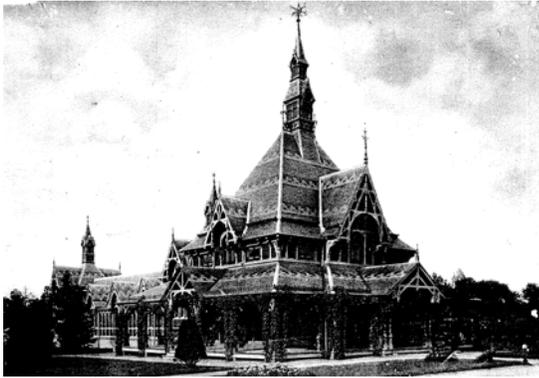
Virginia Historical Society



Healy Hall, Georgetown University
Library of Congress, HABS DC 118-3, 1968

Smithmeyer, elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1886, was the founder and first president of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving three consecutive terms as its president from 1902-1904. Smithmeyer was also author of several brief works on architecture, including "Suggestions on Library Architecture, American and Foreign" drawing on his extended European tour, and "Strictures on the Queen Anne Architecture" and "Our Architecture and its Defects." Despite the critical success of the Library of Congress, Smithmeyer died destitute in 1908.

Additional Images:



1910-1915 Image of the Library at the Armed Forces Retirement Home

Historical Society of Washington, D.C., General Photograph Collection



Historic Image of Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny

Allegheny Regional Branch, The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library
Other Repositories: Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives, Washington, DC; *The Washington Post* (1877-1990). Proquest Historical Newspapers.

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 3/13/1908 Page: -
American Architecture & Building News, Vol. 93, 3/25/1908 15-16
Pt. 1

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
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<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	266
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects		91-92
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects		562

Other Sources:
Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1875, 1898. Washington, D.C.: R.L. Polk Co., 1875, 1898.
 Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter.* Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.
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 "J.L. Smithmeyer, F.A.I.A." *American Institute of Architects Quarterly Bulletin.* 1908-1909, Vol. 9, pg. 38-39.
 "The Passing of John L. Smithmeyer, Architect." *Architectural Record*, 1908, July Vol. 24, pg. 77-78.
 Smithmeyer & Pelz, architect. "Architectural drawings for the Library of Congress," Washington, D.C. [graphic]. 1889-1896. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.
 Smithmeyer, John L. *History of the Construction of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.* [Washington, Beresford, printer] 1906.

DC Architects Directory

Virginia Historical Society. *Lost Virginia: Vanished Architecture of the Old Dominion*. Online Exhibition, 2001.
<http://www.vahistorical.org/exhibits> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Notes: Architectural Drawings for the Library of Congress, the Healy Building at Georgetown University, and the Grant Memorial Bridge are housed at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Albert Speiden		 <p><i>Source: Manassas Museum News, vol. 11 no. 1, 1993.</i></p>			
Biographical Data					
Birth: 6/12/1868	Place: Fairfax County, Va. (Alexandria)				
Death: 3/22/1933	Place: Manassas, Va.				
Family: Wife, Effie Nelson; brother, William Speiden					
Education					
High School:					
College: Columbian College, Washington, D.C. (LL.M. 1888-1890)					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship:					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration	Registration Number: 62			Date Issued: 4/17/1925	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1898			Latest Permit: 1931	Total Permits: 222 Total Buildings: 402
Practice	Position	Date			
Albert Speiden	Clerk, Draftsman, Salesman, Architect	1887-1891			
U.S. Patent Office	Draftsman	1890s			
Speiden Bros.	Draftsman	1892-1893			
Speiden & Speiden	Principal	c. 1896-1933			
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1920-1933	Fellow of the AIA:			
Other Societies or Memberships: Manassas Town Council 1909-1919, Kiwanis Club, Manassas Volunteer Fire Department					
Awards or Commissions:					
Buildings					
Building Types: Movie theaters, churches, apartment buildings, government buildings, single dwellings, rowhouses					
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Modern Movement, Spanish Mission Revival, Gothic Revival					
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Capitol Hill, and Arlington County, City of Alexandria, and City of Manassas, VA					
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status		
The Johnson	1731 20th Street NW	1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site, Dupont Circle Historic District		
Apartment building	1603 19th Street, NW	1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site, Dupont Circle Historic District		
Bernard Flats	1018 East Capitol Street, NE	1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site, Capitol Hill Historic District		
The Oakmont	225 Morgan Street, NW	1903	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site, Mount Vernon Sq. Historic District		

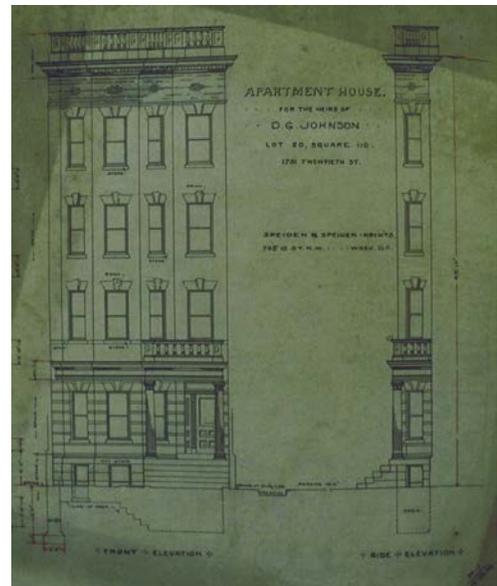
Rehabilitation of the Smithsonian Castle	1000 Jefferson Drive, SW	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Town Hall, Manassas, Va.	9025 Center Street	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP for the Manassas Historic District (local historic district as well)

Significance and Contributions

Speiden & Speiden, Architects, was a successful partnership between brothers William and Albert Speiden. Their practice was based in Washington, D.C., and they designed houses, churches, government buildings, apartment buildings, and movie theaters in the Washington metropolitan region. There was a great diversity of styles in the Speiden designs, ranging from large Colonial Revival houses to modest Craftsman bungalows, and from Gothic Revival churches to a stone hut weather observatory on the summit of Mt. Whitney in California. William Speiden died in 1914, but Albert Speiden continued to practice under the name Speiden & Speiden until his death in 1933. Albert Speiden, the younger of the two brothers, lived in Manassas, Virginia, and designed many of the historically significant buildings still standing in Old Town Manassas. He is acclaimed as the most prominent architect of the city of Manassas, honored by the extensive collection of his works archived at the city's Manassas Museum.

Albert Speiden was born in Alexandria, Virginia, on June 12, 1868. He attended Washington, D.C., public schools and then went on to earn a law degree in 1890 from what is now George Washington University (then called Columbian College). He and his brother William also studied architecture and drafting. The brothers both worked for the U.S. Patent Office as draftsmen in the early 1890s before starting their own architectural practice.

The Speidens began working under their own names in 1896 as Speiden & Speiden, Architects, on G Street, N.W. Speiden & Speiden is listed as architect for over 400 building permits in the District, with well over half of them issued before William's death in 1914. The partnership's earliest work in Washington was primarily focused on dwellings and additions, but also included larger apartment buildings. Two of Speiden & Speiden's apartment buildings designed in 1899 are D.C. Historic Sites in what is now the Dupont Circle Historic District. The first was 1603 19th St., NW, just north of the circle, and the other was The Johnson, just a few blocks northwest at 1731 20th St., NW. Both structures are four-story brick buildings designed in the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival influences. Just two years later in 1901, the partners designed Bernard Flats on Capitol Hill (1018 East Capitol Street, NE). The brick and stone apartment building is again reflective of the Queen Anne style but with Classical Revival details, such as swag ornamentation over the main entrance. They also designed The Oakmont Apartments in 1903, a D.C. Historic Site that is in the current Mount Vernon Square Historic District.



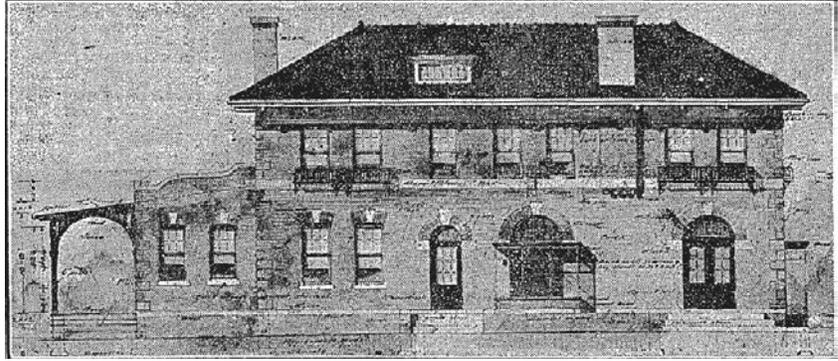
**The Johnson, 1731 20th St., NW, 1899,
Speiden & Speiden drawing**

Manassas Museum, courtesy of Virginia Speiden Carper

The Speidens always maintained ties with their home state of Virginia and they worked extensively in Washington's northern Virginia suburbs. The Arlington County neighborhoods of Lyon Park and Lyon Village, created under the direction of developer Frank Lyon, retain several of Albert Speiden's house designs from c. 1920. These neighborhoods are both listed in the National Register of Historic Places in large part for their architectural significance. One of his best Spanish Mission Revival designs was the private home of Frank Lyon; the house known as Lyonhurst (4651 25th Street North, now known as Missionhurst) was completed in 1907 and was the first house in Arlington County to use electricity. Speiden's work in the Rosemont neighborhood of Alexandria, Virginia, which dates from 1908 to 1930, is also largely extant and includes examples of his unique octagonal layouts of second-floor

rooms.

Speiden & Speiden consistently designed rowhouses, attached, and detached houses in Northeast and Northwest Washington for many different owners and builders. A noteworthy example of a detached dwelling by Speiden & Speiden is 2112 19th St., NW (1910), a contributing building in the Washington Heights Historic District. This building is an example of Spanish Revival style, constructed of brick clad in stucco and covered by a hipped Spanish tile roof with a centered dormer window and overhanging eaves. A hood mold with ornate, heavy wood brackets marks the main entrance (see drawing below).



**First brick commercial building in Clarendon, Va.
Plans for Jacob Bernstein by Speiden & Speiden, 1908.
*Washington Post, December 13, 1908, R2.***

Speiden & Speiden’s architectural legacy is not limited to residential buildings. Of their over 2,000 designs in Virginia and Washington, D.C., some of their most notable include civic, commercial, cultural and religious buildings. There is evidence that in 1907 they worked on one of the rehabilitation efforts for the Smithsonian Castle on the National Mall. Then, in 1908, the *Washington Post* credited Speiden & Speiden with designing the second brick building ever erected in Clarendon, Virginia. It would be the first brick building in Clarendon used for business purposes. In 1911, their portfolio became yet more diverse when the *Washington Post* reported that Speiden & Speiden designed the new headquarters of the Perpetual Building Association’s offices at 11th and E Streets, NW. Finally, while moderately sized church designs were common for Speiden & Speiden, Albert Speiden’s last church design in the District was his grandest. It was for the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church in 1916, and it stands in what is now the Mount Pleasant Historic District at 3146 16th St., NW. The church is a monumental Classical Revival-style building, most recently owned by Meridian Hill Baptist Church. It was damaged by fire in 2008, but still stands (see below).

Albert Speiden’s personal life also affected his career in architecture. In 1901, he married Effie Lee Nelson, daughter of the clerk of the Prince William County court. When the court moved to the city of Manassas near the turn of the twentieth century, Nelson purchased a large lot on Battle Street and deeded a parcel to Albert and Effie to build their home. As of 1904, the couple was living on Battle Street in a house of Albert’s design, which included influences of the then-fashionable Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. During this early period, Speiden commuted into Washington every day on the Southern Railroad train, which divided the city. Albert Speiden had a considerable impact on the growth of the city of Manassas through his designs for many important buildings there—he designed the Town Hall at 9025 Center Street (1915, see below), Hopkins Candy Factory (1922, 9419 Battle Street), Old National Bank (1911, 9366 Main Street), the Old People’s National Bank (1904, 9110 Center Street), the Colonial Revival-style Hibbs and Giddings Store (1911, 9129 Center Street), Trinity Episcopal Church at 9328 Battle Street (1922), the Old Manassas Baptist Church (1905, 9010 Center Street), Grace United Methodist Church (1926, 9350 Main Street), and many of the suburban residences.



**Albert Speiden House, 9320 Battle St.,
Manassas, Va.
*EHT Traveries, 2005.***

Albert Speiden enrolled in the American Institute of Architects in 1920 and registered as an architect in the District of

Columbia in 1925. He died in Manassas in 1933; the house he designed and built stayed in the family for decades. In 2006, his daughter Virginia Speiden Carper donated the house on Battle Street to the city's Manassas Museum System. She also gave the museum over 700 of her father's architectural drawings and sketches.

Additional images:



Speiden & Speiden drawing for 2112 19th St., NW.
Manassas Museum, courtesy of Virginia Speiden Carper.



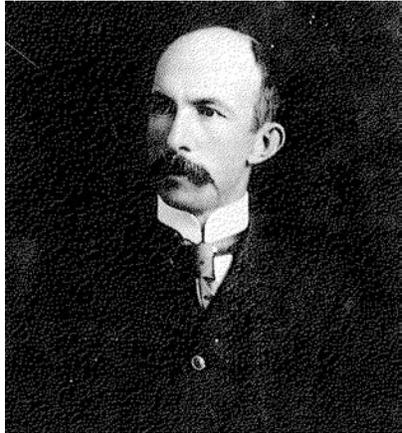
3146 16th St., NW, 1916. For Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church
DCPropertyQuest, 2004



**Manassas Town Hall, Center St.,
Manassas, Va., 1915**
EHT Traceries, 2005

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>Washington Post</i>	Date: 3/23/1933	Page: 4	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	270		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30				
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources:				
Albert Speiden Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C., 1925.				
Edwards, David A. <i>Manassas Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Richmond, Va.: Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, 1988.				
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Manassas Museum, 9101 Prince William Street, Manassas, VA, Roxana Adams, Curator.				
Trieschmann, Laura V., et al. <i>Washington Heights Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 2006.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Robert Stead		 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: ALA Archives</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 01/27/1856	Place: New York, NY		
Death: 12/19/1943	Place: Philadelphia, PA		
Family: Married to Mary Force (1882, d. 1885); married Cynthia Force			
Education			
High School:			
College: New York City College (Graduated in 1874)			
Graduate School: Studied at an atelier associated with the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, France			
Apprenticeship: William Appleton Potter (New York); Perouse de Monclos (Paris)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1882	Latest Permit: 1906	Total Permits: 38 Total Buildings: 67
Practice	Position		Date
U.S. Treasury	Draftsman/Architect		1875- ca. 1884
Private Practice	Architect		1884-1923
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1889	Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships: Founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President in 1895-1896.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Schools, Churches, Office Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival			
DC Work Locations: Logan Circle			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Epiphany Chapel/Mission House	12 th and C Streets, SW	1891/1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Maltby Apartment House	200 New Jersey Ave., NW	1887	Demolished
The Metzertott Building	1110 F Street NW	1894	Demolished
St. James' Rectory	224 8 th Street NW	1898	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Lovejoy School	400 12th St. NE	1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Bowen School	3 rd and K Streets, SW	1902	Demolished

Significance and Contributions

Robert Stead, a native of New York City, was educated at the City College of New York. After graduating in 1874, he traveled to Europe and studied architecture at an atelier associated with the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He returned to New York City to work as a draftsman, but moved to Washington in 1875 to take a position in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Over nearly a decade at the Treasury, Stead worked under Supervising Architects William Appleton Potter and James G. Hill. Stead would later apply for the position of Supervising Architect in 1897, but was passed over in favor of James Taylor Knox.



The Lovejoy School, 400 12th St., NE

Historical Society of Washington, photo by Emil A. Press, PR 1672A

In 1882, Stead married Mary Force, the daughter of William Q. Force, the renowned American history scholar and head of the Meteorological Department of the Smithsonian Institution. Robert and Mary Force Stead were prominent in Washington social circles. Mary Force Stead died in 1895; Robert Stead later married her sister, Cynthia Force. Stead had five children. His eldest son, William Force Stead (1884-1967) became a renowned poet, scholar, and clergyman. Another son, Manning Force Stead, followed his father into the architecture profession.

In 1884, Stead established his own firm and began designing single-family residences in the downtown area and in Dupont Circle. His practice soon expanded to include apartments, schools, offices, and apartments. In 1900, Stead was appointed by the Engineer Commissioner to a three-architect panel (along with Clarence L. Harding and C. A. Didden) to assist the Inspector of Buildings in preparing plans for public schools.

According to Withey's *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, his notable works include the Rectory for St. James (1898), a Mission House and Chapel for the Church of the Epiphany (1891 and 1906), the Elizabethan-style Lovejoy School (1901), the Bowen School (1902), buildings for the Mount Vernon Seminary, an office building at 2307-2309 G Street, N.W., and numerous residences in Washington and the surrounding areas.

Stead was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA and served as its President in 1895-1896. After 1923, Stead moved his practice to Philadelphia where he spent his remaining years. Robert Stead died in 1943. In his will, Stead left \$80,000 to the District for a playground to be named after his first wife. Mary Force Stead Playground is located near 16th and P Streets, NW.

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:	Date:	Page:	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 5 articles				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	Vol. 9		332	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960			273	
<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, 29-30, 38-39	1921-22		368	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970		567-68	
Other Sources:				
<p>“Building Inspector’s Plans,” <i>The Washington Post</i>, 18 June 1899, 11.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>“Funeral of Mrs. C. F. Stead,” <i>The Washington Post</i>, 14 July 1918, 13.</p> <p>“Site for Stead Playground is Approved,” <i>The Washington Post</i>, 22 March 1949, B2.</p> <p>“The New Epiphany Mission Chapel,” <i>The Washington Post</i>, 31 Mary 1891, 10.</p> <p>“The Stead-Force Wedding,” <i>The Washington Post</i>, 11 April 1882, 4.</p> <p>“Three Architects Appointed,” <i>The Washington Times</i>, 16 June 1900, 7.</p>				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

David Louis Stern		 <p><i>Source: Washington Star, 8/30/1930, reproduced in Goode, Best Addresses</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 3/26/1888	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 8/31/1969	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Marie E. Lucas, 1924; brother, Alfred Stern; sister, Leona S. Weber			
Education			
High School: McKinley Technical High School			
College: George Washington University			
Graduate School: Corcoran Art School			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 69	Date Issued: 4/27/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1940	Total Permits: 150 Total Buildings: 276
Practice	Position	Date	
Stern & Tomlinson	Partnership	1919-1926	
David L. Stern	Architect	1926-1936	
David L. Stern Construction Company	Architect and Builder	1936-1969	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Hebrew Congregation, Woodmont Country Club, Town and Country Club			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, row houses			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, various exotic revival styles, Art Moderne			
DC Work Locations: Upper Connecticut Ave., Adams-Morgan, Dupont Circle, Sixteenth Street, Northeast and Southeast			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Argonne	1629 Columbia Road NW	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Windemere and Harrowgate	1825, 1823 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1925	Strivers' Section Historic Dist.
Lombardy	2019 I St. NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Ponce de Leon	4515 Connecticut Avenue, NW	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Oaklawn Terrace	3620 16 th St. NW	1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
4801 Connecticut Avenue	4801 Connecticut Avenue, NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

David L. Stern was born in Washington, D.C., in 1888. He was of German extraction and the son of Louis Stern, one of the early rabbis of the Washington Hebrew Congregation. Educated in local public schools, Stern attended the George Washington University, but did not complete his studies before finding employment in a local firm of architects. After serving in World War I, Stern resumed his architectural career. In 1919, Stern collaborated on the first apartment house documented as his work in conjunction with Frank Tomlinson. The two formed a partnership, which lasted seven years. The firm designed 63 apartment buildings during the years 1919 to 1926.

In 1926, the partnership dissolved. Each architect continued to design apartment buildings on his own: 21 have been identified as having been designed by Stern and 12 have been identified as having been designed by Tomlinson. Stern established the David L. Stern Construction Company in about 1936 and remained as its head, even while semi-retired, until his death in 1969.

World War I not only interrupted Stern's architectural career, it dramatically curtailed the amount of housing constructed in the city of Washington during the war and afterwards. Because the war effort consumed most of the civilian industrial capacity, there were severe shortages of materials, including building materials. Meanwhile the population in Washington, D.C., increased dramatically because of the war-spurred expansion of the federal government. Consequently, there was a large demand for housing when civilian construction resumed in the early 1920s. Architects, builders, and developers rushed to fill the void and the decade of the 1920s experienced a burgeoning of both apartment buildings and single-family housing.

Between 1919 and 1929, 737 apartment buildings were constructed in the city of Washington, DC. Of these, 77 (more than ten percent) were designed by the firm of Stern & Tomlinson or by Stern in his private practice.

In late 1919, when Stern and Tomlinson formed their partnership, their first design, 3115 Mount Pleasant Street, was stylistically consistent with apartment building design prevalent before the war. It is a moderately-scaled, four-story apartment building with projecting bay windows. Its detailing is Colonial Revival.



Windemere and Harrowgate Apartments, 1825-1833 New Hampshire Ave., NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

Between 1919 and 1922, Stern and Tomlinson continued to design modest three-, four-, and five-story apartment buildings, each accommodating fewer than 30 families. These buildings show an evolution in stylistic direction toward simpler, plainer, flatter façades utilizing the classical vocabulary. Their ornamentation is generally confined to the main entrance, the cornice line, and sometimes incorporates quoining and belt coursing.

In 1922, Stern and Tomlinson began to design larger apartment buildings. The first was the Shawmut at 2200 19th Street, NW, accommodating 71 families. In the same year, they designed the Argonne at 1629 Columbia Road, NW, to house 242 families. The Argonne is the largest apartment building the partners designed together. Throughout their partnership, Stern and Tomlinson preferred Classical Revival architectural motifs, although they did explore

more exotic stylistic influences at the end of their partnership. One of the last commissions designed by the partnership, and perhaps the most striking examples of their work together, are the Gothic Revival style twin buildings, the Windemere (1825 New Hampshire Avenue, NW), and the Harrowgate (1833 New Hampshire Avenue, NW) designed in 1925 for Washington real estate developer A. Joseph Howar.

In 1926, after Stern opened his own architectural office, his apartment building designs for approximately the next two years continued to use the restrained Classical Revival design elements of his earlier buildings. Then, between 1928 and 1930, Stern began to design large luxury apartment buildings using a variety of architectural motifs. These buildings include: the Ponce de Leon at 4515 Connecticut Avenue, NW; the Lombardy at 2019 I Street, NW; the Sedgwick at 1722 19th Street, NW; the Frontenac at 4550 Connecticut Avenue, NW; and Oaklawn Terrace at 3620 16th Street, NW. This group of buildings forms the core of Stern's most interesting work and the buildings for which he is most remembered. Many of these buildings were both designed and built by Stern himself or in collaboration with A. Joseph Howar, who worked closely with Stern during this time.

Of his luxury apartment buildings, the Ponce de Leon is the one that Stern chose for his own residence. He resided there until 1933 when he moved to the Broadmoor at 3601 Connecticut Avenue.

Following the stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent building bust during the early 1930s, few buildings were constructed in Washington, D.C. Stern himself was involved in financial difficulties when the firm of Swartzell, Rheem, Hensley et al., the original financial backers of the Ponce de Leon (as well as other apartment buildings), went

bankrupt. Apparently these financiers illegally released the building, allowing Stern to sell the building early in 1929. Consequently, when the bankruptcy proceedings started, the title to the Ponce de Leon became a contested issue.



Ponce de Leon, 4515 Connecticut Ave, NW, 1929
DC State Historic Preservation Office, NR Nomination, 1994

In 1936, Stern founded his own construction company and continued to design and construct buildings until his death in 1969. The majority of his pre-World War II buildings that have been identified are plain brick structures with little ornamentation, typical of the 1930s and 1940s construction. One notable exception is 4801 Connecticut Avenue, NW, which is a striking Art Moderne design built in 1938. In 1939 and 1940, as the defense build-up was beginning, Stern designed and built modest row housing in Northeast and Southeast Washington for several developers including Bolling Heights, Inc. During the World War II, when residential construction was limited to defense housing he constructed two- and three-story apartment buildings in Southeast Washington designed by other architects. At the end of World War II, Stern moved his offices to Northern Virginia. Few of his post-World War II works have been identified.

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>Washington Star</i>	Date: 9/1/1969	Page:
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page

DC Architects Directory

<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	274-5
<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: Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Proctor, John Clagett, ed. <i>Washington Past and Present: A History</i> . New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930., v. 4, 501.		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		
Last Updated: October 2010		

Francis P. Sullivan		
Biographical Data		
Birth: 6/25/1885	Place: Washington, D.C.	
Death: 2/3/1958	Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: In 1911, married Villette Anderson (b. ca. 1888 in Norfolk, VA); Daughter Mannevillette Sullivan (b. 1913)		
Education		
High School: Georgetown Preparatory School, 1900		
College: Georgetown University (B.A., 1904)		
Graduate School: George Washington University (GWU), School of Engineering (1903-1904); GWU, School of Architecture (1904-1908)		
Apprenticeship: Office of Nathan C. Wyeth, 1904- ca.1909		<i>Francis P. Sullivan, ca. 1946 (ALA Archive; Roster File of Francis P. Sullivan)</i>
Architectural Practice		
DC Architects' Registration	Registration Number: 125	Date Issued: 7/17/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1912	Latest Permit: 1947
	Total Permits: 33	Total Buildings: 44 ¹
Practice	Position	Date
Wyeth & Cresson	Intern/Apprentice	1904-1909
Nathan C. Wyeth, Architect	Designer, Principal assistant	1909-1917
Francis P. Sullivan	Independent work	1912-1917
U.S. Army	1 st Lieutenant, Ordnance Department	1917-1918
U.S. Army	Capt., Officers' Reserve Corps (O.R.C.; predecessor to the Army Reserve)	1919-1920
U.S. Army	Capt.; Major, Finance Department, O.R.C.	1920-1922??
U.S. Post Office Department	Comptroller	1922-1926
Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc.	Member	1925-19??49??
Wyeth & Sullivan	Partner	1924--1934
Francis P. Sullivan	Independent architect	1934-1955
Sullivan, Smith & Burcham	Principal	1955-ca.1958
Professional Associations		
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: 1920-51, 1955-58	Fellow of the AIA: 1939
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington, D.C. Chapter, AIA (1933); Chair of AIA's Committee on the National Capital; President, Cleveland Park-Cathedral Heights Citizens' Association; Secretary, Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc.; Central Technical Committee, Civil Defense, D.C.; District Engineer Air Raid Shelter Service; Chair of Committee on Cultural Development, Washington Board of Trade; Committee of 100 on the Federal City; Executive Committee, Washington Round Table; Member, D.C. Board of Examiners & Registrars of Architects; Member, Cosmos Club, Columbia Historical Society, and Society of Architectural Historians; Author, <i>The Portion of a Champion</i> (1915, fiction); Author of various journal articles on architecture & city planning.		
Awards or Commissions: 1929 – Washington Board of Trade Merit Award for Design of Residence of Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone, (24 th & Wyoming Ave., NW); Delegate to International Congress of Architects, Paris, France, 1937.		

Buildings

Building Types: Dwellings, Office Buildings, Hospitals; Public Buildings

Styles and Forms: Colonial and Classical Revivals; Tudor Revival

DC Work Locations: Foggy Bottom, Capitol Hill, Washington Heights, DuPont Circle, Massachusetts Avenue, Sheridan Kalorama

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Columbia Hospital for Women	2425 L Street, NW	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Loudoun County Hospital	Leesburg, Virginia	1917-1918	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence of Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone (now the Embassy of Afghanistan)	2340 Wyoming Ave., NW	1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Childrens' Country Home	1731 Bunker Hill Road, NE	1929	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
East Wing Addition to Russell Senate Office Building	Constitution Avenue and 1st Street, NE	1932-1933	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Carrollsbury Housing Project (for Alley Dwelling Authority)	SE – Squares 798-800; 824-825	1940	Demolished post 2004
Reconstruction of House and Senate Chambers, U.S. Capitol (with Architect of the Capitol)	U.S. Capitol Building	1949-1950	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Native Washingtonian Francis P. Sullivan practiced architecture in the city for more than 50 years. Over the course of his career, he worked closely with one of D.C.'s best-known architects, Nathan C. Wyeth, whom he joined in a partnership from 1924-1934. The firm of Wyeth & Sullivan designed numerous mansions for wealthy Washingtonians, mainly in Northwest Washington. In addition, the firm and Sullivan alone worked on hospitals, office buildings, and smaller dwellings.



**Thomas V. Sullivan House,
1851 Vernon Street, NW (1912)**
*District of Columbia Office of
Planning; 2004*

Born in 1885 in Washington, D.C., Francis Paul Sullivan was the fourth child of Thomas J. and Mary Collier Sullivan. Thomas J. Sullivan (1845-1908) was a lawyer and accountant who served as the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 25 years and as Director for the last two years of his life. Francis P. Sullivan attended Georgetown Preparatory School and then entered Georgetown University, where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904. Between 1904 and 1908, Sullivan studied first engineering and then architecture at George Washington University.

After completing college and while he attended graduate school, Sullivan worked as a draftsman and apprentice in the architecture firm of Wyeth and Cresson. Soon after completing his graduate studies, he was promoted to designer and principal assistant in the now independent office of Nathan C. Wyeth. He served as principal assistant to Wyeth in the design of the Swedish Legation (location unknown), the Franklin and Emily MacVeagh House (later the Mexican Embassy at 2827 16th Street NW, 1910),

Emergency Hospital & Dispensary (1711 New York Avenue NW, 1914), and the Loudoun County Hospital in Virginia.ⁱⁱ While working for Wyeth, Sullivan completed independent work, most of which was designing buildings for family members, including a two-story, brick row house in the Kalorama neighborhood for his

brother, Thomas V. Sullivan, at 1851 Vernon Street NW (1912).

During World War I, Sullivan joined the U.S. Army and became a Captain in the Ordnance Branch of the War Department. After the war ended in 1918, he remained employed by the War Department where he was in charge of auditing war contracts. He left the War Department in 1922 to become Comptroller for the U.S. Post Office Department.

In 1924, Francis Sullivan returned to architecture and formed a partnership with Nathan C. Wyeth. Wyeth & Sullivan (1924-1934) executed many important residential and public commissions. Most of the residences were completed for wealthy clients and were executed in popular academic eclectic styles, such as Neo-Classical and Tudor or French Renaissance Revival. Among the firm's most important residential works is the large, Classical-Revival-style, brick mansion at 2340 Wyoming Avenue NW. Built in 1926 for Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone, since 1946 the former dwelling has housed the Embassy of Afghanistan. Designs for several more residences for prominent Washingtonians followed, including a Tudor Revival house for Clarence A. Aspinwall executed in 1928 (2340 Kalorama Road NW); a 38-room mansion for Duncan Phillips, the founder of the Phillips Collection and influential modern art collector (near Foxhall Road across from GWU Mt. Vernon Campus; designed in 1928; completed 1930; demolished 1988ⁱⁱⁱ); and a grand, Georgian Revival-style residence for Assistant Director of the Office of Naval Communications and later Rear Admiral Paul Henry Bastedo and his wife Helen 3055 Whitehaven Street NW (1929).

During the same period, Wyeth & Sullivan executed some prominent non-residential commissions including the Children's Country Home, a school and residence for convalescent children located 1731 Bunker Hill Road NE (1929-1930; listed on the *National Register* in 2003), and several Sullivan-led hospital designs, including the Columbia Hospital for Women and the Loudoun County, Virginia Hospital. In 1931, the Washington Board of Trade recognized the Children's Home as the "Outstanding Building of the Year." In the 1930s, Sullivan acted as consulting architect for the Architect of the Capitol David Lynn; in this capacity, he designed the East Wing addition to the Russell Senate Office Building on Capitol Hill (1932-1933).



Residence of Justice Harlan F. Stone (now the Embassy of Afghanistan) Designed Wyeth & Sullivan, 1926.

ALA "Questionnaire for Architects' Roster," Washington, D.C., 12 August 1946 (ALA Archive)



Children's Country Home, 1731 Bunker Hill Road (Wyeth & Sullivan, 1929)

Wikipedia.org – Author: Farragutful, 15 October 2011.

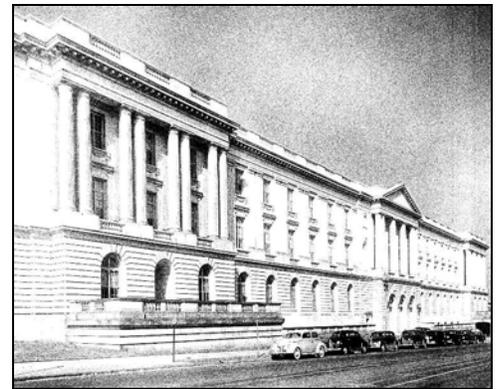


Bastedo Residence, 3055 Whitehaven St. NW (1929)

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

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

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



East Wing of Senate Office Building (1932-1933, Sullivan consulting architect)
AIA "Questionnaire for Architects' Roster," Washington, D.C., 12 August 1946 (AIA Archive).

Sullivan was a respected member of the architecture profession in Washington, D.C.; he held several leadership positions in both the national AIA and the D.C. Chapter of the AIA. During his tenure as President of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the AIA in 1933, Sullivan focused attention on pressuring the D.C. Municipal Architects Office to contract with private architects to design municipal buildings. During the 1930s, Sullivan also chaired the AIA's Committee on Public Works where he and others argued that the Department of the Treasury should, likewise, employ private firms to both instill greater variety and creativity in federal design and to employ otherwise out-of-work architects. He succeeded in getting the Treasury to establish a joint committee on which he served to determine how the department's Procurement Division and the AIA could collaborate. In addition, Sullivan's AIA and professional advocacy activities included chairing the AIA's Committee on the National Capital, Committee on Public Works, and the Committee on Interprofessional Relations.

In 1937, the AIA selected Sullivan as its delegate to the International Congress of Modern Architecture (a.k.a. CIAM – Congres International d’Architecture Moderne), an organization of European architects founded in 1928 by prominent modern designers Le Corbusier and Sigfried Giedion to promote and disseminate the principles of the Modern Movement in design and city planning. The topic of focus at the 1937 conference held in Paris, France was “Dwelling and Recovery.” Sullivan’s trip to France and his exposure to Modern design and housing principles may have influenced his 1940 design of a public housing development for the D.C. Alley Dwelling Authority. Located in the Capitol Hill neighborhood at K Street and 4th Street SE, the Carrollsburg Housing Project incorporated a series of simple, brick-and-tile block, two- and three-story duplexes and apartment buildings with little to no architectural adornment. All of the buildings have been recently demolished and replaced by the EYA development company’s “Capital Quarters” neighborhood development.



Carrollsburg Housing Project, K & 4th Streets SE (Francis P. Sullivan, 1940).

www.jland.com

In 1939, Sullivan was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, one of the highest levels of recognition in the profession of architecture. He was recognized for his architectural and civic accomplishments, including his dedication to promoting the beautification of the Nation’s Capital.

Sullivan was active in local civic organizations, including the Cleveland Park-Cathedral Heights Citizens’ Association, the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, and as chair of the Washington Board of Trade’s Committee on Cultural Development. He was a published author of one novel and many articles. His writings covered architecture and city planning topics and were published in both professional and popular journals such as the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* and *House Beautiful*.

During World War II, Sullivan served on the Central Technical Committee for Civilian Defense in Washington, D.C. and as district engineer for the Air Raid Shelter Service. He continued to work during the war, designing an admissions department addition to Children’s Hospital at 1216 W Street NW (former location of Children’s National Medical Center). In 1947, he designed a modernist style residence for Robert Whitely in Woodley Park (2550 28th Street NW). According to one source, in 1955, Sullivan formed a new partnership with Delos H. Smith and Joseph W. Burcham called Sullivan, Smith & Burcham. Sullivan died in 1958 after a long illness; he is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

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: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>		
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it (1946 Roster Questionnaire available online AIA Historical Architects Directory).		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals –		
Sullivan, Francis P. “A Conscientious Artist,” in <i>Pencil Points</i>	v.16, Oct. 1935	521-522
Sullivan, Francis P. “Present Status of the Public Works Program,” in <i>Octagon</i>	1938 Mar., v. 10	14-16

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories (Cont.)	Year/Volume	Page
Francis P. Sullivan Obituary, <i>ALA Journal</i>	1958 Apr., v.29	181
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	p. 279
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects-not in it.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1926/27;1929/30; 1934/35; 1938/39	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Obituary	Publication: <i>The Washington Post</i>	Date: 2/5/1958
		Page: B2
Other Sources:		
American Institute of Architects, "Questionnaire for Architects' Roster," Washington, D.C., 12 August 1946 (AIA Archive).		
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.		
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Francis P. Sullivan Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.		
District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Francis P. Sullivan correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.		
Williams, Kim. Children's Country Home NRHP Registration Form, 2003.		
Notes: ⁱ The permit counts include all permits issued to the firm of Wyeth & Sullivan and to Francis Sullivan alone.		
ⁱⁱ Bushong, et. al., <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, 1887-1987</i> (Washington, D.C.: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987), p. 167; Kim Williams, "Children's Country Home," <i>National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form</i> (National Park Service, October 2003), Section 8, Page 5.		
ⁱⁱⁱ According to a 2005 Washington Post article, the 16-acre property is now an enclave of luxury estate homes known as Phillips Park. Sandra Fleishman, "The Future on Foxhall," <i>The Washington Post</i> 16 July 2005 (Real Estate Section).		
Georgetown University, Special Collections: Francis P. Sullivan Papers (1825-1945; 4.00 linear feet): Includes file of proposals and related material, correspondence, printed ephemera, sketches, cyanotype photo prints of Washington, DC from end of the 19 th century.		
Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Francis P. Sullivan 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