GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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

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

_____

Property name Barney Circle Historic District.
*If any part of the **interior** is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.*

Address Area bounded by Barney Circle, S.E. on the south, Potomac Avenue, S.E. on the north, 17th Street, S.E. on the east and Kentucky Avenue, S.E. on the west.

Square and lot number(s)

This area comprises all of Square 1091S, all of Square 1092, all of Square 1092S, all of Square 1092W, and certain named lots in Square 1076, Square 1077, and Square 1091.

Square 1076: The following lots in Square 1076 are included: Lot 41 (1510 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 42 (1508 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 43 (1506 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 42 (1508 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); .); Lot 44 (1504 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 45 (1502 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 46 (1500 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 48 (1526 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 49 (1524 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 50 (1522 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 51 (1520 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 52 (1518 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 53 (1516 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 54 (1514 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 55 (1512 Potomac Avenue, S.E.).

Square 1077: The following lots in Square 1077 are included: Lot 74 (713 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 75 (715 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 76 (717 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 77 (719 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 78 (721 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 79 (723 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 80 (725 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 81 (727 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 86 (807 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 87 (809 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 88 (811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 99 (701 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 100 (703 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 101 (705 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 102 (707 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 103 (709 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 104 (729 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 105 (731 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 106 (733 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 107 (735 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 108 (737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 109 (739 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 110 (741 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 111 (743 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.) Lot 112 (745 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 113 (747 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 118 (813 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 119 (815 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 120 (817 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 121 (819 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 122 (821 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 123 (823 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 124 (825 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 125 (827 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 126 (829 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 127 (831 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 128 (833 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 804 (801 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 805 (803 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 806 (805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.).

Square 1091: The following lots in Square 1091 are included: Lot 12 (1614 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 13 (1612 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 14 (1610 Potomac Avenue, S.E.);
Lot 15 (1608 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 16 (1606 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 17 (1604 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 18 (1602 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 19 (1600 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 30 (1628 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 31 (1626 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 32 (1624 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 33 (1622 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 34 (1620 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 35 (1618 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 36 (1616 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 35 (1618 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 50 (1632 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 51 (1630 Potomac Avenue, S.E.).

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission ANC 6B.

Date of construction 1905-1941. Date of major alteration(s) 2008- rowhouse at 1643 Potomac Avenue, S.E. was demolished.

Architect(s) Beers, Albert H.; Hunter & Bell; Dunn, John M.; Schrider, Charles R.; Howser, W. E.; Talbott, William R.; Santmyers, George T.; Williams, L.T. Architectural style(s) Colonial Revival, Mission.

Original use Domestic/single dwelling; Domestic/multiple dwelling; Transportation/rail related; water-related; road-related; Landscape/park & street furniture; Agriculture/horticultural facility; Commerce/Trade/specialty store.
Present use Domestic/single dwelling; Domestic/multiple dwelling; Transportation/ road-related; Landscape/park & street furniture;

Property owner Private property- multiple owners.

Legal address of property owner _____

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6B.

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

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) 921 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003
202 543-3344.

Name and title of authorized representative David Garrison, Chair, Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6B.

Signature of representative _____ Date 7-14-09

Name and telephone of author of application Donna Hanousek, Elizabeth Purcell; Peter Sefton and Nancy Metzger. 202 544-0178 (Elizabeth Purcell).

Date received _____
H.P.O. staff _____

Continuation sheets –

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Summary of Significance

The proposed Barney Circle Historic District stands today as a small enclave of early twentieth-century homes sheltered between the open quiet spaces of Congressional Cemetery and the diagonal slash of Kentucky Avenue that meets Pennsylvania Avenue at the Anacostia River. Its position on the slope of the southern side of the Capitol Hill plateau orients the neighborhood toward the Anacostia River and the view across the river to the hills on the eastern side of the Anacostia. Part of the original L'Enfant city, the Capitol Hill plateau remains bounded as it was in the early days of the city: the Capitol complex at the western edge of the plateau, the Anacostia River and Navy Yard to the south, and the river, Congressional Cemetery and Reservation 13 with its municipal functions to the east. Within that arc of natural features and governmental functions, the residential development pushed slowly eastward, starting with the early Federal manor and row houses around the Capitol and Navy Yard through successive stylistic waves of row houses until the entire area was filled in by the 1930s.

The Barney Circle neighborhood is representative of the last surge of development that occurred on the Capitol Hill plateau – the "daylight" or porch-front houses. Its present appearance, virtually unchanged since the dates of construction, is evidence that it was not until the early decades of the twentieth century that developers found this area of the L'Enfant city at all desirable for residential development. Not only had basic city services, such as street paving and utility expansion, lagged behind other sections of the city, particularly the Northwest, but also the presence of less-desirable city services (such as the almshouse, workhouse, jail and quarantine house) and of the unhealthy Anacostia flats just a few blocks away had their own negative impacts. While the development of the Barney Circle neighborhood and the eastern end of Capitol Hill cannot be traced to the vision of a single wealthy individual or development company, as is common for many of the city's more suburban-type neighborhoods, it can, perhaps more importantly, be seen as a result of the work of the East Washington Citizens Association (EWCA), a group formed in 1870 to lobby strenuously for improvements in the eastern section of the city – improvements that would assist in the development of the Barney Circle neighborhood and surrounding areas of Capitol Hill and beyond.

In addition to the lobbying of ECWA on behalf of the usual neighborhood priorities of more paved roads and extension of utilities, the elimination of the health-threatening Anacostia flats

(as the flood plains bordering the Anacostia River were known) required a sophisticated and long-term information and lobbying campaign. Transportation infrastructure was another focus of the EWCA efforts. One of the most visible and inspiring successes of the EWCA was its campaign to have the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge re-constructed over the Anacostia River after a hiatus of fifty years – a mission accomplished by forging a partnership with Congressional sponsors despite the objections of railroad interests and the appointed commissioners. The bridge, finished in 1890, meant that Pennsylvania Avenue, running at the base of Barney Circle, was no longer a dead end but a connecting link with development that was soon to occur in the "suburban" subdivisions east of the Anacostia. In 1901 Barney Circle became the node between the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge and the trolley line that was extended from Eighth Street to the turn at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Trolley service spurred Barney Circle's residential development in the same way as it did in other sections of Washington – the first row houses in the proposed Barney Circle Historic District were built in 1905.

The East Washington Citizens Association continued its civic work for many decades, even as other organizations were formed to represent smaller neighborhoods. The formation of the EWCA in 1870 and the subsequent growth of the neighborhood association movement is an important development in the social history of the city.

Barney Circle's significance also lies in its development as a modest neighborhood, providing a residential niche for the upper-middle strata of blue-collar workers and later for a growing number of white-collar workers too, that is both part of the greater Capitol Hill community and a distinct entity. In the first decade of the twentieth century, BC was solidly and its residents lived in smaller, less elaborate homes relative to close-in Capitol Hill. It was a residential enclave, with only two businesses, both cemetery-related, known to ever exist within its borders. It was flanked on two sides—15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue—by neighborhood businesses that served many of its daily service and shopping needs.

By 1920, the picture had begun to change. There was an increasing growth in white collar workers, along with more higher-skilled Navy Yard workers (such as moulders, toolmakers, and electricians), fueling the demand for the larger, modern daylighter homes, which went on to become the predominant housing type in Barney Circle. An example is the 1919-1923 row of "porchfronts" in the 1600 block of Potomac Avenue, S.E., which provided homes more commodious than the older dwellings in Barney Circle at a considerably lower price than such closer-in areas as the 200 block of 10th Street, S.E. While becoming increasingly more white collar after 1920, Barney Circle remained a relatively modest neighborhood. In 1930, its houses were slightly more crowded than the average District of Columbia neighborhood – Barney Circle row houses were often home to multiple generations and sometimes to boarders.

Barney Circle was its own distinct neighborhood, establishing itself as a significant home to government workers, and for several years serving almost as annex to Navy Yard worker housing, especially as compared to its neighbors. Barney Circle was a relatively small neighborhood with more than one of four of its working residents employed at the Navy Yard in 1920, when the neighborhood reached its peak as a home to Navy Yard workers. In addition to its high proportion of Navy Yard workers, Barney Circle demonstrated its neighborhood cohesiveness in 1930 with its substantially higher rate of home ownership, relative to the District.

In addition to its significance as a part of the planning and development story of early twentieth century Washington, Barney Circle is also an example of the successful adaptation of the design elements of Arts and Crafts Movement bungalows into "daylight" row houses, in particular, a horizontal orientation, front porch, and shed dormers. Most of Barney Circle is the result of the work of Albert Beers (a renowned architect credited with the break-through "daylight" row house design), Thomas A. Jameson and Herman R. Howenstein, (who built a distinctive style of row house). Barney Circle is also an example of Criterion C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of architecture.

Historic functions/current functions

The historic functions of the proposed Barney Circle Historic District are: Domestic/single dwelling (residential row houses), Domestic/multiple (flats); Transportation/rail related (the streetcar/trolley line that ran along Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., and turned around at Barney Circle for the return trip west on Pennsylvania Avenue); Transportation/water-related (Naylor's Ferry, which operated across the Anacostia River at Barney Circle between 1804-1822 and 1845-1890); Transportation/road-related (bridges over the Anacostia River between 1804-1814 and 1890-present); Landscape/park (D.C. Reservations 256, 264, and 265, D.C. public triangle parks)/street furniture (fire call box); Agriculture/horticultural facility (the greenhouse formerly located at 723 17th Street, S.E.); and Commerce/Trade/specialty store (the monument companies formerly located on 17th Street, S.E.).

The current functions are Domestic/single dwelling (residential row houses); Domestic/multiple; Transportation/road-related (John Philip Sousa Bridge, 1940-present); and Landscape/park/street furniture (D.C. Reservations 256, 264, and 265, D.C. public triangle parks, fire call box).

Historic and current conditions of the property

The proposed Barney Circle Historic District is a residential row house community on streets running uphill from the old streetcar terminus on Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., adjacent to the Anacostia River. Barney Circle has many intact two-story brick porch-front row houses known as Colonial Revival, or "daylight" row houses. These row houses successfully incorporate many design elements from the Bungalow style popular in the early decades of the twentieth century, including a horizontal orientation, front and rear porches, and mansard roofs with shed or gable dormers. The row houses appealed to middle-class and working-class buyers, who formed the original Barney Circle community. The proposed historic district is part of the L'Enfant plan, with 16th Street, 17th Street, and Kentucky Avenue, S.E. radiating north from Barney Circle, intersecting with H and G Streets, S.E. and Potomac Avenue, S.E.

Barney Circle has tree-lined streets and two avenues that have extra-deep public space setbacks, allowing for generous front gardens. Seventeenth Street, S.E., Kentucky Avenue, S.E. and Potomac Avenue, S.E. are designated elm streets (with very large elms on the 800 block of Kentucky Avenue). Continuous-strip planting areas for trees and grass are between the streets and the sidewalks instead of smaller tree boxes in concrete walks. These contribute to the park-like setting. Although almost all squares have alleys, there are few other curb cuts cutting into the public green space. A few corner houses have curb cuts for attached garages (e.g., 8 Barney Circle, 1501 G Street, 1601 G Street, 1600 and 1601 H Street, 701 Kentucky Avenue, 1600-1631 G Street, 1500, 1526, and 1600 Potomac Avenue, S.E.). The rear of 714 Kentucky (mid-block) also has a curb cut. There are three public triangle parks (at the intersection of 16th Street and Kentucky Avenue, S.E., at Potomac Avenue and G Street, S.E., and at the intersection of Potomac Avenue, Kentucky Avenue, and G Street, S.E.).

The Buildings in the Barney Circle Historic District

Contributing/noncontributing buildings

There are now 189 contributing buildings, and three noncontributing buildings (the 1989 flats at 1622, 1624 and 1626 H Street, S.E.), for a total of 192 buildings. In February 2008, a building originally listed as contributing, 1643 Potomac Avenue, was demolished. All contributing buildings are row houses (plus two 1941 flats).

All the row houses are built on a uniform setback (except for three 1989 flats). All row houses have front yards, a front walk, and (with the exception of Square 1092W) an alley in the rear. Many houses have a one-story garage or parking area in the rear.

The contributing buildings share common original elements. The original foundations are concrete; with raised basements; original walls are brick; original roofs are flat or pitch, either tin or asphalt. The original front wall material is brick, common bond with raked joints, typically beige brick in front and common brick in the rear. However, the walls of the Mission Style row houses at 1615-1643 Potomac Avenue, S.E. have a cementitious parge coat.

Currently, the appearance of the foundations and roofs is as original. The front walls are currently original, except in separate instances noted below. Originally, porch-front row houses have a front porch extending over two or three bays, and an open rear porch on both stories. Currently, most front porches have the same appearance; rear porches have been enclosed**.**

The 1920s row houses are two-story. The typical floor plan is first floor: a narrower bay with a foyer, stairs and a galley kitchen; the wider bay has a living room in front and a dining room in back. Second floor: a bath, and two-three bedrooms.

Table 1. Inventory of Barney Circle Historic District Buildings

ID Number	Date	Building Type/Address	Architect	Style	Dwelling Status
1076-41 to 46	1917	Dwelling 1500-1510 Potomac Av SE	W.E. Howser	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1076-48 to 55	1921	Dwelling 1512-1526 Potomac Av SE	TA Jameson	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1076-42		Garage, rear 1508 Potomac Av SE			
1076-49	1929	Garage, rear 1524 Potomac Av SE			
1076-50		Garage, rear 1522 Potomac Av SE			
1076-51	1926	Garage, rear 1520 Potomac Av SE			
1076-52		Garage, rear 1518 Potomac Av SE			
1076-53	1928	Garage, rear 1516 Potomac Av SE			
1076-54		Garage, rear 1514 Potomac Av SE			
1076-55	1925	Garage, rear 1512 Potomac Av SE			
1077-74 to 81	1912	Dwelling 713-727 Kentucky Av SE	Michael A Weller	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1077-80	ca 1990	Gazebo, rear 725 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-86 to 88	1913	Dwelling 807-811 Kentucky Av SE	Hunter & Bell	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1077-99 to 103	1915	Dwelling 701-709 Kentucky Av SE	F. A. Norway	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1077-104 to 113	1916	Dwelling 729-747 Kentucky Av SE	Wm. R. Talbott	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1077-106	ca 1930	Garage, rear 733 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-107	ca 1930	Garage, rear 735 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-108	1935	Garage, rear 737			

		Kentucky Av SE			
ID Number	Date	Building Type/Address	Architect	Style	Dwelling Status
1077-109	ca 1960	Shed, rear 739 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-111	ca 1990	Shed, rear 743 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-112	1942	Garage, rear 745 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-118 to 128	1924	Dwelling 813-833 Kentucky Av SE	Charles R Schrider	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1077-120	1938	Garage, rear 817 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-804 to 805	1923	Dwelling 801-803 Kentucky Av SE	Charles R Schrider	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1077-804	ca 1930	Garage, rear 801 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-805	ca 1930	Garage, rear 803 Kentucky Av SE			
1077-806	1924	Dwelling 805 Kentucky Av SE	L.T. Williams	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1077-806	1923	Garage, rear 805 Kentucky Av SE			
1091-2 to 9	1923	Dwelling, 1616-1628 Potomac Av SE	L.T. Williams	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1091-12 to19	1919	Dwelling 1600-1614 Potomac Av SE	L.T. Williams	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1091-50 to 51	1941	Dwelling 1630-1632 Potomac Av SE	G.T. Santmyers	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1091-13	1923	Garage, rear 1612 Potomac Av SE			
1091-14	1921	Garage, rear 1610 Potomac Av SE			
1091-15	1921	Garage, rear 1608 Potomac Av SE			
1091-18	ca 2000	Shed, rear 1502 Potomac Av SE			
1091-33	1926	Garage, rear 1622 Potomac Av SE			
1091-34	1927	Garage, rear 1620			

		Potomac Av SE			
ID Number	Date	Building Type/Address	Architect	Style	Dwelling Status
1091S-34 to 38, 47 to 53, 800 to 802	1907	Dwelling, 1606-1640 G St SE & 534-536 16th St SE	Albert H. Beers	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1091S-54 to 68	1912	Dwelling 1615-1643 Potomac Av SE[1]	J.M. Dunn	Mission	Contributing
1091S-73 to 75	1925	Dwelling 519-523 17th St SE	C. T. Lacy	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092-14 to 21	1918	Dwelling 1601-1615 G St SE	W.E. Howser	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092-22 to 29	1919	Dwelling, 1600-1614 H St SE	W.E. Howser	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092-30 to 36	1919	Dwelling, 712-718 16th St SE	W.E. Howser	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092-36	1919	Garage, rear 716 16th St SE			
1092-34	1923/1931	Garage, alley between 16th/17th/G&H Sts SE			
1092-35	1923	Garage, alley between 16th/17th/G&H Sts SE			
1092-36	1922	Garage, alley between 16th/17th/G&H Sts SE			
1092-38 to 39	1925	Dwelling, 1616-1618 H St SE	Herman R. Howenstein	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092-39	ca 1920	Garage, rear 1616 H St SE			
1092-41 to 43	1925	Dwelling 1617-1621 G St SE	Herman R. Howenstein	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092-42	ca 1960	Shed, rear 1619 G St SE			
1092-42	1925	Garage, rear 1621 G St SE			
1092-44 to 48	1929	Dwelling 1623-1631 G St SE	L.T. Williams	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092-49 to 56	1929	Dwelling, 701-715 17th St SE	L.T. Williams	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092-59 to 61	1989 [2]	Dwelling 1622-1626 H SE	Michael Finn	Modern	Non-contrib.

[1] 1643 Potomac Avenue, S.E. was demolished in February 2008. Building permit # 103022 (23 Oct. 2007).

ID Number	Date	Building Type/Address	Architect	Style	Dwelling Status
1092-59 to 61	1989 [3]	Dwelling 1622-1626 H SE	Michael Finn	Modern	Non-contrib.
1092-59	ca 1920	Garage, rear 1622 H SE			
1092-804	ca 1920	Garage, alley 16th/17/th/G/H Sts			
1092-805	ca 1920	Garage, alley 16th/17/th/G/H Sts			
1092-811	ca 1920	Garage, alley 16th/17/th/G/H Sts			
1092-813	ca 1920	Garage, alley 16th/17/th/G/H Sts			
1092-815	ca 1920	Garage, alley 16th/17/th/G/H Sts			
1092-816	ca 1920	Garage, alley 16th/17/th/G/H Sts			
1092-818	ca 1920	Garage, alley 16th/17/th/G/H Sts			
1092S-1 to 4	1922	Dwelling, 5-8 Barney Circle, S.E.	L.T. Williams	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092S-5 to12	1922	Dwelling, 810-824 Kentucky Av SE	L.T. Williams	Colonial Revival	Contributing
1092S-11	1922	Garage, rear 812 Ky SE			
1092S-13 to 25	**1922**	**Dwelling 1601-1625 H SE**	**L.T. Williams**	**Colonial Revival**	**Contributing**
1092S-16	**ca 1950**	**Garage, rear 1607 H SE**			
1092S-18	**ca 1970**	**Garage, rear 1611 H SE**			
1092S-19	**ca 1990**	**Garage, rear 1613 H SE**			
1092S-26 to 31	**1922**	**Dwelling, 801-811 17th SE**	**L.T. Williams**	**Col.Rev.**	**Contributing**
1092W-5 to 8 & 800 to 802	**1905**	**Dwelling, 1501-1511 G SE**	**W.F. Douglas**	**Colonial Revival**	**Contributing**
1092W-10 to 14	**1909**	**Dwelling, 714-722 Kentucky & 721 16th SE**	**Albert H. Beers**	**Colonial Revival**	**Contributing**

[2] There is no building permit on file for 1624 H Street, S.E. at DCRA or at D.C. Archives. The three-story flats at 1624 H Street, S.E., are flanked by 1622 and 1626 H Street, S.E., which have the same design and were built by the same owner and architect in 1989.

[3] There is no building permit on file for 1624 H Street, S.E. at DCRA or at D.C. Archives. The three-story flats at 1624 H Street, S.E., are flanked by 1622 and 1626 H Street, S.E., which have the same design and were built by the same owner and architect in 1989.

Table 2. Barney Circle Proposed Historic District Buildings by Type

Count	Building Type
192	Dwellings
40	Garages
4	Sheds
1	Gazebo
237	Total buildings

Dwellings will be described in order of construction to trace the development of the neighborhood.

1501-1511 G Street, S.E. (1905, first row houses)[4]

These six flat-front row houses have concrete foundations; Flemish bond brick walls (with red and iron spot brick), two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows with rough stone sills and lintels; cast iron steps with a grape-leaf pattern on the risers, a simple brick belt course below the windows; a metal garland over the second-story window; a spherical finial topping the firewall between row houses; and a flat tin roof.[5] The current appearance is the same except that the cast iron steps have been replaced at 1501, 1509 and 1511 G Street, the treads on the stairs at 1503 G Street have been replaced, and the windows at 1511 G Street have been altered.

1606-1640 G Street, S.E. and 534-536 16th Street, S.E. (1907)

The eighteen row houses on G Street and the two row houses at 534-536 16th Street, S.E. were designed by Albert H. Beers. They have concrete foundations; brown, beige, and yellow brick walls, two stories with two bays; front door with transom; three rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows with stone sills and flat-head lintels. The doors are paired (the second bay of one house and the first bay of the adjacent house). A continuous front porch with wooden columns extends across all eighteen row houses on G Street (the two row houses on 16th Street also share a continuous porch) with a gable porch roof element (with garland) over the paired doors. These houses have projected brick corbeling, stepped brick at the cornice; a spherical metal finial on a square base topping the firewall between row houses; and a flat roof

[4] In 1905, 1501 G Street, S.E. was known as 601 Kentucky Avenue, S.E..

[5] The building permit indicates that 1501 G Street, S.E. was originally built as a two-family flat.

(original appearance). The current appearance is the same except that the finials are missing at 1606, 1612, 1616, 1620, and 1626-1638 G Street; the porch has been removed at 1622 G Street, porches at 1608, 1616, 1628, and 1634 G Street have been enclosed; and original porch columns remain at 1614, 1618, 1626, and 1636 G Street.

714-720 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. and 721 16th Street, S.E., (1909)[6]

These five row houses have concrete foundations; Flemish bond brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows in front with flat-head lintels; a front porch extending over three bays with beige brick columns; a hip roof; a dentilated cornice; and a flat asphalt roof (original appearance). The end row house, 721 16th Street, has 15 windows. The current appearance is the same, except that one brick porch column was removed at 718 Kentucky Avenue and the brick columns at 720 Kentucky Avenue were replaced with black metal open-work columns.

713-727 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1912)

These eight row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows in front (paired on the first story) with stone sills and a brick segmental arch opening; a front porch extending over three bays with beige brick columns; a checkerboard pattern on the second story; a slate mansard roof with one gable dormer, and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same, except that two windows were replaced with a modern bay window and the transom window has glass block at 723 Kentucky Avenue; the segmental arch on the first story has been removed at 721 Kentucky Avenue and six-over-six windows added; the front porches were removed at 713-723 Kentucky Avenue; and aluminum siding was applied at 727 Kentucky Avenue.

1615-1643 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1912) [John M. Dunn & builder-Valentine]

These fifteen row houses occupy the entire south side of 1600 block of Potomac Avenue, S.E.. They have cement foundations; brick walls covered with a cementitious parge coat; two stories with two bays; three rectangular double-hung windows; masonry segmented arch window hoods, masonry sills; projected masonry door surrounds; an overhanging pent roof with red clay tile; exposed rafters and a flat tin roof. The center row house, 1629 Potomac Avenue, has a shaped parapet with a pitched red clay tile roof on each side and a quatrefoil window in the center of the

[6] In 1909, 721 16th Street, S.E. was known as 722 Kentucky Avenue, S.E..

second story. On either side of 1629 Potomac Avenue, 1627 and 1631 Potomac Avenue have a two-bay porch with wood columns, as do 1617, 1619, 1623, and 1635 Potomac Avenue. There is a wood entry porch with a gable roof at 1615, 1625, 1633, and 1629 Potomac Avenue. The houses at 1621, 1637, 1641, and 1643 are flat front houses, with no a porch of any kind. These houses display several Mission Style elements: the shaped parapet and quatrefoil window at 1629 Potomac Avenue, red clay tile roofs on all houses, and open eaves. The current appearance is the same except that 1643 Potomac Avenue was demolished in February 2008.[7]

807-811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1913)[8]

These three small (15 x 22 feet) brick flat front row houses have concrete foundations; brick front walls, two stories with two bays; front door with transom; three rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows in front in a brick segmental arch opening (with a keystone in the center); and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same, except for the six-over-six windows added at 807 Kentucky and later additions to the rear of each house.

701-709 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1915)

These five row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows in front (paired on the first story) with stone sills; a front porch extending over three bays with beige brick columns; a straight mansard roof flaring at the edge; slate shingles with one shed dormer (with narrow louvers on each side of the dormer window), boxed rafters; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same, except that at 701 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. the brick porch columns were replaced with black metal open-work columns; one second-story window was replaced with a smaller window; and aluminum siding was applied at 709 Kentucky Avenue.

729-747 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1916)

These ten row houses have concrete foundations; red brick walls (Flemish bond), two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows in front (paired windows on the first story), with stone sills and flat-head lintels; a front porch extending over three bays with beige brick columns; a straight

[7] Building permit # 103022 for alterations issued 23 Oct. 2007, cost: $54,000.

[8] In 1913, 807-811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. were known as 761-765 Kentucky Avenue, S.E

mansard roof flaring at the edges with slate shingles and one gable dormer; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same, except that the front porches were removed at 729 and 733 Kentucky Avenue; the brick porch columns at 735 and 745 Kentucky Avenue were replaced with black metal open-work columns; a three-bay front porch was replaced with a two-bay front porch at 729 Kentucky Avenue; six-over-six windows were installed at 731 Kentucky; and formstone was applied at 745 Kentucky Avenue.

1500-1510 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1917) [Howenstein]

These six row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five double-hung windows in front with flat-head lintels; a basket-weave course over all windows; a front porch extending over three bays with three wood columns on brick pedestals; a fish-scale straight slate mansard roof with a gable dormer and boxed rafters, dentils at the cornice; the firewall extends above the roof line with a metal cap; a flat tin roof (original appearance). The corner row house, 1500 Potomac Avenue, S.E., has an angled bay on the Kentucky Avenue side; a total of twelve windows ; and two gable dormers (one in front and one on the side). The current appearance is the same except that the porch has been removed at 1504 and 1506 Potomac Avenue, S.E.; the porch columns replaced with open metal-work columns at 1502 and 1508 Potomac Avenue, S.E.; metal awnings were added to the porch and second story windows at 1510 Potomac Avenue, S.E.; and the double hung windows replaced with casement windows at 1508 Potomac Avenue, S.E..

1601-1615 G Street, S.E. (1918)

These eight row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows; a front porch extending over two bays (except the corner house, 1601 G Street, which has a porch extending over three bays), with brick columns; a basket-weave course over all windows; a straight mansard roof with slate shingles, boxed rafters and a single gable dormer; and a flat tin roof. The end row house, 1601 G Street, has an angled bay on the side. This is the original appearance. (The row houses at 1500-1510 and 1616-1628 Potomac Avenue, built by Howenstein in 1917 and 1923, are identical.) The row houses at 1600-1614 H Street, and 712-718 16th Street are also identical except for the red brick, and were also built by Herman R. Howenstein in 1919). The current appearance is the same.

712-718 16th Street, S.E. (1919)

The four row houses have concrete foundations; red brick walls, two stories with three bays; a front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows in front with stone sills; a front porch extending over two bays with red brick columns; a basket-weave course over the windows; a slate mansard roof (with fish-scale shingles and boxed rafters) with one gable dormer; and a flat tin roof. The door placement is at the third bay at 712 and 716, and the first bay at 714 and 718 (original appearance). The current appearance is the same. (These row houses are the same as 1600-1614 H Street (except for the paired doors) and were built at the same time.)

1600-1614 H Street, S.E. (1919)

These eight row houses have concrete foundations; red brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows; a front porch extending over two bays with brick columns, except the corner row house (1600 H Street), which has a porch extending over three bays; a straight mansard roof with slate shingles, boxed rafters and a single gable dormer; a basket-weave course over the windows; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). (These row houses are the same as 712-718 16th Street and were built at the same time (except that the H Street row houses do not have the paired doors). The row houses at 1601-1615 G Street, identical to 712-718 16th except for the beige brick, were built by Herman R. Howenstein in 1918. The current appearance is the same except that the front porch at 1612 H Street has been replaced with a three-bay porch and six-over-six windows have been installed at 1610, 1612, and 1614 H Street.

1600-1614 Potomac Avenue, S.E.(1919) [Jameson]

These eight row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular double-hung windows in front with brick segmented arch window hoods; a front porch extending over three bays with brick columns; a fish-scale flared slate mansard roof with double shed dormers and exposed rafters; the firewall extends above the roof line with a metal cap; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same except that metal awnings were added at 1600 and 1602 Potomac Avenue.

1512-1526 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1921) [Jameson]

These eight row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular double-hung windows in front

(paired on the first story) with brick segmented arch window hoods; a front porch extending over three bays with brick columns; a fish-scale flared slate mansard roof with double shed dormers and exposed rafters; the firewall extends above the roof line with a metal cap; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same except that the porch has been removed at 1526 Potomac Avenue.; the front porch has been enclosed at 1518 Potomac Avenue; the paired windows replaced at 1528 Potomac Avenue and a metal awning added on the porch at 1524 Potomac Avenue.

Barney Circle (1922)

These four row houses (5, 6, 7, and 8 Barney Circle) have concrete foundations; brick walls, two stories with three bays; a front door with transom; five double-hung rectangular one-over one windows in front with stone sills and a soldier course above the windows; a front porch extending over three bays; a straight mansard roof with slate shingles, exposed rafters and double shed dormers; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same except that all front porches have been removed, six-over-six windows have been installed at 7 and 8 Barney Circle, and modern bay windows have been installed on the side of 8 Barney Circle.

810-824 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1922)

These eight row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; a front door with transom; five rectangular six-over-one double-hung windows in front with stone sills and a soldier course above all windows; a front porch extending over two bays with beige brick columns; a straight mansard roof, flaring at the edge, with slate shingles, exposed rafters and an alternating double shed dormer/no dormer pattern; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same except that the door frame at 820 Kentucky Avenue has been replaced with a broken pediment door frame and the front porch has been removed at 816 and 820 Kentucky Avenue; six-over-six windows were installed at 810 Kentucky Avenue, one-over-one windows at 812, 818, and 820 (first and second stories) and on the first story at 824 Kentucky Avenue, and Palladian-style windows were installed on the second story at 824 Kentucky Avenue.

1601-1625 H Street, S.E. (1922)

These thirteen row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular six-over-one double-hung windows with stone sills; a front porch with brick columns extending over two bays, except the corner row house (1601 H Street), where the porch extends over three bays;

a straight mansard roof, flaring at the edge with fish-scale slate shingles (alternating plain roof or double shed dormers); and a flat tin roof. The corner row house (1601) has an angled bay on the side. This is the original appearance. The current appearance is the same except that the front porch has been removed at 1615-1619 and at 1623 H Street; a pedimented doorway was installed at 1603 H; one-over-one windows were installed at 1601, 1609, 1611, 1615, 1617 1619, 1623, and 1625 H Street and six-over-six windows at 1621 H Street.

801-811 17th Street, S.E. (1922)

There are buildings only on the west side of 17th Street; Congressional Cemetery (founded 1807) occupies the eastern side of 17th Street. These six row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; a front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows with stone sills and a soldier course above all windows; a front porch extending over two bays with brick columns; a straight mansard roof, flaring at the bottom edge, and exposed rafters, no dormers; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same except that the slate on mansard roofs was replaced with asphalt shingles at 801-805, 811 17th Street; brick porch columns were replaced with metal fluted columns at 809 17th Street; six-over-six windows were installed at 811 17th Street, S.E.; the front porch roof has been altered at 801 17th Street; the front porch has been removed at 805 17th Street, S.E.; and the mansard roof rafters have been boxed at 807 and 811 17th Street.

1616-1628 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1923) [Howenstein]

These seven row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five double-hung windows in front with flat-head lintels; a basket-weave course over all windows; a front porch extending over three bays with three wood columns on brick pedestals; a fish-scale straight slate mansard roof with a gable dormer and boxed rafters, dentils at the cornice; the firewall extended above the roof line with a metal cap; a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same except that the porch has been removed at 1618 and 1628 Potomac Avenue; brick columns replaced the original columns on the porches at 1622, 1624 and 1626 Potomac Avenue; and metal awnings added at 1616 Potomac Avenue and fabric awnings added at 1628 Potomac Avenue.

801-805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1923-1924)[9]

These three row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; a front door with transom; five rectangular six-over-one double-hung windows in front with stone sills and a soldier course above all windows; a front porch extending over two bays (at 801 Kentucky) or over three bays (at 803 and 805 Kentucky) with beige brick columns; a straight mansard roof, flaring at the edge, with slate shingles, exposed rafters and one gable dormer, and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same except that the front porch has been removed at 801 Kentucky Avenue and one-over-one windows were installed at 805 Kentucky Avenue

813-833 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1924)

These eleven row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays, front door with transom, five rectangular six-over-one double-hung windows in front, with stone sills and a soldier course above all windows, a front porch extending over three bays with beige brick columns; a straight mansard roof, flaring at the edge with exposed rafters, hexagonal asphalt shingles, and a double shed dormer, a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same, except that the direction of the front stairs was altered at 821 Kentucky Avenue; the front porch has been removed at 833 Kentucky Avenue; and one-over-one windows have been installed at 815, 817, 821, 823, and 831 Kentucky Avenue.

1617-1621 G Street, S.E. (1925)

These three row houses have concrete foundations; red brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular six-over-one double-hung windows and a soldier course above all windows; a front porch extending over two bays with brick columns; a straight mansard roof flared at the edge with exposed rafters, fish-scale slate shingles and double shed dormers; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same, except that one-over-one windows were installed at 1621 G Street. These row houses were built at the same time as 1616 and 1618 H Street.

[9] In 1923-1924, 801-805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. were known as 747-753 Kentucky Avenue, S.E..

519-523 17th Street, S.E. (1925)[10]

These three row houses have concrete foundations; tan tapestry brick walls, two stories with three bays; a front door with transom; five rectangular six-over-one double-hung windows in front with stone sills and soldier course lintels; a front porch extending over two bays with brick columns on a brick pedestal; a basket-weave design above the second story windows; a slate mansard roof with exposed rafters and no dormers; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The original appearance is the same except that all the slate has been replaced with asphalt shingles on the mansard roofs; one-over-one windows and shutters have been added at 519 17th street; and a walk-out basement door has been installed at 521 17th Street.

1616-1618 H Street, S.E. (1925)

These two row houses have concrete foundations; red brick walls, two stories with three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular six-over-one double-hung windows in front with a soldier course above all windows; a front porch extending over two bays with brick columns; a straight mansard roof flaring at the edge with exposed rafters, fish-scale slate shingles and double shed dormers; and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The current appearance is the same, except that one-over-one windows were installed at 1618 H Street. These row houses were built at the same time as 1617-1621 G Street, S.E.

701-715 17th Street, S.E. (1929)

These eight row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with three bays; a front door with transom; five rectangular six-over-one double-hung windows in front, with stone sills and a soldier course above all windows; a front porch extending over two bays with brick columns; garlands above the second-story windows, alternating gable pediments (with medallions); and a flat tin roof (original appearance). The row houses around the corner at 1623-1631 G Street, S.E. were built at the same time as 701-715 17th Street, S.E. The current appearance is the same except that one-over-one windows have been installed at 701, 703, 705, 709, 711, and 715 17th Street, S.E.

1623-1631 G Street, S.E. (1929)

These five row houses have concrete foundations; beige brick walls, two stories with

[10] These row houses were formerly known as 725-729 17th Street, S.E..

three bays; front door with transom; five rectangular one-over-one double-hung windows in front; a front porch extending over two bays with brick columns; garlands above the second-story windows, and alternating gable pediments with medallions, and a flat tin roof (original appearance). These row houses are identical to the row houses at 701-715 17th Street, S.E. and were built at the same time. The current appearance is the same except that aluminum siding was installed at 1631 G Street, but removed in 2006.

1630-1632 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1941) [Mrs. Louella A Robinson, architect: Santmyers]

These two flats have cement foundations, red brick (common bond); two stories with four bays, paired front doors with door openings of stack bond and soldier courses, mitered at corners; six one-over-one rectangular double-hung windows with soldier-course lintels The current appearance is the same.

1622-1626 H Street, S.E. (1989)

These three flat-front flats have concrete foundations; masonry and stucco walls, three stories with three bays; and eight rectangular six-over-six widows. The doorframe at 1622 H Street has a broken pediment; the doorframes at 1624 and 1626 H Street have a three point arch with a fan. In front, they extend approximately eight feet further forward (i.e., toward the street), than the setback for all other row houses on the north side of H Street, S.E. The side yard of 1626 H Street is enclosed by a stucco wall. These buildings are not considered contributing buildings.

Spaces and Infrastructure

Parks

Public triangle parks are a byproduct of L'Enfant's design for Washington. He intended that the smaller parks be "tastefully laid out as according to their size ... as simple lawns or flower beds." In the early twentieth century, many triangle parks were enclosed with cast iron post-and-chain fences to deter squatters and garbage dumping. Some parks became victory gardens during World War I.[11]

The proposed historic district has three triangle parks:[12]

[11] Elizabeth Barthold, "The Predicament of the 'Parklets,'" Washington, D.C.: Washington History (Vol. 5, p. 28-46), 1993.

[12] The parks apparently contribute strongly to the visual memory that former residents retain of the neighborhood.

1. The triangle park at the intersection of 16th Street, S.E. and Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (Reservation 265);
2. The triangle park at the intersection of Potomac Avenue, 16th and G Streets, S.E., "Dennis Dolinger Memorial Park" (Reservation 256). This park, "Dennis Dolinger Memorial Park," commemorates ANC 6B commissioner and community activist Dennis Dolinger. He was known for his creative and fearless opposition to drug dealers, his excellent sense of humor and great cooking. Prior to his death he had adopted this park through the city's adopt-a-park program, helping to maintain and beautify the park. He was killed on June 4, 1999 in his home across the street at 1516 Potomac Avenue, S.E.[13]
3. The triangle park at the intersection of Potomac and Kentucky Avenue and G Street, S.E.. (Reservation 264).

Barney Circle - traffic circle

Until 1971, Barney Circle was a true Washington traffic circle.[14] A pre-1971 photograph shows a distinct circle, including a turn-around loop for trolley cars and buses in the center of the circle, (dividing the circle into eastern and western halves). In 1971, the turn-around loop was removed to create two ramps leading to the Sousa Bridge. Traffic on 17th Street, S.E. increased as a result of this change.[15]

The name, Barney Circle, was first proposed by Michael I. Weller (1846-1915), a Capitol Hill builder and landowner in the proposed historic district, who was interested in history.[16] In 1910, he presented a paper on Joshua Barney, a Revolutionary War

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In an oral history interview on September 18, 2008, Lane Parsons said, "I've always thought that if I became a millionaire, I'd like to buy that plot back and make it a park. …Just because it was where I grew up and I think a park there would be nice. We had a park there between Kentucky Avenue and Sixteenth Street, just a little triangular park. We didn't play on it. It had some flowers in the center. Then there was a triangular park between 17th and 18th on Potomac Avenue. My father taught me how to skate along that sidewalk." Mr. Parsons was born in 1923 at 1616 G Street, SE.. Lane Parsons, Oral history taken by Nancy Metzger, 29 Sept. 2008. Tape and transcript will be held with the Ruth Ann Overbeck Capitol Hill Oral History Project

[13] David Montgomery, "Neighbors Honor Slain Activist," Washington Post, 13 June 1999, sec. C, p. 1.

[14] Jack Eisen, "Barney Circle Gone, But Will Return," Washington Post, 19 June 1971, sec. B, p. 2.

[15] Eleanor Hill, interview by Beth Purcell, 25 Aug. 2006; Eleanor M. Hill, "Our Life in Barney Circle," Hill Rag, Feb. 2008, 66.

[16] Michael A. Weller, his son, built row houses in the proposed Barney Circle historic district.

naval hero to the Columbia Historical Society.[17] The Society urged Congress to name the circle at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. in honor of Barney, and to appropriate funds for a statue. Weller's continued lobbying resulted in a 1911 Act of Congress which named the circle "Commodore Barney Circle."[18] However, no statue of Barney was erected.

Street paving/sidewalks

Barney Circle's streets were plotted in the L'Enfant Plan, although they remained dirt roads into the early twentieth century. Paving followed development in this part of town just as in much of Capitol Hill, a pattern which contrasted to large sections of the northwest, where Boss Shepherd's modernization project paved roads ahead of development. Although by 1903 most streets in the closer-in Capitol Hill area were paved, most of the streets in the proposed historic district were unpaved as late as 1919. The exception was the 1500 and 1600 blocks of G Street S.E., which were paved in 1903. The 1927-28 edition of the Baist Atlas was the first to show all streets, other than 17th Street, paved. Chain gangs did some of the street grading, which was perhaps an offshoot of Barney Circle's proximity to the D.C. jail.[19]
Potomac Avenue was originally known as "Georgia Avenue." The name was changed in 1908.[20] Kentucky Avenue, S.E., is one-way northbound, uphill from Barney Circle. H Street, S.E. (a single block street) is one way westbound. The other streets, (Potomac Avenue, 16th, 17th, and G Streets, S.E.) are two-way streets.[21]

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[17] Joshua Barney (1759-1818) led the new American Navy to many victories during the Revolutionary War, capturing several British warships. In 1814, a British army of 4,500 landed near Baltimore and began to march toward Washington. The British fought American militias (and 400 sailors led by Commodore Barney) at the Battle of Bladensburg (Md.). After the British overran the American lines, Barney's forces stayed behind to cover the Americans' retreat. Barney was severely wounded. The British reached Washington, and burned the Capitol, Treasury and the White House. Louis L. Norton, Joshua Barney: Hero of the Revolution and 1812, (Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 2000).

[18] Edward G. Gruis, ed., "Capitol Hill Prospectus," (Washington, D.C.: 1967), 8; "Praises King Edward," Washington Post 11 May 1911, 3; "Circle Named For Barney," Washington Post, 24 Aug. 1911, 14. Public Act No. 33, 19 Aug. 1911; James Franklin Hood, "In Memoriam – Michael Ignatius Weller, 1846-1915," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, 19 (1916): 197-198.

[19] D.C. Engineering Commissioner records (H Street, S.E.) # 12384, 23 Mar. 1898;

[20] Public Act No. 139, 26 May 1908.

[21] D.C. Engineering Commissioner records (17th Street, S.E.) # 214855, 23 Nov. 1927; # 219843, 10 Dec. 1928; Baist map, 1938.

The original sidewalks were concrete.[22] In 1906, George H. Boyd paid for the first sidewalk (concrete), on the south side of the 1600 block of G Street, S.E.. Row house builders requested sidewalks in front of their projects. [23]

Utilities

Water and sewer came relatively late to Barney Circle, compared to the closer-in Capitol Hill residential area, with only Potomac and Kentucky Avenue exhibiting either of these critical services on the 1903 Baist map, and infrastructure development in the neighborhood not complete until the 1920s.

EXTENSION OF UTILITIES IN BARNEY CIRCLE

Source: Baist Real Estate Atlas 1903-1928	1903		1909	
Street	Water	Sewer	Water	Sewer
16th Street	--	--	--	--
17th Street	--	--	X[2]	--
Potomac Avenue	--	X	X	X
Kentucky Avenue	X	X[1]	X	X[1]
G Street	--	--	X	X
H Street	--	--	--	--

[1] Sewer north from Pennsylania Avenue to H Street.
[2] Water between H Street and Potomac Avenue only.

[22] Commissioners of the District of Columbia," Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1906," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office,. 1906, (vol. 2)).

[23] Commissioners of the District of Columbia, "Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1906," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office,. 1906, (vol. 2)), Table I, Job # 2060.

	1913-15		1919-21	
Street	Water	Sewer	Water	Sewer
16th Street	X	X	X	X
17th Street	X[2]	--	X[2]	--
Potomac Avenue	X	X	X	X
Kentucky Avenue	X	X[3]	X	X[3]
G Street	X	X	X	X
H Street	--	--	X[4]	X[4]

[2] Water between H Street and Potomac Avenue only.
[3] Sewer from Pennsylania Avenue to north of H Street.
[4] Water and sewer on part of street

	1927-28	
Street	Water	Sewer
16th Street	X	X
17th Street	X	X
Potomac Avenue	X	X
Kentucky Avenue	X	X
G Street	X	X
H Street	X	X

Washington Gas Light Co. built gas mains starting in 1905 and into the 1920s.[24] Gas street lights were installed in 1922 or earlier, and later replaced with electric street lights.[25] Potomac Electric Power Co. built lines in 1922.[26] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. began installing poles and lines in 1912.[27]

[24] D.C. Engineering Commissioner records (G Street, S.E.), # 53843, 15 June 1905; # 64053, 15 Jan. 1907; (16th Street, S.E.) # 77096, 24 Feb. 1909; (17th Street, S.E.), # 201185, 4 Sept. 1925.

[25] D.C. Engineering Commissioner records (Square 1092S), # 179823, 30 Oct. 1922.

[26] D.C. Engineering Commissioner records (17th Street, S.E.), # 179823, 30 Oct. 1922.

[27] D.C. Engineering Commissioner records (G Street, S.E.), # 103945, 28 May 1912; (17th Street, S.E.), # 116016, 7 Jan. 1914.; (Square 1092) # 152668, 5 July 1919; (17th Street, S.E.), # 184336, 8 May 1923.

Alleys

These service roads intersect the streets, providing access to the rear of row houses and to garages or sheds, or off-street parking. The alleys are approximately 1/3 the width of the streets. Square 1092W has no alley.

Fire call boxes

From 1910 to 1976, Washington had hundreds of fire call boxes for residents to report fires. The call boxes had a cast iron base, topped by a hinged box with a switch to signal the fire department's central dispatch, and a pole with a protected light above the box. After the 911 system was implemented in 1976, the boxes were decommissioned, but left in place. One of these historic fire call boxes is located at 16th and H Streets, S.E. This call box is part of the "Art on Call" project of the DC Heritage Tourism Coalition, to use call boxes to reflect neighborhood history.

Congressional Cemetery

Congressional Cemetery, founded in 1807, takes advantage of a commanding perspective of the Anacostia River. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the first true national cemetery. The cemetery's western boundary is 17th Street, S.E., thus sharing a common boundary with the proposed historic district. As a result the neighborhood benefitted from the open spaces to the east. Many famous persons are buried here, including Declaration of Independence signer Elbridge Gerry, John Philip Sousa, Matthew Brady, and J. Edgar Hoover. The first Civil War memorial erected in the city, the Arsenal Memorial, is visible from across 17th Street. The Arsenal Memorial stands over the graves of 21 young women who worked at the Washington Arsenal filling shell casings with gunpowder; they died when gunpowder exploded and set the arsenal on fire. President Lincoln attended their funeral. Congressional Cemetery is also the neighborhood cemetery, as the final resting place for people who lived or worked in the Barney Circle community. Three early businesses in Barney Circle, a florist and two monument companies, served Congressional Cemetery families and visitors.

Bridges and Ferries

The first bridge across the Anacostia River at Barney Circle was a wooden draw bridge chartered in 1795 by the Eastern Branch Bridge Co. and completed in 1804. George Walker (discussed below) was one of the group promoting the bridge.[28] When the

[28] Allen C. Clark, "The Abraham Young Mansion," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, 1909, 53-71, 56.

British invaded Washington in 1814, they destroyed the bridge. The bridge was rebuilt, but burned in 1845 from a fire started by sparks from a steamboat. The Talbert and Naylor families (prominent landowners in nineteenth-century Washington) operated a ferry across the Anacostia from the late eighteenth century until 1822 and from 1845 until 1890. The 1890 bridge was built largely because the East Washington Citizens' Association successfully lobbied Congress for a new bridge. The 1890 bridge was iron constructed over stone piers, with a through span 90 feet above the railroad tracks. The bridge was 24 feet wide, to allow three horse-drawn vehicles to travel abreast, with room for wide loads of hay.[29] In 1927, planning began to replace the 1890 bridge. After review of multiple possible designs, the John Philip Sousa Bridge was constructed and opened in 1940.[30]

Section 8 page 2

Statement of Significance

Period of Significance - 1901-1962

Barney Circle's period of significance is from 1901, when the lobbying efforts of the East Washington Citizen's Association (EWCA) culminated in rebuilding the bridge to the Anacostia. The EWCA went on to lobby for cleaning up of the Anacostia flats, which was a necessary to make the Barney Circle neighborhood suitable for development. Another factor in the development of Barney Circle was the extension of the streetcar to Barney Circle in 1901. Both the work of the EWCA and the streetcar were prerequisites to the build out of Barney Circle, which began in 1905 and completed in 1941. The end date for the period of significance is 1962, which marked the end of the streetcar era.

[29] Ed Hatcher, "Washington's Nineteenth-Century Citizens' Associations and the Senate Park Commission Plan,'" Washington, D.C.: Washington History, (Fall-Winter 2002), 75-76; Sacket L. Duryee, "A Historical Summary of the Work of the Corps of Engineers in Washington, D.C. and Vicinity: 1852-1952, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1952), 57.

[30] "Planners Consider Changes in Traffic Routing at Bridge," Washington Post, 27 July 1927, 20; "Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge Plans Approved," Washington Post, 19 Dec.1936, sec. X, p. 17; Edward Flanagan, "Barney Circle Phase II Archeological Studies," (Washington, D.C.: Fleming-DeLeuw, 1985).

Introduction

The proposed Barney Circle Historic District is a triangular-shaped neighborhood, part of the L'Enfant Plan for Washington, with streets radiating uphill from Barney Circle, adjacent to the Anacostia River and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E..[31] Barney Circle's significance includes:

1. Geography/Topography
2. Early development patterns in the seventeenth and eighteenth century;
3. Development of the L'Enfant city;
4. Urban development in the twentieth century, including the daylight porch-front row houses developed by certain architects and builders; and apartments;
5. Twentieth century demographic patterns; and
6. Social History: Importance of citizens/civic associations in development of neighborhood

The proposed Barney Circle Historic District stands today as a small residential enclave of early twentieth-century homes sheltered between the open quiet spaces of Congressional Cemetery and the diagonal slash of Kentucky Avenue that meets Pennsylvania Avenue at the Anacostia River. Its position on the downward slope of the southern side of the Capitol Hill plateau orients the neighborhood toward the Anacostia River and the view across the river to the Anacostia heights. Its significance lies in its identity as a modest, working-class neighborhood that is both part of the greater Capitol Hill community and yet is a distinct entity. Its present appearance, virtually unchanged since the dates of construction, is evidence that it was not until the first decade of the twentieth century that developers found this area of the L'Enfant city desirable for houses. While the development of Barney Circle and the eastern end of Capitol Hill cannot be traced to the vision of a single individual, as is common for many of the more suburban-type neighborhoods, it can be seen, perhaps more importantly, as the work of a strong citizens association that did not hesitate to push for improvements in its section of the city.

Barney Circle is also an example of the successful adaptation of the design elements of Arts and Crafts Movement bungalows into "daylight" row houses, in particular, a horizontal orientation, front porch, and shed dormers. Most of Barney Circle is the result of the work of Albert Beers (a renowned architect credited with the break-through "daylight" row house design), Thomas A. Jameson and Herman R. Howenstein, (who built a distinctive style of row house). Barney Circle is also an example of Criterion C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of architecture, particularly as constructed to be more affordable for residents of more limited economic means.

[31] Ellicott Plan for Washington, 1792. Library of Congress catalog number G3850 1792.E4.

Overview of the Development of Barney Circle Neighborhood

During the first century of Washington's development, the area now known as Barney Circle, changed little, except on paper and in the actual laying out of the streets of the L'Enfant plan. These were wooded and agricultural lands associated with the farms of the William Young family. Grading and paving of those streets would come much later. The slope of the land, an elevation change of 30' from G Street to the circle, made the level land north of Potomac Avenue more desirable for agricultural purposes, which was the traditional use of land in this area, as well as easier to develop for streets and houses. However, in spite of the topography, lots were subdivided and sold but few, if any, structures were ever built or, if built, remained for very long. A major stream covered Square 1092W and lower Kentucky Avenue, also impeding development. After 1845, when the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge burned, the city and the federal government did not see fit to construct another bridge at that location until 1890, following the lobbying efforts of the East Washington Citizens Association. Crossing the Anacostia from Pennsylvania Avenue entailed the use of a ferry but there were bridges both down and up river at Eleventh Street, SE, and at Benning Road.

Even more of a detriment to development at this end of the Capitol Hill plateau was the unhealthy condition of the Anacostia River and adjoining lands. Although the Anacostia River had once been viewed as an important navigable river and potential port, it silted up during the nineteenth century and its extensive mud flats were a breeding ground for malaria-infested mosquitoes, a receptacle for sewage, and a known contributor to the poor health of nearby residents. The East Washington Citizens Association (EWCA) was formed in 1870 to represent the "material interests" of residents east of the Capitol. The problems associated with the railroads coming through the neighborhoods and the at-grade crossings, the slow pace of street grading and paving, the inadequate water and utility supply, and even the possibility of extending the hours at the Library of Congress for neighborhood residents were all agenda items for the Association. One of its biggest successes was the construction of the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge in 1890, which was accomplished through the Association's skillful lobbying of members of Congress, bypassing the city's commissioners and raising the ire of federal officials and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company. [32]

Tackling the problem of the unhealthy Anacostia, the EWCA provided Congress and the commissioners with informed testimony from a number of knowledgeable sources, such as C. M. Hammet, the city's health officer who supplied charts showing a higher incidence of malarial-related deaths in East Washington than in the city at large. Recalling the drop in the number of similar deaths after the Potomac River flats were filled in for the East and West

[32] Hatcher, "Washington's Nineteenth-Century Citizens' Associations," 75-76, 88-89; Hood, "In Memoriam – Michael Ignatius Weller, 1846-1915," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, 19 (1916): 198.

Potomac Parks in the 1880s, Hammet postulated that a similar drop would occur when the Anacostia River flats were cleaned up. The upshot of the association's work and advocacy was that, in 1902, the agenda of the Senate Parks Commission (McMillan Commission) was expanded to include the reclamation of the Anacostia flats, which the EWCA skillfully pointed out would stimulate commercial activity due an increased waterfront from "over 1,000 acres of public land which now is useless, offensive and deadly." [33]

The proposed Barney Circle Historic District area changed dramatically in the first 30 years of the twentieth century. Fields and woods gave way to streets of an urban row-house neighborhood that is of a different character than the older residential Capitol Hill that is closer to the Capitol. For Barney Circle, development came immediately after the Pennsylvania Avenue trolley line was extended from 8th Street, S.E. to a turn-around in a L'Enfant plan circle at 17th Street in 1901. With the trolley line extension the proposed Barney Circle Historic District area became easily linked to the Navy Yard, the source of many jobs for mechanics as well as less-skilled workers. An adequate supply of housing for the increasing numbers of workers needed to keep the Navy Yard running had been a federal goal for many years and that demand fueled much of the construction of Capitol Hill from 1790 to World War II. [34]

For example, in 1886, Daniel Carroll's estate, Duddington, in the square bounded by E, F, First and Second Streets S.E., was torn down to be replaced by houses for middle-class workers on the exterior of the square and smaller homes for lower wage workers along a narrow street that was cut through the middle.[35] Even well-known architects, such as Glenn Brown who would become Secretary and Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects, tried their hand at designing houses for workers. (Brown's houses included a row of small brick houses, two bays wide, on Potomac Avenue near the Navy Yard gates.) [36] Barney Circle

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[33] Hatcher, "Washington's Nineteenth-Century Citizens' Associations," 83-84, 89; John R. Wennersten, Anacostia: The Death & Life of an American River, (Baltimore, Md.: The Chesapeake Book Co., 2008), 117-119..

[34] Kimberly Prothro Williams, "Capitol Hill Historic District," Washington, D.C.: D.C. Historic Preservation Office, 2003, p. 16-17.

[35] Phil Ogilivie, speaking at a History Advisory Committee roundtable in February 2000 held at Christ Church, 620 G Street, S.E., printed in "Looking Back on Capitol Hill," Capitol Hill Restoration Society News, Feb. 2005, 7. Internet: accessed 19 Jan. 2009. (Tape of the roundtable is in a private collection.)

[36] Building Permit # 2123 issued 28 May 1889 for 1103 - 1111 10th Street S.E. and 919 - 927 Georgia Avenue, 10 single family dwellings at cost of $7500. Permit shows this group of building on Square 952, lots 1 - 10 (2 and 3 originally): 927 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (Georgia Avenue) now Square 952, Lot 20; 925 Potomac Avenue -- Square 952, Lot 19; 923 Potomac Avenue -- Square 952, Lot 18; 921 Potomac Avenue -- Square 952, Lot 17 919 Potomac -- Square 952, Lot 16;. Building Permit # 2415 issued 20 May 1887 for 911 - 917 Georgia Avenue; single family dwellings, for cost of $3200 for four. Beth Hannold, "Barracks Row/8th Street, Survey, Historic

houses became homes for Navy Yard workers as well. While the construction of the new Pennsylvania Avenue bridge, the effort to clean up the Anacostia shore line, the extension of water and sewerage lines in 1906, and the expansion of the trolley lines opened up development possibilities, the neighborhood's unique geographical position ensured that the suburban characteristics that were increasingly popular during the early twentieth century would remain as a hallmark of the neighborhood. The view of the Capitol and the Library of Congress down Pennsylvania Avenue that is shared by many neighborhoods of SE Capitol Hill is hidden from view for the Barney Circle neighborhood by the Avenue's elevation change, sinking as it nears the river. The neighborhood instead focuses toward the east where Congressional Cemetery grounds provide an expansive skyview accented by tall trees as well as the view to the south across the Anacostia River.

Even with the extension of the trolley line and other improvements, only 31 dwellings had been built by 1910 in the proposed historic district. The first six houses were built in 1905 by W. F. Douglas. These buildings are not in the traditional Capitol Hill row house style of red brick with a bay or tower element but are in a transitional style: flat-front houses with iron spot brick, metal garlands over the windows and classical finials accenting the fire walls. The next 25 houses were designed by Albert H. Beers. Beers was an accomplished architect with projects across the city, many in conjunction with noted developer Henry Wardman. His work at Barney Circle was undertaken for developers Michael Flannery (20 units) and Frances Zepp (5 units) but they continued the stylistic break from the vertical proportions of the Victorian row house as had his earlier work with Wardman. These porch-front houses set the pattern for the neighborhood's aesthetic. Backed by the open spaces of the cemetery, the dramatic slope of the land down to the circle, and the distant view across the river, the setting enhanced the new style's emphasis on light and openness. As water and gas lines were extended to the area, the stage was set for a construction boom in the next decade.

The influence of the East Washington Citizens Association continued to assert itself in the second decade of the twentieth century, particularly in the person of Michael I. Weller, a respected businessman, civic activist and often an officer of the association. In addition to the reclamation of the Anacostia flats, Weller and the EWCA also advocated for public playgrounds – one of the first being at Virginia Avenue and K Street, S.E.. He forcefully advocated for voting rights for D.C.'s residents and was a founding member of the Columbia Historical Society (CHS) as history was one of his passions. In May 1910, Weller presented a paper to the CHS that advocated naming the circle at Pennsylvania and Seventeenth in honor of Joshua Barney, a naval hero of both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. With the support of CHS and the lobbying expertise of Weller, the circle at the end of the trolley line

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Context.(2001); "Glenn Brown Dies in Hospital at 78," Washington Post, 23 Apr. 1932, 5.

was named "Commodore Joshua Barney Circle" by an Act of Congress in 1911.[37] Since the Pennsylvania Avenue trolley line stretched over to Tenleytown in northwest, Barney Circle became a well-known location, even though the statue of Commodore Barney never appeared. The next year, Weller's son, Michael A. Weller, built 8 porch-front houses on Kentucky Avenue. By the end of the decade, seven developers had constructed 81 new houses, following the porch-front aesthetic that had been established by Beers.

By 1927, most streets had sheet asphalt paving but 17th Street, next to the cemetery, would remain ungraded and unpaved until sometime after 1927. At the start of the 1920s, the houses of the Barney Circle neighborhood were clustered along the upper blocks of Kentucky Avenue, G and H streets. The lowest portion of Kentucky Avenue, the lots bordering 17th Street and two parcels on the north side of Potomac Avenue all stood vacant. While the 106 houses built in the Barney Circle neighborhood during the first two decades of development were constructed by 12 different builders, builder Herman R. Howenstein was responsible for 70 of the 81 houses built during the 1920s, 86% of the total. Even though he was the majority builder, he still followed the older pattern of building in shorter rows (groups of 2, 4, 5, 7, or 8 houses) rather than an entire square at one time that had become common in other parts of the city

With this final surge, the development of the Barney Circle neighborhood was essentially completed in 1929. (A two-unit flat was built in 1941 and in 1989 three dwellings were built on the site of the old monument works. Lane Parsons, who grew up in Barney Circle on G Street during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, remembers when the houses at 1623 – 1631 G Street were being built. "It was interesting because they didn't have bulldozers and all to dig out basements at that time. They had horse-drawn plows that dug up the ground and then they moved the dirt by hand." He remembers a close-knit neighborhood: "…on G Street we had maybe 20 kids, I guess, who played together. …People sat out on their porches and talked to their neighbors. Very neighborly neighborhood. Most everybody knew all the neighbors in the neighborhood. There was one lady – named Miss Cissy. I don't know what her first name was. She sort of looked out for all the kids in the neighborhood and made sure they were straight and everything."[38]

Today, porch-front houses are accented by grassy yards as well as by the grass-and-tree strips between the sidewalk and the curb. The open spaces of Congressional Cemetery on its eastern border fill that skyline with tall trees instead of buildings, and to the south Kentucky Avenue and 17th Street funnel the view down the hill, beyond the circle to the Anacostia River and the

[37] Hood, "In Memoriam – Michael Ignatius Weller, 1846-1915," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, 19 (1916): 197-200.

[38] Lane Parsons, Oral history taken by Nancy Metzger, 29 Sept. 2008.

tree-covered slopes of the Anacostia heights.

Barney Circle is strongly associated with the patterns of Washington history. Part of it was once a plantation worked by slaves and the rest was owned by George Walker, an early promoter of the city. Long-term residents identify the proposed historic district as the "Barney Circle" neighborhood, as far back as 1949. [39]

In the 1967 study, "Capitol Hill Prospectus: A Report Prepared by a Joint Committee of Members from the Capitol Hill Community," Barney Circle is recognized as a distinct neighborhood. Barney Circle is also recognized as a neighborhood in the D.C. Office of Planning's Strategic Neighborhood Action Plan (Neighborhood Cluster 26 (2002)).[40] Barney Circle evolved from an agricultural area to an urban row house community. It is also strongly associated with real estate developers who shaped the history of Washington from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries: In the 1790s, George Walker, the first and most energetic promoter of the future city of Washington, advocated the Anacostia River as a commercial port and bought much of the land in the proposed historic district as a speculative investment. When there was no demand for his land, Walker went bankrupt, the fate of many Washington real estate speculators. In 1911, Michael I. Weller, a Capitol Hill developer (and historian), whose family owned land in Barney Circle, successfully lobbied Congress to name Barney Circle for Joshua Barney, the hero of the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814.

In the nineteenth century, the Anacostia River, once navigable to Bladensburg, Md., and with so much commercial potential in the late eighteenth century, silted up and became a neglected, largely forgotten river. Barney Circle remained largely undeveloped until the streetcar line was extended there in 1901. Now, convenient to a streetcar terminus, Barney Circle developed rapidly as a row house community, an example of the early twentieth century growth pattern of residential row houses in Washington, D.C. along streetcar lines. During World War I and into the Depression, the Navy Yard was very busy, and was a major employer of Barney Circle residents. The community endured through segregation (overcrowded black schools, restricted shopping and recreation) to become a diverse community with strong organizations, and many

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[39] Mrs. Lucinda Shepherdson, who moved to 737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., in 1949, stated that during her time here, the neighborhood has always identified itself by the neighborhood landmark, Barney Circle. Mrs. Gladys Butler, who moved to 709 17th Street, S.E. in 1957, noted that the area has been known as "Barney Circle." Lucinda Shepherdson (737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C.). Oral history taken by Beth Purcell 8 Mar. 2008; Mrs. Gladys Butler (709 17th Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.). Oral history taken by Beth Purcell 9 Mar. 2008.

[40] Edward G. Gruis, ed.. "Capitol Hill Prospectus." Washington, D.C.: Capitol Hill Restoration Society, 1967, 7; D.C. Office of Planning, Strategic Neighborhood Action Plan (Neighborhood Cluster 26), 2002. www.planning.dc.gov. Internet: accessed 16 Dec. 2006.

long-term residents. Barney Circle is an example of Criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.[41]

Geography and Topography

Anacostia River and tributaries

Southeast Washington on the west side of the Anacostia River is a high rounded hill, with slopes descending toward the river and Northeast Washington. The soil is alluvial, and erodes easily. This topography has not changed significantly between 1792 and today.[42] The land elevation at Barney Circle (the traffic circle), adjacent to the Anacostia River, is approximately 30 feet, rising to the north, reaching 60 feet at Potomac Avenue, S.E..[43] The Anacostia River and its tributaries shaped Barney Circle history. The Anacostia River rises in Maryland, flowing south through Bladensburg, Washington, and joining the Potomac River.

Eighteenth century writers recognized the potential commercial significance of the Anacostia River (also known as the Eastern Branch). Tobias Lear, George Washington's personal secretary, wrote:

> The eastern branch affords one of the finest harbors imaginable ... . The channel is generally so near the city, that a wharf extended 40 or 50 feet from the bank, will have water enough for the largest ships to come up, discharge and receive their cargoes the land on each side of the [Anacostia River] is sufficiently high to secure shipping from any wind that blows ... while vessels in the [Potomac River], if they should be caught there by ice, are liable to receive great injury, and are sometimes totally lost by it, those in the [Anacostia River] lay in perfect security. [44]

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[41] We wish to acknowledge and thank Nancy Metzger for her advice, her oral history material, and her valuable contributions to the text, especially the narrative on topography and the section, "A History of Community Activism."

[42] Don A. Hawkins, "The Landscape of the Federal City: A 1792 Walking Tour," Washington History (Spring-Summer, 1991), 11-33, 30, maps E and F.

[43] U.S. Dept. Of Interior, Geological Survey, "Washington East-Md. Map," (Washington, D.C.:, 1982).

[44] John M. Vlach, "The Quest for a Capital," The Ruth Ann Overbeck Capitol Hill History Project, http:/www.capitolhillhistory.org/lectures/vlach/index.html, 2003 available from http:/www.capitolhillhistory.org/lectures/vlach/index.html; Internet: accessed 4 Jan. 2007.

A 1792 map envisioned wharves and warehouses all along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.[45] In fact, there were multiple warehouses on the Anacostia. Commercial activity led to a need for a bridge or ferry at Barney Circle (discussed below). In the eighteenth century, the river had abundant fish (shad, herring, bass, carp, and sturgeon). But by 1818, over-fishing had already reduced fish stocks.[46] During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Anacostia River was navigable above Bladensburg (then a major port for exporting tobacco). In the 1790s, the District of Columbia section of the river was between 20 and 35 feet deep. By the 1850s, the depth had decreased several feet. By 1891, the Army Corps of Engineers measured the depth at 18 feet at the Navy Yard, decreasing to 13 feet at Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., and six to 10 feet at Benning Road. The reduced depth was caused by increased sedimentation from soil erosion (protective vegetation on the river banks was removed for agriculture and urban development) and discharge of sewage into the river. Sandbars and marshes expanded. Between 1890 and the 1950s, Congress authorized dredging to deepen the channel. The dredged material was deposited on the river banks to reclaim wetlands, altering the river shoreline. For example, at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., dredging fill created approximately 1/8 mile of new land on each bank.[47]

Early visitors wrote favorably of many streams and springs in the general area.[48] In 1792, six streams crossed Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. between the Capitol and Barney Circle.[49] At Kentucky Avenue, S.E. a stream flowed into the Anacostia. In the late eighteenth century and as of the mid-nineteenth century, a stream flowed through the proposed historic district to the Anacostia River.[50] Boschke's 1861 map shows the stream flowing south from present-day Potomac Avenue, to marshy areas covering Kentucky Avenue, through Square 1092W and the southeastern portion of Square 1077,

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[45] Vlach, "The Quest for a Capital;" Wennersten, Anacostia: The Death & Life of an American River, 39.

[46] John E. Moore and Julia A. Jackson, eds., Geology, Hydrology and History of the Washington, D.C. Area, (Alexandria, Va.: American Geological Institute, 1989), 88-89; Louise Daniel Hutchinson, The Anacostia Story: 1608-1930, (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1977), 15; Wennersten, Anacostia: The Death & Life of an American River, 17.

[47] Moore and Jackson, Geology, Hydrology and History of the Washington, D.C. Area, 82 (Figure 1); John R. Wennersten, Anacostia: The Death & Life of an American River, 33-35.

[48] Vlach, ibid.; Allen C. Clark, "Origin of the Federal City," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, (1935), 1-97. 83; No springs within the proposed historic district are listed in Moore and Jackson, Geology, Hydrology and History of the Washington, D.C. Area.

[49] Hawkins, "The Landscape of the Federal City: A 1792 Walking Tour," 33.

[50] Moore and Jackson, Geology, Hydrology and History of the Washington, D.C. Area, 82.

then along the edge of Square 1092S to the river. This stream and others nearby later disappeared as surface streams, becoming enclosed in storm drains.[51] By 1909, there were no streams remaining anywhere in the proposed historic district.[52]

Until 1859, springs and shallow dug wells were the chief sources of drinking water in Washington. After the Civil War, a municipal water system was built, but the water was often muddy, and there was insufficient water and water pressure on Capitol Hill.[53] When the McMillan Reservoir/sand filtration system opened in 1905, the municipal water system began to produce clear water. In 1906, a municipal water line and sewer line was installed on Kentucky Avenue, S.E..[54]

In the post-Civil War era, Alexander "Boss" Shepherd instituted a system of street trees in Washington: every street had (and has) a designated tree species.[55] Builders requested street trees in front of their row houses. Kentucky Avenue, Potomac Avenue and 17th Street are "elm" streets, lined with American elms, including some very large examples.

Early Development Patterns in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

Native Americans

[51] Catherine Toulmin, "Correctional Treatment Facility (51SE20) Washington, D.C. Phase III Archeological Investigations," (Washington, D.C.: Engineering-Science, Inc., 1990), 6; Moore and Jackson, Geology, Hydrology and History of the Washington, D.C. Area, 81.

[52] Baist map, 1909. Surface streams are shown near the eastern boundary of Congressional Cemetery, several squares to the east of the proposed historic district.

[53] Melissa McCloud, "Craftsmen and entrepreneurs: Builders in late nineteenth-century Washington, D.C.," Dissertation, George Washington University, 1988, p. 68.

[54] See Commissioners of the District of Columbia "Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1906," (vol. 2), Table No. 3, Job # 145. Compare maps from 1887 and 1903: Griffith M. Hopkins, Real Estate Plat Book of Washington, District of Columbia, (Phila., Pa.: G. M. Hopkins, 1887) with Baist's 1903 map. Moore and Jackson, Geology, Hydrology and History of the Washington, D.C. Area, 68, 74-75.

[55] Writers' Program of the Work Progress Admin. for the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.: A Guide to the Nation's Capital), (New York: Hastings House, 1942), 12-13; D. C. Dept. Of Public Works, "Street Inventory Systems, All Locations Report," (unpublished computer printout), ca. 1970. See e.g., Frances Zepp's request for street trees on 16th Street, S.E., D.C. Engineering Commissioner Records, # 81039, 29 July 1909.

Captain John Smith reached the Anacostia River on June 16, 1608. He and his party landed on the eastern bank of the river, where they visited the village of the Nacochtankes. The Nacochtankes lived in dome-shaped homes made with bent branches and skins, and engaged in agriculture and trading.[56] They hunted deer and grew corn. The Nacochtankes also lived on the west bank of the river. Two archeological sites, (near the proposed historic district) between Congressional Cemetery and the D.C. Jail, contain remains of their base camps, from the prehistoric Early Woodland (1000-500 B.C.) and Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 800) Periods.[57] Within 60 years after Smith's arrival, the Nacochtankes had disappeared from the Anacostia River area. Some retreated to the north or west; others were killed or died from disease.

Early landowners

European settlement along the Anacostia began in the late seventeenth century, when settlers from southern Maryland began to acquire land. (However, no landowners lived in the future federal city until the eighteenth century.)[58] The proposed historic district and the rest of Washington) was part of a charter granted by King Charles I in 1632 to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the lord proprietor. The lord proprietors controlled land rights until 1776 (when the State of Maryland took over). Acquiring land from the proprietors required a survey, paying the purchase price and receiving a patent (title). In 1696, the future federal city ceased to be in Charles County and became part of Prince George's County. Before 1791, the proposed historic district was in western Prince George's County, Maryland.[59]

The proposed historic district was part of two land grants from the lord proprietors, "The Houpyard" and "The Nock."

The Houpyard

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[56] Hutchinson, The Anacostia Story: 1608-1930, 3-4.

[57] D.C. Dept, of Public Works, "Barney Circle Freeway Modification Project Environmental Assessment," (Washington, D.C.: D.C. Department of Public Works, 1995), 2-123; Figure 2-18; Amy Worden,"Chief Archeologist Looks for Meaning Deep Beneath City," Washington Post, 23 April 1987, sec. J, p. 3: Hutchinson, ibid.

[58] Patricia W. McNeil, "Rock Creek Hundred: Land Conveyed for the Federal City," Washington History (Spring-Summer 1991) 35-51, 35-37.

[59] Vlach, "The Quest for a Capital."

In 1686, Walter Houp received the patent on a tract called "The Houpyard" (also known as "The Hopeyard").[60] By 1700, he had returned to Blandford in Dorset County, England, where he worked as a linen draper.[61] The Houpyard was originally 500 acres, a rectangle extending from what is now G Street, N.E. between 3rd Street and 10th Street, in a southeasterly direction through Lincoln Park and east to the Anacostia River. By 1791, The Houpyard was divided into four sections: The largest section, 358 acres (the eastern two-thirds) included Kentucky Avenue, S.E. and Squares 1076 and 1077. This section was sold by James White, Jr. and Osborn Sprigg to Overton Carr[62] (a land speculator) who sold it to George Walker in 1791 for $25,000.[63]

The Nock

"The Nock" adjoined The Houpyard on the Houpyard's eastern boundary. The Nock was 500-acre tract of land patented to Walter Thompson in 1686.[64] William Young (Sr.) purchased it in 1726 from William Thompson, a mariner, of London. William Young, Sr. married Clare Sewall, a daughter of Maj. Nicholas Sewall and Susanna Burgess Sewall.[65] William Young, Sr. died in 1772. By his will probated in 1779, the northern half of The Nock passed his son Abraham Young, and the southern half to his

[60] Bessie Wilmarth Gahn, Original Patentees of Land at Washington Prior to 1700, (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1936), 29-30.

[61] McNeil, "Rock Creek Hundred: Land Conveyed for the Federal City," 47.

[62] Overton Carr (1781- 1838) was Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He lived on the west side of New Jersey Avenue between B and C Streets. Carr is buried in Congressional Cemetery with his wife Chloe Lee Carr, and their children.; Washington Directory (Washington, D.C.: S. A. Elliot, 1827), 18. Www.congressionalcemetery.org; gravestone photos, Range 50; M R050-5039;Interments: Internet; accessed 16 Jan. 2007.

[63] Allen C. Clark, "Origin of the Federal City," 94-95. Later, there was a dispute whether Walker paid Carr the $25,000. Kenneth R. Bowling, "The Other G.W.: George Walker and the Creation of the National Capital," Washington History (Fall-Winter 1991-1992), 5-21,10, 15; McNeil, "Rock Creek Hundred: Land Conveyed for the Federal City," 47-48.

[64] Gahn, Original Patentees of Land at Washington Prior to 1700, 30.

[65] Maj. Nicholas Sewall was born in England in 1655, and moved to St. Mary's County, Md. in 1661. Between 1682-1689, he served as one of the Secretaries of the Province of Maryland; and on the board of Deputy Governors between 1684 and 1689. He married Susannah Burgess, daughter of Col. William Burgess; they had 11 children. Sewall died in 1738. Thomas L. Hollowak, Maryland Genealogies, 2 vols. (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1980) vol. 2, 321.

other son, William Young, Jr. (hereafter "William Young").[66] Portions of the proposed historic district (Squares 1091**,** 1091S, 1092, 1092S, and 1092W) were within the boundaries of The Nock. The brothers William Young and Abraham Young and their sister, Elizabeth Young Wheeler, owned much of what is now eastern Capitol Hill.[67]

[66] Clark, "Origin of the Federal City," 95.

[67] Vlach, "The Quest for a Capital;" Clark, "Origin of the Federal City," 59. William, Abraham and Elizabeth Young were not related to Notley Young. McNeil, "Rock Creek Hundred Land Conveyed for the Federal City, " 45; Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Probate Records: 1801-1815, (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1996), 4.

George Walker (1752?-1817?)

George Walker, a merchant from Falkirk, Scotland, came to Georgetown in 1784 as a representative of a Scottish firm that purchased and exported tobacco and wheat and imported linen, furniture and wine. He became a prominent businessman in Georgetown and owned a prestigious pew in the Presbyterian church. Walker was the first to promote the Potomac/Anacostia area for the national capital. In 1789, his article in a Maryland newspaper advocated the exact site that George Washington selected for the city. That year he joined with other prominent Georgetown residents in circulating a publication in New England promoting the area's advantages as the capital.

Initially, Walker believed that Georgetown would become a major port. By 1791, however, he had come to believe that the Anacostia River offered better potential, so invested in land and promoted what is now eastern Capitol Hill (including the proposed historic district). In 1791 he purchased The Houpyard.[68] One of The Houpyard's earlier owners had constructed a large brick house, a detached kitchen, a wood-frame barn and stables and three log cabins (which probably housed slaves) (near D/E and N.E.).[69] Soon after Walker bought The Houpyard, he moved to a brick house near the Supreme Court's current location. In 1791, he bought an additional 13 acres, called "Evans Littleworth" south of The Houpyard (outside the proposed historic district).[70]

He spent the next several years promoting the new capital and trying to sell his lots. In 1793, Walker traveled to Britain to encourage investment in the city. Potential investors read his pamphlet, "A Description of the Situation and Plan of the City of Washington':

> The city of Washington ... stands at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity and beauty, by none in America, if any in the world. ...

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[68] Kenneth R. Bowling, Creating the Federal City, 1774-1800: Potomac Fever, (Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects Press, 1988), 51-53; Wennersten, Anacostia: The Death & Life of an American River, 46-47.

[69] John Michael Vlach, "Evidence of Slave Housing in Washington," Washington History, (Fall-Winter 1993-1994) 65-74, 66.

[70] McNeil, "Rock Creek Hundred: Land Conveyed for the Federal City," 45-46.

> The Eastern Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth while the channel lies close to the city, and is abundantly capacious. ...At the end of East Capitol Street is to be a bridge and the present ferry is at the lower end of Kentucky Street, where the great road now crosses the Eastern Branch. ... [71]

After the capital was founded, he mediated disputes between the original landowners and the commissioners, and befriended L'Enfant. Between 1794 and 1797 he continued to work on real estate ventures on Capitol Hill. In 1794 he married Martha Crauford (or Craufurd) of Upper Marlboro, Md. She died in childbirth in 1796 and was buried in Upper Marlboro.[72] In 1799, he and his partners began developing the Washington City Hotel (near the Supreme Court).[73] As of 1800, in addition to real estate, he was engaged in agriculture, but owned no slaves.[74] In 1800, along with other holdings (more than 35 squares in Southeast Washington), he owned Squares 1077 and 1092S, and co-owned Squares 1076 and 1092 with William Young's heirs. Because the commissioners succeeded in concentrating investment west of the Capitol (contrary to the ideas of L'Enfant and Walker), there was little demand for Walker's land, which all lay east of the Capitol. As a result, he never achieved his goal of making a fortune from his land.[75] In 1803, he sold most of his land (including the squares in the proposed historic district) for $25,000 to a relative, James Walker of Falkirk, Scotland.[76] In 1804, he sold his interest in the Washington City Hotel, went bankrupt, and moved to Philadelphia, where he died, probably in 1817.[77]

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[71] Bowling, Creating the Federal City, 1774-1800: Potomac Fever, 53.

[72] Helen W. Ridgely, Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia, (Grafton Press, 1908; reprint Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1992), 79-80 (page citations are to the reprint edition).

[73] Bowling, "The Other G.W.: George Walker and the Creation of the National Capital," 15.

[74] The 1800 census shows two George Walkers, both engaged in agriculture and owning no slaves. Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Teeples, eds., District of Columbia 1800 Census Index, (Bountiful, Ut: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc.,1977), 19.

[75] Bowling, Creating the Federal City, 1774-1800: Potomac Fever, 53; Wennersten, Anacostia: The Death & Life of an American River, 46-47.

[76] In 1819, James Walker's heirs co- owned lots 1 and 24 in Square 1077 with James Middleton (who was associated with the Young family). By 1824, Mahlon Roach replaced James Walker's heirs as co-owner with James Middleton. D.C. Real Estate tax assessments 1819, 1824.

[77] Many early real estate speculators in Washington met financial disaster (e.g., James Greenleaf, Robert Morris, John Nicholson (introduced to Washington by George Walker)). Larry Van Dyne, "The Making of Washington,"

William Young (d. betw.1790-1797)[78]

In 1779, William Young inherited the southern half of The Nock from his father.[79] His land extended from East Capitol Street east and south to the Anacostia River. He was a prosperous farmer. His frame house (24 x 36 feet) stood on a bluff overlooking the Anacostia River. In 1790, his household included one white male age 16 and older, three white males under age 16, four white females and 10 slaves.[80] Next to the house was an 18 x 18 foot kitchen, and four log buildings, which were possibly slave quarters.[81] Some of these buildings may also have functioned as a smokehouse or dairy. This was the typical layout of an antebellum farm.[82] No trace remains of these buildings. His homestead was located between 17th/18th/H/Water Streets, S.E., in Square 1106, now part of Congressional Cemetery (adjacent to the proposed historic district). He died sometime before the founding of capital and was survived by his widow, Ruth Ann Young and his heirs (Alexander Young, Morduit Young, Mary Young, and Nancy Young). William Young owned more than 40 squares in Southeast Washington, including Square 1091 and Square 1091S (plus Square 1092, which he co-owned with George Walker).

In 1800, Ruth Ann Young's household consisted of one male between age 16 and 26, two females between age 10 and 16, and one female over age 45. There were two persons in the household engaged in agriculture and no "Negroes living in [the] household."[83]

Washingtonian, Nov. 1987, 170-171; Bowling, "The Other G.W.: George Walker and the Creation of the National Capital," 13; Bowling, Creating the Federal City, 1774-1800: Potomac Fever.

[78] William Young was living when the 1790 census was taken. By 1797, when portions of his land were transferred to the federal government, he was deceased. Clark, "Origin of the Federal City 76-77 (1790 census of Prince George's County); Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Original Land Owners 1791-1800 (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 120.

[79] Clark, "Origin of the Federal City," 95.

[80] Clark, "Origin of the Federal City 76-77 (1790 census of Prince George's County).

[81] Vlach, "Evidence of Slave Housing in Washington," 66.

[82] Flanagan, "Barney Circle Phase II Archeological Studies,"13, Figure 3; Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Original Land Owners 1791-1800, 7, 21, 121-122. The Christ Church vestry (owner of Congressional Cemetery), acquired all the lots in Square 1106 between 1849 and 1876. Oliver W. Clemons, Jr., "Barney Circle Freeway Modification Project: Congressional Cemetery Boundary Description," (Washington, D.C.: Fleming-DeLeuw, 1992), 20.

[83] Jackson and Teeples, eds., District of Columbia 1800 Census Index, ix, 21.

In 1854 , John P. Ingle (1791-1863),[84] a member of the Christ Church vestry board,[85] owned lots 1-2 and 9-12 in Square 1077, lots 1 and 4 in Square 1092S and owned lot 2 in Square 1092W for Washington Parish (Christ Church). In 1859, he still owned all lots except those in Square 1077. The tax records for 1864 show Ingle as the owner of all of Square 1092S and owning lot 1 in Square 1092W in his own name and lot 2 for Washington Parish. Between 1886-1889, Christ Church owned lot 1 in Square 1092; and all of Square 1092S.[86] There is no indication in the tax assessment records or on maps that any structures were built in Squares 1077, 1092S or 1092W while owned by Ingle or Christ Church.

Slave ownership

These slave ownership patterns of Barney Circle landowners were typical of Washington during 1791-1862. Most white Washington residents were not planters; they owned a few slaves who worked as domestic workers, and lived with their owners.[87]

Well into the nineteenth century, Barney Circle landowners continued to own slaves. Morduit Young (one of William Young's heirs) co-owned with John Dulin lots 1 and 4 in Square 1092S. Morduit Young married Elizabeth T. Beall in 1813.[88] They had three daughters, Amelia, Ann, and Susan (or Susannah).[89] They lived in a frame house near Benning Road and Central Avenue, N.E. , outside the original city boundaries (now Marshall Heights). Elizabeth Beall Young died in 1820.[90] He lived until 1844, and

[84] Www.congressional cemetery; Www.congressionalcemetery.org; gravestone photos, R50, M 128., Internet: accessed 16 Jan. 2007.

[85] Christ Church of Capitol Hill, formerly known as Washington Parish, an Episcopal church, 620 G Street, S.E., owns Congressional cemetery. Www.congressionalcemetery.org., Internet: accessed 16 Jan. 2007.

[86] D.C. Real Property Tax Assessments, 1854, 1859, 1886-1887.

[87] Vlach, "Evidence of Slave Housing in Washington," 66.

[88] Edward F. Wright, Marriage Licenses of Washington, D.C. 1811-1830, (Silver Spring, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1988), 158.

[89] Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Guardianship Index 1802-1928, (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 1998) 33; Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Probate Records, (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1996), 273.

[90] "The Rambler Visits Historic Eastern Branch Tract," Washington Star, 11 Mar. 1917, sec. 4, p. 3

died "at his residence, near this city, after a long and painful illness."[91] In his will, he emancipated his slave Charles (age 35, valued at $425) who was also given $20. His will also emancipated Anne (age 33 valued at $400) her minor and adult children Rodney (age 20, valued at $200), Pinkney (age 14, valued at $400) and Minty (age 19, valued at $450)). Anne and her children also received lots in Square 1074.[92] The emancipated slaves represented a significant portion of total value of his estate's personal property ($2,500.75). Morduit Young's daughters received the residue of his estate.[93] In 1849, Amelia Young Hollyday and Ann Young Magruder conveyed portions of the land owned by their grandfather, William Young (including the homestead in Square 1106), to the Christ Church vestry.[94]

Between 1819-1833, Betty H. Blake, the widow of Dr. James H. Blake, owned lots 5 and 22 in Square 1077. When he died, Dr. Blake's estate included "one Negro man named 'Hercules,' aged about 30 years, a blacksmith by trade" (valued at $600) and a Negro man "named 'Saul,' same age, by trade a labourer"(valued at $400). His total estate was valued at $3,905.62.[95] There is no indication that they were emancipated in his will and no record of what happened to these men (who were apparently no longer in Mrs. Blake's household by 1829). According to tax records, in 1829-1833 she owned four female slaves valued at $12, $25, $30 and $50 and a male slave valued at $4. She lived at the northwest corner of 8th Street and Louisiana Avenue (not in the proposed historic district). Dr. John B. Blake, who lived at 5 Indiana Avenue, owned

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[91] "Deaths," National Intelligencer, 24 July 1844, 3.

[92] D.C. Probate records, O.S. 2495 (1844).

[93] Morduit Young's daughter, Susan(nah) Beall Sheriff, owned ten slaves as of 1860. Pippenger, District of Columbia Marriage Licenses, 661; Ronald Vern Jackson, ed., District of Columbia 1860 Slave Schedule, (Salt Lake City, Ut: Accelerated Indexing Systems Intl.,1990), 17; Dorothy S. Provine, Compensated Emancipation in the District of Columbia: Petitions under the Act of April 16, 1962, (Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2005), 71.

[94] In 1835, Ann Young married Fielder Magruder (1814-1888) (from a family of Maryland landowners). As of 1862, he owned six slaves. Susan B. Young married Samuel Sheriff in 1836; Amelia Young married James E. Hollyday in 1837. Sharon J. Doliante, Maryland and Virginia Colonials: Genealogies of Some Colonial Families, (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1991), 955; Wright, Marriage Licenses of Washington, D.C. 1811-1830, 659-660; Jean A. Sargent, ed. Stones and Bones: Cemetery Records of Prince George's County Maryland, (Bowie, Md; Prince George's County Genealogical Society, Inc., 1984), 583; Boyd's Washington and Georgetown Directory, 1862, 125; Provine, Compensated Emancipation in the District of Columbia: Petitions under the Act of April 16, 1862, 48; Clemons, "Barney Circle Freeway Modification Project: Congressional Cemetery Boundary Description," Appendix A, Deed Cross Reference.

[95] D.C. Probate records, O.S. 764 (1819).;Washington Directory 1827, 12.

lots 5 and 22 in Square 1077 as of 1844-1864, owned a slave, Henry Peterson, in 1862.[96]

William B. Todd (1810-1873), a merchant (owning lot 1 in Square 1092W and lots 2-3 in Square 1092S as of 1859) lived at the corner of 3rd and C Streets. He married Elizabeth I. Gilliss in 1832. In 1862, when President Lincoln emancipated slaves in the District of Columbia, he was compensated for the value of one slave. Todd is buried at Congressional Cemetery. His estate was valued at $350,000.[97]

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Development (the L'Enfant city)

Eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings reflected the western bank of Anacostia River's use for cultivating tobacco, grain and other crops. There were some residences constructed during this period, but the only one located with certainty is the homestead of William Young/Ruth Ann Young, overlooking the Anacostia River in Square 1106 (now in Congressional Cemetery).[98]

The proposed historic district remained undeveloped agricultural land during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. In 1800, several landowners' households included people working in agriculture, and possibly on land they owned in the proposed historic district (e.g., Ruth Ann Young, James Middleton).[99] Demand for this land was apparently weak; a number of the lots transferred to the United States remained public land (unsold to private owners), well into the nineteenth century.[100]

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[96] Provine, Compensated Emancipation in the District of Columbia: Petitions under the Act of April 16, 1862, 160; D.C. real estate tax assessments, 1844-1864; Boyd's Washington and Georgetown Directory (N.Y.: New York City: Thomas Hutchinson, 1862), 44.

[97] Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Marriage Licenses: Register 1: 1811-1858 (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 1994), 595;"Rambler: Slave Ownership in D.C. in War Days Again Interests Rambler," Washington Star, 29 May 1927, sec. 5, p. 2; Provine, Compensated Emancipation in the District of Columbia: Petitions under the Act of April 16, 1862, 108; Boyd's Washington and Georgetown Directory, 1862, 171. Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Interments (Index to Deaths): January 1, 1855 to July 31, 1874, (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 359; Www.congressionalcemetery.org; Interments: Internet; accessed 16 Jan. 2007.

[98] Flanagan, "Barney Circle Phase II Archeological Studies," 13, Figure 3.

[99] James Middleton, associated with William Young's family, co-owned lots 1-3, and 24 in Square 1077 in 1819. In 1800, one person in his household was engaged in agriculture. Jackson and Teeples, eds. District of Columbia 1800 Census Index, 12.

[100] Lots 8-19 in Square 1077 were still publicly owned as of 1829; lots 11-19 remained publicly owned through 1844. Square 1092W lot 2 was publicly owned until 1829. D.C. Real Property tax assessments, 1819-1844.

Several factors probably contributed to slow development of Barney Circle: George Walker had hoped that eastern Capitol Hill would be one of the first areas in Washington to develop. This is not what occurred; the area around the Capitol and the Navy Yard developed earlier, and very slowly.[101] Early nineteenth century writers lamented the desolation and emptiness of Capitol Hill.[102] The Barney Circle area still had many streams; in 1861, a stream completely covered Square 1092W and lower Kentucky Avenue.

The 1829-1833 real property tax assessments show an improvement on Square 1077 (lot unspecified), valued at $400. By 1874, this improvement no longer appears on the tax assessment records.[103] Boschke's 1861 map and Baist's 1872 map show no buildings in the proposed historic district. As of 1874, the sole structure in the proposed historic district was a frame building in Square 1091S, lot 1 (the eastern end of the 1500 block of G Street, S.E.), assessed at $350. By 1886, it had disappeared.[104] In 1886, an improvement assessed at $100 appeared on lot 8 in Square 1092 and disappeared by 1908.[105] In 1903, the sole improvement was a small square structure on lot 8 in Square 1092.[106]

In the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, building permits were issued for two structures that were probably never constructed: In 1886, the builders Weller and Repetti wanted a brick kiln in Square 1077, lots 19-22 (west side of 700 block of Kentucky Avenue, S.E.), estimated cost: $500. The 1886 building permit warns, "No clay from the streets can be used in the manufacture of bricks, except by permission from the Commissioners in each case."[107] It is unclear if the kiln was ever constructed; several of these lots were soon sold, and no improvements appear on the next real property tax assessments. Hopkins' 1887 map shows no buildings. The 1908 tax assessment shows two improvements, each valued at $500, on lots 13 and 14, owned by Weller and Repetti. (There is no record of a building permit for these lots; Baist's 1903 and 1909 maps show no structures anywhere in Square 1077.) In 1906, George H. Boyd received a permit to build a 16 x 32 foot chicken house (20 feet high) on lot 1 in

[101] Bowling, Creating the Federal City, 1774-1800: Potomac Fever, 53.

[102] Vlach, "The Quest for a Capital."

[103] D.C. Real Property tax assessments, 1874.

[104] D.C. Real Property tax assessments, 1874, 1886.

[105] D.C. Real Property tax assessments, 1886, 1890, 1902, 1908.

[106] Baist map, 1903.

[107] D.C. building permit No. 3, issued 1 July 1886.

Square 1092W (the southern half of Square 1092W).[108] Baist's 1909 map shows no structures on Lot 1. Lot 1 was later subdivided, and in 1909, five row houses were built on the site of the proposed chicken house.

The buildings constructed (greenhouse in 1907) and the apparently unbuilt chicken house in the late nineteenth century/early twentieth century reflect a lingering agricultural land use. Infrastructure for development was not available until the early twentieth century: Until 1882, Capitol Hill as a whole depended on wells and springs for drinking water. Water and sewer lines were installed on Kentucky Avenue, S.E. in 1906. It 1902, Congress finally approved a plan to reclaim the unhealthy flats on the Anacostia River.[109] In 1873, the roads in the proposed historic district (as well as most of Capitol Hill) were unpaved.[110] As of 1906, the streets in the proposed historic district remained unpaved. The extension of streetcar line on Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. from 8th Street to Barney Circle was not completed until 1901.

Original squares and subdivision of squares into lots

When Washington was selected as the capital, landowners agreed to donate a portion of their real property to the federal government. They received $66.67 per acre for land to be used as public reservations; half the lots in each square of their former holdings. The government retained the other half of the lots, and land for public streets. The government and landowners could sell lots to the public.[111]

Barney Circle (the traffic circle) appears in the Ellicott (L'Enfant) Plan as a square (Public Reservations 55 and 56), redrawn by 1798 as a circle.[112] Other byproducts of the L'Enfant plan are Public Reservation 256 (triangle park at the intersection of Potomac Avenue, 16th and G Streets, S.E.), Public Reservation 264 (triangle park at the intersection of Potomac and Kentucky Avenues and G Street, S.E.), and Public Reservation 265 (triangle park at the intersection of Kentucky Avenue, S.E. and 16th Street, S.E.). (Reservation 265 was transferred from the National Park Service to D.C. government in 1972.)[113]

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[108] D.C. building permit No. 460, issued 10 Aug. 1906.

[109] Hatcher, "Washington's Nineteenth-Century Citizens' Associations," 83-84, 89.

[110] William M. Maury, Alexander "Boss" Shepherd and the Board of Public Works, (Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, 1975), 28-29; Hopkins map, 1887.

[111] Bowling, Creating the Federal City, 1774-1800: Potomac Fever, 91.

[112] 1798 Map of Washington. Library of Congress catalog number G3850 1798.D38 2 of 2.

[113] D.C. Office of Surveyor Book 158/64 (1972).

Square 1076

Square 1076 is a pentagon, with right angles at its northwest corner (15th and E Streets, S.E.) and its northeast corner (16th and E Streets, S.E.). Kentucky Avenue and Potomac Avenue intersect at the south end of the square, forming an acute angle. The Potomac Avenue side is 130.6 feet); Kentucky Avenue, S.E. is 190.91 feet). The 15th Street, S.E. side is 116.75 feet ; the E Street side is 323.3 feet; the 16th Street side is 312.8 feet. The original lots 1 through 11 began with lot 1 on the southeast corner, at 16th Street and Potomac Avenue, S.E., running clockwise southwest to lot 2 at the corner of Potomac Avenue and Kentucky Avenue, S.E., north on 15th Street, east on E Street, and south on 16th Street, S.E.

In 1801, George Walker and the heirs of William Young retained lots 1 and 3-7; lots 2 and 8-11 were transferred to the United States. Following this transfer, the commissioners of the District of Columbia were directed to sell to the public the lots transferred to the United States by the original landowner.[114]

In 1906, Lottie L. Burns subdivided original lot 7 into lots 12-15, fronting on E Street, S.E..[115] Soon after, she subdivided lots 16-19 (created in 32/1).[116] In 1907, Elizabeth Flannagan subdivided lots 20-22 from original lot 3.[117] In 1908, Henry F. Houck and James L. Parsons subdivided lots 23-25 from original lots 10-11.[118] In 1912, from original lots 4-6, Middaugh & Shannon subdivided lots 26-34 (fronting on 15th Street, S.E.) and lots 35-40 (fronting on E Street, S.E.).[119] In 1917, Charles M. Corson subdivided lots 41-46, fronting on Potomac Avenue, S.E., from part of original lot 2.[120] In 1921, 15th Street Christian Church subdivided lot 47 from the remains of lots 20-22 (created in 32/142). [121] In 1921, Thomas A. Jameson subdivided lots 49-55 (fronting on

[114] Pippenger, ibid.; DCOS Book 4/1076 (24 Feb. 1801).

[115] DCOS Book 32/1 (12 Dec. 1906).

[116] DCOS Book 32/14 (21 Jan. 1907).

[117] DCOS Book 32/142 (26 Aug. 1907).

[118] DCOS Book 33/151 (28 Aug. 1908.
[119] DCOS Book 47/143 (23 Nov. 1912).

[120] DCOS Book 58/108 (24 Jul. 1917). In 1917, Herman R. Howenstein built row houses at 1500-1510 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (lots 41-46).

[121] DCOS Book 65/146 (6 Aug. 1921).

Potomac Avenue, S.E.) and lot 48, at the corner of 16th Street, S.E. and Potomac Avenue, S.E.) from original lot 1 and the remains of original lot 2.[122] In 1923, M. G. Dent created alley lots 56-86 (not to be used for residential purposes) from the remains of lot 23 (created in 33/151).[123] In 1972, Joseph W. McKenney, Geraldine V. McKenney and Mabel Jones subdivided lot 87 from part of original lot 8.[124]

Square 1076 has a multi-part alley: a central alley runs north and south, bisecting the square; from this central alley are three branches: 1. one running east to 16th Street, S.E.,, 2. one running southwest to Kentucky Avenue, S.E., and 3. one running north, then east then west, to Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (north of the branch in 1).[125]

Square 1077

Square 1077 is an elongated pentagon. It has two short sides at Barney Circle on the south (38.1 feet), and Potomac Avenue on the north (95.1 feet). The 15th Street side on the west is 414.9 feet; the Pennsylvania Avenue side on the southwest is 575.9 feet. The longest side, Kentucky Avenue, on the east, is 829.2 feet. The original lots 1-24 began with lot 1 at the intersection of Kentucky and Pennsylvania Avenues, S.E., running clockwise northwest on Pennsylvania Avenue, to Potomac Avenue, then southeast on Kentucky Avenue, S.E..

Square 1077 was the first square in the proposed historic district to be subdivided. In 1791 there were 24 lots in Square 1077.[126] On October 29, 1799, Square 1077 was divided so that George Walker retained lots 1-7, 20-24, and lots 8-19 were transferred to the United States Following this transfer, the commissioners of the District of Columbia were directed to sell to the public the lots transferred to the United States by the original landowner.

James Middleton (1777-1860) owned lots 2 and 3 and co-owned lot 1 in Square 1077 in 1819 and co-owned lots 1-3 and 24 in Square 1077 in 1824.

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[122] DCOS Book 65/200 (7 Dec. 1921). In 1921, Jameson built row houses at 1512-1526 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (lots 48-55).

[123] DCOS Book 70/161 (30 Mar. 1023).

[124] DCOS Book 160/14 (3 Nov. 1972).

[125] DCOS Books 47/143, 58/108, and alley dedication by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in DCOS Book 64/168 (5 May 1921) and DCOS Book 70/117 (5 Mar. 1923).

[126] Pippenger, ibid.; DCOS Book 4/1077 (5 May 1796).

In 1887, William H. Tallmadge subdivided original lots 20 and 21 into lots 25-29; these lots fronted on Kentucky Avenue, S.E. and were 22.40 feet wide.[127] In 1890, William Forsyth subdivided original lots 1-4 and 23-24, into lots 25-52. Lots 25 and 52 (20 x 51 x 30 x 56 feet) were near the southeast point of Square 1077; lots 39-51 fronted Kentucky Avenue, S.E. and lots 26-38, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue S.E., were 17 feet wide.[128] In 1896, S. G. Caputeu subdivided lots 25-29 (created in 17/74) into lots 53-57. These lots fronted on Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.; lots 53-56 were 17 feet wide; lot 57 was 51 feet wide.[129]

In 1902, Thomas H. Pickford subdivided original lots 5 and 22 into lots 58-65; these lots fronted on Kentucky Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. and were each 14 feet wide.[130] Frederick Mueller subdivided original lot 6 into lots 65-69 in 1906.[131] In 1907, Percy W. Pickford combined lots 58-61 (from 26/69) into new lot 70.[132] Michael I. Weller and George R. Reppetti subdivided original lots 12-17 into lots 74-82 in 1912. Lots 71 (56 x 99 feet), 72 (65 x 445 feet) and 73 (77 x 68 x 79 x 92 feet) fronted on 15th Street, S.E.; lots 74-81 (14.25 feet wide) and lot 82 (52 feet wide) fronted on Kentucky Avenue, S.E.[133] Later in 1912, Michael A. Weller subdivided lot 72, fronting on 15th Street, S.E. (from 45/119) into lots 83-85. Lots 83 and 84 were 20 feet wide; lot 85 was 25 feet wide.[134] Again, in 1912, A. R. Townshend subdivided lots 28 and 29 (from 15/63) into lots 86-88 (15 feet wide).[135] In 1915, George R. Repetti subdivided lots 89-94 from the remains of original lot 11 from lot 73 (from 45/119). These lots were 18.67

[127] DCOS Book 15/63 (9 July 1887). In 1924, Herman R. Howenstein built a row house on lot 26 (751 Kentucky Avenue).

[128] DCOS Book 17/74 (8 Feb.1890).

[129] DCOS Book 22/54 (28 Dec. 1896).

[130] DCOS Book 26/69 (14 Feb.1902).

[131] DCOS Book 31/94 (7 Apr. 1906).

[132] DCOS Book 32/106 (27 June 1907).

[133] DCOS Book 45/119 (14 Feb. 1912). In 1912, Michael A. Weller built row houses on lots 74-81 (713-727 Kentucky Avenue).

[134] DCOS Book 47/33 (21 Aug. 1912).

[135] DCOS Book 47/157 (12 Dec. 1912). In 1913, Aaron R. Townshend built row houses on lots 86-88 (761-765 Kentucky Avenue (now 807-811 Kentucky Avenue).

feet wide, fronting on 15th Street, S.E.[136] In 1916, William A. Boss subdivided lots 95-103 from the remains of original lots 18-19 and the remains of lot 82 (from 45/119). Lots 99-102 (18 feet wide) and lot 103 (20 feet wide), fronted on Kentucky Avenue, S.E.; lot 95 (20 feet wide) lots 96-97 (19.50 feet wide), and lot 98 (fronted on 15th Street, S.E.[137] Lots 98 and 99 form the northern end of Square 1077, where 15th Street, Potomac Avenue and Kentucky Avenue, S.E. intersect. Later in 1916, Charles M. Corson subdivided original lot 10 into lots 104-116. These lots fronted on 15th Street, S.E. and were 18.67 feet wide.[138] In 1921, William Owen Hildebrand combined lots 66, 68, 69 and the remains of lot 67 (from 31/94) into lot 117.[139] In 1924, Herman R. Howenstein subdivided lots 39-47 (from 17/74) into lots 118-127 (19.09 feet wide), fronting on Kentucky Avenue, S.E.[140] In 1978, Basic Realty, Inc. created lot 128 from lots 39-47 (from 17/74).[141] In 1989, Stephen B. Shapiro created lot 129 from lots 63-65 and the remains of lot 62 (from 26/69) and the remains of original lots 7 and 8.[142] In 1989, Stafac, Inc. created lot 130 from lots 30-36, 48-52 and the remains of lot 37 (from 17/4) and lots 53-57 (from 22/54).[143]

The H-shaped alley in Square 1077 was created by subdivisions in DCOS Book 17/74, 26/69, 45/119, 53/27 (June 8, 1915) and 54/11 (Apr. 28, 1915).

Square 1091

Square 1091 is a quadrilateral fronting on Potomac Avenue, S.E. (364.3 feet), 16th Street, S.E. (270.11 feet), 17th Street, S.E. (102.8 feet), and E Street, S.E. (323.1 feet). The northeast corner (16th and E Streets, S.E.) and the northwest corner (17th and E

[136] DCOS Book 52/162 (23 Apr. 1915).

[137] DCOS Book 55/73 (23 Feb. 1916). F.A. Norway built row houses 700-704 15th Street and 701-709 Kentucky Avenue on these lots.

[138] DCOS Book 56/80 (16 Sept. 1916). In 1916, William A. Boss built row houses on lots 104-113 (729-747 Kentucky Avenue).

[139] DCOS Book 65/6 (29 June 1921).

[140] DCOS Book 75/184 (25 Oct. 1924). In 1924, Howenstein built row houses 813-833 Kentucky.

[141] DCOS Book 167/168. (25 Apr. 1978).

[142] DCOS Book 182/97 (25 Sept. 1989).

[143] DCOS Book 182/97 (1989).

Streets, S.E.) are right angles. Square 1091 had original lots 1-5. Lot 1 was the eastern one-fourth of the square, fronting on E Street, 17th Street and Potomac Avenue, S.E.. Lots 2 and 3 were to the west of lot 1; lot 4 fronted on 16th Street and Potomac Avenue, S.E. and lot 5 fronted on 16th Street and E Street, S.E. In 1798, all 5 lots were owned by William Young's heirs (Alexander Young, Morduit Young, Mary Young and Nancy Young) by Ruth Ann Young, their mother and guardian.

In 1905, Charles W. Bohannon subdivided lots 6-7, fronting on E Street, S.E. from part of original lot 2.[144] In 1909, Florence D. McAuliffe subdivided lots 8-9 (fronting on Potomac Avenue) and lots 10-11 (fronting on E Street, S.E.) from part of original lot 3.[145] In 1919, Thomas A. Jameson subdivided lots 12-19 (fronting on Potomac Avenue, S.E.) from original lot 4 and lots 20-25 (fronting on E Street, S.E.) from original lot 5.[146] In 1923, Herman R. Howenstein subdivided lots 26-29 (fronting on E Street, S.E.) and lots 30-36 (fronting on Potomac Avenue, S.E.) from the remains of original lots 2-3 and the remains of lots 8-9 (created in 34/189).[147] In 1936, Jerome S. Murray subdivided lot 37 (corner of 17th and E Streets, S.E.) and lot 38 (corner of 17th Street, S.E. and Potomac Avenue, S.E.) from original lot 1.[148] In 1938, Karl Acterkirchen created lot 39 (fronting on E Street, S.E.), lots 40-46 (fronting on 17th Street, S.E.) and lot 47 (fronting on Potomac Avenue, S.E.)[149] In 1941, Louella A. Robinson subdivided lots 48-49 (fronting on E Street, S.E.) and lots 50-51 (fronting on Potomac Avenue, S.E.) from lots 39 and 47 (created in 108/29).[150] Square 1091 has a J-shaped alley.[151]

1091S

[144] DCOS Book 31/48 (27 Dec. 1905)

[145] DCOS Book 34/189 (1 Feb. 1909).

[146] DCOS Book 59/185 (2 May 1919) (lots 8-11); DCOS Book 60/120 (9 Sept. 1919), lots 20-25. In 1919, Jameson built row houses on lots 12-19 (1600-1614 Potomac Avenue, S.E.).

[147] DCOS Book 73/48 (17 Oct. 1923). In 1912, Howenstein built row houses at 1616-1628 Potomac Avenue, S.E..

[148] DCOS Book 104/182 (17 Oct. 1936).

[149] DCOS Book 108/29 (16 Feb. 1938).

[150] DCOS Book 116/23 (10 Apr. 1941). In 1941, Louella A. Robinson built a flat on each lot.

[151] DCOS Books 59/185, 62/4, 73/48, 104/82, 108/21 (18 Jan. 1938).

Square 1091S is a triangle fronting on Potomac Avenue, S.E. (364.3 feet), G Street, S.E. (323.1 feet) and 17th Street, S.E. (195.1 feet).[152] Square 1091S had original lot 1 (the triangle apex at the intersection of Potomac Avenue and 17th Street, S.E. and lot 2. On September 28, 1797, Square 1091S had lots 1-2: William Young's heirs (Alexander Young, Morduit Young, Mary Young and Nancy Young) by Ruth Ann Young, their mother and guardian, transferred both lots to the United States. Following these transfers, the commissioners of the District of Columbia were directed to sell to the public the lots transferred to the United States by the original landowners.[153] Following this transfer, the commissioners of the District of Columbia were directed to sell to the public the lots transferred to the United States by the original landowner.[154] Erasmus J. Middleton, son of James Middleton, (1803-?) owned lots 1-2 in Square 1091S between 1824-1833. In 1826, he married Sophia W. Howard (1808-1834) in a Methodist ceremony. They had three children; two died very young, one lived to age 20. In 1827, he was the secretary of the Board of Aldermen, and by 1862, he was clerk of the court.[155]

In 1905, Thomas H. Pickford subdivided lots 1 and 2 into lots 3-33 (comprising the entire area in Square 1091S). The lots on 17th and G Streets and Potomac Avenue, S.E. were 18 feet wide, except for lots 18 and 19 at the corner of 16th and G Street, S.E. (13 x 53 feet) and lot 30 on the corner of 17th and Potomac, which measured 47 x 47 feet.[156] In 1907, Matthew Dunn subdivided lots 3-19 (from 30/183) into lots 34-53, each 15 feet wide.[157] In 1912, Clarence B. Hight subdivided lots 20-33 (from 30/183) into lots 54-72 (14 feet wide).[158] In 1923, Clarence T. Lacy subdivided lots 73-75 from lots 69-72 (from 45/115). These lots were 18 feet wide and fronted on 17th Street, S.E.[159]

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[152] DCOS Book 6/1214 (27 May 1800).

[153] Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Original Landowners 1791-1800, (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 7, 21, 121-122.

[154] Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Original Landowners 1791-1800, (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 7, 21, 121-122.

[155] Martha A. Benns, Miscellaneous Records from District of Columbia Chapters, S-1, vol. 12 "Middleton Bible Record," (Washington, D.C.: Daughters of the American Revolution, 1935) 207-208; Pippenger, District of Columbia Marriage Licenses: Register 1: 1811-1858, 412; Washington Directory, 1827, 55; Boyd's Washington and Georgetown Directory, 1862, 129.

[156] DCOS Book 30/183 (21 Aug. 1905).

[157] DCOS Book 32/11 (11 Jan. 1907). In 1907, Michael Flannery built row houses on lots 34-53 (1606-1640 G and 534-536 16th Street, S.E.).

[158] DCOS Book 45/115 (10 Feb. 1912).

Square 1091S has a U-shaped alley created by subdivisions in DCOS 30/183 and 42/43 (July 1, 1912).

Square 1092

Square 1092 is a rectangle, fronting on G Street, S.E. (323.3 feet), H Street, S.E. (323.3 feet), and 16th Street, S.E. (266 feet) 17th Street, S.E. (266 feet). Square 1092 had original lots 1-12. Lot 1 was the corner of 17th and H Streets, S.E., lots 2-12 ran clockwise.[160] On November 1, 1799, Square 1092 was divided into 12 lots: George Walker and William Young's heirs retained lots 3-9; lots 1, 2 and 9-12 were transferred to the United States.[161] Following these transfers, the commissioners of the District of Columbia were directed to sell to the public the lots transferred to the United States by the original landowners.[162] (Square 1092 included what later became Square 1092W. In 1918, Herman R. Howenstein subdivided lots 13-21 from original lots 6-8. These lots were 20 feet wide and fronted on G Street, S.E.[163] Later that year, he created lots 22-37 from original lot 9, part of lot 2 and part of lot 13 (from 59/96).[164] In 1925, Clarence L. Steadman subdivided lots 38-43 from original lot 9 and part of lot 2. Lots 38 and 39 (20.79 feet wide) fronted on H Street, S.E.; lots 41-43 (20.42 feet wide) fronted on G Street, S.E.; lot 40 was an interior lot in the alley.[165] In 1929, Herman R. Howenstein subdivided lots 44-57 from original lot 10 and parts of original lots 1, 11 and 12. These lots fronted on 17th Street, S.E. and were 18.75 feet wide.[166] In 1988, Stephen B.

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[159] DCOS Book 71/77 (9 June 1923). In 1923, Lacy & Belt built row houses on lots 73-75 (725-729 17th Street (now 519-523 17th Street)).

[160] DCOS Book 4/1092 (27 May 1800). Charles P. Grose built a greenhouse on lot 1 in 1907.

[161] See District of Columbia Office of Surveyor, Book 4/1092 (1795) (hereafter DCOS Book 4/1092).

[162] Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Original Landowners 1791-1800, (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 7, 21, 121-122.

[163] DCOS Book 59/96 (24 Oct. 1918). In 1918, Howenstein built row houses on lots 14-21 (1601-1615 G Street).

[164] DCOS Book 59/105 (30 Nov. 1918). In 1919, Howenstein built row houses on lots 30-32 (712-718 16th Street) and 22-29 (1600-1614 H Street).

[165] DCOS Book 76/189 (16 Feb. 1925). In 1925, Howenstein built row houses on lots 38-43 (1617-1621 G Street and 1616-1618 H Street).

[166] DCOS Book 90/99 (16 Mar. 1929). In 1929, Howenstein built row houses on lots 49-56 (701-715 17th Street) and on lots 44-48 (1623-1631 G Street).

Shapiro subdivided lots 58-59 from the remains of original lots 1 and 2.[167] Later that year, Anthony Obi-Chibuke and Andrea Lang created lots 60-61 (from 181/103).[168] Square 1092 has an H-shaped alley, created through subdivisions in DCOS Book 59/96,59/105, and 76/189.

Square 1092S

Square 1092S is a quadrilateral fronting on H Street, S.E. (301.5 feet), 17th Street, S.E. (304.8 feet), Barney Circle (91.4 feet), and Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (392 feet). Square 1092S was originally lots 1-2. On August 19, 1799, Square 1092S was divided into two lots: lot 1 was retained by George Walker and lot 2 was transferred to the United States. Following these transfers, the commissioners of the District of Columbia were directed to sell to the public the lots transferred to the United States by the original landowners.[169] In 1922, Herman R. Howenstein created lots 1-31, comprising the entire area of Square 1092S.[170] These are the current subdivisions.

Square 1092S has an I- shaped alley created by the subdivision in DCOS Book 68/41.

Square 1092W

Square 1092W is a triangle fronting on 16th Street, S.E. (185.1 feet), Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (126.4 feet), and Potomac Avenue, S.E. (120.9 feet). Square 1092W was originally divided into lot 1 (apex of triangle at the intersection of 16th Street and Kentucky Avenue, S.E. and lot 2.[171] In 1904, Horatio N. Taplin subdivided Square 1092W into lots 3-9, each 16 feet wide.[172] George H. Boyd divided lot 9 (from 29/109) into lots 10-14 in 1909.[173] In 1972, Reservation 265 (the triangle park) was transferred

[167] DCOS Book 181/103 (28 Dec. 1988). In 1989, Shapiro built flats on lots 58- 59 (1622, 1626 H Street).

[168] DCOS Book 192/110 (31 Dec. 1988). In 1989, Shapiro built flats on lots 60-61 (1624 H Street).

[169] Wesley E. Pippenger, District of Columbia Original Landowners 1791-1800, (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 7, 21, 121-122.

[170] DCOS Book 68/41 (15 May 1922). In 1922, Howenstein built row houses on lots 1-4 (5-8 Barney Circle), 5-12 (810-824 Kentucky Avenue), 13-25 (1601-1625 H Street), and 26-31 (801-811 17th Street).

[171] DCOS Book 4/1236 (1 Sept. 1799).

[172] DCOS Book 29/109 (6 June 1904). In 1905, Taplin built row houses on lots 3-8 (601 Kentucky Avenue (now 1501 G Street) and 1503-1511 G Street), the first row houses built in the proposed historic district.

[173] DCOS Book 37/38 (8 June 1909). In 1909, Frances E. Zepp built row houses on lots 11-14 (714-718 Kentucky Avenue).

from the National Park Service to the District of Columbia.[174] Square 1092W has no alley.

Twentieth Century Development

The development of the trolley lines had "an enormous impact on the development of Washington."[175] Trolley service began in 1862 as a horse-drawn omnibuses operating between Georgetown and the Navy Yard. As of 1870, there were only 20 miles of trolley tracks (extending from 35th and M Streets to East Capitol and 9th Street). Business leaders realized that this limited service was inadequate, and that the city's prosperity depended on convenient transportation between home and work. As a result, several new trolley lines were built, bringing the total trackage to 190 miles by 1900. This system, which continued to expand after 1900, opened up new areas of Washington for residential development. In 1901, the trolley line on Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. was extended from 8th Street to Barney Circle.[176] Trolley service spurred development in Barney Circle as it did in the rest of Washington – the first row houses in Barney Circle were built in 1905.

Trolleys served Washington's transportation needs from 1862 to 1962.[177] The trolley lines were constructed in segments, and later linked together.[178] Until 1960, the No. 30 Tenleytown trolley line began at Barney Circle and ran on Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., west to Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., ending at the District line. No. 30 trolleys turned around at Barney Circle, for the return trip westbound. Barney Circle was also a transfer point for buses serving east of the Anacostia River. In 1941, a terminal with waiting rooms (designed under supervision of the Fine Arts Commission) was constructed at Barney Circle.[179] The number 30 Metrobus continues to operate on the Tenleytown route.[180]

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[174] DCOS 158/64 (1972).

[175] McCloud, "Craftsmen and entrepreneurs: Builders in late nineteenth-century Washington, D.C.," p. 70.

[176] LeRoy O. King, Jr., 100 Years of Capital Traction: The Story of Streetcars in the Nation's Capital, (Dallas, Tx: LeRoy O. King, Jr., 1972), 67.

[177] Peter C. Kohler, Capital Transit: Washington's Street Cars - The Final Era, 1933-1962: (Colesville, Md: National Capital Trolley Museum, 2001), 53.

[178] By the 1890s, trolleys were powered by overhead wires. A Barney Circle resident lived through the transition from horse-drawn omnibuses to electric cars. E. J. Mohler, of 703 17th Street, S.E., began driving horse cars in 1882, at age 15, later became a trolley car motorman with Washington Railway and Electric Co., and retired in 1933. "E. J. Mohler, Ex-Horsecar Driver, Dies," Washington Post, 28 Dec. 1948, sec. B, p. 2.

[179] "D.C. Fine Arts Commission is 30 Years Old," Washington Post, 18 May 1940, 13; "Bus Terminal to Be Opened This Morning at Barney Circle," Washington Post, 26 Jan. 1941, 14; Jack Eisen, "Trolleys to End Runs on 3 Old Lines on Saturday," Washington Post, 31 Dec. 1959, sec B, p.1 ; Jack Eisen, "Barney Circle Gone, But

From 1905 to 1923, passengers could also ride a trolley over the bridge from Barney Circle to Minnesota Avenue, N.E. This short line (.72 miles) was sometimes referred to as a "Toonerville Trolley" because its cars were very small. This trolley was operated by an independent company, The East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.[181] In response to complaints from the public in the 1920s, the Public Utility Commission required the company to replace the trolley with bus service. Failure to comply (plus a tax liability) led to the end of this trolley service.

The street railway figured importantly as a means of transportation to work, shopping and church, and also in the community's economic life. The streetcars were important to Barney Circle residents for transportation and also as a livelihood - at least three streetcar motormen lived in Barney Circle in 1930s-1940s.

While many are nostalgic for Washington's vanished streetcars, a number of pedestrians were killed by streetcars, a public safety issue during the streetcar era. Streetcars had a long braking distance, and traveled on tracks. As a result, avoiding collisions was difficult. Accidents increased during World War II, from a combination of less experienced motormen and many new residents.[182] Streetcar motormen living in Barney Circle were operating when two fatal accidents involving pedestrians occurred in 1937 and 1942.[183] In 1943, Mrs. Sarah Kapneck, of 811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., was hit by a streetcar on Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. (an accident not involving Barney Circle motormen).[184]

The Barney Circle row house community results from its proximity to the streetcar line. Washington developers (such as Harry Wardman) built row houses near the trolley lines.[185]

Will Return," Washington Post, 19 June 1971, sec. B, p. 2.

[180] Jack Eisen, "Trolleys' Passing to Shift 98-Year-Old Transit Pattern," Washington Post, 19 June 1960, sec. B, p. 1.

[181] King, 100 Years of Capital Traction: The Story of Streetcars in the Nation's Capital, 106; "Extension of Street Railway," Washington Post, 20 June 1902, 12; Jack Eisen, "Metro Scene," Washington Post, 11 Oct. 1983, sec. C, p. 2.

[182] Kohler, Capital Transit: Washington's Street Cars - The Final Era, 1933-1962, 399; "Fifth Traffic Death in 5 Days Brings New Police Warning," Washington Post, 22 Nov. 1942, 1.

[183] "Woman Killed by Streetcar," Washington Post, 4 Apr. 1937, 14; "Fifth Traffic Death in 5 Days Brings New Police Warning," Washington Post, 22 Nov. 1942, 1.

[184] "2 Fatally Crushed Under Cable as Trailer, Cab Collide Here," Washington Post, 12 Feb. 1943, 1.

[185] MacDonald, "Row House Construction in Washington, D.C. Between the World Wars," 18.

Barney Circle, convenient to the streetcar line on Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., followed this development pattern. In 1905, not long after the trolley line to Barney Circle was completed in 1901, the first row houses were constructed.

Commercial Buildings

The only commercial structures of note constructed in the proposed historic district were businesses associated with Congressional Cemetery. Beginning in the early twentieth century, a florist and two monument companies operated businesses in the proposed historic district. In 1906, Frank S. Byron built a "monumental showroom" (wood shed with tin roof) at the southwest corner of 17th and G Streets, S.E. (Square 1092, lot 10).[186] In 1929, row houses were built on the site of Byron's monument company.

In 1907, a 16 x 50 foot frame greenhouse was constructed for Charles P. Grose (1868-1926) at 723 17th Street, S.E. (Square 1092, lot 1). Charles P. Grose & Son Florist maintained their florist business there in the 1920s. He appears in the 1925 city directory as "Charles P. Grose & Son Florist." He also worked as an assistant gardener at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.[187] He lived with his family nearby at 723 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.. He was a veteran of the Spanish American War, and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.[188]

During the 1920s-1940, Joseph Elmon Shelton (1874-1940) operated a monument company at 729 17th Street, S.E. He advertised in the 1929-1931 yellow pages that the monument company was "opposite Congressional Cemetery." On the 1928 and 1938 Baist maps, this appears as a "stoneyard." He lived at 1241 E Street, S.E. and is buried in Congressional Cemetery (with a pink granite marker).[189] After his death, the Virginia A. Sheehy Co. operated the monument business at this location for several years. In the 1950s, people purchased tombstones from the monument company.[190] By 1960, the stoneyard was vacant. The flats at 1622, 1624, and 1626 H Street, S.E. occupy the site of the former greenhouse and Shelton's monument company.

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[186] D.C. Building permit # 2094, 5 Feb. 1906.

[187] Buyer's Guide and Complete Classified Business Directory, Washington, D.C.: R. L. Polk & Co. 1930 (1930 City Directory).

[188] "Florist is dead: Charles P. Grose Expires While Delivering Order," Washington Star, 26 Nov. 1926, 7.

[189] 1930 City Directory; Www.congressionalcemetery.org; gravestone photos, R 80, M 270, Internet; accessed 16 Jan. 2007.

[190] Interview, Eleanor Hill, 25 Aug. 2006.

Barney Circle was and remains a residential enclave; the only commercial buildings in the proposed historic district were the two monument companies and a florist. However, the area immediately north and west of Barney Circle contained multiple businesses. A survey of businesses was done for the following area: beginning at the intersection of the east side of 13th Street, S.E. with D Streets, S.E. on the north, east to 17th and D Streets, S.E., south to 15th Street and Potomac Avenue, S.E.. (the 300 block of 15th Street, S.E., east and west sides), north to the intersection of 15th and G Streets, S.E., west on G Street, S.E. to the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. and the east side of 13th Street, S.E., and north to the intersection of the13th and D Streets, S.E. This area includes all of Squares 1042, 1043, 1062, 1062S, 1063, 1064, 1090, 1091 and the areas of Squares 1065NE and 1077 fronting on 15th Street, S.E..[191]

Commercial Buildings Adjacent to Barney Circle

During the 1920s-1960s, Barney Circle residents could shop at many nearby businesses including grocery stores, dry goods, repair shops for shoes, TVs, and autos.

Table 3. Businesses Near the Proposed Historic District.[192]

Business Address	Year	Business Name and Type
500 13th Street, S.E.	1919 1922, 1925, 1927, 1936, 1948 1960, 1965	Goester Thomas S. (grocery)[193] Delvecchio Domenico (Grocery) Dinner, Louis (deli) Kenny & Ruth Carryout
519 13th Street, S.E.	1925 1965	Schwartzmann, John H., blacksmith Schwartzmann's Garage (auto repair)
Business Address	**Year**	**Business Name and Type**
523 13th Street, S.E.	1925, through 1965	Errico, Tony (shoe repair)
400 block 14th Street, S.E.	1887-1912	National Capital Brewing Co. [194]

[191] This entire area is outside the Capitol Hill Historic District.

[192] All information in columns (1), (2) and (3) are derived from Buyer's Guide and Complete Classified Business Directory, except where another source is listed in footnotes.

[193] Building permit (sign) # 3618, issued 5 May 1919.

[194] Building permits # 557 (brewery building), issued 8 Sept. 1890; # 1048, issued 16 Sept. 1908; # 3648, issued 3 Apr. 1909; # 5951, issued 14 June 1912.

(Square 1042)		
400 block 14th Street, S.E.	1940s	Meadowgold Dairy
401 14th Street, S.E.	1884	Frame dance hall (40x60) and outhouse for John Guethler[195]
415 14th Street, S.E.	1965	Safeway
439 14th Street, S.E.	1948	Hayden, George H. Jr.,restaurant
400 15th Street, S.E.	1915 1925 1965	Miller, John (grocery) Rosenblum, Samuel (grocery) Potomac Market
401 15th Street, S.E.	1928 1965	Penn Oil (gas station) [196] Christian's American Service Station
439 15th Street, S.E.	1925	Peluzzo, Cesare (shoe repair)
501 15th Street, S.E.	1919 1921, 1925 1932 1938 1960	Pacillo, Mrs. Maria (notions, stationery, hosiery, handkerchiefs)[197] Edelson' Meat Market[198] Muthmick, Joseph (United Food Stores)[199] Taishoff's Market[200] Ten's Variety Store
708 15th Street, S.E.	1948	District Printing Co.; The Washington Jewish Voice; The District Leader
Business Address	**Year**	**Business Name and Type**
729 15th Street, S.E.	1948	Contarino, Frank (shoe repair)
730 15th Street, S.E.	1960, 1965	ABC Hardware Store
731 15th Street, S.E.	1925	Romano, Frank (barber)
732 15th Street, S.E.	1928	Sanitary Grocery[201]

[195] Building permit # 1199, issued 21 Mar. 1884.

[196] Building permit # 7438, issued 10 Apr. 1928.

[197] Building permit (sign), issued 22 Oct. 1919.

[198] Building permit (sign), issued 5 Dec. 1921.

[199] Building permit (sign) # 158875, issued 7 Nov. 1932.

[200] Building permit (sign) # 216859, issued 26 Sept. 1938.

[201] Building permit # 6634, issued 19 Feb. 1928.

	1948	Safeway
1300 E Street, S.E.	1915, 1925	Neely, Isabel M. (dry goods); Spencer, Irving (dry goods)
1303 E Street, S.E.	1965	Washington Post substation
1305 E Street, S.E.	1930	Walkerite Radio & TV lab
1311 E Street, S.E.	1915 1930 1965	Sanitary Grocery Co. Absher's Garage (auto repair) Jerry & Kenny Auto Repair
1323 E Street, S.E.	1906	Brown, John (3 greenhouses)[202]
1337 E Street, S.E.	1965	Bowie & Co. Trash Collection
1364 E Street, S.E.	1915 1925 1948, 1965	Schlossberg, Louis B. (grocery) Metro, Jacob (soft drinks) Corner Café
1426 D Street, S.E.	1907	Blacksmith shop built for John V. Schmidt
1401 E Street, S.E.[203]	1915, 1925 1930 1936 1948, 1960 1965, 1973-1987	Himmelberg, Theodore (grocery)[204] District Grocery Store[205] Pearlstein, Oscar (grocery) Bronstein, Benjamin J. (grocery) 14th Street Market Pinkie's Market[206]
1414 E Street, S.E	1915 1925 1930	Mesmer, Peter F. (grocery) Swift,George (notions) Collins, John L. (deli)
Business Address	**Year**	**Business Name and Type**
1414 E Street, S.E (continued)	1948 1965	Central Linen Service, Inc. Kentucky Cleaners
1434 E Street, S.E.	1915 1925, 1930	Carver, Richard B. (grocery) Sanitary Grocery

[202] Building permit # 3613, issued 26 June 1906.

[203] 1401 E Street, S.E. was built as a store. Building permit # 1530, issued 15 June 1897.

[204] "Half a Day on Sunday: Jewish-owned Mom and Pop Grocery Stores." www.jhsgw.org/exhibitions/online/momandpop. Internet: accessed 10 July 2007.

[205] Building permit (sign) # 138458, issued 9 Dec. 1930.

[206] Courtland Milloy, "Black-Owned Businesses," Washington Post, 7 July 1987, sec. Metro, p. 3.

	1948 1965	Sussman, Arthur (grocery) Smith, Joseph L. (barber)
1539 E Street, S.E.	1915	Miller, David A. (grocery)
1543 E Street, S.E.	1925,1930 1948 1965	Cohen, Phillip E. (grocery) [207] Mittelberg, Herman H. (grocery) Riverside Market
1600 E Street, S.E.	1915	Clark, Helen (grocery)
1624 E Street, S.E.	1915	Gompers, Henry J. (monuments)
1340 G Street, S.E.	1936 1942 1948 1949 1965	Sanitary Grocery Weinberg, Sol (laundry)[208] G Street Deli Tozzi, Michael (restaurant)[209] Fallin Realty Co.
1400 Potomac Ave., S.E.	1936 1940, 1948	Hoddes, Leopold (grocery and taxi)[210] Fred Shuster (grocery)[211]
1434 Potomac Ave., S.E.	1931 1932, 1935 1948 1965	Gordon, S. (District Grocery)[212] Gordon, Frank (grocery)[213] Storch, Louis (grocery) Ida's Market

Row houses

Barney Circle row houses were built on a speculative basis for working and middle class homeowners. The first row houses were built in 1905 at 1501-1511 G Street, S.E., followed in 1907 by Albert Beers' continuous- porch row houses at 1606-1640 G

[207] "Half a Day on Sunday: Jewish-owned Mom and Pop Grocery Stores." www.jhsgw.org/exhibitions/online/momandpop. Internet: accessed 10 July 2007.

[208] Building permit # 250914, issued 21 Feb. 1942.

[209] Building permit # 320109, issued 30 June 1949.

[210] Building permit (sign) # 210488, issued 26 Feb. 1938.

[211] Building permit (sign) # 238341, issued 7 Nov. 1940.

[212] Building permit (sign) # 143218, issued 28 May 1931.

[213] Building permit (sign) # 153806, issued 25 May 1932.

Street/534-536 16th Street, and his 1909 row houses at 714-722 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. Before World War I, more row houses were built on Kentucky Avenue, S.E.: 1912: Weller's 713-727 Kentucky; 1913: Hunter and Bell's 807-811 Kentucky; 1915: F.A. Norway's 701-709 Kentucky; 1916: Boss' 729-747 Kentucky. The biggest spurt of construction was 1922-1924 when Herman R. Howenstein built row houses at Barney Circle: 801-805, 810-822, and 813-833 Kentucky, 801-811 17th Street, and 1601-1625 H Street. Howenstein and others continued to build row houses through the 1920s. The last row house building permit for Barney Circle row houses was issued to Howenstein on Nov. 25, 1929 for 1623-1631 G Street, S.E.

Architecture

Post World War I housing boom

The earliest Barney Circle row houses were built during the period 1905 through 1918;[214] however, most were built after World War I.

In the post World War I period, there was an intense demand for housing in Washington. Most home buyers wanted a detached single-family home (reflecting American individualism and desire for green spaces). Bungalows, a product of the Arts and Crafts Movement, were very popular in the 1920s.[215] Gustav Stickley's magazine, The Craftsman, advocated that a house have "a logical construction … satisfy with the appearance as well as the fact of stability, and .. please by its form and proportion and judicious use of material and color."[216] A bungalow's "most conspicuous feature ... was its wide, low-pitched roof, the second most important feature was the front porch, both of which architects used to create a harmonious relationship with outdoor life."[217] Other bungalow design elements included grouped windows, exposed rafters, sloping dormers,[218] and raked mortar joints.[219] Two of Stickley's Craftsman house plans

[214] There were early frame buildings constructed in the Barney Circle neighborhood, and perhaps some of those were houses but none remain.

[215] Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York, N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005), 454.

[216] Gustav Stickely, ed., "How to look at a building," The Craftsman, June 1902, 145.

[217] MacDonald, "Row House Construction in Washington, D.C. Between the World Wars," 65.

[218] Rachel Carley, The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture, (New York, N.Y.: Henry Holt & Co., 1994), 212.

illustrate these elements and foreshadow the daylight porch-front houses.[220] Although the Craftsman House plans (with a front porch, gable roof and six over one windows), are for small detached houses, they would readily convert to porch-front row house. The interior layout for the February 1905 Craftsman House is the same as a typical daylight porch-front row house.

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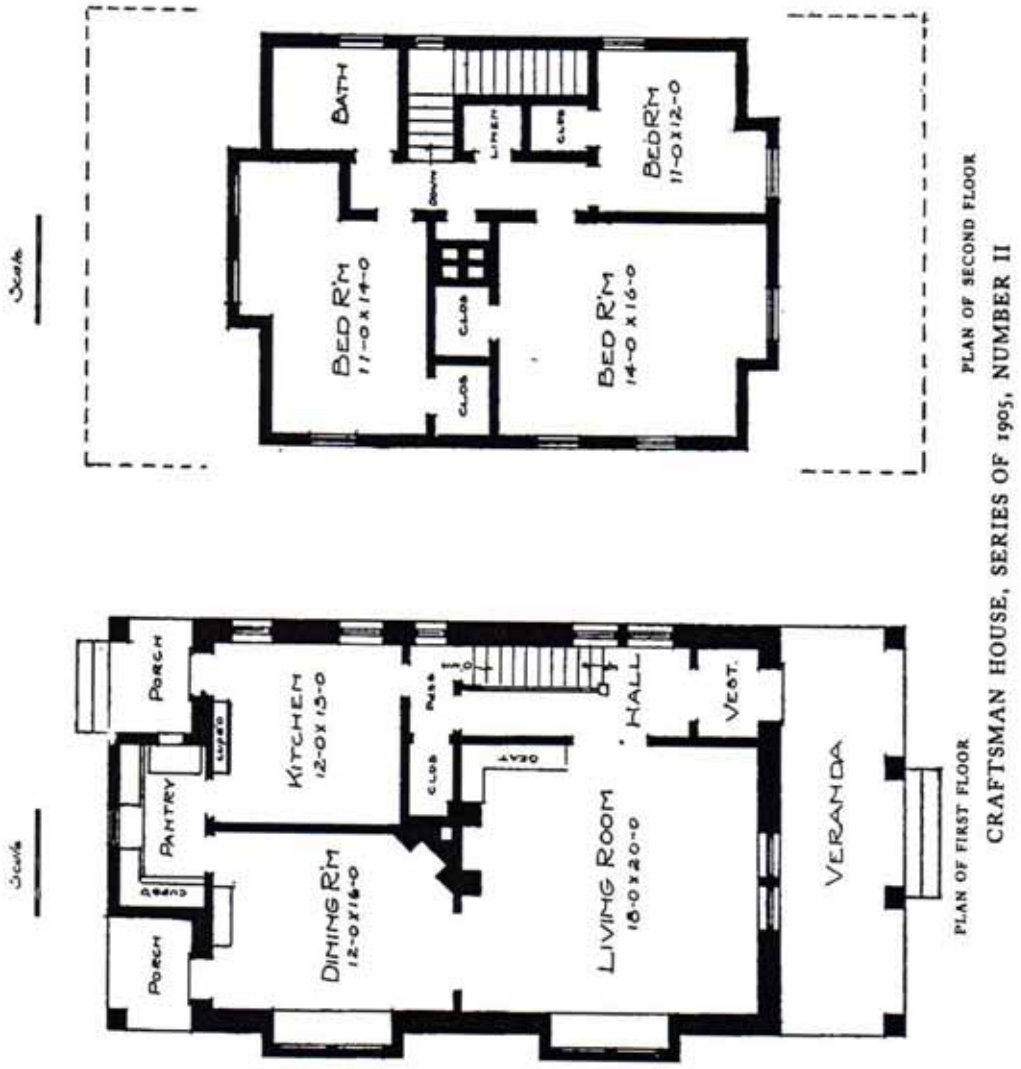
[219] The Craftsman stated that a raked joint gives the utmost depth to the brick or stone. Gustav Stickely, ed., "The Craftsman House," The Craftsman, May 1903; "A Craftsman House: Series of 1904, Number VI," The Craftsman, June 1904, 299.

[220] Gustav Stickley, ed., "A Craftsman House," The Craftsman, February 1905; February 1906.



CRAFTSMAN HOUSE, SERIES OF 1905, NUMBER II

The Colonial Revival style was also popular during this period, 1870-1920 (or 1880-1955). This style combines elements from Colonial buildings with contemporary elements. McKim, Mead and White popularized the style. Colonial Revival buildings often display Flemish bond brick, symmetrically balanced windows and doors (e.g., paired windows), one-over-one window sashes (or multiple upper-light sash with a

single-light lower sash), straight window heads, large entry porches, oversize dormers and slate roofs. Other design elements include broken pediments, fanlights and gabled roofs.[221] Some Colonial Revival row houses feature rusticated stone on the first story, an entry porch with a wrought-iron balcony, Flemish bond brick, six-over-six double hung sash windows with splayed lintels, bracketed cornice, a pitched roof with pedimented dormers (initially designed for wealthy homeowners).[222]

Land costs in Washington were too high to build detached houses for less affluent home buyers. The challenge for developers was to produce affordable row houses with attractive exteriors and modern amenities that would appeal to the growing numbers of more highly-skilled blue collar and middle-class buyers. Developers offered "daylight" row houses with bungalow and Colonial Revival design elements: horizontal orientation, mansard roofs with dormers, eaves and front porches, and a front yard. The new daylight row houses were a success. High demand, high land costs, and a post World War I drop in lumber prices fueled a row house building boom in Washington between 1921-1925, continuing at a lesser level until 1930. Row house construction in Barney Circle reflects this trend. Its porch-front row houses were primarily built from 1921 to 1929, with most built between 1922-1924.

Daylight row house design

The Arts and Crafts Movement of the late nineteenth century was perhaps the most important aesthetic force in popularizing front porches, but health officials of the day stressed that exposure to fresh air and sunshine helped prevent tuberculosis. Originally front porches were found on freestanding houses in suburbs, towns, and rural areas, as small working class neighborhood lots did not permit sufficient separation from dusty, littered city streets. But eventually many urban row houses began to be built slightly deeper on the lot to accommodate these middle class architectural accoutrements. Porch-front row houses probably originated in Philadelphia and were transported to Baltimore, where they were built in large numbers between 1905 and 1915, and to Washington.

However, as middle class automobile ownership began to proliferate after World War I, the front-porch row house became associated more exclusively `with the working class. As automobiles provided their middle class owners ready access to entertainment

[221] John J-G. Blumenson, Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, (New York, N.Y.: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1981), 25; McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, 321; Carley, The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture, 188.

[222] Carley, The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture, 188.

outside the neighborhood, a rear-of-the-lot garage became more fashionable than a front porch, and row houses were often moved forward on the lot to accommodate them. Front porches began to be found neighborhoods of working-class people who did not have much discretionary time for travel and who, although they might ultimately own cars, centered their lives on family and home, making the front porch a valued commodity.

Barney Circle has many "daylight" brick porch-front row houses, built primarily in the 1920s. These daylight houses were an important design breakthrough, pioneered by Harry Wardman, the noted Washington builder. These twentieth-century porch-front row houses surpassed nineteenth century row houses, advanced aesthetic and social goals, met the needs of the new housing market, and developers' goals of profitable and efficient housing.

Nineteenth century Washington row houses were generally tall, narrow, and three rooms deep on each floor. The living room was at the front, the dining room in the center, and the kitchen in the back. The center room (without windows) was darker, sometimes referred to as a "blind" room. Wardman and Albert H. Beers (an architect who worked with Wardman and other builders) created a new row house. The new row house had a horizontal emphasis, was wider and shallower than the typical nineteenth century row house. The porch-front row house was only two rooms deep, so each room had windows, allowing sunlight and fresh air into the house. On the first floor was a narrower bay with a foyer, stairs and a galley kitchen; the wider bay had a living room in front and a dining room in back. Upstairs was a bath, and two-three bedrooms. Each house had a front porch and a rear open porch on each story.[223] The first-story rear porch was often called a "breakfast porch." The second-story porch was for sleeping.

The front porch was the most significant feature of the new row houses. Because the porch-front row houses were wider and shallower, they were set back further from the street. The wide front porch served as an outdoor living room, encouraging family members to interact with each other and with neighbors and passers-by. The front porch was usually several feet above grade, and set back from the street, with a front walk and a low masonry retaining wall. The front porch offered a feeling of private space, yet was sufficiently close for interaction with neighbors. Social planners advocated this outdoor activity as healthy.

[223] Berk, "The Richest Crop: The Row houses of Harry Wardman (1872-1938), Washington, D.C. Developer," 93-94.

The mansard roof, a French Second Empire feature, "gave a conspicuous profile to the [row house] as well as an additional floor above the eave line, after World War I most Washington row house developers used the mansard roof as a decorative element to disguise a shed roof."[224] Barney Circle row houses follow this pattern.
"The dominant characteristic of a row-house neighborhood is the regularity of the buildings with each house comparable in form to the other houses in its group, featuring similar setbacks, materials, heights, entrances, and window placements."[225] Row houses featured a transom over the door, alternating shed and gable dormers, boxed vs. exposed rafters, combined or separated windows, and wood or brick columns on porches. Architects used these design techniques for Barney Circle row houses (e.g., paired windows at 701-709, 713-727 and 729-747 Kentucky Avenue; mansard roofs with alternating double shed dormers and no dormers at 810-824 Kentucky Avenue, and alternating gabled pediments at 701-715 17th Street, alternating door placement between first and third bay at 712-718 16th Street and between the first and second bay at 1606-1640 G Street). Virtually all Barney Circle row houses have a transom over the front door.

The row houses at 1606-1640 G Street (and around the corner at 534-536 16th Street, S.E.), designed by Albert H. Beers, and built in 1907 are examples of the continuous porches sometimes found on early twentieth century row houses. See e.g., Walter Street, S.E., in the Capitol Hill Historic District.

The row houses in the proposed historic district also incorporate many Colonial Revival design elements. The row houses at 1501-1511 G Street, 714-720 Kentucky/721 16th Street and 729-747 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. have Flemish bond brick. Almost all row houses have one-over-one (or six-over-one) windows; with flathead or soldier course lintels. (Although no row houses were built with broken pediments, they were added to 1603 H Street and 820 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.) There are differences: unlike some Colonial Revival houses, the row house porches span two or three bays (vs. entry porches); the row houses have shed or gable dormers on mansard roofs (vs. oversize dormers), and flat roofs. Of the 192 buildings in the proposed historic district, 163 (85%) are daylighter porch-front row houses.

[224] MacDonald, "Row House Construction in Washington D.C. Between the World Wars," 46.

[225] MacDonald, ibid..

Mission-Style row houses

The proposed historic district has an entire row of Mission Style houses. The row houses at 1615-1643[226] Potomac Avenue occupy the entire south side of 1600 block of Potomac Avenue, S.E. These fifteen row houses feature several Mission Style elements, built in 1912, during the popularity of Mission Style (1890-1920).[227] The row houses are14 feet wide and 30 feet deep, featuring brick walls covered with a cementitious parge coat, two stories with two bays, three rectangular double-hung windows, masonry segmented arch window hoods, masonry sills, projected masonry door surrounds, an overhanging pent roof with red clay tile, exposed rafters and a flat tin roof. The center row house, 1629 Potomac Avenue, has a shaped parapet with a pitched red clay tile roof on each side and a quatrefoil window in the center of the second story. On either side of 1629 Potomac Avenue, are 1627 and 1631 Potomac, which each have a two-bay porch with wood columns, as do 1617, 1619, 1623, and 1635 Potomac Avenue. There is a wood entry porch with a gable roof at 1615, 1625, 1633, and 1629 Potomac Avenue. The houses at 1621, 1637and 1641 (and 1643 before it was demolished) are flat front houses, with no porch of any kind (except an entry porch). The result is a rhythm of three different types of entrances. These houses display several Mission Style elements: the shaped parapet and quatrefoil window at 1629 Potomac Avenue, red clay tile roofs on all houses, and open eaves. The pattern of three types of repeating entryways at 1615-1641 (and 1643 before it was demolished), over 15 houses, with a focus point at the center row house (1629 Potomac Avenue), also differs; the row houses in the proposed historic district generally follow the daylighter design: three-bay houses with a prominent front porch, with differences between houses provided through door and window placement, or alternating dormer types in mansard roofs.

Apartments

When the city's population increased during World War I and again during World War II, more housing was needed. Developers like Harry Wardman also realized that many more affluent tenants wanted better living conditions than boarding houses, and that they could afford modest apartments. As a result, many apartment buildings were constructed in the city (and on Capitol Hill) during this era. Capitol Hill apartment buildings included garden apartments, usually in the Colonial Revival style. The two-

[226] 1643 Potomac Avenue, S.E. was demolished in February 2008.

[227] Carley, The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture, 196-197; McAlester and McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, 409-415; Photograph 6, p. 413, illustrates a Mission Style row house designed by Waddy B. Wood (1902).

story flats at 1630-1632 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (designed in 1941 by George T. Santmyers) are typical of these wartime apartment buildings. [228]

Outbuildings

The majority of the outbuildings in Barney Circle are garages constructed in the early twentieth century (primarily between 1919-1942),[229]although some appear to date from 1950-1970. The construction of garages follows a pattern of increasing automobile ownership in Washington. By 1925, it was estimated that 20% of workers used automobiles to commute to work, and there were already 72,482 private automobiles registered in the city. Auto ownership continued to rise in the 1930s.[230] By 1940, most people drove to work in automobiles.[231] Garage construction continued in the proposed historic district during this time. These garages are service buildings, accessible from the alleys. Most garages are simple brick structures. There are 40 garages currently extant. Other outbuildings include four sheds and one gazebo.

Millennium Arch at Barney Circle

If it had been built, the Millennium Arch would have greatly changed Barney Circle. In 2000, Rodney Cook, an Atlanta philanthropist, proposed to fund a monument to be constructed on public land, in the center of the Barney Circle traffic circle. The design was a neo-classic stone colonnade and archway 80 feet tall (resembling l'Arc de

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[228] U.S. Dept. of the Interior. National Park Service, "Capitol Hill Historic District (amended)," National Register Nomination, p. 5, 7-8; Historic Survey of Shaw East, "Developer Harry Wardman," www.washingtonhistory.com/surveys/shawreportfinal.pdf, Internet: accessed 23 Nov. 2007.

[229] There were building permits for some extant garages: 1919: rear 716 16th Street, S.E. (#3121); 1921: rear, 1608 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (#1850), rear, 1610 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (#1849); 1922: rear 812 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (#3654) and rear 1610 G Street, S.E. (#1962); 1923: rear 805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (#1635) and garages in alley between 16th/17th/G/H Streets, S.E. (#2738; altered in 1931: # 142749, 142750), rear, 1612 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (#9567); 1925: rear 1621 G Street, S.E. (#10989); 1925: rear 1516 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (#581); 1926: rear 1520 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (#8457); 1927: rear, 1620 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (#7918)1928: rear 1516 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (# 118521), rear 1622 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (#35); 1929: rear 1524 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (#128270); 1931: 821 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (#142916); 1935: rear 737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (#184962); 1938: rear 817 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (#218412); 1942: rear 745 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (#253733).

[230] "One-Fifth of Workers Here Ride in Autos, Report Declares," Washington Star, 9 Sept. 9, 1925; "D.C. Has Auto for Every 4.6 Residing Here," Washington Post, 1 June 1930; "Washington Has 173,661 Autos But That is Not Enough," Washington Star, 9 Aug. 9, 1930; "One of Three Persons There Owns an Auto," Washington Post, 17 Aug. 1930.

[231] MacDonald, "Row House Construction in Washington D.C. Between the World Wars," 16.

Triomphe in Paris and Bernini's St. Peter's colonnade in Rome).[232] Many in the Barney Circle community were disappointed when the Millennium Arch was not built.

Builders and Architects

Effective December 13, 1924, a new statute required architects practicing in the District of Columbia to be licensed by the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects (Board).[233] Architects who had practiced in D.C. before December 13, 1924 were grandfathered and entitled to continue to practice as an "architect" but not as a "registered architect" (unless they successfully applied for registration and satisfied certain requirements). The Board knew that builders were signing building permit applications as "architects." Although the Board took action against unlicensed individuals holding themselves out as architects (e.g., listing themselves as "architects" in the telephone directory), the Board did not proceed against builders during 1925-1930 (when many Barney Circle row houses were constructed). [234] For example, Herman R. Howenstein, the developer, signed building permit applications as "architect" in 1925, as did Clarence T. Lacy. Neither appears on the lists of "architects" or "registered architects" published in 1925-1931. Similarly, L.T. Williams, who signed as "architect" on a 1929 building application for Howenstein's row houses at 1623-1631 G Street, S.E., appears on no lists of architects.

Herman R. Howenstein and Albert H. Beers

Two people, Herman R. Howenstein and Albert H. Beers, are together responsible for 71**%** of the row houses in the proposed historic district.

Howenstein, Herman R. (1877-1955) builder

He was a major Washington developer in early twentieth century. He moved to Washington from St. Louis at an early age; he received a law degree from George Washington University. He lived at 4704 Blagden Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.. He began building brick row houses in the 1910s. Many of

[232] Benjamin Forgey, "Backward To the Future: Millennial Memorial Designs Anchored in the Classical Past - or Mired There?" Washington Post, 16 July 2000, sec. G, p. 1; Phuong Ly, "Arch, Pavilion Vie for Millennial Honor: $50 Million Memorial Would be Built on City-Owned Land with Private Funds," Washington Post, 9 July 2000, sec. C, p. 3.

[233] This statute is the antecedent of the current law regulating the practice of architecture, D.C. Code 47-2853.06(a).

[234] DCRA Occupational & Professional Licensing Registration of Architects 1925-1931.

his porch-front row houses have a characteristic design: straight slate mansard roofs with a single gable dormer and a basket weave row above the windows. He designed and built: 1617-1621 G Street and 1616-1618 H Street, S.E. (1925, estimated cost: $25,000). He built: 1500-1510 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1917, estimated cost: $15,000); 1601-1615 G Street, S.E. (1918, estimated cost: $20,000); 1600-1614 H Street, S.E. and 712-718 16th Street, S.E. (1919, estimated cost: $34,000); 5-8 Barney Circle; (1922, estimated cost:$16,000);[235] 810-824 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1922, estimated cost: $32,000); 801-811 17th Street, S.E. (1922, estimated cost: $18,000); 1601-1625 H Street, S.E. (1922, estimated cost: $52,000);[236] 801-805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1923-1924, estimated cost: $19,500); 1601-1615 G Street, S.E. (1918, estimated cost: $20,000); 1616-1628 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1923, estimated cost: $36,911); 813-833 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1924, estimated cost:$60,000); 701-715 17th Street, S.E. (1929, estimated cost: $36,000); 1623-1631 G Street, S.E. (1929, estimated cost: $15,000) (designed by other architects).

Later, with George E. Wyne, he built and owned a number of large apartment buildings, including 1301 and 1321 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.; as well as the Wakefield, Potomac Park, Chatham, Highview (2505 13th Street, N.W.), and the Embassy (1613 Harvard Street, N.W.). In 1933 and 1934, lenders foreclosed on Highview and the Embassy. The foreclosure sale proceeds were less than the mortgage balances. Howenstein and Wyne had personally guaranteed the mortgages, and were liable for this deficiency, which they could not pay.[237] As a result, they both went bankrupt in 1935. Howenstein had $13.80 in cash plus the stock in H. R. Howenstein Co. (also bankrupt) and owed almost $400,000.[238]

Howenstein died in 1955 after a long illness.[239] Howenstein built 111 of the 192 buildings in the proposed historic district (58%).

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[235] These row houses were formerly known as 5-11 Barney Circle.

[236] Howenstein described the houses to be constructed in 1922 as "contain[ing] six, seven, and eight rooms, tile baths, large lots, with plenty of room for garden and flowers, and will be modern throughout. Some will be corner houses and some will have garages." "More Homes in Southeast: H.R. Howenstein Co. Reports Work Started on New Dwellings," Washington Post, 3 Sept. 1922, 24.

[237] "$400,000 Paid at Public Sale of Embassy," Washington Post, 30 Aug. 1933, p. 22.

[238] In re: Herman R. Howenstein, Bankrupt, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Docket No. 3190 (1935) (court file) .

[239] "Herman Howenstein," Washington Post, 27 Mar. 1955, sec. B, p. 2.

Architects who worked with Howenstein:

Schrider, Charles R., architect. Schrider designed 803 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., 813-833 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. for Howenstein (1924).

Howser, W. E., architect. He began designing row houses for H.R. Howenstein as early as 1911.[240] but also worked with Lacy & Belt.[241] He designed 1500-1510 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1917), 1601-1615 G Street, S.E. (1918), 712-718 16th Street, S.E., 1601-1615 G Street, S.E. (1919), 1600-1614 H Street, S.E. (1919). He does not appear on lists of "architects" or "registered architects."

Talbott, William R., architect. (b. 1888; active through 1943). He began practicing architecture in 1911, and between 1914-1916, designed residences and a Methodist Church in Poolesville, Md.. Talbott designed 729-747 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. in 1916 for William A. Boss.[242] He also designed several row houses for Herman R. Howenstein.[243] Howenstein was listed as a reference on Talbott's 1925 application to become a registered architect. Howenstein rated Talbott as "good" in the categories of building construction, business and legal issues, esthetic design, safe engineering, economy in administration of client's money, and as "OK" on general good taste. On Talbott's knowledge of the styles of architecture, Howenstein wrote "mostly small houses."[244] Starting in 1920, Talbott stopped designing houses and

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[240] "City Building Operations for April to Make Record," Washington Post, 11 Apr. 1911, sec. C, p. 3.

[241] "Record of Building Permits," Washington Post, 15 Apr. 1915, sec. R, p. 7.

[242] The building permit application erroneously lists the architect as simply "Talbert." A search revealed no records of an architect named "Talbert" active in Washington during the 1910s. The Washington Post correctly shows the architect for 729-747 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. as "William R. Talbott." "Building Permits for the Week $214,760, Rating Above Average," Washington Post, 27 Feb.1916, sec. R, p. 1.

[243] "Building Permits for the Week $214,760, Rating Above Average," Washington Post, 27 Feb. 1916, sec. R, p.1 (five two-story brick dwellings at 1110-1118 I Street, N.E., cost: $12,500; "Gain of $65,000 in Building Permits," Washington Post, 30 Apr. 1916, sec. R, p. 2 (two-story brick dwelling, 1525 31st Street, N.W., cost: $3,000).

[244] DCRA Occupational & Professional Licensing Registration of Architects 1925-1931; evaluation form completed by Herman R. Howenstein, dated 9 Dec. 1925.

worked exclusively on hospitals for the Veterans Bureau. He continued to work for the Veterans Bureau (later Veterans Administration) until 1940.[245]

Williams, L. T.: architect. In the 1910s, he designed many small projects, including some for a builder, C. T. Williams (possibly a relative).[246] In 1913, he designed a brick row house at 2109 N Street, N.W..[247] In 1914, he designed the Northeast Temple Building at 523 8th Street, N.E. (building cost was $25,000).[248] He designed a number of row houses in Southeast for Thomas A. Jameson **(**e.g., 1600-1614 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1919)) and for others. For Howenstein, he designed 5-8 Barney Circle; (1922); 810-824 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1922); 1601-1625 H Street, S.E. (1922); 801-811 17th Street, S.E. (1922); 801, 805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., [249](1923); 1616-1628 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1923), 701-715 17th Street, S.E. and 1623-1631 G Street, S.E. (1929). L. T. Williams was not listed as an architect in 1920s telephone directories. Between 1922 and 1929, Williams' name appears as the architect on building permits for Howenstein. Williams does not appear on lists of "architects" or "registered architects," between 1925 and 1936, nor did he apply to register as an architect (although, as of Dec. 13, 1924, he had been practicing as an architect in Washington for over 20 years).

Beers, Albert H, (1859-1911). architect :Nearly one hundred years after his

[245] Pamela Scott, A Directory of District of Columbia Architects 1822-1960, (Washington, D.C.: 1999), 192.

[246] "A Month's Review of the Building Trades," Washington Post, 7 Aug. 1910, sec. C, p. 3 (two two-story brick dwellings at 627-629 Upshur Street, N.E., estimated cost: $6000); "Advance in Building," Washington Post, 29 Jan. 1911, sec. C, p. 3 (two two-story brick dwellings at 4529-4531 Georgia Avenue, N.W., estimated cost: $6,000; three two-story brick dwellings at 1238-1242 E Street, N.E., estimated cost: $6,600); "Army and Navy Club is Given Permit to Build New Home," Washington Post, 21 May 1911, sec. C, p. 3 (two-story brick dwellings at 1423-1429 K Street, S.E., estimated cost: $4,500; two-story brick dwelling at 1735 Willard Street, N.W., estimated cost: $2,850); "Few Building Operations," Washington Post, 16 July 1911, 27 (three two-story brick dwellings at 4139-4143 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., estimated cost: $7,500); "Building Permits of Week Show Widespread Activity," Washington Post, 20 Aug. 1911, sec. R, p. 2 (three-story brick dwellings at 518-522 Kenyon Street, N.W., estimated cost: $7,500); two two-story brick dwellings at 720-722 Princeton Street, N.W., estimated cost: $7,500); "Many to Build Homes," Washington Post, 27 Oct.1912, sec. F, p. 2 (two two-story brick dwellings at 720-722 Princeton Street, N.W., estimated cost: $5,000); "Many New Buildings," Washington Post, 22 Dec. 1912, 9 (two two-story brick dwellings at 715-717 Varnum Street, N.W., estimated cost: $4,500).

[247] L'Enfant Trust holds a conservation easement on this row house. L'Enfant Trust. "Portfolio of Easements, Dupont Circle Historic District," www.lenfant.org/portfolio. Internet: accessed 15 June 2007.

[248] "Million Put in Deals," Washington Post, 21 June 1914, 21.

[249] These row houses were formerly known as 749, 751 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.

death, Albert H. Beer's fingerprints on Washington, D.C. remain indelible. Beers designed thousands of buildings during his 10 years in Washington. He is represented in today's Washington by every type of structure from working class row houses to luxurious apartment houses and custom-designed private homes. Among his buildings represented on the National Register of Historic Places are the Dresden Apartments (1909). In addition, Beers' buildings are heavily represented in numerous historic districts on the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites.

The son of Henry and Cordelia Beers, Albert Henry Beers was born in 1859 in Norwalk, Connecticut and grew up in nearby Bridgeport. Beers' father and older brother Wilbur worked as carpenters, but Albert apparently was apprenticed to an architect at an early age. In 1880, Census records list Albert as an "architect" at the age of 21.

In the nineteenth century, Bridgeport was a thriving city with an extensive metal manufacturing industrial base. Among the firms with factories in the city were Singer Sewing Machines, Remington Arms, and Bridgeport Brass, manufacturers of clock movements, lamps, and other precision products. A prosperous business class built mansions, the most famous of which was "Iranistan," showman P.T. Barnum's "magnificent Oriental Villa", as well as churches and other prominent structures. The city's large workforce required row houses and apartments, while the local economy supported a thriving retail district.

Beers' practice apparently thrived. By 1890, he had offices in both Bridgeport and neighboring Fairfield. Married in 1883, Beers and his wife Josephine had four children during the 1890s, three of whom survived to adulthood. Among the buildings Beers designed in Bridgeport is the First Church of Christ (1896-97).

Beers' entrance on the Washington architectural scene followed a somewhat mysterious period in his life. Although the 1900 Census listed his wife Josephine as a seamstress living with their three children in a rural section of Fairfield, Connecticut, Albert H. Beers was not enumerated anywhere in the United States.

The Washington Building Permit Database cites Albert H. Beers as the designer of a small frame house on Nichols (now Martin Luther King) Avenue in 1899. However, this building was more likely the work of Albert C. Beers, a carpenter and builder who resided in Anacostia prior to 1910. Harry Wardman

recollected that Beers worked with him for 1ten years, which would place his arrival in Washington at 1901. However, Beers' first permitted building was a frame house at 1906 Irving Street, N.E. in August 1903. During the next 18 months, Beers designed eight other frame dwellings, situated mostly in outlying areas of the Northeast quadrant, for a variety of owners and builders. Apparently these designs had great eye appeal, for Beers soon received commissions from neighbors of several of his projects.

The prime period in Beers' Washington career began on June 26, 1905 when prolific Washington builder Harry Wardman received permits for six Beers-designed two story brick row houses at 1616 through 1626 Ninth Street, N.W..[250] A few weeks later, Wardman received a permit to build a four story brick apartment house at 1430 W Street, N.W.. During the remaining months of 1905, Wardman received permits to build forty-six brick row houses, one stable, a frame house, and an apartment building designed by Beers. Beers somehow found the time to design two frame dwellings and eight brick row houses for other clients.

With his designs for the Ninth Street row houses, Beers became the architect of choice for Wardman, who was becoming Washington's leading builder. The hundreds of dwellings and apartment houses Wardman built during the next six years were all designed by Beers, with the exception of a house at 1812 Calvert Street, N.W. designed by F.W. Schneider in 1905 and an apartment house at 2523 14th Street, N.W. designed by Frank Russell in 1910. Beers, however, continued to take on projects for other clients. These included row house projects, stables, storefronts, and occasional apartment houses and a half-dozen large private houses in suburban neighborhoods in the upper Northwest quadrant during 1909 alone.

Beers' work in the proposed Barney Circle Historic District represented these "independent" projects for developers other than Wardman. In 1907, he designed the continuous porch-front row houses at 1606-1640 G Street, S.E. and 534-536 16th Street, S.E. (estimated cost: $45,000) for Michael Flannery. During 1909, a staggeringly productive year, Beers designed the row houses at 714-722[251] Kentucky Avenue, S.E. for Frances E. Zepp[252] (1909, estimated

[250] Berk, "The Richest Crop: The Row houses of Harry Wardman (1872-1938),Washington, D.C. Developer," 88-89.

[251] 722 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. is now 721 16th Street, S.E.

[252] Zepp, Frances E. (?-1935). "Mrs. F.E. Zepp is dead; formerly lived here," Washington Post, 19 Feb.1935, 4 .

cost: $10,000). In all, he designed 25 of the 192 buildings in the proposed historic district (13%).

1909 was also the year that Beers designed the National Register-listed Dresden Apartments at Connecticut Avenue and Kalorama Road, N.W., one of two National Register-listed apartment houses he designed for Wardman. However, it was not a year of unalloyed triumph. In June, Beers weathered a major professional crisis when an apartment house he had designed for Pickford at 2004 P Street, N.W. partially collapsed during construction, killing two workmen. In the ensuing inquiry, Beers maintained that, although he had drawn plans for the building, he had not supervised its construction and had visited the construction site just three times. Ultimately, the Inquiry Board faulted Municipal Inspector of Buildings Snowden Ashford for approving subsequent plans to add floors to the original design, as well as the contractor and his foreman for incompetence.

Although this volume of work must have been lucrative, Beers lived with his family in a modest row house at 757 Park Road, N.W., with tradesmen and contractors as his neighbors. His office was at 1342 New York Avenue, N.W..

Through 1910 and most of 1911, Beers continued to design buildings for Wardman and other customers at a breakneck pace. He then died suddenly under odd circumstances. According to his Washington Post obituary, Beers had been on "vacation" in Baltimore recuperating from a rigorous summer's work. However, on November 23, 1911 a doctor at the Hotel Emerson in Baltimore notified Beers' family in Washington that he was in grave condition from double pneumonia that had begun a week previously. Rushing to Baltimore with Harry Wardman, Beers' family was at his bedside when he died at about 6:15 p.m.. The lengthy gap between his exertions of the summer and his death was never explained.[253]

Immediately after Beers' death, Harry Wardman's name appeared on the architect line of every Wardman Company project, other than a single apartment house at 1436 R Street, N.W.. Then, in March 1912, Frank Russell White and Associates replaced Beers as Wardman's house architect.

Beers designed in a wide variety of styles rather than a single signature style. He specialized in manipulating detail to add variety to what otherwise might

[253] "Death of Albert H. Beers," Washington Post, 25 Nov. 1911, 2.

have been drab and monotonous blocks of row houses. His apartment houses were attractive and highly functional, and many of them have remained prestigious addresses for one hundred years. The Dresden, with its curved brick walls, is a particularly striking example. More luxurious single-family houses he designed as private commissions, like 3211 Tennyson Street, allowed freer play to his sensibilities.

Other architects and builders who designed or built row houses in the proposed historic district

Hunter & Bell: architects (Ernest C. Hunter and George Neal Bell (d. 1956)).[254] (807-811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (1913).[255]

A review of Washington Post real estate articles between 1906 and 1918 finds Hunter and Bell to be popular architects of the period.[256] They designed a variety of building types all over the city. In 1906, they designed a two-story, two-unit apartment building at 1741 Corcoran Street, N.W., noted for having hot-water heat and estimated to cost $6,000 to construct.[257] That same year, on a large lot at the northeast corner of 14th and R Streets, N.W., they prepared plans for "a unique design" that would combine eleven stores with an eleven-room apartment overhead. The design was based on the old mission style, which was yet common in Washington, and expected to cost $36,000 to construct. The exterior is finished in a rough cement and the roof laid in red

[254] Scott, "A Directory of District of Columbia Architects 1822-1960," 13, 100; "Obituaries," Washington Post, 13 Nov. 1956, sec. B, p. 2 .

[255] These row houses were formerly known as 761-765 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.

[256] "Big Realty Deals On," Washington Post, 31 May 1908, sec. R, p. 3 (two-story brick and frame dwellings on 2700 block of Macomb Street, N.W.); "Buys for Investment," Washington Post, 21 Mar. 1909, sec. CA, p. 6 (apartment building at 20 Todd Place, N.E., designed in 1906); "Two Handsome Residences Planned by Local Builders," Washington Post, 24 Sept. 1911, sec. R, p. 8 (one-story brick store at 2344 Georgia Avenue, N.W., estimated cost: $1,200); "Increase in Building Plans Shown by Permits Issued," Washington Post, 15 Feb. 1914, sec. R. p. 3 (five two-story brick dwellings at 417-425 Columbia Road, N.W., estimated cost: $12,500); "Building Permits Give Rosy Outlook, Total for Week Being Over $300,000," Washington Post, 4 Apr. 1915, sec. R, p. 7 (four two-story brick dwellings, 3124-3130 19th Street, N.W., estimated cost: $22,500); "Apartment to cost $55,000," Washington Post, 20 June 1915, sec. R, p. 7 (16-unit apartment building at Mintwood Place and 19th Street, N.W.); "Residential Building Brisk," Washington Post, 15 Sept. 1915, 6 (six two-story dwellings at 4209-4219 17th Street, N.W., estimated cost: $19,000); "Building Permits Issued Last Week," Washington Post, 23 June 1918, sec. R, p. 3 (frame dwelling, 1429 Montague Street, N.W., estimated cost: $8,000).

[257] "Firth-Sterling Plant is Rising at Giesboro Point," Washington Post, 22 Apr. 1906, sec. RA, p. 5.

Spanish tiles. The first floor presents as an almost solid plate-glass front on both 14th and R Streets. The apartments have eleven large rooms and three bathrooms, almost all with outside light. Instead of a usual rear yard, there is a roof garden extending over three stories. The design also includes flowers and vines to assist in ornamentation and to provide shade.[258]

In 1907, Hunter and Bell designed a large apartment house—the 42-unit New Berne—on the northeast corner of 12th and Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. (which sold for $145,000 in 1908). The seven-story building fronts on both 12th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, and has a wide alley in the rear, giving outside light to every apartment.[259] In 1908, the architects designed a smaller building—a four-story apartment house at 2109 18th Street, N.W.—for $40,000 and a nine-room, two-story house in Cleveland Park.[260] In 1907, they also released revised plans for eight two-story, brick residences to be built at Flagler Place, between W and Adams Streets, N.W. costing $32,000.[261] In 1909, they designed two three-story apartment buildings at Columbia Road and 14th Street, N.W. and twelve two-story brick and frame houses at the corner of 17th and B Streets S.E..[262]

In 1911, Hunter and Bell designed three two-story brick houses at 1704-1708 A Street, S.E. for $4,500, as well as a one-story brick store at 2344 Georgia Avenue, N.W. for $1,200. In 1912, Hunter and Bell were commissioned by John L Warren to design a four-story apartment house to be built on Rhode Island Avenue, between 13th and 14th Streets, N.W. The brick apartment house cost about $30,000 to construct; it was to be trimmed in terra cotta and had floors of reinforced concrete.[263] In 1913, the architects designed a four-story brick apartment house at 1340 Fairmont Street, N.W. for $50,000.[264]

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[258] "Spanish Design Adopted for Unique Structure," Washington Post, 15 June1906; "Built in Mission Style," Washington Post, 6 Jan. 1907, sec. RSA, p. 13.

[259] "Apartments Change Hands," Washington Post, 3 Feb. 1907, 5.

[260] "Apartment House Designed," Washington Post, 6 May 1908, 2.

[261] "A Month's Review of the Building Trades," Washington Post, 29 Dec. 1907, sec. R, p. 3.

[262] "A Month's Review of the Building Trades," Washington Post, 30 May 1909, sec. C, p. 2; "A Month's Review of the Building Trades," Washington Post, 3 Oct. 1909, sec. C, p. 2.

[263] "Rush to Erect Houses," Washington Post, 12 Apr. 1912, sec. FF, p. 4.

[264] "Building Permits Tell of Unusual Activity," Washington Post, 23 Nov. 1913, sec. R, p. 3
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In 1912, Hunter and Bell designed three two-story brick dwellings at 1704-1708 A Street, S.E. for Aaron R. Townshend, to cost $4,500.[265] In 1913, they designed three more row houses for Townshend at 807-811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (in the proposed historic district), estimated to cost $5,000.

In 1914, Hunter and Bell designed several row houses throughout the city and apartment buildings on Kenyon Street, and 1427 Chapin Street, N.W..[266] In that year, their locations ranged from a row of eight brick two-story dwellings at 1600-1614 Massachusetts Avenue, S.E.[267] to a two-story frame on Minnesota Avenue, N.E. for $3,500.[268] In 1914, they also designed several school buildings. First, a two-story and basement school building of brick and stone at Central Avenue and 61st Street in Capitol Heights. The school (Colonial design with a cupola and slate roof) was estimated to cost $20,000. A second two-story and basement school, located at Brentwood, was estimated to cost $16,000. Finally, a one-story and basement school in East Hyattsville was estimated at $5,000 to construct. Area builders Burgess and Parsons built all three schools.[269]

In 1915, the architects designed several houses and apartment buildings, including an apartment house erected by Bates Warren at Columbia Road and Wyoming Avenue, which the Washington Post said was expected to be "one of the most beautiful apartment houses in that section"…of town. [270]

In 1916, Hunter and Bell designed another building for Bates Warren. This seven-story apartment building at the southeast corner of Columbia Road and Belmont Road, was estimated to cost $200,000 to construct. The 28 suites range from five to seven rooms. The exterior is a rough-textured brick and terra cotta, with the interior boasting a spacious first-floor lobby with white

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[265] "Rush to Repair Buildings Shown by Week's Permits," Washington Post, 10 Sept. 1911, sec. R, p. 3.

[266] "Building Permits Break Record for Spring," Washington Post, 5 Apr. 1914, sec. R, p. 3;"Improving Emory Site," Washington Post, 16 Apr. 1916, sec. R, p. 2

[267] "Home Builders Busy," Washington Post, 24 May 1914, sec. R, p. 3.

[268] "Many Costly Structures Provided for in Permits," Washington Post, 23 Mar. 1914, sec. B, p. 3.

[269] "New Schools in Suburbs," Washington Post, 16 Sept.1914, sec. R. p. 7.

[270] "Build in Bad Weather," Washington Post, 29 Aug. 1915, sec. B, p. 7.

woodwork and a tile floor.[271] Also in 1916, the architects designed, at 2129 Connecticut Avenue, an apartment building that was "as carefully designed as any large private home."[272] Each suite would contain thirteen rooms and five baths, spacious entrance halls and foyers, and separate servants' apartments. The exterior is ornamental terra cotta of light cream color, with tapestry brick to match. The basement was planned to house a modern steam laundry plant with gas dryers and an extensive refrigeration plant. While seeming to focus on apartment buildings, particularly luxury ones, in 1916, Hunter and Bell designed a one-story brick shop in the rear of 924 H Street, N.E.[273] Neither Hunter nor Bell appears on the roster of architects practicing as of Dec. 13, 1924, published by the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects.

Santmyers, George T. architect (1889-1960). He studied architecture at the Washington Architecture Club Atelier (1908-1912), worked as a draftsman for Harding & Upman, Washington, D.C., and began his own practice in 1914. He designed many apartments, including the flats at 1630-1632 Potomac Avenue, S.E. He also designed hundreds of row houses (including many on Capitol Hill for Thomas A. Jameson Co. and Harry A. Kite).[274]

Dunn, John M. architect. He designed the 1912 Mission row houses at 1615-1643 Potomac Avenue, S.E..

Boss, William A. builder (1876-1936) He was successful and well-known in the Washington real estate business. Earlier in his career, he built a number of row houses.[275] In 1916, he built 729-747 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (estimated cost: $20,000). At the time of his death (in a car accident on December 24, 1936), he was vice-president of Waggaman-Brawner Realty Corp., 1700 I Street, N.W.,

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[271] "Apartments Going Up," Washington Post, 20 Feb. 1916, sec. R, p. 2.

[272] "Agent for Select Homes," Washington Post, 3 Sept. 1916, sec. R, p. 4 .

[273] "Big Apartment House Leads List of Building Permits for the Week," Washington Post, 11 Nov. 1916, sec. R, p. 2.

[274] DC Archives, Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects; Pamela Scott, A Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 (Washington, D.C., 1999), 168-169; U.S. Dept. of the Interior. National Park Service, "Capitol Hill Historic District (amended)," National Register Nomination, p. 5, 7-8.

[275] "Paper Firm to Build," Washington Post, 30 June 1912, sec. FF, p.2 (three row houses at 1525-1529 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., estimated cost: $7,500).

Washington, D.C.. His brothers, Harry K. Boss and Richard Boss, were also prominent in Washington real estate.[276]

Jameson, Thomas A., builder. Jameson built hundreds of brick porch-front row houses in the 1910s and 1920s. His row houses typically feature beige brick, full width porches, flared slate mansard roofs, with shed dormers (and exposed rafters). Jameson and Howenstein each built row houses on the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Potomac Avenue, S.E. Each builder's style is very evident: Howenstein's straight mansard roof with gable dormer (1500-1510 and 1615-1628 Potomac) and Jameson's flared mansard roof with shed dormer (1512-1526 and 1600-1614 Potomac). Jameson designed some houses himself, but used architects for others (e.g., L.T. Williams, who also worked for Howenstein).

Lacy & Belt, builders. Clarence T. Lacy (1871-1958) and Harvey C. Belt (1874-1959) were active builders in the early decades of the twentieth century, primarily single-family residential, including many row houses.[277] They built 519-523 17th Street, S.E. for an estimated cost of $15,000.[278] Belt was active in the Elks Club, particularly in their charitable work for children.[279] Lacy is buried at Congressional Cemetery.[280]

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[276] "Realty Head Killed in Crash," Washington Post, 25 Dec. 1936, sec. X, p. 1.

[277] "City Building Operations for April to Make Record," Washington Post, 11 Apr. 1911, sec. C, p. 3 (five two-story brick dwellings at 901-909 Allison Street, N.W., estimated cost: $15,000); "Army and Navy Club is Given Permit to Build New Home," Washington Post, 21 May 1911, sec. C, p. 3 (four two-story brick dwellings at 611-613 and 661-623 Irving Street, N.W., estimated cost: $12,000); "Record of Building Permits," Washington Post, 15 Apr. 1915, sec. R, p. 7; "Three New Homes (One Sold) (advertisement), " Washington Post, 19 Sept. 1915, sec. R, p. 6 (two-story brick dwellings at 423-427 Irving Street, N.W. (porch-front row houses, designed by W.E. Howser, similar to Lacy and Belt's porch-front houses at 519-523 17th Street, S.E.), estimated cost: $6,300); "Real Estate Deals, Totaling $642,100, Reported by Firm," Washington Post, 9 Nov. 1924, sec. W, p.1 (Colonial-style two-story house at 307 Bryant Street, N.W.); "$510,260 in Realty Transfers Listed by Boss & Phelps," Washington Post, 31 Oct. 1926, sec. R, p. 8 (two-story dwelling at 1734 B Street, S.E.); "Building Permits," Washington Post, 7 Dec. 1930, sec. R, p. 4 (two one-story stores at 2310-2312 4th Street, N.E., estimated cost: $6,000).

[278] 519-523 17th Street, S.E. were known as 725-729 17th Street, S.E., when they were built in 1925.

[279] "H.C. Belt, Real Friend of Orphans," Washington Post, 15 Feb. 1959, sec. A, p. 20.

[280] "Deaths," Washington Post, 11 Nov. 1958, sec. C, p. 2; Www.congressionalcemetery.org; gravestone photos, R 149, M 215, Internet: accessed 16 Jan. 2007.

Norway, F. A. (1850-1928), builder. Fred A. Norway was born in Massachusetts and moved to Washington, D.C. in 1881. He was an active member of the Odd Fellows for 57 years.[281] During his many years in Washington he was a merchant and also active in the real estate market. Real estate articles list him as contractor for three two-story brick houses at 624-628 6th Street, N.E. (for a cost of $10,500 each) in 1912;[282] developer of two-story brick dwellings at 537-539 Randolph Street, N.W. for a cost of $9,000 in 1913;[283] purchaser of 625 C Street, N.E. in 1914;[284] and builder of eight two-story brick dwellings at 700-704 15th St., S.E. and 701-709 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. for a cost $20,000 in 1915. The 15th Street and Kentucky Avenue houses are described as containing six rooms, large front and back porches, concrete basements, and both gas and electric light. They were put on the market for sale in the fall of 1915 for $3,550-$3,950.[285]

Weller, Michael I. (1846-1915), builder, historian. In 1875, he went into the real estate business on Capitol Hill with his brother-in-law, George R. Repetti. In 1894, he helped found the Columbia Historical Society and later successfully lobbied to name Barney Circle in honor of Joshua Barney. He served as vice president of the East Washington Citizens' Association; its meetings were often held at his office at 326 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.. He was also active in the board of trade and Catholic charities, and was chairman of the public comfort committee for the inauguration of Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. In 1871 he married Rita Repetti; they had four children, including Michael A. Weller (who built row houses in the proposed historic district). In 1905, he was one of the organizers of the East Washington Savings Bank, and was its president at his death He lived at 408 Seward Square, S.E. and was buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery.[286]

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[281] F. A. Norway, Long Odd Fellow, Dead," Washington Post, 3 Sept. 1928, 12.

[282] "Plans for New Buildings," Washington Post, 23 Apr. 1912, 5 .

[283] "$100,000 Addition to Hall at Catholic University," Washington Post, 19 Oct. 1913, sec. R, p. 3

[284] "Busy in Realty Mart," Washington Post, 7 June 1914, sec. R, p. 3.

[285] "Building Permits for the Week Fall a Little to $150,000 Total, Washington Post, 11 July 1915, sec. R, p. 6; "Builds Two Rows of Houses," Washington Post, 17 Oct. 1915, sec. R, p. 6.

[286] "Praises King Edward," Washington Post 11 May 1911, 3; "Michael I. Weller Dies," Washington Post, 15 Mar. 1915, 3;Hood, "In Memoriam – Michael Ignatius Weller, 1846-1915," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, 19 (1916): 197-200; Hatcher, "Washington's Nineteenth-Century Citizens' Associations and the Senate Park Commission Plan,'" Washington, D.C.: Washington History, (Fall-Winter 2002), 75-76.

Weller, Michael A. (1886-1932), architect, owner, builder. He was president of Weller Construction Co., 408 Seward Square, S.E., son of Michael I. Weller. He designed and built 713-727 Kentucky Avenue, SE. for an estimated cost of $12,000. He graduated from Eastern High School and received an engineering degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910. He served in the army during World War I. He lived at 2222 Q Street, N.W., and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.[287]

Waggaman, Thomas E. (1839-1906), developer. In 1889, Thomas E. Waggaman owned lots 28 and 29 in Square 1077 with his brother, John F. Waggaman (1852-1918). They never built on these lots, and by 1902, they no longer owned them.[288] These lots may have played a small part in the downfall of Thomas E. Waggaman. Waggaman was a successful real estate broker in nineteenth century Washington. He collected art and lived in a Georgetown mansion. For many years he served as treasurer of Catholic University. In 1889, the university invested several hundred thousand dollars in Waggaman's real estate trust (backed by speculative Washington real estate, primarily in Northwest Washington). Waggaman's trust initially paid the university interest at six percent. But in 1901, the university's cash flow problems led the board to question its investment with Waggaman (who was overextended and struggling with his own cash flow problems). The university demanded the art collection as security for its investment, and in 1904 forced Waggaman into bankruptcy. He died two years later.

Taplin, Horatio N. Owner and builder of 1501-1511 G Street, S.E. (1905).

Douglas, W. F.. Designed 1501-1511 G Street, S.E. for Horatio N. Taplin (1905).

Flannery, Michael. Owner of 1606-1640 G Street, S.E. and 534-536 16th Street, S.E.. (1905).

Powers, J. H.. Built 1606-1640 G Street, S.E. and 534-536 16th Street, S.E.. (1905).

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[287] "Michael A. Weller Obsequies Held," Washington Post, 13 June 1932, 11.

[288] D.C. Real Estate Tax Assessment Records: 1889-1890; Thomas Clarke Edwards, The Waggamans and Their Allied Families, (Paramus, N.J.: Rev. Thomas Clarke Edwards, 1983), 35-38, 57-75, 267.

Robinson, Mrs. Louella A. Built 1630-1632 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1941).

Valentine, C.N. Built 1615-1643 Potomac Avenue, S.E. (1912).

Barney Circle Community Profile

Through the 1930 Census, the Barney Circle neighborhood showed some different demographic patterns from the District of Columbia as a whole. During the 1950s, Barney Circle's racial composition began to track those of the District as a whole, but by the end of the decade, was changing at a much more rapid rate. After the 1970s, demographic change in Barney Circle has generally followed that in the city as a whole.

Demographic Overview

The Barney Circle neighborhood has generally showed less racial diversity, had more crowded housing stock, and had a higher rate of home ownership than the city as a whole.

In 1910, 100% of the residents in the proposed historic district were white, compared with a citywide white population of 71.3%. Census enumeration sheets indicate that Barney Circle residents were predominately from Maryland, Virginia or DC, with a small number from the Midwest: Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa and Northeast: Pennsylvania and New York. Four families from Europe also lived in Barney Circle - an Italian and German family, as well as two Swedish families.[289]

In 1920, 100% of Barney Circle residents were white (except for a Filipino family who lived at 714 16th Street, S.E.) (In 1928, two residents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, who lived at 811 17th Street, S.E., believed that they were part Choctaw.)[290] The city-wide white population in 1920 was 74.7%. In 1920, most residents were again from Maryland, Virginia or D.C., but with growing numbers hailing from new states , including, North Dakota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana in the Midwest; Tennessee, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and South Carolina in the South; Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey in the Northeast; and as far as Texas and California in the West. In 1920, there was also a wider range in country of origin, adding Norway, Finland, Holland, Ireland, France, England, Scotland, and the Philippines to the mix.[291]

[289] 1930 census enumeration sheets (ED Number 142).

[290] "Choctaw Baskets Distributed from Cellar in Capital," Washington Post, 3 June 1928, 12.

[291] 1920 census enumeration sheets (ED Number 125).

In 1930, enumeration sheets still show that 100% of the residents of Barney Circle were white.[292] For the city as a whole, 72.7% of residents were white. While the largest number of Barney Circle families still came from Maryland, Virginia or D.C.; over one-quarter were coming from other parts of the country or abroad, with families immigrating from Russia, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Northern Ireland, and Denmark, as well as the other European countries previously-listed. Even as more of Barney Circle's residents were coming from abroad than ever before, its percentage of foreign born (5.2%) residents slightly lagged behind the rate for the District overall (6.3%). [293]

In 1940, 8,869 people lived in tract 68, of which 84.5% were white (compared to 71.5% for the city as a whole), 15.4% were black. 3.2% were foreign-born. By 1950, 10,361 people lived in tract 68 of which, 61.7% were white (compared to 64.6% for the city as a whole), 38% were black and 2.2% were foreign-born.[294]

In 1960, Tract 68 showed the same demographic trend as the city as a whole, but in a more pronounced form. Between 1950 and 1960, the District of Columbia shifted from a white majority to a slight black majority population. For the District as a whole, blacks increased from 35% to 53.9% of the city's population. In Tract 68, the percentage of black residents more than doubled, rising from 38% to 79.8%. Based on anecdotal evidence, in 1949, the first black family moved to Barney Circle.[295] By 1960, other black families had moved to Barney Circle; that year, Jerimiah Baltimore, 707 17th Street, S.E., died and was buried at Harmony Cemetery, a historically black cemetery.[296]

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[292] 1930 census enumeration sheets (ED Number 142)

[293] 1930 census enumeration sheets (ED Number 142).

[294] "Table 23. District of Columbia - Race and Hispanic Origin: 1800 to 1990." Internet: http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0056/tab23.xls. Tract Level Data from Census Data online at "National Historical Geographic Information System" (http://www.nghis.org).; U.S. Dept. Of Commerce, "Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 9 District of Columbia," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952), Table 4, 14.

[295] Interview, Eleanor Hill, 25 Aug. 2006; Oral history, Lucinda Shepherdson, 8 Mar. 2008.

[296] "Obituary," Washington Post, 8 May 1960, sec. B., p. 2; Paul E. Sluby, Jr., Records of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery, (Washington, D.C.: Columbian Harmony Society, 1996),v-vii.

In the Censuses for 1970-2000, Tract 68 Barney Circle was in tract 68.02[297] within Census tract 68. In 1970, the population of Tract 68.02 was 95.7% black and 4.3% white. In 1980, there were 2,775 people living in tract 68.02[298], of whom 96.3% were black, compared to 70.3% for the city as a whole. The 1990 Census showed a new demographic trend. Tract 68.02 had 2,354 persons, 85.7% of whom were black, compared to 65.8% for the city as a whole.[299] In 2000, Tract 68.02 had 2,029 persons, 82% of whom were black and 16.9% white.

[297] The boundaries of tract 68.02 are 15th Street, S.E., Potomac Avenue, S.E., 17th Street, S.E. and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. U. S. Dept. Of Commerce, "Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas, 1970 Census of Population and Housing," (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971), XIII.

[298] U.S. Dept. Of Commerce, "1990 Census of Population and Housing: District of Columbia," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993), Table 3.

[299] U.S. Census Bureau, "American FactFinder, Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000; District of Columbia" (census tract 68.02). Www.factfinder.census.gov., Internet: accessed 3 Feb. 2007.

Table 4. Population By Race (1800 To 2000)[300] [301]

Negative Difference = Higher Rate in DC; Positive Difference = Higher Rate in Tract 68/68.02

Census Year	Total Persons		% White			% Black			%	
	DC	Tract	DC	Tract	Difference	DC	Tract	Difference	DC	Tra
1800	8,144		69.6%			30.4%				
1810	24,023		66.9%			33.1%				
1820	23,336		68.8%			31.2%				
1830	30,261		69.2%			30.1%				
1840	33,745		70.9%			29.1%				
1850	51,687		73.4%			26.6%				
1860	75,080		80.9%			19.1%				
1870	131,700		67.0%			33.0%				
1880	177,624		66,4%			33.6%				
1890	230,392		67.1%			32.8%				
1900	278,718		68.7%			31.1%			0.2%	
1910	331,069		71.3%			28.5%			0.1%	
1920	437,571		74.7%			25.1%			0.2%	
1930	486,869		72.7%			27.1%			0.2%	
1940	663,091	8,869	71.5%	84.5%	13.0%	28.2%	15.4%	**-12.8%**	0.2%	0.1
1950	802,178	10,361	64.6%	61.7%	**-2.9%**	35.0%	38.0%	3.0%	0.4%	0.4
1960	763,956	10,188	45.2%	19.7%	**-25.5%**	53.9%	79.8%	25.9%	0.9%	0.5
1970*	756,510	4,072	27.7%	4.3%	**-23.4%**	71.1%	95.7%	24.6%	1.3%	0%
1980*	638,333	2,775	26.9%	3.6%	**-23.3%**	70.3%	96.3%	26.0%	2.8%	0.1
1990*	606,900	2,354	29.6%	12.8%	**-16.8%**	65.8%	85.7%	19.9%	4.6%	1.5
2000*	572,059	2,029	39.0%	16.9%	**-22.1%**	57.4%	82.0%	24.6%	3.6%	1.1

[300] Data specifically for the Barney Circle neighborhood during the period 1910-1930 is tabulated from Census enumeration sheets at the street address level. Through the 1960 Census, Census tract 68 included the entire proposed historic district, as well as a larger area on eastern Capitol Hill bounded by East Capitol Street/15th Street, S.E./Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E./Anacostia River. Beginning with the 1970 Census, the former Tract 68 was split into smaller components. The Barney Circle neighborhood was entirely contained in Tract 68.02. Data for Tract 68.02 thus more closely mirrors the characteristics of the Barney Circle neighborhood than did data for Tract 68.

[301] There is no D.C. census for 1790.

Residents' longevity in the community

Barney Circle (as reflected in Census tract 68.02 data) has many more long-term residents than the city as a whole. For the District of Columbia in 2000, 11.4% of residents moved into their home in 1969 or earlier; 22.7% moved in between 1970 and 1989 and 65.8% moved in between 1990 and 2000. In contrast, in Census tract 68.02, as of 2000, 26.6% of residents moved into their home in 1969 or earlier; 24.0% moved in between 1970 and 1989 and 49.3% moved in between 1990 and 2000.[302]

Housing and Home Ownership

In 1930, Barney Circle's houses were more crowded than those in most District neighborhoods; a number of Barney Circle row houses held multiple generations, and sometimes boarders.[303] In 1930, the Barney Circle neighborhood had 4.24 persons per dwelling, compared to 3.98 for the District of Columbia as a whole.

Even during the Depression, homeownership was more common in Barney Circle than elsewhere in the District. In 1930, 60.5% of Barney Circle families owned their homes, as opposed to 39% in the District. The percentage of home ownership was likely higher in the Barney Circle neighborhood than in Tract 68 as a whole. When tract data first became available with the 1940 Census, it showed that just 37% of the occupied dwellings in Tract 68 were owner-occupied.[304]

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[302] U.S. Census Bureau, "State & County QuickFacts, 2000 census," Www.quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/11000.html, Internet: accessed 3 Feb. 2007; U.S. Census Bureau, "American FactFinder, District of Columbia," www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/FAFFFacts, Internet: accessed 3 Feb. 2007.

[303] See enumeration sheets for 1920 and 1930 census.

[304] The D.C. figure is computed by dividing 1930 D.C. Census number of dwellings (122,413) into population of 486,869. Barney Circle figure computed by dividing 793 total persons from 1930 enumeration sheets by 187 dwellings. The Barney Circle persons per dwelling may be an under-estimate as it was not possible to exclude vacant units, but in this case the difference would be even more pronounced.

Table 5. 1930 Barney Circle Persons Per Household By Tenure

Street	Number of House-Holds	Total Persons	Number of Dwellings With More Than 5 Persons	Number of Owner House-holds	Number of Renter House-holds	Number of House-holds With Tenure Unknown
Barney Circle	4	17	0	4	0	0
16th Street SE	10	28	0	7	3	0
17th Street SE	22	82	5	13	9	0
G Street SE	39	156	7	23	15	1
H Street SE	33	113	8	17	16	0
Kentucky Avenue SE						
700 blk	28	121	6	15	13	0
800 blk	33	110	7	20	12	1
Potomac Avenue	46	166	4	31	14	1
TOTAL	**215**	**793**	**37**	**130**	**82**	**3**

Black homeowners

Blacks owned homes in Washington as early as 1806 (although slavery was legal in the District of Columbia until 1862).[305] By 1861, black homeowners were scattered throughout Southeast Washington, but it appears that no blacks owned property in the proposed historic district between 1825 and 1860.[306] Because the Census enumeration sheets for 1910-1930 show that almost all residents in the Barney Circle area were white during this era, almost all homeowners were also white.

In 1949, Mrs. Lucinda Shepherdson and her husband, a black couple, purchased 737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. At that time, they were only the second or third black family in the neighborhood. In 1955, Stanley and Eleanor Hill, another black couple, bought a row house at 801 17th Street, S.E. and raised their three children there. They were the first black family on the 800 block. According to oral histories given by Lucinda Shepherdson, Gladys Butler, Eleanor Hill and a newspaper article Mrs. Hill wrote, many of the white families were not friendly and would not speak to them. After the

[305] Brown and Lewis, Washington From Banneker to Douglass, 1791-1870, 7-12.

[306] Brown and Lewis, ibid., 13-14 (map based on tax rolls).

Shepherdsons moved in, a number of the white neighbors moved away "like we had the plague."[307] In the 1950s, Mrs. Logan, a white woman who lived at 1623 H Street, S.E., and was raising three granddaughters, was friendly. The Hills often included the Logan girls on social outings (e.g., the ice capades and the circus at the Uline Arena, also known as the Washington Coliseum). Another friendly white neighbor was elderly Mrs. Cohen who lived at 803 17th Street, S.E., with two boarders. Sometimes she went out and forgot to lock the doors; the Hills would watch the house until she returned.[308]

Military service

Barney Circle residents served in the Spanish-American War, and in World Wars I and II. Charles P. Grose, the florist who built the greenhouse on 17th Street, S.E., served in the Spanish-American War. Sgt. Carl C. Judd, 731 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. was wounded in 1919.[309] Richard E. Jones, 733 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. served as a captain in the U. S. Army.[310] Robert W. Karla, who lived in a boarding house at 811 17th Street, S.E., served in World War I and died in 1955.[311] G. W. Miller, who lived at 1635 Potomac Avenue, S.E., served in World War I and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.[312]

During World War II Barney Circle residents served the Navy and Army Air Corps. Gerald M. Silling, of 805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. served in the Navy on the cruiser Helena, until it was sunk in 1943.[313] Christopher P. Brown (1600 H Street, S.E.) served in the Army Air Corps in a unit of the Tuskegee Airmen.[314] Staff Sergeant Lester W. Leser was killed when his B-24 crashed into the Bay of Biscay in 1945. He lived at

[307] Lucinda Shepherdson, (737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.). Oral history taken by Beth Purcell, 8 Mar. 2008.

[308] Interview, Eleanor Hill, 25 Aug. 2006; "Our Life in Barney Circle," Hill Rag, Feb. 2008, 66.

[309] "Washingtonians in Casualty List," Washington Post, 7 Feb. 1919, 8.

[310] "Obituary," Washington Post, 8 Nov. 1934, 25.

[311] "Pedestrian is District's 18th Fatality," Washington Post, 17 Apr. 1955, sec. D, p. 13.

[312] "Rites Tomorrow for G. W. Miller, Hospital Employee," Washington Post, 23 Jan. 1942, 12.

[313] "D.C. Sailor May Return From Pacific," Washington Post, 17 Aug. 1943, sec. B, p. 10.

[314] Theopolis W. Johnson, An American Experiment: A Documented Compilation of All Known Participants Who Shared "The Tuskegee Experience." [CD ROM] (Atlanta, Ga.: TJ Johnson Enterprises LLC, 2002); Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., "Washington Telephone Directory," white pages, 1982.

1611 H Street, S.E. and attended Eastern High School.[315] Richard N. King, 1609 H Street, S.E., served as a weather observer. Pfc. Guy V. Butler, Jr., 737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. was an airplane mechanic. William J. Cannella, 811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. was inducted on March 7, 1941.[316] Richard A. Ward, 823 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., was a member of the Catholic War Veterans.[317] Converse Tyler, 819 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., served overseas in the Red Cross.[318]

Lane Parsons, who lived at 1616 G Street, SE, left Eastern High School before graduating in 1941 to work at the Navy Yard as a machinist. "What I did was run different types of machines, cutting metal. The Navy Yard was the Naval Gun Factory. They made big guns for the Navy. It required lathe work, milling machines, and that type of machine." Although there was a four-year apprenticeship course, Parsons didn't take that long to be certified because the Navy Yard was running round the clock and seven days a week. He was in the optical shop, "which wasn't noisy . . . periscopes, telescopes and things like that." Eventually he was drafted in time to serve in the Navy and participate in the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns on the heavy cruiser, the USS Pittsburgh. After the ship suffered major damage in a typhoon and returned to Bremerton Washington, Parsons finished up his Navy career on an LSD-5, the Gunston Hall..[319]

Bonus Army march in 1932

In 1924, World War I veterans were promised a "bonus" for their service, payable in 1945. By 1932, many veterans were unemployed, and wanted a "bonus or a job" right away. Thousands marched to Washington to lobby Congress for payment of their bonus. Eventually they were expelled by order of President Hoover. Several former residents who were children at the time, remember the Bonus Marchers. Former residents who were children at the time, stated that Barney Circle families supported the marchers by giving them food, and letting them stay in their garages.[320]

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[315] "2 Area Airmen Killed in Pacific, 1 Missing," Washington Post, 24 Aug. 1945, 5.

[316] "Graduations, Commissions," Washington Post, 28 Nov. 1943, sec. L, p. 3;
"Soldiers Graduated From Service Training," Washington Post, 29 Aug. 1943, sec. L, p. 8; "Violinist Among 141 D.C. Men to Be Inducted Tomorrow," Washington Post, 6 Mar. 1941, 3.

[317] "Richard A. Ward," Washington Post, 8 Nov. 1971, sec. B, p. 6.

[318] "Red Cross Men From District Reach Posts," Washington Post, 22 Feb. 1943, 6.

[319] Lane Parsons, Oral history taken by Nancy Metzger, 29 Sept. 2008.

[320] Paul Dickson and Thomas B. Allen, The Bonus Army: An American Epic (New York, N.Y.:Walker & Co.,

Education

Until the 1954 Supreme Court decision Bolling v. Sharpe,[321] public schools in Washington were segregated. During 1920s-1950s, the public schools for white students in the Barney Circle area were: Brent Elementary, Bryan Elementary, Buchanan Elementary, Elliot Junior High School, and Eastern High School.[322] During the 1920s-1950s, white children living in the proposed historic district attended the public schools for whites.[323] In 1929, the President of the Buchanan School PTA was Mrs. Cournyn, who lived at 7 Barney Circle.[324]

During segregation, the public schools for blacks were Payne Elementary, Hine Junior High School (often called "horrible Hine" because of its poor conditions), high schools: Dunbar (opened 1916), Cardozo (opened 1928), and Armstrong (opened 1902), and vocational schools: Chamberlain, Phelps, Martha Washington (for nursing).[325]

Many blacks moved to Washington after World War I. This trend continued from 1937-1947, as whites moved to the suburbs and blacks continued to move to the city. Because funding and classroom space was allocated on the basis of race, schools for whites were relatively empty but schools for blacks became over-crowded (some had double sessions). By 1949, the white high schools had a capacity to educate 12,716 students, but only 9,654 white students were enrolled. In contrast, the black high schools had a capacity for 3,032 students but 4,555 students were enrolled. Cardozo, Dunbar and Armstrong were overcrowded. To address the overcrowded black schools and underutilized white schools it was suggested several times that black and white

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2004), 1-7; James R. Sleeth (301 3rd Street, Parkersburg, WV), oral history taken by Beth Purcell 4 May 2008; Lane Parsons (2804 Hunter Road, Fairfax, VA),oral history taken by Beth Purcell 27 Apr. 2008. .

[321] 347 U.S. 497 (1954).

[322] George D. Strayer, "The Report of a Survey of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia" (sometimes referred to as the "Strayer Report"), (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949).

[323] Gerald M. Silling, 805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., graduated from Eastern High School in 1940. "D.C. Sailor May Return From Pacific," Washington Post, 17 Aug. 1943, sec. B, p. 10; In 1949, Barbara Horn, 1608 G Street, S.E., won an award for editing the Eastern High School yearbook ("The Punch and Judy"). "Eastern High's Yearbook Rated All-American," Washington Post, 18 Nov. 1949, 4.

[324] "Parent-Teacher Associations," Washington Post, 6 Oct. 1929, 5.

[325] Strayer, "The Report of a Survey of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia;" Interview, Eleanor Hill, 25 Aug. 2006.

students attend the same school (e.g., Eliot Junior High School). These suggestions were always rejected.[326]

After integration, D.C. Public Schools generally required children to attend the public school within their geographical area.[327] Before and after integration, all children could attend the Catholic schools: Holy Comforter/St. Cyprian, Immaculate Conception, and Elizabeth Seaton.

Religion

As far as can be determined, no church or religious-use buildings were constructed within the proposed historic district.[328] The only church found within the area was the "Regional Commandment Church of God," located in the basement of 1600 H Street, S.E. in the mid-1960s. The pastor was Rev. Anderson Brown (who lived upstairs at 1600 H Street). The church did not appear in the yellow pages under "churches." By 1969, Rev. Brown had moved to Northwest Washington.[329]

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[326] Donald Roe, "The Dual School System in the District of Columbia, 1862-1954: Origins, Problems, Protests," Washington History, 2004-2005, 29, 30, 32, 34.

[327] Interview, Eleanor Hill, 25 Aug. 2006.

[328] There were several churches near the proposed historic district: Fifteenth Street Christian Church, 526 15th Street, S.E. was designed by Walter Metz in 1922. Church members dug the foundations themselves. Lane Parsons, who gave an oral history, recalled attending church services here while his father, George W. Parsons attended the Congregational Church at 15th and Massachusetts, N.W. The building was later acquired by Providence Baptist Church. Providence Baptist Church is an African-American congregation, founded in 1891. By 1952, membership had reached 450. Providence Baptist Church later bought 15th Street Christian Church building. In 2003-2004, the church (together with an adjacent, later-constructed education building) was demolished. Townhouses now occupy the former church site. Building permit # 4003, issued 20 Oct. 1922; "New Fifteenth Street Christian Church," Washington Star, 28 Oct. 1922 "Highlighting our Churches," Washington Afro-American, 20 Dec. 1952.

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, 527 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., was built in 1929-1930. The congregation was founded in 1893, and by 1929, numbered 200. The congregation had outgrown its earlier building, and, until the Kentucky Avenue church was completed was holding services at the Home Theater, at 13th and C Streets, N.E.. The new church, designed by Smith & Edwards, was inspired by Bethabara Moravian church near Winston-Salem, N.C. (1788). The new church's chancel faces Kentucky Avenue. The walls are stone, with large, Virginia-made bricks above the main floor line. The church building was later purchased by Liberty Baptist Church. Building permit # 125027, issued 2 Jul. 1929; "Corner Stone Laid for New Church," Washington Star, 5 Aug. 1929.

[329] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., "Washington Telephone Directory," white pages, 1959, 1969; yellow pages, 1962; Buyer's Guide and Complete Classified Business Directory, (Washington, D.C.: R. L. Polk & Co., 1965).

Because only one church was briefly located in the proposed historic district, information on religious life was obtained from other sources. The Census does not compile data on religious affiliation. Information on the community's religious life was obtained from newspaper articles, including weddings and funerals, cemeteries, which provide some indication of religious affiliation. For the period 1956-2007, newspaper articles and Mrs. Eleanor Hill (who has lived in Barney Circle continuously since 1955) provide information.

Baptist :Gerald M. Silling, 805 Kentucky Avenue, born in 1921, participated in youth activities at Metropolitan Baptist Church, during the late 1930s.[330] Evelyn Smith was married at Metropolitan Baptist Church in 1946; the couple resided at 823 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. after their wedding.[331] In the 1940s, Metropolitan Baptist Church was located at 6th and A Streets, N.E. (currently the location of Capitol Hill Baptist Church).[332] Stewart A. Wilson, 720 Kentucky Avenue, died in 1955; his funeral was at Mt. Horeb Baptist Church, 217 16th Street, N.E..[333] Mary Anderson, 711 17th Street, died in 1975; her funeral service was held at Bethesda Baptist Church, 1808 Capital Avenue, N.E..[334] Rev. Willie M. Williams, who lived at 1613 G Street, S.E., was a member of Johnson Memorial Baptist Church, 800 Ridge Road, S.E..[335] In 1986, the funeral for Thomasina Abernethy Lucas Hall, 818 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., was held at First Baptist Church of Marshall Heights, 4934 B Street, S.E..[336]

Catholic:Residents attended Catholic churches including St. Peter's Catholic Church[337]and Holy Comforter/St. Cyprian[338] on Capitol Hill and also St. Francis

[330] "D.C. Sailor May Return From Pacific," Washington Post, 17 Aug. 1943, sec. B, p. 10.

[331] "Evelyn Smith Wedded Here to Mr. Adams," Washington Post, 21 July 1946, sec. S, p. 4.

[332] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., "Washington Telephone Directory," yellow pages, 1948. There is (and was in 1948) another Metropolitan Baptist Church at 1225 R Street, N.W. The residents of the proposed historic district likely attended the closer church, at 6th and A Streets, N.E.

[333] "Obituary," Washington Post, 2 Nov. 1955, 22.

[334] "Deaths," Washington Post, 7 Sept. 1975, 62.

[335] "Obituary," Washington Post, 20 Nov. 1983. sec. B, p. 4.

[336] "Obituary," Washington Post, 9 Sept. 1986, sec. B, p. 6.

[337] "Obituary," Washington Post, 19 Apr. 1942, 10 (Archie A. Mazzulo, 727 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); "Obituary," Washington Post, 15 Mar. 1961, sec. B, p. 8.

Xavier, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.,[339] Holy Trinity Church at 36th and O Streets, N.W..[340] Richard A. Ward (1887-1971), who lived at 823 Kentucky Avenue, S.E., was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic War Veterans.[341] In 1925 and 1948, deceased residents were buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, 1300 Bladensburg Road, N.E., a Catholic cemetery. [342]

Presbyterian: George Walker, who owned The Houpyard between 1791 and 1803, belonged to a Presbyterian Church.[343] In 1948, a young couple renting at 809 Kentucky Avenue, joined Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, at 4th and Independence Streets, S.E..[344] Shortly after, a fire at their home destroyed everything they owned. The church took up a special collection for them.[345]

Jewish: Mrs. Annie Dillard lived at 1609 H Street, S.E. in 1930. Her parents were from Hungary and spoke Yiddish, suggesting that her family was Jewish.[346]

Unknown denomination: Mrs. Arnold, who lived at 811 17th Street, S.E., in 1928, had earlier spent seven years working as a missionary among the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi. The Washington Post article does not reveal her religious affiliation.[347]

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[338] "Obituary," Washington Post, 9 Jan. 1930, 3 (Ellen Lloyd Folan, 713 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); "Obituary," Washington Post, 26 Apr. 1953, 24 (Margaret Wolf Ward, 823 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.).

[339] "Obituary," Washington Post, 21 Sept. 1942, sec. B, p. 7. (Nicholas Finamore, 810 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.).

[340] "B.B. Byrnes Funeral Friday; Accident Victim," Washington Post, 30 Nov. 1950, sec. B, p. 2.

[341] "Richard A. Ward," Washington Post, 8 Nov. 1971, sec. B, p. 6.

[342] "Obituary," Washington Post, 8 Oct. 1925, 3 (Pauline Viner, 707 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); "E. J. Mohler, Ex-Horsecar Driver, Dies," Washington Post, 28 Dec.1948, sec. B, p. 2; Catholic Archdiocese of Washington, www.ccaw.org/cemeteries/mtolivet.html, Internet: accessed 3 Feb. 2007; Pippenger, District of Columbia Interments (Index to Deaths): January 1, 1855 to July 31, 1874, xviii.

[343] Bowling, "The Other G.W.: George Walker and the Creation of the National Capital," 9.

[344] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., "Washington Telephone Directory," yellow pages, 1948.

[345] "Church Collection Aids Couple After Fire Sweeps Home," Washington Post, 10 Apr. 1948, 10.

[346] 1930 census enumeration sheets (ED Number 142).

[347] "Choctaw Baskets Distributed from Cellar in Capital," Washington Post, 3 June 1928, 12.

In 1936-1942, several residents were married in religious ceremonies. The wedding's location was not listed, and although the celebrants were named in the newspaper, but it was not possible to ascertain their denominational affiliation. This information indicates a potential, and nonspecific religious affiliation.[348]

Church Membership 1955-2007

From 1955 to 2007, most Barney Circle residents did not attend churches nearby (e.g., Providence Baptist Church, 526 15th Street, S.E. (demolished 2004), or Liberty Baptist Church, 527 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.). Instead, they continued to attend the church they had attended before moving to Barney Circle (e.g., Calvary Episcopal Church, 3rd and I Streets, N.E.), traveling by bus or trolley (in the 1950s and 1960s). An exception were Catholics, who generally walked to Holy Comforter/St. Cyprian (1357 East Capitol Street, S.E.).

Providence Baptist Church organized cookouts (e.g., for the church anniversary) in the triangle park opposite the church, at the intersection of G Street/Potomac Avenue/Kentucky Avenue. Everyone in the neighborhood was invited. Providence Baptist Church and Holy Comforter/St. Cyprian sold dinners on Fridays.

Social conditions

Shopping

There is no record of any stores or other commercial establishments in Barney Circle, except for the florist and the two monument companies. Barney Circle residents always shopped outside the boundaries of the proposed historic district. In the early twentieth century, there were chain grocery stores and corner stores nearby (e.g., the Sanitary Grocery (later Safeway) at 1203 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. (1930-1948); and A&P 1225-1227 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. (1930)).[349]

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[348] "Licensed to Marry," Washington Post, 4 Oct. 1936, sec. M, p. 8 (Douglas D. Chambers, 729 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); "Marriage Announcement," Washington Post, 24 July 1938, sec. M, p. 10 (John R. Casseen, 737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); "Marriage Announcement," Washington Post, 28 Mar. 1942, 25 (Harold W. Camila, 811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.).

[349] Buyer's Guide and Complete Classified Business Directory, 1930, 1948.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Barney Circle families bought groceries at Cohen's grocery, on the corner of 16th and E Streets, S.E. or at the Sanitary grocery on 15th Street, S.E., north of Pennsylvania Avenue. In addition, pushcart vendors sold fish, ice and fruit in the neighborhood. Sometimes they would give children overripe bananas for free.[350]

Lane Parsons recalled, "There used to be a bakery called Holmes to Homes. They had a horse and buggy delivering baked goods, used to come around the neighborhood. I got friendly with the driver and he used to let me drive the horses and all. Once we, up at 19th and Potomac, had the horse and buggy parked there right at the corner. Some car was making a U-turn and came close to the horse. The horse backed up and I thought he was going to tip the wagon over but he didn't. It used to be fun; I'd sort of help him to deliver his bakery goods. "

"We had a huckster coming around the neighborhood all the time, delivering fresh vegetables and all. He had a truck and would double park there. All the neighbors would come out and buy what they wanted off it, probably a couple of times a week. The milkman came….It seemed like we had two mail deliveries a day, too, door to door." [351]

In 1952, there was still a Sanitary Grocery (later Safeway) at 308 15th Street, S.E., where Barney Circle residents shopped. They also shopped at the Peoples Drug Store at 12th & Pennsylvania, Avenue, S.E. (later acquired and renamed CVS). In the 1950s-1960s, many blacks went across the river to shop for clothes at Morton's Department Store at 2324 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., right over the Sousa Bridge. During segregation, blacks were welcome at Morton's (where they were allowed to try on hats, which was not allowed at Jelleff's (1216 F Street, N.W.) or Garfinkel's (corner of 14th and F Streets, N.W., downtown)). Near Morton's was Stephanson's Bakery (23rd Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.), which was very well known. People came from across the city to buy bakery products. There were often long lines; strawberry shortcake was one of their specialties.[352]

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[350] Lane Parsons oral history; James R. Sleeth, oral history; Rodney D. Martz (3726 Tailboard Way, Augusta, GA). Oral history taken by Beth Purcell 28 Apr. 2008.

[351] Lane Parsons, Oral history taken by Nancy Metzger, 29 Sept. 2008.

[352] Interview, Eleanor Hill, 25 Aug. 2006.

Recreation

In the 1930s and 1940s, an adult could ride with two children on Sunday for the same price. Riding the trolley was entertainment on Sundays for some families.[353]

Seventeenth Street, S.E. was very quiet until changes were made in the traffic pattern in the 1970s. The Barney Circle traffic circle did not look the way it does currently.[354] There was a park at the lower end of 17th Street at Barney Circle. In winter, children would sled down 17th Street in the snow. They had to be careful at the bottom of the hill because of the railroad tracks along the river. However the trains did not run that frequently and everyone knew the schedule, so it was relatively safe.

Congressional Cemetery also figured in many of the children's games. As Lane Parsons recounted, "We did play [in the cemetery] much to the dissatisfaction of the cemetery caretaker. His name was Mr. Shelton. He was always chasing us out of the cemetery. We used to walk on the wall [and play king of the Mountain]. When we were playing baseball next to the wall, a lot of times the ball would go in to the cemetery and you'd have to climb over the wall and get the ball. … We'd walk in there and see what's in there. … [T]here used to be some chestnut trees; you couldn't eat them but we used to get them because they made a good substitute for rocks."

When they were older, the children ventured a little farther. "There used to be a dump there on the outskirts of the cemetery between the railroad tracks and the cemetery. We used to go down there once in a while, get on the tracks, cross that little trestle at times, …hoping a train didn't come along. … The only time we'd get next to the river was when we'd cross the bridge and go to the Fairlawn swimming pool there. …We used to walk across the wooden sidewalk on the bridge; it was all steel girders and everything before they built the new one. We had a nice swimming pool there we used to go to when it was hot …an outdoor pool."[355]

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[353] Lane W. Parsons oral history taken by Beth Purcell.

[354] Jack Eisen, "Barney Circle Gone, But Will Return," Washington Post, 19 June 1971, sec. B, p. 2.

[355] Lane Parsons, Oral history taken by Nancy Metzger, 29 Sept. 2008.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, children swam in the Anacostia River.[356] In the 1950-1960s, families crossed the Sousa Bridge to Anacostia Park to picnic and fish. During those years, it was common to see adults and children returning up 17th Street with fish they had caught. People fished mostly on the east bank of the river because sometimes the members of the marina on the west bank did not welcome people fishing nearby. Many people ate the fish they caught in the Anacostia River.

From 1962 until 1971, the Washington Senators played at RFK Stadium. On Saturdays, two children could attend the game for free for every adult who purchased a ticket. A number of neighbors were baseball fans and often took their children and other neighborhood children to the games.

During segregation (1950s-1960s), the Hill family (and many other black families) went to the National Zoo on Easter Monday for the annual family day, featuring children's events.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill's son (born in 1953) was one of the first black children to attend the Boys and Girls Club (261 17th Street, S.E.)[357] starting in 1964 or 1965. Later, many of the white children stopped attending (and their families stopped financially supporting the club). Black parents started a parents' organization to support the club, including fundraisers (dinners, bake sales, picnics - some at the triangle park at 17th and C Streets, S.E.). Barney Circle Neighborhood Watch Association (BCNWA) (discussed below) voted to pay the club dues each year for approximately ten children to participate in the club's summer programs, to keep the children productively occupied.[358]

Public health

No record has been found of deaths in the Barney Circle area during the 1918 flu epidemic. However, small pox remained a threat in the 1920s; the city operated a "smallpox hospital" and quarantine facility. In 1925, there were

[356] "Boy Bather, 8, falls from Ledge, Drowns," Washington Post, 13 June 1922, 3.

[357] The Boys and Girls Club, 261 17th Street, S.E., is outside the boundaries of the proposed historic district.

[358] Interview, Eleanor Hill, 25 Aug. 2006.

more deaths than usual.[359] Residents at 1630 G Street and 715 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. contracted smallpox; one died.[360]

As automobiles became more numerous in Washington, there were injuries and deaths from automobile accidents on Kentucky Avenue, S.E..[361] Barney Circle residents were also injured in accidents elsewhere.[362] There were fires, one resulting in death.[363] A child drowned in Anacostia River.[364] Another child suffered minor injuries when a tombstone fell on her at Congressional Cemetery.[365]

Crime

The community has experienced crime problems typical of Washington. In 1932, James H. Keefe of 824 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. was stopped in Northwest Washington with 45 gallons of "alleged alcohol" and arrested on Prohibition charges.[366] In 1953, a young resident was charged with possession of narcotics.[367] In 1966, two residents were accused of running an illegal

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[359] Commissioners of the District of Columbia , "Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1925," 36.

[360] "Two more victims of Smallpox Die," Washington Post, 8 Apr. 1925, 16; "Mother and Infant Parted by Smallpox," Washington Post, 18 Apr.1925, 18.

[361] "Pedestrian is District's 18th Fatality," Washington Post, 17 Apr. 1955, sec. D, p. 13; "District Boy, 5, Hit By Cab on Christmas Day, Dies," Washington Post, 27 Dec.1959, sec. A, p. 3.

[362] "Boy and Girl Killed in 2 Auto Accidents," Washington Post, 11 Oct. 1924, 9 (child lived at 741 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); "2 Sailors Save Pair From Car in River," Washington Post, 15 June 1952, 13 (Mr. and Mrs. McCall, 827 Kentucky Avenue S.E., were rescued from the Anacostia River after their car crashed though a seawall near the 11th Street bridge).

[363] "Church Collection Aids Couple After Fire Sweeps Home," Washington Post, 10 Apr. 1948, 10; "Southeast Man Dies in Blaze at Home," Washington Post, 12 Nov. 1983, sec. B, p. 4 (Rayford Scott, 1606 G Street, S.E.).

[364] "Boy Bather, 8, Falls from Ledge; Drowns," Washington Post, 13 June 1922, 3.

[365] "Tombstone Falls on Capital Child As Mother Watches," Washington Post, 31 Jan. 31, 1938, sec. X, p. 3 (Mrs. McAlerr, 1634 G Street, S.E., and her daughter Louise).

[366] "Policeman Seizes Two, Automobile and Cargo," Washington Post, 20 Dec. 1932, 16.

[367] "17 Cleared in Marine Slaying: Two Held on Narcotics Charge" Washington Post, 31 Dec. 1953, 13.

lottery.[368] In 1971, a man was convicted of armed robbery; later he was fatally shot.[369]

In 1968, Richard Nixon called Washington the "crime capital of the nation." Crime increased 20 percent between 1969 and 1970, coinciding with a narcotics epidemic. Expanded drug enforcement and treatment programs in D.C. reduced the estimated number of addicts and drug overdoses between 1969 and 1972; violent crime also decreased during this period. But between 1978 and 1979, crime increased again by almost 11 percent, possibly caused by unemployment and a higher number of heroin addicts. In 1979, the number of violent crimes in D.C. per 100,000 inhabitants was 1,608.7. During the crack epidemic in the 1980s, and 1990s, violent crime surged to over 2,000 per hundred thousand; 1993 was the worst year, with 2,921.8 per 100,000 and 324 murders.[370] In 1985, during the crack epidemic, Barney Circle Neighborhood Watch Association (BCNWA) (discussed below) formed an Orange Hat patrol to combat drug dealing.

Occupations

The proposed historic district was an agricultural area in the eighteenth century, and well into the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, actual and proposed uses (Charles P. Grose's greenhouse and the proposed chicken house) continued this trend. It is likely that at least some of any residents in the proposed historic district during this period worked in agriculture. The Census records and newspaper articles give a picture of resident's occupations.

1900-1910s[371]). The 1910 Census enumeration sheets show residents working as helpers, carpenters, machinists and clerks at the Navy Yard, and as barbers, grocery store clerks, paperhangers, railroad brakemen and conductors and as a photographer for the police department. By 1910, Charles P. Grose, who later

[368] "3 Arrested in Gaming Raid," Washington Post, 17 June 1966, sec. B, p. 1.

[369] "3 Convicted in $14,000 Bank Holdup," Washington Post, 6 Nov. 1971, sec. B, p. 5; "SE Man Fatally Shot in Exchange of Gunfire," Washington Post, 10 Feb.1982, sec. B, p. 12.

[370] "Late Funding Boost Helped Turn Corner Against Heroin Use," Washington Post, 1 Oct. sec. A, p. 7; "D.C. Crime Rate Rose 10.8 Percent for all of 1979," Washington Post, 23 Feb. 1980, sec. A p. 1, 9; "Crime on the Rise," Washington Post, 17 Aug. 1980, sec. C p. 6; D.C. Crime statistics: www.disastercenter.com, Internet: accessed 23 Jan. 2009.

[371] Unless otherwise cited occupation information was taken from the 1910 Census (ED Number 106).

moved to 723 Kentucky Avenue, was operating his greenhouse. In 1914, a resident worked as a street light inspector.[372]

1920s:[373] The 1920 census enumeration sheets show residents working at the Navy Yard as machinists (multiple residents were machinists), engineers, boilermakers, toolmakers, blacksmiths, draftsmen, apprentices, estimators, helpers, and musicians. Other occupational groups represented included teachers, clerks, typists, waiters, accountants, insurance agents, bakery salesmen, produce dealer, hardware salesmen, interior decorators, carpenters, sign painters, plumbers, electricians, ironworkers, telephone linemen, telegraph operators, railroad brakemen/detective/inspector, clerks, stenographers, typists, and chauffeurs. Charles P. Grose was running his florist businesses.[374] Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, an attorney and schoolteacher/missionary lived at 811 17th Street, S.E. in 1928. She single-handedly ran a nonprofit distribution center for baskets woven by Choctaw Indians in Mississippi shipping in and out several truckloads of baskets per week.[375] Other residents worked at the auditor's office of the Treasury Department;[376] another worked as clerk at an embassy.[377]

1930s[378]: Like Capitol Hill, Barney Circle in the 1930s was home to a mix of blue and white collar federal government workers, including clerks, stenographers, printers, drivers, guards, machinists, electricians, draftsmen, nurses, and musicians. Many of these residents probably continued to work at

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[372] Starting in 1901, production at the Naval Gun Factory increased, to support a naval buildup ordered by President Roosevelt. During World War I and into the Depression, the Navy Yard was very busy, and as a result, a major employer. A number of Barney Circle residents worked at the Navy Yard, as reflected in the census enumerations for 1910, 1920 and 1930. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, "Capitol Hill Historic District (amended)," National Register Nomination; "Obituary," Washington Post, 27 Mar. 1914, 5 (Elmer E. Burgess, 716 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.).

[373] Unless otherwise cited, occupation information was taken from the 1920 Census (Enumeration District Number 125).

[374] City Directory, 1925.

[375] "Choctaw Baskets Distributed from Cellar in Capital," Washington Post, 3 June 1928, 12.

[376] "Boy Bather, 8, Falls from Ledge; Drowns" Washington Post, 13 June 1922, 3.

[377] "Auto Crash Fatal to Embassy Clerk," Washington Post, 5 Nov. 1928, 1.

[378] Unless otherwise cited, occupation information was taken from the 1930 Census (Enumeration District Number 142).

the Navy Yard.[379] Other representative occupations included police officer, fireman, motorman for the traction company (trolley), railroad worker, auto mechanic, grocery store manager, grocery store clerk, butcher, department store clerk, window dresser (department store), bakery salesman, drug store salesman, shoe salesman, furniture store salesman, collector for a dairy, ice company superintendent, post office clerk,[380] insurance agent, bookkeeper, teacher, PBX operator, seamstress, laundress, milliner, domestic worker, cab driver, messenger, gas station helper, barber, construction worker (cabinetmaker, painter, plumber, plasterer, paperhanger, electrician, bricklayer, crane operator, steamfitter, iron worker, sheet metal worker), theater organist, and two ballplayers. Other occupations included streetcar motormen,[381] marina worker,[382] and office workers.[383] A number of professionals also lived there (e.g., a certified public accountant, two attorneys, a clergyman, and an architect)[384]

1940s: Residents worked as a sales representative,[385] street car motorman,[386] cabdriver,[387] worker at concrete company,[388] buildings and grounds

[379] The 1910 and 1920 census enumeration sheets show "Navy Yard" as the worksite for residents in these occupations. The 1930 census enumeration sheets instead show "U.S. Govt" as the worksite. See footnote on methodology used to estimate the number of Navy Yard workers in the later section of this study, "Labor Force Comparisons Between Barney Circle and its Nearby Neighbors."

[380] "Bandit seizes $500 in Capitol Hill Robbery," Washington Post, 1 Aug. 1934, 1. (Donald Stuckey, 1621 Potomac Avenue, S.E., was working in the House Post Office when it was robbed.)

[381] "Woman Killed by Streetcar," Washington Post, 4 Apr. 1937, 14.

[382] "Man Rescued in River," Washington Post, 17 Jan.1944, sec. B, p. 1.

[383] "Patrols Clash in Vosges Sector," Washington Post, 17 Nov. 1939, 3.

[384] Claude C. Dunkle, an architect, lived at 1606 G Street, S.E. He designed row houses at 1436-1444 Independence Avenue, S.E. (D.C. Building permit # 2450, 2 Dec. 1913). In the 1930s, he also worked at the Navy Yard as a machinist and estimator. Scott, Directory of D.C. Architects, p. 59. In 1933, he was apparently involved in an acrimonious divorce. "Court Free [sic] Wife in Perjury Case," Washington Post, 28 Sept. 1933, 24.

[385] "Olin Wallen's Body Found in Chesapeake," Washington Post, 16 Aug. 1948, sec. B, p. 2.

[386] "Fifth Traffic Death in 5 Days Brings New Police Warning," Washington Post, 22 Nov. 1942. 1.

[387] "Cabby Admits Holdup Stories Were False," Washington Post, 30 May 1949, sec. B, p. 1.

[388] "B.B. Byrnes Funeral Friday; Accident Victim," Washington Post, 30 Nov. 1950, sec. B, p. 2.

supervisor,[389] a government printer,[390] carpenter working for D.C. government.[391]

1950s-1960s: Residents worked as a an elementary school teacher,[392] mail clerk and saxophonist (same individual),[393] clerk in convenience store (the High's store at 1123 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.),[394] Pullman waiter,[395] employee of B&O Railroad,[396] janitor, real estate salesman,[397] and at the Army Map Service.[398] Dr. Masino, a dentist, operated his practice at 5 Barney Circle.[399] Dr. Shelton Penn operated his dental office at the same location in the 1980s.[400]

Present Day:As of 2000, no resident in Census tract 68.02 worked in agriculture (and only .01% in the District of Columbia worked in agriculture In 2000, Census tract 68 shows: management and professional (34.1%), sales and office occupations (31.6%) and service occupations (17.8%).[401] These are generally

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[389] "Rites Tomorrow for G. W. Miller, Hospital Employee," Washington Post, 23 Jan. 1942, 12.

[390] "Man Falls 40 Feet from Tree, Lives," Washington Post, 15 June 1955, 3.

[391] "Richard A. Ward," Washington Post, 8 Nov. 1971, sec. B, p. 6.

[392] "Obituary: Althea K. Murray," Washington Post, 8 Jan. 1965, sec. B, p. 9 (1500 Potomac Avenue, S.E.).

[393] "Pentagon Clerk Tells of Ride at Gunpoint," Washington Post, 2 Dec. 1955, 3.

[394] "Threatened with Jug, Thief Flees, " Washington Post, 22 Sept. 1958, sec. A, p. 11; "Butcher-Knife Bandit Strikes High's Again," Washington Post, 26 Sept.1960, sec. B, p. 8.

[395] "2 Sailors Save Pair From Car in River," Washington Post, 15 June 1952, 13.

[396] "Man Plunges Knife in Body, Visits Morgue," Washington Post, 22 Jan.1953, 5 (former resident of 1640 G Street, S.E. attempted suicide).

[397] "Soldier Killed, 8 Injured as Speeding Car Hits 4, Then Careens Off Anacostia Bridge," Washington Post, 8 Aug. 1953, 15.

[398] "Driver Ordered Held in Pedestrian Death," Washington Post, 15 June 1954, 18.

[399] "Dr. Masino Named Dental Examiner," Washington Post, 8 June 1958, sec. C, p. 22.

[400] Jack Eisen, "Metro Scene," Washington Post, 2 Oct. 1983, sec. B, p. 2.

[401] U.S. Census Bureau, "American FactFinder, District of Columbia," www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/FAFFFacts, Internet: accessed 3 Feb. 2007.

working class/middle class occupations, with a lower percentage of management and professional than the District as whole (51.1%).

Demographic Analysis

The comparison of real estate assessments and demographic data reveals the economic and social diversity of the neighborhoods adjoining and within Capitol Hill. Barney Circle and other areas were historically predominately blue-collar neighborhoods within roughly one mile of the Capitol. While a superficial inspection would suggest that they were all part of a sprawling swath of early twentieth row house development, an examination of sample historical data reveals considerable differences between them and points up their unique characteristics and identities.

Tax Assessment Value Comparisons Between Barney Circle and its Nearby Neighbors

Slightly more than half the dwellings in the Barney Circle Historic District had been built by 1921, the year selected for a snapshot comparison of assessments in this developing area to those in selected blocks in other areas around Capitol Hill.

Table 6. Comparison of 1921 Assessed Values: Properties in the Barney CircleProposed Historic District and Nearby Neighbors

Neighborhood	Average Assessed Value	Value Index (BCHD Average Assessed Value = 1.00)
800 block of B Street SE	$2,490	1.40
500 block of 11th Street SE	$2,103	1.18
Proposed Barney Circle Historic District	$1,779	1.00
1500 block of E Street SE	$1,718	0.97
Heckman Street SE	$1,429	0.80
Ives Place SE	$782	0.44

Assessments represent value of lot and improvements combined

As the chart shows, average assessment values varied greatly even among Capitol Hill area neighborhoods less than one mile apart. The average assessment value in Barney Circle was more than twice that of Ives Place, an alley-like street with service buildings and houses on the opposite side of Pennsylvania Avenue S.E. Heckman Street, S.E.(now Duddington Place), one half-mile south of the Capitol and just north of the industrial and rail yard areas along the Virginia Avenue corridor, had an average assessment value 40% below that of the 500 block of 11th Street, S.E. about 3/10s of a mile further east.

Different property values among areas are the product of direct and indirect interaction of many factors. Commonly-accepted factors include land values, which tend to decline as distance to employment centers increase, the size of dwelling, development use patterns over time, and changes in the economic base that shape access and demand for housing. For the area around Capitol Hill, there appears to have been a general correlation between lower assessment values and distance from the Capitol.

Average assessment value in the 800 block of B Street, S.E. (now Independence Avenue) was fully 40% higher than in Barney Circle, which is about three quarters of a mile further east of the Capitol. The 500 block of 11th Street, S.E.is situated between the 800 block of B Street and Barney Circle, about one quarter mile further east of the Capitol than the 800 block of Independence Avenue but about a half-mile closer to the Capitol than Barney Circle. In 1921, the average assessment value in the 500 block of 11th Street, S.E. was roughly at the midpoint of the 40% range between of the average assessment values for the 800 block of Independence and Barney Circle.

Distance from the Capitol does not fully explain the difference in average assessments. Perhaps some of the discrepancy in assessments between Heckman Street and more remote areas such as Barney Circle may be explained by proximity to streetcar service. Unlike Heckman Street, Barney Circle and other higher assessment value areas were all within a few blocks of streetcar lines that provided ready access to large employers such as the Navy Yard or Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

However, this explanation does not hold for Ives Place, which was equidistant from the Capitol and streetcar service but had much lower assessments than Barney Circle. Proximity to non-residential industrial and service uses was likely the explanation for the lower average assessment value on Ives Place as well as being a partial contributor to those for Heckman Street on the south side of Capitol Hill.

Differences in average assessment value between neighborhoods hold true even when controls are placed upon house type. 1929 assessed values for a row of “porch front”

row houses in the 200 block of 10th Street, S.E. (built in 1923) were compared to those for a row of similar houses in the 1600 block of Potomac Avenue built in 1919 and 1923. Results showed that the 10th Street houses had a 30% higher average assessment despite being a few blocks further from the streetcar line.

Table 7. 1929 "Porchfront" Assessments in Two Neighborhoods Near Capitol Hill

Neighborhood	Average Assessed Value	Value Index (Potomac Avenue Row Average Assessed Value = 100)
200 Block 10th Street SE	$5,394	1.29
1600 Block Potomac Avenue SE	$4,193	1.00

Assessments represent value of lot and improvements combined

The 800 block of Independence Avenue and 500 block of 11th Street, S.E. are within the current boundaries of the Capitol Hill Historic District. The wide variation between the average assessment values in these areas and “east of the Hill” neighborhoods like Barney Circle are evidence of widespread socioeconomic differences between these areas.

The differences in average assessed value between Barney Circle and other areas may appear trivial in today’s housing prices, but they were huge to consumers in the days these areas were developing. The terms “blue collar” and “working class” are distorting lenses which blur the difference in earning potential between a highly-skilled plate printer at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a skilled Navy Yard machinist, and an unskilled laborer or chauffeur. Initially, Barney Circle provided a residential niche for the upper-middle strata of blue-collar workers and later for a growing number of white-collar workers too. Other areas provided similar niches for somewhat more or somewhat less affluent strata of the same occupational classes. Based on our sample, the area east of Capitol Hill included a patchwork quilt of such neighborhoods in the period Barney Circle developed, with varying textures and no identical squares within the quilt

Labor Force Comparisons Between Barney Circle and its Nearby Neighbors[402]

An analysis of occupational texture from Census records reinforces the social and economic diversity of Capitol Hill area row house neighborhoods 1910-1930.

As described in an earlier section, Barney Circle residents worked at a wide range of jobs that were mostly blue collar in 1910. In fact, 75% of Barney Circle workers were blue collar at that time. In looking at some comparison Capitol Hill and greater Capitol Hill neighborhoods (see table below), most were over, at, or almost at the 75% mark as well. However, there was variation in the type of blue-collar jobs among neighborhoods, with Barney Circle a generally much larger supplier of government workers, with a full 40% of its work force in government jobs. In contrast with all but one of the neighborhoods, Barney Circle had somewhere between 40% more and twice as many government workers.

By 1910, Barney Circle had a much larger number of Navy Yard workers than the nearby neighborhoods we compared, with over 25% of its workers at the Yard, as compared with a range of 4-17% in the other neighborhoods. Noteworthy is the fact that Duddington Manor was demolished late in the nineteenth century in order to provide more housing for the Navy Yard, according to some sources,[403] yet the 1910 Census only shows 6.3% of the workers living on Duddington (then known as Heckman) to be Navy Yard workers compared with the 25.5% figure for Barney Circle. The numbers of Barney Circle Navy Yard workers even exceeded the 500 block of 11th Street, which is significantly closer to the Yard.

[402] Census Enumeration District (ED) Summary

	1910		1920		1930	
Barney Circle HD	106		125		142	
600 and 800 blocks of B St. SE	101	102	118	119	127	128
1500 block of E St SE	106		125		142	
Ives Place SE	90		116		139	
500 block of 11th St SE	92		112		129	
Heckman St SE	84		102		118	
Elliott St NE	187		242		262	

[403] Phil Ogilivie, speaking at a History Advisory Committee roundtable in February 2000 held at Christ Church, 620 G Street, S.E., printed in "Looking Back on Capitol Hill," Capitol Hill Restoration Society News, Feb. 2005, 7. Internet: accessed 19 Jan. 2009. (Tape of the roundtable is in a private collection.)

Table 8. 1910 Occupational Profile of Barney Circle and Nearby Neighborhoods

AREAS	TOTAL WORKERS	BLUE COLLAR WORKERS		WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Barney Circle	47	35	74.5%	12	25.5%
Heckman Street SE (Duddington Place)	63	46	73.0%	17	27.0%
500 blk.11th Street SE	67	55	82.1%	12	17.9%
600 & 800 blk. B Street	135	114	84.4%	21	15.6%
Ives Place SE	7	7	100.0%	0	0.0%
1500 blk. E Street SE	59	44	74.6%	15	25.4%
Elliott Street NE	28	20	71.4%	8	28.6%

Table 9. 1910 Profile of Barney Circle and Nearby Neighborhoods: Government Workers

AREAS	TOTAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT WORKERS		NAVY YARD WORKERS	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Barney Circle	47	19	40.4%	12	25.5%
Heckman Street SE (Duddington Place)	63	13	20.6%	4	6.3%
500 blk.11th Street SE	67	23	34.3%	10	14.9%
600 & 800 blk. B Street	135	24	17.8%	13	9.6%
Ives Place SE	7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1500 blk. E Street SE	59	16	27.1%	10	16.9%
Elliott Street NE	28	8	28.6%	1	3.6%

By 1920, all the neighborhoods showed a marked increase in numbers of white collar workers with Barney Circle leading the way with 45.5%. The 1920s continued to show Barney Circle with the largest share of government employees at 45%, although now the comparison neighborhoods have, except for Ives Place, grown their share of government sector employment significantly. Barney Circle continued to lead as the largest Navy Yard employer in all but one neighborhood, the 500 block of 11th Street. That Barney Circle was only about one percentage point less in numbers of Navy Yard workers, still indicated Barney Circle as a proportionately large source of Navy Yard workers, given that it is located six to nine blocks away from the Navy Yard, compared with the proximity to the Navy Yard that 500 11th Street enjoys (within three blocks). In addition, a comparison with some other streets that are also a bit more removed from the Yard, namely Ives Place and the 1500 block of E Street, S.E., found a much lower rate of Navy Yard workers –10% or less. This suggests, at least for the 1910-1920 period, that Barney Circle was home to a large proportion of Navy Yard workers given its location at the fringe of Capitol Hill. Another small but noticeable distinction is that while Barney Circle was generally more white collar in 1920 than was 500 block of 11th Street, 45.5% compared with 33%, the 500 block of 11th Street housed almost twice as many Navy Yard workers with desk jobs (such as chaplain, auditor, and clerk) as did Barney Circle. This suggests that in 1920, Barney Circle was bifurcated between a growing white collar work force and a blue collar Navy Yard enclave.

Table 10. 1920 Occupational Profile of Barney Circle and Nearby Neighborhoods

AREAS	TOTAL WORKERS	BLUE COLLAR		WHITE COLLAR	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Barney Circle	211	115	54.5%	96	45.5%
Heckman/Duddington Street SE	95	89	93.7%	6	6.3%
500 blk. 11th Street SE	91	61	67.0%	30	33.0%
600& 800 blk. B Street	86	60	69.8%	26	30.2%
Ives Place SE	14	12	85.7%	2	14.3%
1500 blk. E Street SE	69	42	60.9%	27	39.1%
Elliott Street NE	36	20	55.6%	16	44.4%

Table 11. 1920 Profile of Barney Circle and Nearby Neighborhoods: Government Workers

AREAS	TOTAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT		NAVY YARD	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Barney Circle	211	95	45.02%	54	25.6%
Heckman/Duddington Street SE	95	32	33.68%	7	7.4%
500 blk. 11th Street SE	91	40	43.96%	24	26.4%
600& 800 blk. B Street	86	33	38.37%	9	10.5%
Ives Place SE	14	1	7.14%	1	7.1%
1500 blk. E Street SE	69	24	34.78%	7	10.1%
Elliott Street NE	36	15	41.67%	3	8.3%

*600 blk does not include odd addresses, which could not be located in Census records.

Table 12. 1920 Profile of Barney Circle and Nearby Neighborhoods: Navy Yard Workers

AREA	Navy Yard Workers By Occupational Category NAVY YARD				
	TOTAL WORKERS	BLUE COLLAR		WHITE COLLAR	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Barney Circle	54	47	87.0%	7	13.0%
Heckman/Duddington Street SE	7	7	100.0%	0	0.0%
500 blk. 11th Street SE	24	18	75.0%	6	25.0%
600 & 800 blk. B Street	9	8	88.9%	1	11.1%
Ives Place SE	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
1500 blk. E Street SE	7	6	85.7%	1	14.3%
Elliott Street NE	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%

Table 13. 1930 Occupational Profile of Barney Circle and Nearby Neighborhoods

AREA	TOTAL WORKERS	BLUE COLLAR		WHITE COLLAR	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Barney Circle	374	194	51.9%	180	48.1%
Heckman/Duddington Street SE	na	Na	Na	Na	Na
500 blk. 11th Street SE	na	Na	Na	Na	Na
600+800 blk B Street	105	86	81.9%	19	18.1%
Ives Place SE	58	41	70.7%	17	29.3%
1500 blk. E Street SE	62	35	56.5%	27	43.5%
Elliott Street NE	69	50	72.5%	19	27.5%

Table 14. 1930 Profile of Barney Circle and Nearby Neighborhoods: Government Workers[404]

AREA	TOTAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT WORKERS		NAVY YARD	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Barney Circle	374	115	30.75%	29	7.8%
Heckman/Duddington Street SE	na	10	15.90%	na	Na
500 blk. 11th Street SE	na	14	20.10%	na	Na
600+800 blk B Street	105	24	22.80%	7	6.7%
Ives Place SE	58	10	17.24%	3	5.2%
1500 blk. E Street SE	62	13	22%	4	6.5%
Elliott Street NE	69	7	10.14%	1	1.4%

[404] The 1930 Census did not identify Navy Yard workers as a distinct category within U.S. Government employees. We therefore assigned classes of jobs as likely to be Navy Yard jobs and categorized the workers accordingly. While some of the workers in a given class we assigned as Navy Yard workers might not be Navy workers, because some of the workers in the job classifications that we did not assign as Navy Yard workers would have been Navy Yard workers, we believe it should balance out. The 1920 federal occupations that we assigned as Navy Yard workers are as follows: iron moulder, operative, machinist, technician, aviation mechanic, musician, chief machinist, millman, engineer, maker of masts of vessels, tinner, sailmaker, and pressman. The 1930 federal occupations not categorized as Navy yard workers are as follows: guard, vaultkeeper, storekeeper, carpenter, clerk, clerical, stenographer, electrician, chauffeur, security, merchant, electrical engineer, reparator, laborer, and telephone operator.

By 1930, Barney Circle still led in white-collar employment, while two of the comparison neighborhoods actually reversed their previous trends to become more blue-collar. Surprisingly, one of these neighborhoods is in the close-in location of the 600 and 800 blocks of Independence Avenue (then B Street), which suggests that further out from the Capitol did not always mean less affluent or more blue-collar. Further, by 1930, the numbers in government employment dropped for every neighborhood except for Ives Place and the Navy Yard was no longer a major employer for any of the neighborhoods. While the government was still a significant employer—over 30% of Barney Circle workers were government employees—growing numbers of Barney Circle residents were employed in the private sector, filling the growing service industries, in both blue and white collar jobs.

Demographic and Real Estate Assessment Conclusion

In the first decade of the twentieth century, Barney Circle was solidly blue collar and its residents lived in smaller, less elaborate homes relative to close-in Capitol Hill. By 1920, the picture had begun to change. There was an increasing growth in white collar workers, along with more higher-skilled Navy Yard workers (such as moulders, toolmakers, and electricians), fueling the demand for the larger, modern daylighter homes, which went on to become the predominant housing type in Barney Circle. An example is the 1919-1923 row of "porchfronts" in the 1600 block of Potomac Avenue S.E., which provided homes more commodious than the older dwellings in Barney Circle at a considerably lower price than such closer-in areas as the 200 block of 10th Street S.E.

Barney Circle was its own distinct neighborhood, establishing itself as a significant home to government workers, relative to its nearby neighbors, and for two decades, providing proportionately an almost annex of Navy Yard worker housing. Barney Circle was a relatively small neighborhood with more than one of four of its workers employed at the same place, when it reached its peak as a home to Navy Yard workers in 1920. We can only imagine how much the many neighbors who worked together interacted from their front porches. To this day, Barney Circle continues to be a cohesive neighborhood with a strong identity developed through its penchant for neighborhood activism and community events.

A History of Community Activism

As described earlier, it was the all-white East Washington Citizens Association that lobbied for the bridge over the Anacostia River and cleaning up the Anacostia waterfront in the Southeast in the nineteenth century, so that the development of the Barney Circle neighborhood was even

possible.[405] Apparently the early success of the East Washington Citizens Association in persuading Congress to address some of the eastern section's concerns was duly noted by others and the organization of citizens and civic associations proliferated across the city.[406] The all-inclusive umbrella provided by the East Washington Citizens Association was supplemented over time by organizations with more defined geographic interests: Northeast Citizens (1892), Southeast Washington Citizens Association (1907) and then later Lincoln Park Citizens Association, Southeast Civic Association, Kingman Park Civic Association (1929), and similar groups in the "suburban" areas, such as Anacostia, Bennings, East Washington Heights (Pennsylvania Avenue extended), Rosedale and Twinning City (east end of the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge.) Following the segregated patterns of the time, citizens associations were organizations with white members and civic associations had black members.

A 1923 article in the Star noted East Washington Citizens' status as the city's first citizens association to organize and listed its early concerns: "Early in its existence its members advocated the opening and paving of streets, extension of water and lighting systems, building of schoolhouses, creation of new lines of railroads and public conveyances under suitable restrictions, adornment of parks and public spaces, increased postal facilities and numerous other improvements for the public good. For many years the association guarded the territory laid down by its charter members, and it was not until recent years that its most enthusiastic members willingly conceded the right of other associations to claim jurisdiction over any portion of their territory." [407]

One week later (April 25, 1923) the Star ran an article on one of those upstart organizations, the Southeast Washington Citizens Association, organized in Weller's Hall at 8th and I Streets, SE in 1907. The article noted the association's early emphasis on the reclamation of the Anacostia flats and its campaign for the erection of a new Eastern high school as well as the new Southeast Library at South Carolina Avenue, 7th and D Streets. However, the organizations clearly worked together at times as the Star article of April 25 noted that Southeast Washington Citizens Association "claims equal credit with other associations for obtaining the new school building." The article went on to say, "For a number of years the association has advocated the erection of a vocational training school on property owned by the District at Potomac Avenue and 18th Street southeast. Several times the association has been promised that an appropriation for that purpose would be made, but the project is still one of

[405] Hatcher, "Washington's Nineteenth-Century Citizens' Associations," 72, 75-79.

[406] Hatcher, "Washington's Nineteenth-Century Citizens' Associations," 73.

[407] "East Washington Citizens' Body First to Organize and Active for Half Century in Civic Work," Washington Star, 18 Apr. 1923, 5.

the numerous things for which the association is fighting." (Chamberlain Vocational School was built at 14th and Potomac, not at 18th and Potomac, so it is not clear whether there were two plots under consideration or if the Star simply made an error.) Both locations are within a few blocks of Barney Circle Neighborhood and clearly the Southeast Washington Citizens Association was focused on the Barney Circle area as part of its territory.[408]

Later press clippings from the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s show the range of topics confronted by these organizations and the extensive area many still considered their sphere of influence.

- "Southeast Citizens Oppose Garbage Disposal Plant" (story about proposed relocation to New Jersey Avenue and K Street SE as well as requesting Engineer Commissioner to treat alleys between 16th, 17th, D, and E streets, SE, chemically to keep dust down).[409]

- "Group To Press For New Bridge; Southeast Group Plans Senate Plea for Pennsylvania Avenue Span."[410]
- "Barney Circle Traffic Plan Told to Southeast Citizens" (plan would eliminate car lines and bus lines from crossing one another on Pennsylvania Avenue near the circle and permit traffic bound for the east side of the Anacostia River to pass across the bridge without interruption).[411]

- "Citizens Head Named to Urban Development Unit" (President of Southeast Citizens Association named chairman of a committee to consider urban development proposals for 'old city', the area bounded by East Capitol and South Capitol streets and the Anacostia River).[412]

- In 1950, Southeast Citizens met at 6 Barney Circle to discuss dental care in Southeast schools and renaming B Street, S.E.).[413]

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[408] "Reclamation of Anacostia Flats Chief Hobby of Active Southeast Citizens Washington Citizens Association," Washington Star, 25 Apr. 1923, 5.

[409] Washington Star, 27 Sept. 1944, sec. A, p. 7.

[410] Washington Star, 31 Mar. 1937, sec. B, p. 11, 16.

[411] Washington Star, 31 Jan. 1945, sec. A, p. 12.

[412] Washington Post, 9 Mar. 1945 (Washingtoniana Collection, vertical file).

[413] "D.C. Citizens Groups Plan Week's Activities," Washington Post, 19 Apr. 1950, sec. C, p. 6; Jim Myers, "Such Good Intentions," Washington Post Magazine, 1 July 2001, p. 23.

These organizations, separately or combined, existed through the 1960s, according to Keith Melder who, in an oral history interview with the Ruth Ann Overbeck Capitol Hill History Project, talked about the transition in Washington from being a legally segregated community to being an officially bi-racial or non-discriminatory community. "As part of that tradition, the Capitol Hill Community Council was established about 1960 as a bi-racial, civic organization. Now previous to that time and in fact, even at that time, there were two local civic organizations in the neighborhood. . . . The Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association that was restricted to white folks and the Southeast Civic Association which was organized to serve the black community. And these two organizations had functioned separately and distinctly for a good many years, probably a half a century or maybe longer, as the, shall we say, the voice of citizens in the neighborhood for the simple reason that Washington as you know, had no elected city government . . . . The Capitol Hill Community Council was established to bring together both whites and blacks in this new era of racial integration." [p.2] Later in the interview, while discussing a 1961 issue of the *Capitol Hill News* that was published by the Community Council, Melder notes a list of citizens groups that were meeting on a monthly basis: "the Community Council, the Restoration Society, the Southeast Citizens Association, the Garden Club, the Lincoln Park Citizens Association, Northeast Civic Association, Public Interest Civic Association and the Southeast Civic Association." [p. 25]The Community Council passed from the scene some time after the 1968 riots.

By the 1980s, widespread drug-dealing was a problem through-out the city and, once again, it was a community group that emerged to improve the quality of life in the neighborhood. This time, however, the community group was racially integrated. As discussed below, the Barney Circle Neighborhood Watch Association (BCWNA) began as a watchdog over public safety issues and expanded over the years to include other community concerns and to also provide a social setting.

Barney Circle Neighborhood Watch Association (BCNWA)

In 1985, BCNWA was organized to improve public safety and combat drug trafficking. Founders included Barney Circle residents Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Parker, Ms. McCall, Mrs. Haler, and Mrs. Hill. BCNWA became one of the most dedicated and well-known Orange Hat (neighborhood watch) organizations in the city. These residents and others, including Wilbert Hill, ANC 6B (with his Chihuahua) regularly patrol the community streets. This is a neighborhood tradition. On the evening of Dr. Martin Luther King's Birthday, BCNWA holds its annual Anti-Crime Rally and March. The march is well-known, and usually attracts TV news coverage and elected officials.[414] Mayor Fenty spoke at the January 15, 2007 march.

[414] Carlos Sanchez, "D.C. Officials Honor Neighborhood Patrols," Washington Post, 21 Jan. 1992, sec. B, p. 5.

After the monument company at 17th and H Streets, S.E. closed, BCNWA held flea markets there, as part of neighborhood celebrations/picnics (when H Street, S.E. would be closed to cars).[415] BCNWA also holds community cleanups and cook-outs. BCNWA has regular monthly meetings at Liberty Baptist Church to discuss neighborhood improvement and plan community events. In the late 1990s, there was a proposal to build a "Millennium Arch" at Barney Circle (discussed above). Many meetings were devoted to this. BCNWA supported building the Arch. In the end, the project was never constructed.

On July 4, 2005, a new tradition was started – the Barney Circle community marched in the Capitol Hill Fourth of July Parade, everyone wore their orange hats and carried a circle of orange and white balloons.

The Barney Circle Neighborhood Watch Association continues in operation today providing both a forum for addressing issues that confront the community and for providing a cohesive structure for neighborhood social activities, such as neighborhood cleanups, social events, Thanksgiving turkeys for needy families, and the annual Barney Circle Anti-Crime March. .

Stop the Freeway Committee

One of the most important issues the community ever faced was the plan to build "the Barney Circle freeway," including a highway bridge over the Anacostia River at Barney Circle, linking Interstate 295 and the Southeast/Southwest freeway (Interstate 395). The proposed freeway, suggested in the 1970s, and again in the mid-1990s, would have increased traffic and pollution in the neighborhood. The Barney Circle community formed a "Stop the Freeway Committee." The Barney Circle community held many fundraisers to pay for court costs. After much hard work, the community succeeded in stopping the freeway. (In 2004, D.C. government agreed that the best way to handle commuter traffic is to improve access to the 11th Street bridge, ending the threat of a Barney Circle freeway.)

An earlier community committee in the mid-1980s failed to stop construction of an 800-bed correctional treatment facility at the D. C. Jail. In the late 1990s, Barney Circle residents together with other residents on eastern Capitol Hill successfully

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[415] See for example, Barney Circle Neighborhood Health Information and Fun Fair, held 15 Aug. 1987 on the 1600 block of H Street, S.E. "Our Life in Barney Circle," Hill Rag, Feb. 2008, 66.

protested a D. C. Department of Corrections plan to locate a 200-bed pretrial half-way house nearby on the D.C. General Campus.

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Section 10 page 2
Geographical data

Boundaries

The boundaries enclose a contiguous area: 17th Street, S.E. on the east; Potomac Avenue, S.E. on the north, Kentucky Avenue, S.E. on the west, and Barney Circle (the street, not the traffic circle/public reservation) on the south. This area comprises all of Square 1091S, all of Square 1092, all of Square 1092S, all of Square 1092W, and certain named lots in Square 1076, Square 1077, and Square 1091.

Square 1076: The following lots in Square 1076 are included: Lot 41 (1510 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 42 (1508 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 43 (1506 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 42 (1508 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); .); Lot 44 (1504 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 45 (1502 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 46 (1500 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 48 (1526 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 49 (1524 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 50 (1522 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 51 (1520 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 52 (1518 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 53 (1516 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 54 (1514 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 55 (1512 Potomac Avenue, S.E.).

Square 1077: The following lots in Square 1077 are included: Lot 74 (713 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 75 (715 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 76 (717 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 77 (719 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 78 (721 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 79 (723 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 80 (725 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 81 (727 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 86 (807 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 87 (809 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 88 (811 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 99 (701 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 100 (703 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 101 (705 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 102 (707 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 103 (709 Kentucky

Avenue, S.E.); Lot 104 (729 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 105 (731 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 106 (733 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 107 (735 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 108 (737 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 109 (739 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 110 (741 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 111 (743 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.) Lot 112 (745 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 113 (747 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 118 (813 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 119 (815 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 120 (817 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 121 (819 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 122 (821 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 123 (823 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 124 (825 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 125 (827 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 126 (829 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 127 (831 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 128 (833 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 804 (801 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 805 (803 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.); Lot 806 (805 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.).

Square 1091: The following lots in Square 1091 are included: Lot 12 (1614 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 13 (1612 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 14 (1610 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 15 (1608 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 16 (1606 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 17 (1604 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 18 (1602 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 19 (1600 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 30 (1628 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 31 (1626 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 32 (1624 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 33 (1622 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 34 (1620 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 35 (1618 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 36 (1616 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 35 (1618 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 50 (1632 Potomac Avenue, S.E.); Lot 51 (1630 Potomac Avenue, S.E.).

The proposed Barney Circle Historic District is four blocks east of the eastern boundary of the Capitol Hill Historic District (at 13th Street, S.E.).

Boundary justification:

The proposed historic district covers the streets radiating uphill from the old Pennsylvania Avenue streetcar line terminus at Barney Circle, viz.: Barney Circle, 17th Street, 16th Street, and Kentucky Avenue, S.E., H Street, S.E. with G Street, S.E. as the northern boundary.

Northern boundary: Potomac Avenue, S.E. The northern boundary, Potomac Avenue, S.E, from the intersection with Kentucky Avenue, S.E. eastward to 17th Street, S.E... The proposed historic district includes the row houses on the north side of the 1500 block of Potomac Avenue, S.E.. (The entire south side of the 1500 block of Potomac Avenue is a public park (Reservation 256, Dennis Dolinger Memorial Park); the park occupies the triangle formed by the intersection of 16th and G Streets, S.E. and Potomac Avenue, S.E**.).** The proposed historic district also includes the row houses and flats on the north and south sides of the 1600 block of Potomac Avenue, S.E. Potomac Avenue is a major thoroughfare, bus route, and dividing line between neighborhoods. Potomac Avenue, S.E. marks the edge of "Barney Circle," in the traditional sense of the Barney Circle community, including the Barney Circle Neighborhood

Watch Association (founded 1985**).** Thus, the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Potomac Avenue, S.E., are a logical boundary.

Potomac Avenue also marks the end of a neighborhood comprised primarily of 1920s brick porch-front row houses. E Street, S.E. is the next street north of Potomac Avenue. On the 1500 and 1600 block of E Street, S.E., are nineteenth-century frame dwellings (some detached). For example: 1533-1539 E Street, S.E., narrow frame row houses (1886);[416] 1616-1618 E Street, S.E., frame row houses (1893).[417] Other old frame dwellings include a two-story detached frame house at 1610 E Street, S.E., a three-story frame house at 1612 E Street, S.E., and a very small detached frame house at 1624 E Street, S.E. There are no building permits available for these three houses, suggesting that they may pre-date 1877.

Potomac Avenue**,** S.E. and the western boundary, Kentucky Avenue, S.E. (ending at Potomac Avenue, S.E.), also mark the edge of row house development within easy walking distance uphill from the trolley terminus. Potomac Avenue marks a topographical change. Walking north on Kentucky Avenue and 17th Street, S.E., is an uphill climb from the Barney Circle traffic circle. North of Potomac Avenue, S.E., the land levels out and becomes flat**.**

Eastern boundary:17th Street, S.E. The eastern boundary, 17th Street, S.E., is the eastern boundary for residential development in that section of Southeast Washington - across 17th Street, S.E. (eastward) is Congressional Cemetery (30 acres, founded in 1807).

Southern boundary: Barney Circle. The southern boundary, Barney Circle (the street, not the traffic circle/public reservation), is adjacent to the Barney Circle traffic circle at Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. and the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue) across the Anacostia River.

Western boundary: Kentucky Avenue, S.E. The western boundary is the east side of Square 1077 (the 700 and 800 blocks of Kentucky Avenue, S.E.). Square 1077, in L'Enfant's Plan is (and remains), an elongated pentagon. It has two short sides at Barney Circle on the south (38.1 feet), and Potomac Avenue on the north (95.1 feet).[418] The 15th Street side on the west is 414.9 feet; the Pennsylvania Avenue side on the southwest is 575.9 feet. The longest side, Kentucky Avenue, on the east, is 829.2 feet. In contrast, a typical city block is approximately

[416] Building permit # 2142 (24 May 1886) 13x28 frame dwellings owned by Paul Bonavedes, built by M. Cook.; estimated cost: $2,000.

[417] Building permit # 2395 (18 May 1893) 16x31 frame dwellings owned by William Mayse, built by C. M. McClay; estimated cost: $2,000.

[418] There are no row houses in Square 1077 fronting on Barney Circle or Potomac Avenue.

300 feet long. (For example, the 1600 block of H Street, S.E. measures 323.3 feet.) Kentucky Avenue is unusual because it measures more than twice the length of a typical city block. Because this 829-foot street forms one side of Square 1077, there are no cross-streets intersecting the west side of Kentucky Avenue. As a result of this configuration, the 700 and 800-numbered row houses on Kentucky Avenue are isolated and not easily reached from outside the Barney Circle neighborhood. Kentucky Avenue is also one-way (northbound), which further underscores the barrier between Barney Circle neighborhood and the area to the immediate west, (beginning with 15th Street, S.E., on the west side of Square 1077). As a result of the configuration of Square 1077, Kentucky Avenue is a natural barrier and boundary.

Square 1077 also includes the north side of the 1500 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. Most of the block is occupied by three-story row houses (1504-1530 Pennsylvania) built in the 1980s, with garages on the first story and curb-cuts for driveways leading to the garages.[419] The 1500 block is zoned C2A; there are several businesses in the row houses at 1504-1530 Pennsylvania. The rest of the north side of the 1500 block is occupied by Domino's Pizza at 1500 Pennsylvania and a used car lot at 1540 Pennsylvania Avenue (mobile home/office and parked cars).[420] The 1980s garage row houses and these two businesses lack any connection in use or design to the residential row houses in the proposed historic district. The lots in Square 1077 on 15th Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., and Freedom Way, S.E. are outside the boundaries of the proposed historic district.

In addition, concerning the western boundary (Kentucky Avenue) and northern boundary (Potomac Avenue), Barney Circle was, and remains, a residential enclave. In contrast, the areas immediately to the west and north have long had a number of businesses, which continues currently.

Continuation sheet – photographs

All photographs are of:
Barney Circle Historic District
Washington, D.C.

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[419] D. C. government changed the addresses of some of these row houses from "Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E." to "Freedom Way, S.E.," the alley north of and parallel with the 1500 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. See for example, 1503, 1505 and 1511 Freedom Way.

[420] The 1500 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. has long been a commercial area: gas stations (1500 Pennsylvania: 1925-1965, and 1552 Pennsylvania: 1930-1948), auto repair (1522-1528 Pennsylvania: 1915), auto body shop (1522-1524 Pennsylvania: 1930) used car lots (1518-1524 and 1554 Pennsylvania: 1948), soft-drink distributor (1540 Pennsylvania: 1925) and a dry cleaning plant (1530-1532 Pennsylvania: 1915-1948). Buyer's Guide and Complete Classified Business Directory, 1915, 1925, 1930, 1948, 1965.

Donna Hanousek, Dave Small, Larry Janezich, Pat Taylor, and Peter Sefton –photographers for digital photographs
Beth Purcell – photographer for all non-digital photographs.

Date: The form below has individual dates for each photograph.

Location of CD ROM for digital photographs:

ANC 6B
921 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Location of negatives for non-digital photographs:

ANC 6B
921 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Digital photographs

Group I: Photographer for 1-122 Donna Hanousek (Photographs labeled Sept 1 & 2 DMH, 1-122)

1. View of 519 17th St. S.E., (front) looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

2. View of 519 17th St. S.E., (side) looking south
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

3. View of 521 17th St. S.E., (front) looking west [Remax sign]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

4. View of 521 17th St. S.E., (front) looking west [Remax sign]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

5. View of 523 17th St. S.E., (front) looking west
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

6. View of 701 17th St. S.E., (front), looking west. [painted tan brick, porch]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

7. View of 703 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west. [unpainted beige brick, blue flower pot; 701-715 is intact row]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

8. View of 705 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west. [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

9. View of 707 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west. [unpainted beige brick, blue trim]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

10. View of 709 17th St. S.E. ,(front), looking west. [unpainted beige brick, red flower]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

11. View of 711 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west. [unpainted beige brick, flower pots on porch]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

12. View of 713 17th St. S.E., (front), looking west. [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

13. View of 713 17th St. S.E., (front), looking west. [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

14. View of 715 17th St. S.E., (front), looking west. [painted – only painted house in row]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

15. View of 715 17th St. S.E.(front), looking west. [painted – only painted house in row]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

16. View of 715 17th St. S.E.(side), looking north. [painted – only painted house in row]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

17. View of 801 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

18. View of 803 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

19. View of 805 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

20. View of 807 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

21. View of 809 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

22. View of 811 17th St. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

23. View of 5 Barney Circle, S.E., (front) looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

24. View of 5 Barney Circle, S.E., (side), looking east.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

25. View of 6 Barney Circle S.E. (front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007. [#6]

26. View of 7 Barney Circle, S.E. (front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

27. View of 8 Barney Circle, S.E. (front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

28. View of 8 Barney Circle, S.E. (side), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

29. View of 801 17th St. S.E. (side), looking south.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

30. View of 1625 H St. S.E. (side), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

31. View of 1626 H St. S.E. (side), looking west. [stucco]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

32. View of 1600 H St. S.E. (side), looking east. [red brick, painted]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

33. View of 1600 H St. S.E. (front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

34. View of 1602 H St. S.E. (front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

35. View of 1604 H St. S.E. (front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

36. View of 1606 H St. S.E. (front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

37. View of 1608 H St. S.E.(front), looking north. [big tree in front]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

38. View of 1610 H St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

39. View of 1612 H St. S.E.(front), looking north. [big tree in front]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

40. View of 1614 H St. S.E.(front), looking north. [yellow]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

41. View of 1616 H St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

42. View of 1616 H St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

43. View of 1618 H St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

44. View of 1622 H St. S.E.(front), looking north. [stucco]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

45. View of 1624 H St. S.E.(front), looking north. [stucco]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

46. View of 1626 H St. S.E.(front), looking east. [stucco]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

47. View of 1626 H St. S.E.(front), looking north. [stucco]

Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

48. View of 1606 G St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

49. View of 1606 G St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

50. View of 1608 G St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

51. View of 1610 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [brown brick, unpainted]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

52. View of 1612 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [beige paint]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

53. View of 1614 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [green paint]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

54. View of 1616 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [addition in front]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

55. View of 1618 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [green awning]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

56. View of 1620 G St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

57. View of 1622 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [gray paint]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

58. View of 1624 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [iron spot brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007. [See #72 for redo]

59. View of 1626 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [for sale]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007. [See #73 for redo]

60. View of 1628 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [screened porch]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

61. View of 1630 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [big tree]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

62. View of 1632 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [painted gray]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

63. View of 1634 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [altered 1st fl blue top floor]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

64. View of 1636 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [unpainted brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

65. View of 1638 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [altered 1st fl blue top floor]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

66. View of 1640 G St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

67. View of 1640 G St. S.E.(side), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

68. View of 1631 G St. S.E.(side), looking west.
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

69. View of 534-36 16th St. S.E.(the pair with shared pediment) (front), facing east
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

70. View of 534-36 16th St. SE, looking east.

71. View of 534-36 16th St. SE, looking east.

72. View of 1622-1624 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [iron spot brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

73. View of 1624-1626 G St. S.E.(front), looking north. [for sale]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1, Sept. 2007.

74. View of 523 17th St. SE, (front) looking west [Remax sign]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

75. View of 1601 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]

Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

76. View of 1603 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

77. View of 1605 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [painted yellow brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

78. View of 1607 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

79. View of 1609 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

80. View of 1611 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

81. View of 1613 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

82. View of 1615 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

83. View of 1617 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [grey painted brick with awning]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

84. View of 1619 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [yellow painted brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

85. View of 1621 H St. S.E.(front) looking south [pink painted brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

86. View of 1623 H St. S.E. (front) looking south [tan painted brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

87. View of 1625 H St. S.E. (front) looking south, corner building [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

88. View of 1601 G St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

89. View of 1603 G St. S.E.(front) looking south [painted green brick-slate mansard]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

90. View of 1605 G St. S.E.(front) looking south [painted yellow brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

91. View of 1607 G St. S.E.(front) looking south [painted grey brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

92. View of 1609 G St. S.E.(front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

93. View of 1611 G St. S.E. (front) [flowering tree in front]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

94. View of 1613 G St. S.E.(front) looking south [painted pink brick; tree in curb planting strip]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

95. View of 1615 G St. S.E.(front) looking south [painted white brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

96. View of 1619 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted red brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

97. View of 1621 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted yellow and turquoise brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

98. View of 1623 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [blue painted brick with screened in porch]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

99. View of 1625 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [beige unpainted brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

100. View of 1625 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

101. View of 1627 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept 2007.

102. View of 1629 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted green brick]

Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

103. View of 1631 G St. S.E. (front) looking south, corner building [unpainted beige brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

104. View of 1617 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted grey brick with tree in the front]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

105. View of 1617 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted grey brick with tree in the front]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

106. View of 1501 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [five-bay, iron spot brick w/ rough stone lentils]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

107. View of 1501 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [five-bay, iron spot brick w/rough stone lentils]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

108. View of 1503 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted dark green brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

109. View of 1505 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted light green brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

110. View of 1505 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted light green]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

111. View of 1507 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted yellow brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

112. View of 1511 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted white brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

113. View of 1509 G St. S.E. (front) looking south [painted grey brick]
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 1 Sept. 2007.

114. View of 831 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front) looking west
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

115. View of 824 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front) looking west

Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

116. View of 709 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking west
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

117. View of 701 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

118. View of 822 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

119. View of 820 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

120. View of 818 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

121. View of 816 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

122. View of 814 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Donna Hanousek, 2 Sept. 2007.

Group II Photographer: Dave Small (Photographs labeled Barney Circle Sept 1 & 2 DHS, 3-59) [Note: renumbered to match numbering in camera – first image is #3]

3. View of 721 16th St. S.E. (side), looking west. [Note: This photo # 1 is # 3 on camera disk]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

4. View of 721 16th St. S.E. (front), looking north.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

5. View of 701 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [red paint]. **[re-shot, see #50]**
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

6. View of 701 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (side), looking south [red paint]. **[re-shot, see #51**
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

7. View of 703 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [yellow].

Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

8. View of 705 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [blue paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

9. View of 707 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [blue paint & flag].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

10. View of 709 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front), looking west [blue siding, shutters]. **[re-shot] (See #116 of DMH photos)**
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

11. View of 713 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [beige paint]. **[re-shot, see #52]**
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

12. View of 715 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [gray paint]. **[re-shot, see #53]**
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

13. View of 717 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [green paint, no porch].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

14. View of 719 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [gray paint, no porch].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

15. View of 721 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [green paint, shutters, no porch].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

16. View of 723 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [red paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

17. View of 725 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [gray paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

18. View of 727 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [white siding].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

19. View of 729 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [red brick].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

20. View of 731 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [Wedgwood blue].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

21. View of 733 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [gray paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

22. View of 735 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [red paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

23. View of 737 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [red brick].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

24. View of 739 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [red brick & awning].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

25. View of 741 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [green paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

26. View of 743 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [beige paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

27. View of 745 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [yellow].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

28. View of 747 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

29. View of 747 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

30. View of 801 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [beige brick]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

31. View of 803 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [beige brick]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

32. View of 805 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [beige brick]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

33. View of 807 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front), looking west. [green & blue]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

34. View of 809 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [beige paint]

Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

35. View of 811 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [red brick]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

36. View of 813 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

37. View of 815 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

38. View of 817 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

39. View of 819 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

40. View of 821 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [white paint]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

41. View of 823 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [pink]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

42. View of 825 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [yellow, for sale sign]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

43. View of 827 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

44. View of 829 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

45. View of 833 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west. [See #114 of DMH for 831 Kentucky Avenue]
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

46. View of 833 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

47. blank

48. blank

49. blank

50. View of 701 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [red paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

51. View of 701 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (side), looking south [red paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

52. View of 713 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front), looking west [beige paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

53. View of 715 Kentucky Ave. S.E. (front), looking west [gray paint].
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

54. blank

55. View of 712 16th St. S.E. (front), looking east.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

56. View of 714 16th St. S.E. (front), looking east.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

57. View of 716 16th St. S.E. (front), looking east.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

58. View of 718 16th St. S.E. (front), looking east.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

59. View of 1601 G St. S.E. (side), looking east.
Photographer: Dave Small, 1 Sept. 2007.

Group III: Photographs 1- 64 (Photographs labeled by address)

Photographer for 1-6, Peter Sefton

1. View of 714 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Peter Sefton, 15 Sept. 2008.

2. View of 716 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east

Photographer: Peter Sefton, 15 Sept. 2008.

3. View of 718 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Peter Sefton, 15 Sept. 2008.

4. View of 720 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Peter Sefton, 15 Sept. 2008.

5. View of 810 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Peter Sefton, 15 Sept. 2007.

6. View of 812 Kentucky Ave. S.E.(front) looking east
Photographer: Peter Sefton, 15 Sept. 2008.

Photographer Pat Taylor 7-25

7. View of 1500 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

8. View of 1500 Potomac Ave., S.E. (rear), looking east
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

9. View of 1500 Potomac Ave., S.E. (rear garden), looking east
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

10. View of 1500 Potomac Ave., S.E .(west side on Kentucky Ave), looking southeast
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

11. View of 1502 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

12. View of 1504 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

13. View of 1506 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

14. View of 1508 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

15. View of 1510 Potomac Ave. S.E. (front), looking north

Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

16. View of 1512 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

17. View of 1514 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front) looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

18. View of 1516 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

19. View of 1518 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front) looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

20. View of 1520 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

21. View of 1522 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

22. View of 1524 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

23. View of 1526 Potomac Ave. S.E.(rear), looking south-southeast
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

24. View of 1526 Potomac Ave. S.E. (side), looking west-southwest
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb. 2008.

25. View of 1526 Potomac Ave. S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Pat Taylor, 17 Feb., 2008.

Photographer Larry Janezich 26-64

26. View of 1600 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking northeast
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

27. View of 1600 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

28. View of 1602 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north

Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

29. View of 1604 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

30. View of 1606 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

31. View of 1608 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

32. View of 1608 Potomac Ave., S.E. (rear), looking southeast
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

33. View of 1610 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

34. View of 1610 Potomac Ave. S.E. (rear), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

35. View of 1612 Potomac Ave. S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

36. View of 1614 Potomac Ave. S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

37. View of 1615 Potomac Ave. S.E.(front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

38. View of 1616 Potomac Ave. S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

39. View of 1617 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

40. View of 1618 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

41. View of 1619 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

42. View of 1620 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

43. View of 1620 Potomac Ave., S.E.(rear), looking southeast
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

44. View of 1621 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

45. View of 1622 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

46. View of 1623 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

47. View of 1623 Potomac Ave., S.E. (rear), looking northeast
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

48. View of 1624 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

49. View of 1625 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

50. View of 1626 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

51. View of 1627 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

52. View of 1628 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

53. View of 1629 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

54. View of 1630-1632 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

55. View of 1631 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

56. View of 1633 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

57. View of 1634 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking north
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

58. View of 1634 Potomac Ave., S.E. (side), looking northwest
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 28 Jan. 2008.

59. View of 1635 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

60. View of 1637 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

61. View of 1639 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

62. View of 1641 Potomac Ave., S.E.(front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

63. View of 1643 Potomac Ave., S.E.(side), looking west
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

64. View of 1643 Potomac Ave., S.E. (front), looking south
Photographer: Larry Janezich, 29 Jan. 2008.

Non-digital photographs (Photographer: Beth Purcell)

1. View of: 519 17th St. S.E., (front) looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

2. View of: 701-715 17th St. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

3. View of: 701-709 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

4. View of: 731-735 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

5. View of: 743-745 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

6. View of: 801-805 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

7. View of: 807-811 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

8. View of: 801-811 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

9. View of: 821-825 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

10. View of: 5-8 Barney Circle, S.E., looking north.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

11. View of: 801-811 17th St. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

12. View of: 701-715 17th St. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

13. View of: 1600-1612 H St. S.E., looking north.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

14. View of: 1600-1606 H St. S.E., looking north.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

15. View of: 801-805 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

16. View of: 721 16th St. S.E.(front), looking north.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

17. View of: triangle park at 16th St. and Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking north.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

18. View of: 731-737 Kentucky Ave. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

19. View of: 1636-1640 G St. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

20. View of: gate to Congressional Cemetery (opposite 801 17th St. S.E.), looking east.
Congressional Cemetery address: 1801 E St. S.E..
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

21. View of: 1507- 1511 G St. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

22. View of: 534-536 16th St. S.E., looking east.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

23. View of: 712-716 16th St. S.E., looking east.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

24. View of: 1601-1605 G St. S.E., looking west.
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 1 Sept. 2007.

25. View of: 5-8 Barney Circle, S.E., looking east, from inside Congressional Cemetery (Square 1106). Congressional Cemetery address: 1801 E St. S.E..
Photographer: Beth Purcell, 2 Sept. 2007.