

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Cleveland-Emerson Exchange

other names Cleveland Exchange; Emerson Exchange

2. Location

street & number 4268 Wisconsin Avenue NW not for publication

city or town Washington, D.C. vicinity

state District of Columbia code DC county _____ code 001 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Cleveland-Emerson Exchange
Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Telecommunications Resources of Washington, DC, 1877-1954
Tenleytown's Architectural and Cultural Resources, Washington, D.C.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/Communications facility

INDUSTRY/Communications facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

foundation Brick and Stone
walls Brick and Stone
roof Slag
other

Narrative Description

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

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Cleveland-Emerson Exchange Building

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Section 7 Page 1

Description Summary:

The Cleveland-Emerson Exchange is an impressive and notable stripped Classical building located on a prominent corner in the Tenleytown neighborhood of northwest Washington, D.C. The building, constructed as a telephone exchange for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, is the product of three separate phases of construction, but appears today as one unified and cohesive building. It occupies the site of the area's first telephone exchange, a small concrete tile building constructed in 1907-08. Along with the adjacent firehouse from 1910, the building represents a period of suburbanization in the former 19th-century village of Tenleytown.

The exchange building (now Verizon's Regional Bill Payment Center) is a large, two-story limestone building having an irregular footprint measuring approximately 22,500 square feet. The main building fronting Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Streets was designed by notable architect Waddy Butler Wood in 1931-32 and built in two phases, 1931-32 during the architect's lifetime, and 1960-62, well after the architect's death. Two walls of an earlier buff brick Classical Revival-style building, constructed in 1927, survive at the rear of the main building and are clearly visible from 40th Street behind Wisconsin Avenue. +

General Description:

The Cleveland-Emerson Exchange building is an expansive, smooth-cut limestone-clad brick building with stripped classical massing and detailing in front of and abutting the earlier buff brick Classical Revival-style Cleveland Exchange building. From the principal rights-of-way (Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Streets), however, the building appears to date from a single period of development reflective of the stripped Classical style. The building is raised upon a low and smooth-cut ashlar stone foundation and is covered with a flat roof. It is five bays wide along Wisconsin Avenue and extends seven bays deep along Warren Street. Behind the building are two exterior walls of the 1927 Cleveland Exchange building, executed in a Classical Revival style and visible along 40th Street behind Wisconsin Avenue.

Architecturally, both the Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Street elevations are primary elevations, though the entrance to the building is located on the Wisconsin Avenue side, so is considered the front of the building. This front elevation is five bays wide whereby there is one entry bay and four window bays. Each window bay is defined by double-story Doric half-columns set *in-antis* within recessed openings having long and narrow windows on both the first and second stories. The windows are separated by wide smooth limestone spandrels. Diamond-shaped metal grilles cover the actual windows, or in some cases vents. The entry bay is located in the northern end bay of the elevation and consists on the first story of the entry and on the second story of a group

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of windows. The entry features a set of double doors with diamond-shaped metal grilles, recessed from the plane of the limestone façade and framed by an engaged architrave surround. Above the entry is a group of three windows, recessed into the façade and divided by two short, engaged half-columns set *in antis* like those of the window bays. The windows are here, too, covered with diamond-shaped metal grilles protecting the openings.

Above the second story but below the cornice runs a low *bas relief* stringcourse whose sculpture features roundels situated above the pilasters and above the wide wall sections between the window bays, following an ABBA rhythm. Stylized floral patterns are carved in a continuous fashion between the roundels. This string course extends across both the Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Street elevations, though it does not turn the corner. Above this stringcourse and separated from it by a square-edged fillet rises the building's cornice. The classical cornice includes a plain frieze board and projecting ogee cornice with an egg and dart bed molding.

The Warren Street elevation extends seven bays deep with each of the seven bays being identical to the four window bays of the Wisconsin Avenue elevation. The only evidence that the building was built in separate phases is visible in a seam along this wall at a point between the front three bays and the rear four bays of the building. The plane of the front section of wall is very slightly recessed from the rear section. In addition, there is a different tone of color visible in the stone on the front and rear sections. However, the frieze and the classical cornice including the egg and dart molding continue uninterrupted along the full length of the building. The four-bay rear section was built first, completed in 1932, followed by the front three-bay section, built circa 1960.

The 40th Street elevation of the building is a long and canted buff brick wall that includes an eleven-bay section (canted) built as part of the 1931-32 addition, and a five bay section that survives from the 1927 building on the site. The 1931-32 section is constructed of buff brick, in keeping with the 1927 building that it abuts further along 40th Street, and is itself divided into two sections by a canted wall, dividing the eleven bay section into halves. The front section consists of six bays grouped in three equal bays of pairs of single 6/6 windows. The middle section abutting the 1927 section is divided into five bays with equally spaced single 6/6 windows, save for the center opening on the second story which has a vent in it.

The rear section of the elevation is the wall of the 1927 building, divided into five equal bays of 6/6 windows and vents all of which sit slightly lower than the corresponding openings on the 1931-32 sections of the wall. This 1927 section is more formally Classical in that it has half-round pediments above two of the second story windows (in the 2nd and 4th bays) with carved stonework featuring a vegetal pattern and recessed brick panels below the windows. All of the windows have brick soldier course lintels (actually forming a stringcourse on the second story),

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while those of the first story have brick cornices above with brick dentils. A door has been fitted into the far end bay at the first story that was, based upon filled in brick, originally a larger window opening. A stone and brick cornice extends along the entire wall, across all three sections, and features oversized dentils or mutules. A brick parapet wall projects above the cornice, hiding the flat, slag roof behind.

The south side of the building, facing the side yard of the lot includes the original 1927 wall and a brick extension to it, dating to the final period of construction of the building (circa 1960). The 1927 wall is divided into four bays, with equally spaced openings in each bay at the second story, but only two openings, now filled in, in the center two bays on the first story. The second story openings have square, six-light windows, with those on-center being accentuated by round-arched pediments above the windows and recessed panels below the windows. Unlike the tympanums of the 40th Street side, the tympanums here are uncarved, but are bordered by brick voussoirs. On the first story, the two long window openings have been filled in with buff brick.

The extension to this wall is laid in buff brick, and though it is covered with ivy, does not appear to have any window openings.

As described, the present building consists of three parts: the principal building dating to two periods of construction (1931-32 and circa 1960 following the 1931-32 design) and an earlier 1927 building, of which two walls survive. As it stands, the building reads as a single structure, executed in a stripped Classical style with *bas relief* detailing at the cornice level.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNICATONS

Period of Significance

1927-1962

Significant Dates

1926-27; 1931-32; 1960-1962

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin
Waddy Butler Wood

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Cleveland- Emerson Exchange building at 4268 Wisconsin Avenue, NW in the Tenleytown neighborhood of northwest Washington was constructed by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in several phases to accommodate the ever-increasing number of telephone subscribers in the vicinity, as well as evolving telephone technology. The existing building sits upon the site of the first telephone exchange building in Tenleytown (constructed in 1907-08) and consists, itself, of three phases of development: 1927; 1931-32 and circa 1960.

The 1927 building was designed for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company by the New York architecture firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, who served as the company’s corporate architect. The building reflected a Classical Revival style that was typical of the company’s earlier exchange buildings in the city. The 1931-32 and circa 1960 additions were designed by locally prominent architect Waddy B. Wood in a stripped Classical style of architecture emblematic of the company’s corporate image to erect buildings of distinctive design reflecting period aesthetics.

The Cleveland-Emerson Exchange building is an excellent example of the telephone exchange as a building type and meets National Register Criteria A and C under the Multiple Property Document, *Telecommunications Resources of Washington, D.C., 1877-1954*, as described in the document’s Associated Property Types. The branch building was constructed in phases to house the equipment necessary for telephone communication within the proscribed section of northwest Washington, with the intention of accommodating the increasing numbers of telephone subscribers, and with the intention of accommodating the newest in telephone technology (namely the dial system). The building further represents the work of master architect Waddy Butler Wood and adds to our understanding of his body of work.

The Cleveland-Emerson Exchange building also meets National Register Criteria A and C under the Multiple Property Document, *Tenleytown’s Architectural and Cultural Resources in Washington, D.C.* The building provides an excellent example of the area’s public utilities buildings as defined in document’s Associated Property Types. The telephone exchange is indicative of the amenities provided to the Tenleytown area as it evolved from a small, 19th-century village to an urban neighborhood.

The period of significance for the Cleveland-Emerson Exchange extends from 1927 to 1962. The 1962 end date reflects the date when the exchange building was completed, mimicking the 1931-32 designs of architect Waddy Butler Wood and perhaps re-using parts from the older building.

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Resource History and Historic Context:

As detailed in the Multiple Property Nomination: *Telecommunication Resources of Washington, D.C.: 1877-1954*, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (C&P Company) was incorporated in 1883 through the consolidation of two already existing telephone companies—the National Capital Telephone Company and the Telephone Exchange Company of Maryland. At that time, there were 2,354 telephones in the DC-Maryland region, of which 896 were in the city proper. Over the course of the next two decades, significant technological improvements in communications resulted in the growing acceptance of the telephone as a means of communication and in the rapid growth of the C&P Company.

During the first decade of the 20th century, the number of C&P Telephone subscribers had significantly expanded from 896 in 1883 to over 40,000 by 1905. In order to accommodate the growing numbers of subscribers, the C&P Company entered into an extensive building campaign. Beginning in the early 20th century, C&P not only erected a new and expanded headquarters and main office downtown, but also constructed several branch exchange buildings and a large warehouse and garage structure. Between 1900 and 1908, the telephone company opened six exchanges that serviced the city’s growing residential neighborhoods. In 1903, the North Exchange opened at 14th and R Streets to service those residential areas north of downtown. Within a matter of years, however, the North Exchange was experiencing severe telephone congestion. To help ease the congestion and accommodate the growing residential neighborhoods north of downtown the C&P Company continued its building campaign.

In Tenleytown, the C&P Company established the Cleveland Exchange to service the Tenleytown and Cleveland Park areas. Initially, the Cleveland Exchange operated out of private residences as the telephone switchboards were installed by C&P in the home of the operator.¹ The Cleveland exchange, named for President Grover Cleveland who lived nearby at Oak View in Cleveland Park and actually commuted to work at the White House, consisted of the letters CL followed by one, two or three digits.

The First Cleveland Exchange Building (1907-08):

The first purpose-built Cleveland Exchange building was constructed in 1907-08 as a modest, two-story concrete tile structure located next to the fire station on the site of the present exchange building at 4268 Wisconsin Avenue. Eidlitz & McKenzie, corporate architects for the C&P

¹ The first operator was a Mrs. Davis who lived on Grant Road. Later, Mrs. Katherine Easley had the exchange in her house on Wisconsin Avenue at Belt Road. See Judith Beck Helm, *Tenleytown, D.C.: County Village into City Neighborhood*, (Tennally Press, Washington, D.C.), 1981, p. 161.

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Telephone Company designed this exchange building, along with the company's several other branch exchange buildings constructed around the same time. The exchange was placed in operation on June 13, 1908 with 1,900 telephones in service.

While the downtown branch buildings generally followed a stately Classical Revival style that reflected the C&P Company's then-corporate image, the branch exchange buildings in the more remote and suburban neighborhoods were designed in manners that were in keeping with their surroundings. At that time, Tenleytown still retained its village character and consisted primarily of modest frame houses. As built, the neighborhood's first exchange building reflected this rural character in its modest size and vernacular appearance.

Following World War I, the city's population increased dramatically, as did the popularity of the telephone. At the beginning of 1926, 126,800 telephones were in service in the city; by the end of the year, 9,200 new telephones were added to the system, making one telephone for every 3.7 people. At the same time, the number of daily telephone messages citywide began to increase significantly. During this period, the Cleveland Exchange itself had grown from its initial 1,900 subscribers in 1908 to 13,000 in 1926 as Tenleytown experienced its own population boom. Between World War I and II, as area streets were cut and laid according to the Permanent Highway Plan, developers aggressively subdivided the land and built single-family middle-class dwellings on the formerly rural landscape. In an on-going effort to accommodate these growing telephone needs, the C&P Telephone Company was continuously laying miles of new underground conduit and overhead cables, adding to existing exchanges, and building new ones.

Subsequent Building Campaigns (1926-27, 1932):

In 1926-27, the C&P Company enlarged the Cleveland Exchange building in Tenleytown by adding an essentially new building to the rear of the two-story concrete tile 1907-08 building. Designed by McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, the successor firm to Eidlitz and McKenzie, this 1926-27 addition was a substantial, two-story building having a concrete frame and buff brick curtain walls. Two walls of this building, including Classical detailing similar to other C&P exchange buildings in the city, still survive at the rear of the 1931-32 addition. The 1931-32 building campaign added a new building and a new exchanges to Cleveland (first Woodley, then Emerson) to service the growing neighborhood.

According to the local press, the enlarged building provided for "fourteen additional operators' positions of switchboard and associate apparatus."² The new switchboard accommodated 2,000 new lines.

² "Telephone Growth in Capital Places City with Leaders," *The Washington Post*, April 3, 1927.

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The interior of the still relatively new exchange building was described two years after its 1927 opening by 17-year-old Helena Dispenza, a neighbor of the building. In the article, young Helena describes the main room from a tour she was given:

“At last we arrived in the main room. It was a long room, not very wide. There were about 30 positions in the room. All the girls were seated on swinging stools in front of a board, which holds 100 telephone numbers. They have two sides. One is called the “A” board and the other the “B” board. The “A” board holds all the numbers up to 2,000. The “A” operator takes your number, and if it’s higher than 2,000 she repeats it to the “B” operator who connects you with your party...The operators wear a headpiece which contains only one earphone, and this connects to the mouthpiece.”³

Despite the enhanced switchboard capacities, the 1926-27 building soon became obsolete. Major technological advancements in the communications industry continued to affect and improve telephone service. One such revolutionary change came with the introduction of the dial system, which provided mechanical and electrical mechanisms to replace manual operators. Beginning in the late 1920s, the C&P Company began to convert the city’s manual system to a dial system. In 1927-28, the company constructed a new main office on 12th Street downtown to accommodate dial-switching equipment and soon began the process of converting the company’s 60,000 phones in downtown DC over from the manual system to the dial system.

Construction of the Present Building:

In preparation for the conversion in the Tenleytown area from manual to dial, the C&P Company built a substantial addition to the Cleveland-Emerson Exchange. Designed in 1931-32, this exchange was built in two phases in place of and on the site of the 1907-08 structure and in front of the 1926 addition.⁴ The first phase of building construction, completed in December 1932 and which included the underground conduit and cables and other infrastructure necessary to provide service to the expanding residential area, cost the C&P Company a notable \$1,800,00.⁵ Local newspaper coverage indicates that this first addition was erected to “provide space for telephone

³ Helena Dispenza, “The Most Interesting Thing on my Block,” *The Washington Post*, December 29, 1929, p. JP3.

⁴ Permit to Raze # 157732 (9/28/1932). Also, according to the Structural Engineer reports included in the DC Permit to Build #156429, the “old building” was razed on 10/14/1932.

⁵ According to the Structural Engineer reports included with the DC Permit to Build #156529 (8/18/1932), the building was completed on 12/21/1932. Also, see “New Telephone Exchange Boosts Building Total; \$1,800,000 Addition to Cleveland-Emerson Central on Wisconsin Avenue Brings Weeks Figure for District up to \$2,467,800,” *The Evening Star*, August 1, 1931, p. B-1.

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facilities in the area for the next ten years” during which time it was expected that “the dial equipment for this section of the city will be installed.”⁶

The first phase of the addition was set well back from Wisconsin Avenue, as shown on historic maps and in an historic rendering.⁷ Though anticipated within the ensuing ten years of the first phase, the second phase of construction was not actually completed until after 1960. This phase of construction essentially doubled the size of the building and filled in the lot to Wisconsin Avenue.

The two phases of construction are architecturally cohesive and visually read as a single building. Local architect Waddy Butler Wood designed both phases of the building in a Stripped Classical style. The choice of style was consistent with the C&P Company’s then-corporate image to embrace modern Classicism, established in 1928 when C&P architects Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker designed the company’s new headquarters building and dial switching station in a soaring Art Deco style.

The Cleveland-Emerson Exchange building, now owned by Verizon, provides an important physical reminder of the 20th-century evolution of the telephone system and of the symbolism of corporate imagery.

Waddy Butler Wood:

Waddy Butler Wood (1869-1944) was a talented local architect who worked in Washington during one of the city's greatest periods of development. His talent, enthusiasm, and family background served him well and he became a much sought after architect. Wood grew up in Ivy, Virginia, trained at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and moved to Washington in 1891 to fulfill his dream of becoming an architect. He was hired as a draftsman, but through self-education and determination, Wood began his own practice in 1892. His early projects included modest residences in northeast Washington. In 1895, he was retained by the Capitol Traction Company to design their new car barn on M Street in Georgetown, thus putting his name as an architect on the map. Soon, Wood's charisma and upper class status allowed him success into Washington society and he was soon designing houses for some of the city’s most distinguished residents.

In 1902, Wood formed a partnership with Edward Donn, Jr. and William I. Deming. The popularity of the firm grew with Wood serving as the principal designer. Although he is particularly well known for his residential commissions, Wood also designed a number of public buildings and indeed, devoted much of the time at the end of his career to government

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ See rendering of the “New Cleveland and Emerson,” in “Washington’s Telephone System,” p. 8.

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commissions, including, most notably the Department of the Interior building at 18th and C Streets, NW.

Wood designed and built projects all over Washington as well as in Virginia, Georgia, and Iowa. In Tenleytown, in addition to the Cleveland-Emerson Exchange, Wood designed one of the still-extant water towers at the Fort Reno Reservoir.

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Major Bibliographical References:

Published and Unpublished Books and Papers:

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Annual Reports, 1887; 1938; 1939; 1941; 1942; 1943; 1944; 1946; 1949; 1954; 1963.

Connor, John V. *A Descriptive Analysis of the C&P Telephone Company: A Study in Public Utility Operations Methods and Policies*. Washington, D.C., 1926.

Cromwell, Joseph H. *The C&P Story: Service in Action*. Washington, D.C.: The C&P Telephone Company, 1981.

D.C. Building Permits, #856 (9/9/1907); #10139 (5/22/1926); #146147 (*28/1931); #156529 (8/18/1932); #157732 (9/28/1932).

Helm, Judith Beck, *Tenleytown D.C.: Country Village into City Neighborhood*. 1981, Second Edition: Kutztown, New York, Tennally Press, 2000.

Martin, Oliver. *Chesapeake and Potomac Country*. Washington, D.C.: The C&P Telephone Company, 1928.

Van Orsdel, Ralph A. "History of the Telephone System in the District of Columbia," Records of the Columbia Historical Society, vol. 48-49, p 171-180.

"Washington's Telephone System," uncited published paper in D.C. Historic Preservation Office Vertical Files, circa 1931.

Williams, Kim "Telecommunications Resources of Washington, DC, 1877-1954," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2006.

Williams, Kim. "Tenleytown's Architectural and Cultural Resources, Washington, DC," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2008.

Williams, Paul, *Historic Resources Survey of Tenleytown, Washington, D.C.*. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Office, 2003.

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Newspaper Articles

The Washington Post (Listed Chronologically):

“60,000 Telephones to go on Dial Basis; ‘Number Please’ of Operator Heads for Oblivion Next Week, April 27, 1930, p. M22.

“136,000 Phones Used in Capital in 1926; Gain made is 9,200.00,” January 1, 1927, p. FR 13.

“C&P Telephone Company 50 Years Old This Week,” June 25, 1933, p. 11.

“Telephone Building Will Get Addition; Contract Let for Extension to Central Office on Wisconsin Avenue,” August 2, 1931, p. R-1.

“Telephone Company Plans Big Program,” June 16, 1929, p. R10.

“Telephone Company to Spend \$4,384,000,” February 21, 1928.

“Telephone Growth in Capital Places City with Leaders; Chesapeake and Potomac is Planning New Units,” April 3, 1927.

“The Most Interesting Thing on My Block,” December 29, 1929, p. JP3.

The Evening Star:

“New Telephone Exchange Boosts Building Total, \$1,800,000 Addition to Cleveland-Emerson Central on Wisconsin Avenue Brings Week’s Figure for District up to \$2,467,800,” August 1, 1931, p. B-1.

+

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22,591 square feet

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim Williams, Architectural Historian

Organization D.C. Historic Preservation Office date February 19, 2009

street & number 2000 14th Street, NW 4th Floor telephone 202 442-8840

city or town Washington, DC state _____ zip code 20009

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- X A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- X A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Bell Atlantic

street & number P.O. Box 152206 telephone _____

city or town Irving state Texas zip code 7501-2206

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cleveland-Emerson Exchange

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Cleveland-Emerson Exchange building at 4268 Wisconsin Avenue, NW occupies current-day lot 9 on Square 1786. This lot corresponds with historic lot 801 on the same square.+

Boundary Justification:

The present building, constructed in three phases, has stood on this site since it was built in 1927. An earlier 1907-08 building, now demolished, historically stood on the lot.