

## Historic Landmarks and Districts

The Historic Preservation Review Board designates historic landmarks and districts for inclusion in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites. Nominations for designation come from property owners, Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, government agencies, and community preservation groups. They are evaluated by the HPO and made available for public review and comment before HPRB takes testimony and makes a decision at an open public meeting.

In FY 2016, HPRB designated 21 new historic landmarks for inclusion in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites. The Board also expanded the boundaries of the Financial Historic District and designated a new historic district, the former Mount Vernon Seminary campus at Ward Circle. The newly designated properties are listed below by ward.

### Ward 1

#### Kelsey Temple Church of God in Christ

1435-1437 Park Road, NW

Completed in 1922, the temple-fronted edifice is important architecturally and as the home of two notable congregations. Built for the Columbia Heights Christian Church, that congregation moved 35 years later, as the racial composition of Columbia Heights changed in the years after public school desegregation. In 1958, the church became the home of the Kelsey Temple Church of God in Christ, which had been forced out of Southwest during urban renewal. During the Civil Rights era, and especially in the years following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr, Kelsey Temple played a pivotal role in the city, operating programs that catered to a community in need during a time of racial, social and economic strife.

*Nominated by D.C. Preservation League and designated April 28, 2016*

#### Kalorama Park and Archaeological Site

1875 Columbia Road, NW

The Kalorama Park and Archaeological Site designation amended an earlier designation of the Kalorama Park Archaeological Site. Listed in the DC Inventory in 2010 based upon archaeological investigations, the site is primarily significant for revealing evidence of the John Little plantation and the enslaved individuals who lived on that farm. This amendment expanded the property's significance to include the evolution of the former farm to a public park, resulting in a period of significance from 1836 to 1942.

*Nominated by the Kalorama Citizens Association and designated November 19, 2015; see photo page 18*

### HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS

Applications		Approved			Denied		
FY	#	#	Owner-Opposed		#	Owner-Opposed	
2016	21	21	0	0%	0	0	-
2015	19	15	4	27%	2	2	100%
2014	19	7	1	14%	1	0	0%
2013	11	15	0	0%	3	3	100%
2012	8	13	0	0%	2	1	50%
2011	21	14	0	0%	1	1	100%
2010	14	14	0	0%	0	0	-
2009	10	4	0	0%	1	1	100%
2008	17	11	1	6%	1	1	100%
2007	33	28	1	3%	2	2	100%
2006	14	10	1	10%	1	1	100%
2005	13	8	0	0%	1	1	100%
2004	13	10	0	0%	3	1	33%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>78%</b>



KELSEY TEMPLE CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

# RECOGNIZING OUR HERITAGE

## Ward 2

### Financial Historic District

The new Financial Historic District expands the Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District designated in 1984. The expansion better reflects the evolution of the city's financial sector from the 19th century to the mid-20th century by adding seventeen buildings associated with the city's financial and real estate industries.

*Nominated by the D.C. Preservation League and designated July 28, 2016*

### Davidson Building

927 15th Street, NW

The twelve-story Davidson Building was built on the east side of McPherson Square in 1917, under the direction of architect B. Stanley Simmons. It was commissioned as the offices of the real estate firm Davidson & Davidson, who planned to lease other floors to the recently formed Federal Trade Commission. At the time, the expansion of federal agencies outstripped the supply of government buildings. Like the B.F. Saul Building, the Davidson Building illustrates the transformation of McPherson Square from a Victorian-era residential neighborhood to an early 20th-century business district.

*Nominated by the D.C. Preservation League and designated July 28, 2016*

### B.F. Saul Building

925 15th Street, NW

This limestone-clad, Classical Revival-style financial and office building from 1924 was designed by notable local architect George N. Ray for the B.F. Saul Company, a major real estate firm that was established in Washington in 1892 and remains in operation. It housed the company's mortgage banking business. This is one of a collection of early 20th-century office buildings that illustrates the growth of the financial district from the vicinity of the Treasury north into the formerly residential McPherson Square.

*Nominated by the D.C. Preservation League and designated July 28, 2016*

### Denrike Building

1010 Vermont Avenue, NW

Completed in 1926, the Denrike Building is an eleven-story office building designed by notable local architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. and executed in a Tudor Gothic Revival style that is rare for commercial buildings in the District. The Denrike is another of the collection of 1920s office buildings that surround McPherson Square.

*Nominated by the D.C. Preservation League and designated June 23, 2016*



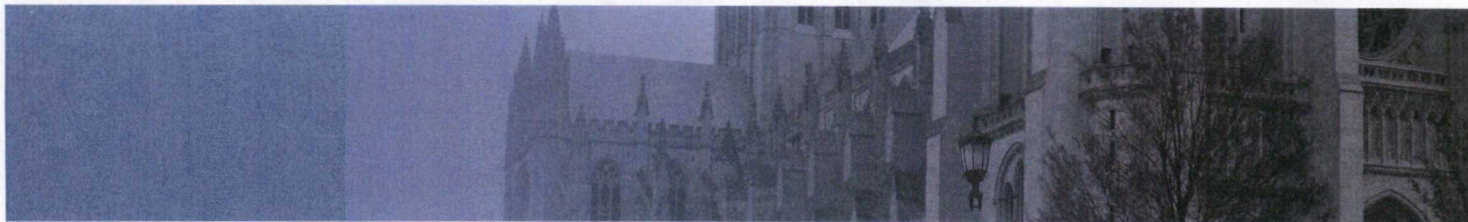
DAVIDSON BUILDING



B.F. SAUL BUILDING



DENRIKE BUILDING DETAIL



### Southern Railway Building

1500 K Street, NW

This massive 1928-29 structure by noted architect Waddy Butler Wood was built as the executive headquarters for the Southern Railway Company at a time when it was a conglomerate of more than 125 merged southern railroads. The railway located its headquarters in Washington when founded in 1894, but these were its first purpose-built offices.

*Nominated by the D.C. Preservation League and designated February 25, 2016*

### Federal Home Loan Bank Board

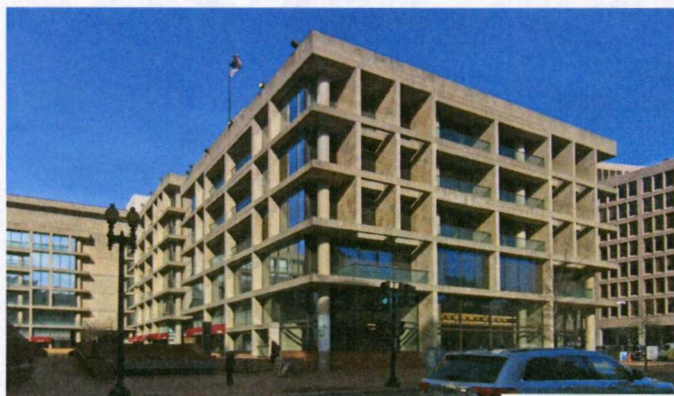
1700 G Street, NW

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board built an expanded headquarters in 1974, to the plans of the prominent New York architecture firm of Max O. Urbahn. Urbahn's Modern design blends the rational grid of the International Style with the plasticity and honest unity of structure and skin exhibited in Brutalist architecture. Created during the Depression to extend credit to farms, homeowners and small businesses through the nation's savings and loans associations, FHLBB continued operation until 1989.

*Nominated by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and designated June 23, 2016*



SOUTHERN RAILWAY BUILDING



FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

### Ward 3

#### Mount Vernon Seminary for Girls

3801 Nebraska Avenue, NW

This 39-acre property was an educational campus for Mount Vernon Seminary, the first non-sectarian female boarding school in Washington. It served that purpose from 1916 until 1943, when occupied by the U.S. Naval Communications Annex. Here, Navy cryptanalysis of coded German U-boat messages helped turn the tide of the North Atlantic sea campaign during World War II.

*Nominated by the U.S. General Services Administration and designated May 26, 2016*

#### Palisades Playground

5200 Sherier Place, NW

The playground, established in 1922, was designated for the archaeologically documented evidence of prehistoric Indian occupation over thousands of years, and for its significance as a 1930s park design, produced by the National Park Service with funding from the Public Works Administration. Its Colonial Revival fieldhouse, opened in 1936, is one of few examples from that era.

*Nominated by Historic Washington Architecture and designated April 28, 2016*



MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY FOR GIRLS



PALISADES PLAYGROUND

## RECOGNIZING OUR HERITAGE

### Ward 4

#### Jost-Kuhn House

1354 Madison Street, NW

This two-story brick farmhouse was constructed in 1859 on a 24-acre tract in the rural Brightwood area and served two successive farm families. With a cube-like massing, the dwelling is an Italianate-style country villa built before the Civil War, a rare surviving example of the farm and country houses that once dotted the District's landscape. Unlike many others, it remains on its original spot.

*Nominated by the property owner and designated January 28, 2016*

#### Chilchester Arms Apartments (Vizcaya Apartments)

1388 Tuckerman Street, NW

#### 5922 13th Street, NW (Valencia Apartments)

#### Park Vista and Pine Manor (Concord Apartments)

5807-5825 14th Street, NW

These four low-rise buildings in Brightwood, built in 1936, 1937, and 1938-39 respectively, are representative of the modest apartment buildings constructed to address the city's explosive population growth during the Depression. The city's population expanded by 176,000, or more than one-third, between 1930 and 1940. Modest, efficient, and affordable apartment buildings like these were intended mainly to serve a growing federal workforce. Their concentration in Brightwood is representative of the neighborhood's evolution from rural to urban following the extension of transit lines and the adoption of a new zoning ordinance.

*Nominated by the property owners and designated July 28 and September 22, 2016*



JOST-KUHN HOUSE



CHILCHESTER ARMS APARTMENTS



CONCORD APARTMENTS



## Ward 5

### Glenwood Cemetery

2219 Lincoln Road, NE

Chartered by Congress in 1852, Glenwood Cemetery was the first for-profit cemetery in the District, and a very early example in the United States. This business model, initially disdained as disrespectful to the deceased, was adopted by most cemeteries of the late nineteenth century and through the present. Glenwood was laid out by engineer Georges de la Roche, whose landscaping and curving roads frame the cemetery's diverse collection of grave markers, statuary, mausolea, and other memorials.

*Nominated by the property owner and designated April 28, 2016*



GLENWOOD CEMETERY

### U.S. Post Office Department Mail Equipment Shops

2135 5th Street, NE

This warehouse-type building was erected in 1918 by the Post Office Department in order to centralize the manufacture and repair of mail sacks, locks, boxes and other equipment for the entire US postal system. By the 1930s, the building housed 500 employees who produced millions of mail sacks and hundreds of thousands of locks each year, designed and patented various pieces of equipment, and annually cleaned and repaired as many as five million mail sacks. The equipment shop was the only major location for mail equipment repairs through 1954, and remained the sole manufacturer of mailbags, locks, individual mail boxes, and keys until 2002. These seemingly mundane functions enabled the delivery of the nation's mail for nearly a century. The building is also one of the first large reinforced-concrete column-and-slab buildings in Washington, brought about by the federal government's early interest in such fireproof facilities.

*Nominated by the property owner and designated May 26, 2016*



U.S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT MAIL EQUIPMENT SHOPS

### Brookland Bowling Alleys

3726 10th Street, NE

Constructed in 1938 as a single-story building holding duckpin-bowling lanes, this Brookland recreation facility was popular enough to be expanded by the addition of a second floor the following year. It is one of a small handful of purpose-built bowling centers in the District of Columbia, and the best remaining example. A combination of Art Deco and Art Moderne styles, the building is a visual standout in Brookland, yet it fits within a small collection of modernistic buildings in the neighborhood that accommodate mostly commercial uses.

*Nominated by the D.C. Preservation League and designated July 28, 2016*



BROOKLAND BOWLING ALLEYS

## RECOGNIZING OUR HERITAGE

### Ward 6

#### Control Point Virginia Tower

2nd Street and Virginia Avenue, SW

This two-story brick railroad control tower was erected circa 1905 as a railroad interlocking station, responsible for mechanically switching trains between the First Street tunnel connection to Union Station and the main Pennsylvania Railroad line along Virginia Avenue. The tower was one piece of a massive turn-of-the-century reconstruction, rationalization and unification of District railway facilities that included the construction of a single "union" station. Control Point Virginia is among the last of seven contemporaneous interlocking towers in Washington, a rare fixture of century-old train operations.

*Nominated by the property owner and designated March 24, 2016*

#### Municipal Fish Market, Lunch Room and Oyster Shucking Shed

1150 Maine Avenue, SW

Commonly known today as the Fish Cleaning Building, this one-story structure and attached shed are the only remnants of the municipal fish market complex, built in 1916-18 in a Progressive-Era clean-up of the insanitary and chaotic old wharves. The Colonial Revival-style brick lunchroom complemented a larger market house, which was demolished with the Southwest urban renewal. Its purpose was to supplement the food-service uses that had sprung up at the market, principally serving the wharves' workers, who were not necessarily welcome in other restaurants. An open shed was added for cleaning fish and shellfish.

*Nominated by the owner (the Government of the District of Columbia), and designated November 19, 2015; see restoration concept on page 19*

#### Lexington Apartments

1114 F Street, NE

The Lexington is a conventional low-rise apartment building erected in 1928 by developer Charles Sager to house a portion of the city's expanding middle class at the eastern edge of Capitol Hill. The Classical-Revival building is one of the earlier apartments by the prolific residential architect George Santmyers.

*Nominated by the property owner and designated November 19, 2015*



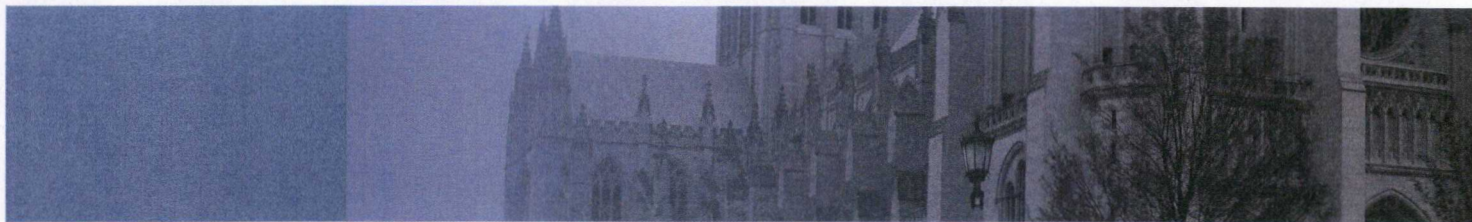
CONTROL POINT VIRGINIA TOWER



LUNCH ROOM AND OYSTER SHUCKING SHED



LEXINGTON APARTMENTS



### Lincoln Playground Field House

555 L Street, SE

Built in 1934, this is one of the earliest purpose-built public recreation facilities remaining in a District of Columbia park. It is one of a handful of contemporaneous park fieldhouses designed to resemble a Tidewater hall-and-parlor house, inspired by Colonial Williamsburg and by the Commission of Fine Arts' preference for Colonial-style neighborhood facilities. It was the only one of these constructed for a segregated African-American playground, as well as the only one whose primary structural material is brick rather than frame.

*Nominated by Historic Washington Architecture and designated February 25, 2016*

### Saint James Mutual Homes

201-217 P Street; 1410-1414 3rd Street; 200-220 and 215-229 O Street; 1411 and 1415 James Creek Parkway, SW

The Saint James Mutual Homes represents a milestone in the development of planned housing for persons of moderate income, and the evolution of the "sanitary housing" movement, an important force in the residential development of Southwest. Originally known as Kober Court and Sternberg Court, the eight-building multi-unit complexes were built in 1937 and 1939 by the Washington Sanitary Improvement and Washington Sanitary Housing companies, which built model housing in the District between 1897 and 1939. Former Surgeon General George Sternberg was its first president, and public health expert George Kober its first secretary. This was the last project built by the companies before the era of government-assisted public housing. The complex is the only multi-unit housing development in the Southwest Redevelopment Area that survived urban renewal. In 1967, it was converted to the present cooperative ownership.

*Nominated by the property owner and designated October 22, 2015*

### The Furies Collective

219 11th Street, SE

Between 1971 and 1973, this Capitol Hill house was the operational center of the Furies Collective, a lesbian-feminist separatist group of a dozen women. Over a period of two years, the collective raised and discussed major questions of women's identity, sexuality, and role in society, setting the agenda of lesbian and feminist discussion for years to come. They reached out to and coordinated with other like-minded groups and individuals locally, nationally and internationally through publications such as the tabloid-sized newspaper *The Furies*, and through articles, classes and performances.

*Nominated by the property owner and designated January 28, 2016*



LINCOLN PLAYGROUND FIELD HOUSE



SAINT JAMES MUTUAL HOMES



THE FURIES COLLECTIVE

# RECOGNIZING OUR HERITAGE

## National Register Listings

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of resources worthy of preservation and commemoration. Listing in the National Register recognizes the historic significance of a property and ensures review of federal government undertakings that might affect its historic character or setting. It also makes the property eligible for federal preservation tax incentives and preferential consideration in federal leasing.

In FY 2016, the DC SHPO nominated fifteen properties to National Register after their DC landmark designation. Three new DC historic districts were also listed: the Mount Vernon Seminary for Girls, Grant Circle Historic District, and the Young, Browne, Phelps, and Spingarn Educational Campus.

The Capitol Hill Historic District listing was amended to expand its boundary, and new information was added to the listing for the Department of Agriculture administration building. Combined, these new listings and expansions contain 70 buildings, six sites, five structures, and one object.



HEURICH-PARKS HOUSE

### About National Register and NHL listing

The State Historic Preservation Officer is responsible for nominating properties in the District of Columbia to the National Register, which is maintained by the National Park Service. The SHPO routinely forwards properties to the Register after designation in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites, as the listing criteria are substantially the same.

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), are considered the nation's most significant historic properties, designated by the Secretary of the Interior. They are automatically listed in the National Register. With 74 NHLs, the District of Columbia has more of these properties than all but seven states.

## NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

Ward	Property	Address
1	Kalorama Park and Archaeological Site	1875 Columbia Road NW
2	Denrike Building Southern Railway Building Department of Agriculture Administration Building	1010 Vermont Avenue NW 1500 K Street NW 12th and Jefferson Ave SW
3	Col. William R. Davis House Heurich-Parks House Sedgwick Gardens Apts Tilden Hall Apartments Mount Vernon Seminary for Girls	3020 Albemarle Street NW 3400 Massachusetts Ave NW 3726 Connecticut Ave NW 3945 Connecticut Ave NW 3801 Nebraska Avenue NW
4	Emory United Methodist Church Jost-Kuhn House	6100 Georgia Ave NW 1354 Madison Street NW
5	U.S. Post Office Mail Equipment Shops Young, Browne, Phelps, Spingarn Educational Campus	2135 5th Street NE 2500 Benning Road NE
6	Capitol Hill Historic District (Boundary Increase) The Maples The Furies Collective Lexington Apartments St. James Mutual Homes U.S. Department of Agriculture Cotton Annex	Between 2nd and 4th and F and H Street NE 619 D Street SE 219 11th Street SE 1114 F Street NE 3rd, O, and P Streets SW 300 12th Street SW