

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



**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 Heurich-Parks House  
*If any part of the interior is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.*

Address 3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Square and lot number(s) Square 1937, Lot 0806

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission 3C

Date of construction 1925 Date of major alteration(s) 1938, c. 1956

Architect(s) Albert S. J. Atkinson, Porter and Lockie Architectural style(s) Mission, Spanish Eclectic

Original use Dwelling Present use Dwelling

Property owner State Central Bank

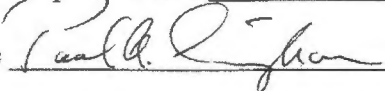
Legal address of property owner 3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20007

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) Massachusetts Avenue Heights Citizens Association

*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) c/o Jane Ervin 3604 Fulton Street, NW Washington, DC 20007  
202-973-7601

Name and title of authorized representative Paul Cunningham, President, MAHCA

Signature of representative  Date May 20, 2015

Name and telephone of author of application EHT Traceries, Inc. (202) 393-1199

# 15-1) - Date received 5/20/15  
H.P.O. staff JW

**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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Heurich-Parks House  
 Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**2. Location**

Street & number: 3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
 City or town: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ **national** \_\_\_ **statewide** \_\_\_ **local**  
 Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ **A** \_\_\_ **B** \_\_\_ **C** \_\_\_ **D**

_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>Title :</b>	
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling=House

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling=House

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals

Mission/Spanish

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete, brick, tile, stone, stucco

## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

Located at 3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, the Heurich-Parks House is a detached, two-story, compound-plan residence that was initially constructed in 1925, and is characteristic of both the Mission and Spanish Revival architectural styles. The house rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in stucco, and is covered by a tile cross-hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The front elevation of the house faces northeast, and features a Mission-style shaped parapet. Occupying Lots 9 and 10 of the Massachusetts Avenue Heights subdivision, and located in Square 1937, the house originally was constructed as a single, L-plan main block, and has been enlarged by additions in 1938 and 1956. The 1938 additions consist of a pair of two-story, rectangular-plan, stucco-clad, hipped-roof wings that extend to the west and south of the main block. The 1956 addition is a one-story, stucco-clad, five-bay, irregular-plan wing with a flat roof that extends from the northwest elevation of the western 1938 addition. In addition, a one-story one-bay sun room, original to the house, extends to the southeast. This sun room features a graceful shaped parapet and is capped by a standing-seam metal shed roof. A rectangular concrete terrace extends from the rear of the house. The house also has two stucco-clad chimneys: a central interior chimney, and an exterior end chimney that rises from the southeast (side) elevation of the original house. Both feature terra cotta chimney pots, and an ornamental wrought-iron letter "P," which was likely added by former-owner Dr. Marshall Parks.

Bound by Edmunds Street on the north, Observatory Circle on the south, Massachusetts Avenue on the east, and Lot 11 on the west, the property rises in elevation from east to west, and is bordered by a concrete sidewalk on three sides. The combined lot is picturesquely landscaped, and features shrubs and medium to large sized mature trees. The house is set back approximately forty feet from Massachusetts Avenue, and its grassy front yard is divided by an

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asphalt-covered circular driveway. In addition to the house, a two-story, masonry and frame, square-plan guest house with a flat roof is located along the western edge of the property. A small rectangular asphalt parking lot is also situated to the west of the house, and is accessed via Edmunds Street. Finally, a chain link fence runs along the south and west property boundaries, and a wooden fence runs between the 1956 addition and the guest house.

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### Narrative Description

The front elevation is five bays wide, and is approached from the driveway by a set of slate steps with wrought-iron railing. The centrally-placed entrance is sheltered by a classical portico, with marble Corinthian columns supporting a minimally-embellished entablature of architectural concrete. The house is entered through a set of wood and glass French doors that is set within a molded wooden surround flanked by concrete pilasters. To either side of the main entrance, the first story is pierced by two large rectangular bay windows with brick sills and molded concrete lintels. These wooden-sash windows are complex in their operation, and feature a pair of outer four-pane fixed sashes, and a pair of inner four-pane awning sashes, situated above four eight-pane casement sashes. The front elevation of the sun room is pierced by a large round-arched wooden sash window. This window consists of an upper arched, twelve-pane, fixed sash, and three lower rectangular, eight-pane, casement sashes. Like all of the house's fenestration, the window is of wood construction and rests on a brick sill. Extending to the west of the original house, and set-back slightly from the façade, is the western 1938 addition. Its first story is pierced by a large rectangular wooden-sash window. The window consists of an upper eight-pane fixed sash over four lower eight-pane casements.

On the front elevation's second story, and located over the main entrance, is a three-over-three, wooden, double-hung sash window that is set behind a decorative wrought-iron window grille. To either side, the second story of the original house is pierced by wooden casement windows; each window consisting of a pair of ten-pane casement sashes that open outwardly. The second story of the western 1938 addition is also pierced by one of these windows, consisting of a pair of eight, rather than ten-pane, casements.

In addition, the front elevation features an asymmetrically-placed, distinctive, Mission-style shaped parapet that is capped with metal flashing. At the center of this parapet is a raised quatrefoil-shaped panel that is inlaid with decorative tiles.

The northwest (side) elevation of the western 1938 addition is pierced by one window on both its first and second stories. The first-story window consists of two four-pane fixed sashes over two eight-pane casements. The second-story window is of the ten-pane double casement form. This window form features often in the fenestration of both the original portion of the house and the 1938 additions.

The southwest (rear) elevation of the western 1938 addition features a projecting first-story bay that is pierced by a large rectangular window. The window is of the same form as the one found on the first story of the addition's front elevation. This projecting bay is covered by a flat tile

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roof. Above this projection, the second story is pierced by a recessed, single-pane, fixed-sash window.

The northwest (side) elevation of the original house is pierced on its first story by two single eight-pane casement windows. The second story is pierced by two single six-pane casements, and a ten-pane double casement window.

The second, or southern, of the two 1938 additions extends from the southwest (rear) elevation of the original house. It is offset slightly to the south in its placement in relation to the L-plan main block. As a result, the rear elevation of the original house still contains a single French door on its first story and a ten-pane double casement window on its second. This first-story rear entrance is elevated, and is accessed by a set of concrete steps with metal railing. Sheltering the rear entrance stoop is a tile-covered shed roof supported by a metal wall bracket and a thin metal post. Located to the south of this stoop is a set of descending concrete steps, oriented to the northeast, which leads to the basement.

The northwest (side) elevation of the southern 1938 addition is divided into three bays. Its first story features a single-leaf flat wooden door with a four-pane rectangular transom light. A single six-pane casement window also pierces the first story, in addition to a large rectangular window. This window has a four-pane upper fixed sash, and two lower six-pane casements. The second story features more regular fenestration in the form of three eight-pane double casement windows.

The southwest (rear) elevation of the southern 1938 addition is one bay in width. Its first story is pierced by a large rectangular window that is of the same form as the window found on the first story of the western 1938 addition's rear elevation. The second story features an eight-pane double casement window.

The southeast (side) elevation of the southern 1938 addition contains two windows on its first story, and three windows on its second story. These first and second story windows are of the same types found on the addition's rear elevation. In addition, there is a rectangular metal vent located between the first and second stories.

An elevated, rectangular, concrete terrace with metal railing extends to the southeast of the house at the juncture of the original L-plan block and the southern 1938 addition. This terrace is accessed at its southern end by a set of concrete steps with metal railing. The first story of the southeast terrace-facing elevation features an eight-pane double casement window and a rectangular decorative tile panel on its first story, and a ten-pane double casement window on its second story. The first story of the southwest terrace-facing elevation features a sliding metal and glass door with a rectangular single-pane transom light, and two rectangular decorative tile panels. The door is sheltered by a canvas awning. On the second story, the southwest terrace elevation is pierced by a round arched window with a fixed six-pane upper sash and two lower six-pane casement sashes, a six-pane single casement window, and a ten-pane double casement window.

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The southwest (rear) elevation of the one-story sun room features a shaped parapet and a round-arched window that is of the same form as that found on its front elevation. The southeast (side) elevation of the sun room features a large rectangular window that is composed of four ten-pane casement sashes.

Above the sun room, the southeast (side) elevation of the original house is pierced by two ten-pane double casement windows on its second story. Situated between these windows is a stucco-clad exterior end chimney.

As previously mentioned, a one-story, stucco-clad, irregular-plan addition, constructed in 1956, extends to the northwest of the house, joining with the side elevation of the western 1938 addition in an offset manner. This addition is covered by a flat metal roof. Its exterior, or street, elevations feature four wooden sash windows, each consisting of an upper four-pane fixed sash and two lower eight-pane casements. Like the windows of the original house and 1938 additions, these windows are all of wooden construction and rest on brick sills. Two of these windows are located to either side of a single-leaf paneled wooden door that is sheltered by a tile covered shed roof supported by iron brackets. The inward facing elevations of this addition are pierced by three wooden sash windows, each consisting of a lower single-pane fixed sash and two upper eight-pane casements.

Finally, a two-story rectangular plan guest house is located at the western edge of the property. This structure was originally one-story in height, and was built by William H. West in 1923.<sup>1</sup> A second story was added by Christian Heurich, Jr. in 1948.<sup>2</sup> The first story of the guest house is clad in stucco, and its overhanging second story is clad in asbestos shingles. Its northwest elevation is pierced by a metal overhead-rolling garage door on its first story, and a paired six-over-six, vinyl, double-hung sash window on its second story. The northeast elevation is pierced by a single six-over-six, wooden, double-hung sash window on its first story, and two vinyl six-over-six windows on its second story. The first story of the guest house's southeast elevation features a single-leaf paneled wooden door that is set into a projecting bay. This door is sheltered by a tile-covered shed roof supported by metal posts. Piercing the second story of the southeast elevation is a single six-over-six vinyl window. In addition, a single-leaf wood and glass French door opens onto a balcony formed by the concrete roof of the first-story projecting bay. This balcony is covered by an extension of the building's flat metal roof, which is supported by metal posts. It is accessed by a set of ascending steel steps with metal railing. In addition, a brick exterior end chimney rises along the southwest elevation of the guest house, which is obscured by heavy vegetative growth.

<sup>1</sup> District of Columbia, Office of the Surveyor, Survey Book 42, Folio 6, November 1, 1923.

<sup>2</sup> District of Columbia, Inspector of Buildings, Building Permit 312337, October 12, 1948, Record Group 351, National Archives, Washington, D.C.



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### 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 patterns of our history.
- B. Property is 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Industry

Health/Medicine

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1925-2005

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1925, 1938, 1956, 2005

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Christian Heurich, Jr.

Dr. Marshall B. Parks

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

H. F. Huber & Company

Albert S. J. Atkinson

Porter and Lockie

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Heurich-Parks House at 3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW contributes to the aesthetic beauty and cultural heritage of the District of Columbia, and is both historically and architecturally significant. The house was constructed by businessman and industrialist Christian Heurich, Jr. in 1925, and beginning in 1960, was the residence of Dr. Marshall B. Parks, a prominent ophthalmologist, medical researcher, and teacher, who also operated his private practice on the property. In addition, the house serves as an excellent and representative example of the Spanish-inspired eclectic architectural styles of the early twentieth century. The house also reflects the development of Massachusetts Avenue, NW during the City Beautiful era, and its distinctive architecture and prominent location contribute to the cohesiveness and significance of this historically elite residential corridor.

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

The Heurich-Parks House is significant under **D.C. Inventory Criterion C** (Individuals), and **National Register Criterion B** in the areas of **Industry** and **Health/Medicine**. Christian Heurich, Jr. constructed the house in 1925. The son of German-American brewer Christian Heurich, he served as treasurer and president of the Heurich Brewing Company from 1926 to 1956. Established in 1876, the company produced a variety of award-winning beers and was known for its castle-like brewing plant on the Potomac River, which was one of the first fire-proof buildings constructed in Washington. In addition, Dr. Marshall B. Parks owned and lived in the house from 1960 to 2005, also operating his private practice there. Dr. Parks was an internationally recognized pioneer in the field of pediatric ophthalmology. Parks was a medical instructor at several area universities and hospitals, and he helped found the first training program in the field of pediatric ophthalmology. Therefore, the Heurich-Parks House is significant for its strong association with the lives and work of these prominent Washington citizens, leaders in their respective fields and representative of the class and social standing of the residents of Massachusetts Avenue during this period.

In addition, the house is significant under **D.C. Inventory Criterion D** (Architecture and Urbansim) and **National Register Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture**. Through exterior elements that include its tile roof, asymmetrical massing, exterior stucco finish, shaped parapets, and elaborate entry, the house embodies the distinguishing characteristics of the Mission (1890-1920) and Spanish Revival (1915-1940) Styles, and reflects an overlapping of these two movements.<sup>3</sup> Its construction also reflects a period of residential development that occurred along Massachusetts Avenue, NW between 1870 and 1930. Christian Heurich, Jr. turned to the reputable interior design firm of H. F. Huber and Company, who likely developed the overall creative and stylistic approach for the house and its interior. Based in New York, H. F. Huber, an international interior decorating, fine art, and real estate firm, is best known for their interior work on the Stan Hywet Hall, a National Historic Landmark located in Akron, Ohio. Primary

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<sup>3</sup> Virginia S. McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 510-34.

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source evidence suggests that Huber likely contracted Washington architect Albert S. J. Atkinson to design the house at 3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW. Atkinson, an established Washington architect who was active from 1903-1945, is represented on both the National Register of Historic Places and the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites. Additions to the house, constructed in 1938, were designed by the Washington architecture firm of Porter and Lockie.

The period of significance for the Heurich-Parks House begins in 1925 with the construction of the residence, and extends until the death of Dr. Marshall Parks in 2005.

### **Integrity**

The Heurich-Parks House maintains excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association corresponding to its 1925-2005 period of significance. The house is located in a historic landscaped setting at the visually prominent intersection of Massachusetts Avenue, Observatory Circle, and Edmunds Street. It still retains Mission design elements such as its shaped parapets, particularly its central front-elevation parapet with its characteristic quatrefoil device. Spanish Revival stylistic features include its elaborate front entry surround, brick window sills, and wrought-iron accents. Additions in 1938 and 1956 also incorporated these elements into their design, maintaining the historic feel and style of the original 1925 construction. The house also maintains its original stucco cladding, original tile roof, and all of its original wooden sash windows.

### **Construction and Additions**

In June of 1925, Christian Heurich, Jr. purchased Lots 9 and 10, located in the Massachusetts Avenue Heights subdivision, from William H. and Mary M. West.<sup>4</sup> Heurich applied for a building permit on August 26, 1925. As originally constructed, the two-story brick, tile, and stucco, L-plan residence measured forty-five feet wide, from twenty-five to thirty-eight feet deep, and stood thirty-eight feet high. The estimated cost of construction for 3400 Massachusetts Avenue was \$30,000. The building permit lists the New York interior design firm H. F. Huber & Company as architect, and Heurich as builder.<sup>5</sup> However, a building outline survey associated with the permit, dated August 26, 1925, was issued to Washington architect Albert S. J. Atkinson, who likely designed the residence.<sup>6</sup> This is in keeping with Huber's standard practice of working with local architects, as the firm did not possess in-house architectural design capabilities.

Heurich expanded the size of the house in 1938. In May, he applied for a permit to construct a two-story addition onto both the house's west and south elevations. The additions were designed by the D.C. architecture firm of Porter and Lockie, and were constructed by William P. Lipscomb and Company. A building outline survey accompanying the permit also shows a new rectangular terrace extending from the south elevation.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>4</sup> District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds, Liber 5548, Folio 001, Recorded June 17, 1925.

<sup>5</sup> Building Permit 1978 (application), August 26, 1925.

<sup>6</sup> Office of the Surveyor, Survey Book 69, Folio 327, August 26, 1925.

<sup>7</sup> Building Permit 212496, May 3, 1938.

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In 1941, Heurich applied for a permit to repair the house. The work was carried out by the Fred Drew Construction Company, who was retained by Heurich to “underpin” the walls of the “library wing.”<sup>8</sup>

The rear outbuilding was enlarged in 1948. In October, Heurich again hired Fred Drew Construction to build a second story onto the existing structure, described on the permit as a “servants quarters.” The accompanying building survey also shows the one-story projecting entry bay extending from the southeast elevation of the outbuilding.<sup>9</sup>

The main residence was again expanded with a one-story addition that was constructed onto its west elevation in 1956.<sup>10</sup> The original building permit for this addition was not available at the time of this research.

### Development of the Massachusetts Avenue Corridor in Northwest Washington

The Massachusetts Avenue corridor in northwest Washington developed into an elite residential and diplomatic district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. A principal avenue within L’Enfant’s plan for the City of Washington, its urban development in the later nineteenth century was influenced by the 1893 Columbian Exposition and the ensuing City Beautiful movement, which sought to incorporate a sense of European “order and grandeur” into America’s urban landscape through the integration of parks, public space, and visually prominent avenues and boulevards. As the District’s population grew into the early twentieth century, residential development expanded beyond the original boundaries of the City of Washington. Several prominent urban boulevards—including Massachusetts Avenue—were extended through new subdivisions to capture the character and grandeur of those in the original L’Enfant Plan.<sup>11</sup>

In addition, Massachusetts Avenue is lined by building lots which vary in their size and shape, created by the circles, triangular reservations, and streets which intersect the avenue. Historically, these irregular lots were creatively developed by architects, contributing to the overall visual aesthetic of the Massachusetts Avenue corridor.<sup>12</sup> The development of elegant townhouses and large high-style residences on Massachusetts Avenue began in the late nineteenth century, and continued until the Great Depression. Massachusetts Avenue is lined by building lots which vary in their size and shape, created by the circles, triangular reservations, and streets which intersect the avenue. These irregular lots were creatively developed by architects, contributing to the overall visual aesthetic of the Massachusetts Avenue corridor.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Building Permit 247192, September 6, 1941.

<sup>9</sup> Building Permit 312337, October 12, 1948.

<sup>10</sup> Office of the Surveyor, Survey Book 42, Folio 6, 1956 (month and day illegible).

<sup>11</sup> Frederick Gutheim, *Worthy of the Nation: The History of Planning for the National Capital* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1977), 113.

<sup>12</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Massachusetts Avenue Historic District, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74002166.

<sup>13</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Massachusetts Avenue Historic District, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74002166.

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Two important late-nineteenth century residences which established Massachusetts Avenue as an elite residential area were the houses built during the 1870s by Senator William Stewart on Dupont Circle, and by Curtis J. Hillyer at Massachusetts Avenue and Boundary Street. Upscale residential construction continued along Massachusetts Avenue during the 1880s and 1890s with a number of both attached and detached houses designed in the Queen Anne, Chateausque, Romanesque Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. By the turn of the twentieth century, the Beaux-Arts style had emerged as the preferred design idiom for the large private residences being constructed along Massachusetts Avenue. The style is in harmony with the avenue's Baroque influences, and was heavily employed along the northern parts of Massachusetts Avenue within the original city boundaries. An illustrative example is the Cosmos Club at 2121 Massachusetts Avenue, which was designed in 1899 by architects Carrère and Hastings as a residence for Senator Richard H. Townsend.<sup>14</sup>

Following the Highway Act of 1893, Massachusetts Avenue was extended beyond the boundaries of L'Enfant's plan for the Federal City.<sup>15</sup> The extension of this and other principle streets, as well as the introduction of streetcar service in Washington, led to the development of new suburbs during the early twentieth century such as Cleveland Park, Kalorama, and Adams Morgan. These new suburbs quickly became fashionable residential neighborhoods for the city's growing population.<sup>16</sup>

In 1911, the American Security and Trust Company created the Massachusetts Avenue Heights subdivision, a large new residential development that was roughly bound by Rock Creek, Wisconsin Avenue, Garfield Street, Woodley Road, and Cleveland Avenue.<sup>17</sup> Development of the subdivision was initially slow; most residential construction occurred in the later 1910s and 1920s, as transportation options improved and land closer to downtown Washington became increasingly scarce.<sup>18</sup>

Upper Massachusetts Avenue, to the west of Rock Creek, developed a park-like ambience, heightened by the presence of the Woodland-Normanstone Terrace Park and the grounds of the United States Naval Observatory and of the National Cathedral. Within this setting, 3400 Massachusetts Avenue occupies a visually-prominent corner location on an elevated and artfully landscaped lot. Its particular siting helps to define the character of Massachusetts Avenue Heights, acting as a gateway to and prominent visual landmark within the neighborhood. The house represents a blending of the Mission and Spanish Revival Styles, echoed in the Spanish Revival-style residence at 2701 Thirty-Fourth Place (1923), and to a lesser degree in the Italian Renaissance Revival-style Cape Verde Embassy (also known as the Babcock-Macomb House) at 3415 Massachusetts Avenue (1912, D.C. Inventory, NRHP), both designed by Arthur B.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid; Gutheim, 155.

<sup>15</sup> Gutheim, 187.

<sup>16</sup> Joseph R. Passonneau, *Washington Through Two Centuries: A History in Maps and Images* (New York: Monacelli Press, 2004), 130.

<sup>17</sup> Office of the Surveyor, Subdivision Book 42, Folio 6, Plat Recorded May 1, 1911.

<sup>18</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Babcock-Macomb House, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register # 19950210.

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Heaton.<sup>19</sup> The house is also stylistically similar to the Barney House, a Mission-style townhouse located on Sheridan Circle at 2306 Massachusetts Avenue, and designed by Waddy B. Wood in 1902.<sup>20</sup>

This period of residential development, beginning during the late nineteenth century and lasting until 1930, resulted in a cohesive streetscape of architectural variety and significance that reflects the political and economic power of Washington's elites at this time. Although the residences along upper Massachusetts Avenue represent a diverse range of architectural styles, they are collectively distinguished by the quality of their designs, their greater suburban character in contrast to the urban mansions of lower Massachusetts Avenue, and their connection to some of the generation's most accomplished architects.<sup>21</sup> The Great Depression dramatically affected the wealth and influence of the families who had shaped the Massachusetts Avenue corridor. After 1930, many of their private residences were converted into embassies and the headquarters of various clubs and organizations.<sup>22</sup>

### **Christian Heurich, Jr.**

The son of Washington brewer, industrialist, and prominent German-American Christian Heurich, Christian Heurich, Jr. was born in Washington in 1902. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business, graduating in 1923. Heurich briefly worked for the Metropolitan National Bank before establishing his own real estate firm. He married Consuelo Young of Philadelphia in 1925, and in 1926 was appointed treasurer of the Heurich Brewing Company.<sup>23</sup>

The Heurich Brewing Company played a leading role in Washington's small, but flourishing, industrial sector, and the brewery also reflected the contributions of the District's vibrant German-American community. Christian Heurich immigrated to the United States in 1866, and he established the brewery in Baltimore with fellow German-American Paul Ritter in 1872. In 1873, Heurich bought Ritter's share of the business, and moved the brewery to Washington. The Heurich Brewing Company grew to become the largest in the city, and beer scholar Garrett Peck has described Heurich as Washington's "best-remembered and best-documented brewer." Following a fire in 1892 that destroyed the company's Dupont Circle brewery, Heurich built a large fire-proof brewing plant near the Potomac River in Foggy Bottom. The brewery produced a number of beers that included the Senate, Old Georgetown, Maerzen, and Heurich's Original Lager brands.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Building Permit 6177, June 25, 1912; Building Permit 5105, December 11, 1923.

<sup>20</sup> Building Permit 0172, July 26, 1902; McAlester, 413.

<sup>21</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Babcock-Macomb House, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register # 19950210.

<sup>22</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Massachusetts Avenue Historic District; Gutheim, 155-56.

<sup>23</sup> "Heurich jr. is Treasurer," *Times-Herald*, June 6, 1940, Special Collections, D.C. Public Library.

<sup>24</sup> Garrett Peck, *Capital Beer: A Heady History of Brewing in Washington, D.C.* (Charleston, SC: American Palate, 2014), 31-32, 69-71.

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Following the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, Christian Heurich, Jr. took a more active role in the family business, working to strengthen the quality standards of the brewery.<sup>25</sup> He assumed the presidency of the company following the death of his father in 1945.<sup>26</sup> After the business closed in 1956, Heurich, Jr. focused on his real estate interests, and on philanthropy. Heurich was a director of the Washington Board of Trade, the director of the Real Estate Title Insurance Company, and he served on the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. Heurich, Jr. was also a member of the Columbia Historical Society, and he served on its Board of Managers. In 1965, Heurich donated a portion of the former Heurich brewery site to what would become the Kennedy Center. In 1976, Heurich donated ten Potomac River Islands to the Nature Conservancy. Christian Heurich, Jr. died in 1979.<sup>27</sup>

### Dr. Marshall M. Parks

The Heurich family maintained ownership of the house until 1960, when Christian Heurich, Jr.'s wife, Consuelo, sold the property to Dr. Marshall M. and Angeline M. Parks.<sup>28</sup> Dr. Marshall Parks was a "pioneering" pediatric ophthalmologist and medical educator. A native of Michigan, Parks was a 1943 graduate of the St. Louis University School of Medicine, and during World War II he served as a medical officer on destroyers in the South Pacific. Parks, is regarded as a "seminal" figure within his field, and his research contributed to the diagnosis and treatment of a number of eye-related conditions. He was a founding member and the first president of the American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, and was also founder and president of the National Children's Eye Care Foundation. In 1947, Parks joined Dr. Frank D. Costenbader in establishing the first fellowship-training program in the world for pediatric ophthalmology at Washington's Children's Hospital. In addition, Parks worked as a clinical professor at the George Washington University Medical Center, and as an instructor at the Georgetown University Medical Center. He was also associated for forty years with the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda and the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington.<sup>29</sup> Parks also maintained a private eye practice for a number of years, which he ran from the house at 3400 Massachusetts Avenue.<sup>30</sup> Dr. Marshall B. Parks died in 2005, and the house stayed in the family's possession until it was sold in 2014.<sup>31</sup>

### H. F. Huber & Company – Interior Decorators

Overall creative planning and interior design for the Heurich-Parks House was carried out by H. F. Huber & Company, an interior design, real estate, fine art and antiques firm based in New York. The business was established in the mid-nineteenth century by Charles H. Huber. His brother, Hugo F. Huber, was born in New York in 1869, and apprenticed at the firm while he

<sup>25</sup> "Heurich jr. is Treasurer."

<sup>26</sup> Maureen Joyce, "Christian Heurich Dies; Beer Heir Donated Land for the Kennedy Center," *Washington Post*, July 13, 1979, <http://search.proquest.com> (accessed May 15, 2015).

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Recorder of Deeds, Liber 11442, Folio 59, Recorded June 27, 1960.

<sup>29</sup> "Dr. Marshall M. Parks," *Washington Post*, August 13, 2005, <http://search.proquest.com> (accessed May 14, 2015).

<sup>30</sup> R. L. Polk, *Polk's Washington City Directory* (Washington, DC: R. L. Polk, 1965).

<sup>31</sup> Recorder of Deeds, Document #2014005254, Recorded January 15, 2014.



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was a student at the City College of New York.<sup>32</sup> In 1894, Charles and Hugo Huber, operating as Charles H. Huber & Bro., designed the interior of the Christian Heurich house at 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW (D.C. Inventory). At this time the firm's offices were located at 174 Fifth Avenue in New York.<sup>33</sup>

In 1895, Hugo F. Huber assumed the role of president and director of the firm, renamed H. F. Huber & Company.<sup>34</sup> The new company's workshop and showroom were located in a townhouse at 382 Fifth Avenue.<sup>35</sup> H. F. Huber's upholstery department was located at 163 West Twenty-Ninth Street. The company also fabricated custom architectural woodwork which was produced at their factory on Avenue C, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, in East Greenwich Village.<sup>36</sup>

H. F. Huber & Company was among the charter members of the Society of Interior Decorators, which was organized in New York in 1920, and the firm catered to the tastes of an elite clientele.<sup>37</sup> By 1922, the company had opened a showroom in Paris at 18 Faubourg Poissonnière.<sup>38</sup> In addition, H. F. Huber maintained offices in London and Havana.<sup>39</sup>

A full-service decorating firm, Huber partnered with a network of local architects throughout the northeast and upper midwest. In 1893, Washington architect John Granville Myers contracted the firm to design the interior of the Christian Heurich house at 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW (D.C. Inventory, NRHP).<sup>40</sup> In 1898, the firm worked with architects Horgan and Slattery to remodel the interior of the New York Democratic Club's headquarters at 617 Fifth Avenue. Upon completion of the work, the *New York Times* described the newly renovated space as "one of the most gorgeous clubhouses in the country."<sup>41</sup> During the early twentieth century, H. F. Huber & Company developed a house in West Lake Forest, Illinois for wealthy client Arthur Jackson. In this instance, the firm contracted local architect John S. Van Bergen, who designed the Italian Renaissance style house.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Mary Beth Breckenridge, "New Exhibit Sheds Light on Stan Hywet's Original Interior Decorator," *Akron Beacon Journal*, April 2, 2010, <http://www.ohio.com/lifestyle/new-exhibit-sheds-light-on-stan-hywet-s-original-interior-decorator-1.191543> (accessed May 14, 2015).

<sup>33</sup> Candace S. Shireman, "The Rise of Christian Heurich's Mansion: A Study of the Interior Design and Furnishings of the Columbia Historical Society's Christian Heurich Mansion, Washington, D.C., 1892-1914" (master's thesis, George Washington University, 1989), 162-66.

<sup>34</sup> Breckenridge, "New Exhibit Sheds Light on Stan Hywet's Original Interior Decorator."

<sup>35</sup> Robert A. M. Stern, Gregory Gilmartin, and John M. Massengale, *New York 1900: Metropolitan Architecture and Urbanism, 1890-1915* (New York: Rizzoli, 1983), 198.

<sup>36</sup> "H. F. Huber & Co.," Advertisement, *The American Architect and Building News* 90 (July 7, 1906): iii.

<sup>37</sup> "First Annual Dinner of Decorator's Society," *The Upholsterer and Interior Decorator* 64 (May 1920): 57.

<sup>38</sup> "H. F. Huber & Co.," Advertisement, *Arts and Decoration* 16 (April 1922): 478.

<sup>39</sup> Breckenridge, "New Exhibit Sheds Light on Stan Hywet's Original Interior Decorator."

<sup>40</sup> D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board, Application for Historic Landmark, Christian Heurich Mansion (Interior), prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2002, 37.

<sup>41</sup> "The Democratic Club," *New York Times*, December 4, 1898, <http://search.proquest.com> (accessed May 14, 2015).

<sup>42</sup> Susan L. Kelsey, Arthur H. Miller, and Shirley M. Paddock, *Images of America: West Lake Forest* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 102.

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One of the firm's most celebrated commissions, H. F. Huber designed the interior of the Stan Hywet Hall in Akron, Ohio, which was completed in 1915. A National Historic Landmark, the Tudor-Revival Style residence was designed by architect Charles S. Schneider for Frank A. Seiberling, the founder of the Goodyear Tire Company.<sup>43</sup> Huber scholar Holli E. Limbach has revealed through her research that, initially, Sieberling retained Huber, who then suggested Schneider as architect for the project. During planning for the house, Sieberling, Schneider, and Huber toured a number of noteworthy late-medieval manor houses in England, and Limbach has argued that Huber was instrumental in selecting the Tudor-Revival style for the residence.<sup>44</sup>

A Cuban recession during the 1920s, as well as the Great Depression, resulted in a decline in H. F. Huber's business. In 1932, Huber declared bankruptcy and auctioned off the firm's inventory. Hugo F. Huber died in 1934. Following his death, the company was purchased, and operated briefly under the name of H. F. Huber Associates Inc.<sup>45</sup>

### Albert S. J. Atkinson - Architect

Albert S. J. Atkinson was born in 1878 in Selma, North Carolina. As a young man he worked as a surveyor in New Orleans, Louisiana. Atkinson also attended New Orleans' Soule College, a business and commercial school. By 1903, Atkinson was living in the District of Columbia, and that year he went to work for the D. C. Building Inspector's Office as a Superintendent of Construction. From 1905 to 1917, he worked as an Assistant Inspector of Buildings, and in this role his responsibilities included the inspection of extant buildings and new construction, as well as the condemnation of unsafe buildings. Atkinson was then assigned to the Board for Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings within the Engineering Department, where he worked until 1932.<sup>46</sup>

Atkinson received training in architectural drafting from the Washington Y.M.C.A., which during the early twentieth century functioned as an academic and vocational institution. Between 1903 and 1945, he worked independently as an architect in the District of Columbia. Initially, Atkinson designed rowhouses in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, and he continued to design private residences throughout his career. Examples of Atkinson's residential work include a row of attached two-story brick dwellings at 1520-1528 E. Street, SE (1907), and a row of attached two-story brick houses at 1318-1326 A Street, SE (1909). Notable examples of detached residences designed by Atkinson include the house at 3717 Morrison Street, NW (1922) and 1611 Decatur Street, NW (1939). Atkinson also designed the Nowell-Mayerburg-Oliver House in Selma, North Carolina (1912, NRHP).<sup>47</sup>

<sup>43</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Stan Hywet Hall, Akron, Summit County, Ohio, National Register #75002058.

<sup>44</sup> Annasue McCleave Wilson, "English Manor in the Heartland," *New York Times*, September 20, 1998, <http://search.proquest.com> (accessed May 14, 2015).

<sup>45</sup> Breckenridge, "New Exhibit Sheds Light on Stan Hywet's Original Interior Decorator."

<sup>46</sup> EHT Tracerics, Inc., "Albert Sidney Johnston Atkinson," in *D.C. Architect's Directory* (Washington: EHT Tracerics, 2010).

<sup>47</sup> *D.C. Architect's Directory*.

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In addition to houses, Albert Atkinson designed commercial buildings that included warehouses, stores, laundries, and service stations. He designed the first of these structures in 1911, and commercial buildings soon formed a large part of his practice. His most noteworthy commercial building is the four-story Arcade-Sunshine dry cleaning and laundry plant located at 735 Lamont Street, NW (1925). Atkinson also designed an addition to the west building of the Manhattan Laundry at 3326-3346 Florida Avenue (1926, D.C. Inventory, NRHP). Also of note is Atkinson's Art Moderne design for the Edgemoor Motor Company, which was formerly located at 7411 Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda, Maryland (1942). A garage designed by Atkinson in 1906, and located at 645 Maryland Avenue, NE, is the oldest public automobile garage still in use in the District.<sup>48</sup> Albert Atkinson died in Washington, D.C. in 1945.<sup>49</sup>

### Porter and Lockie - Architects

The architecture firm of Porter and Lockie was established by Irwin S. Porter and Joseph A. Lockie, and was active in the District of Columbia from 1922-1949. Irwin Porter was born in Washington in 1888, and he received his architectural training at George Washington University. Prior to his association with Lockie, Porter apprenticed in the offices of architects Hornblower and Marshall and Waddy B. Wood. Also a native of Washington, Joseph A. Lockie was born in 1881, and like Porter, was educated at George Washington University. Following graduation, Lockie worked in the offices of architects Frederick B. Pyle, Wood, Donn and Deming, Thomas Mullett, and Waddy Wood.<sup>50</sup>

Porter & Lockie's early commissions were for houses in some of Washington's most affluent neighborhoods. These houses were primarily designed in the Classical Revival style. The firm gained local and national recognition for its use of Art Deco design motifs in commercial and institutional buildings, designing numerous examples during the 1930s. Porter and Lockie's institutional buildings, such as the Lutheran Church of the Reformation at 212 E. Capitol Street, NE (1935, Capitol Hill Historic District) and the Scottish Rite Temple at 2800 Sixteenth Street, NW (1940, Meridian Hill Historic District) were praised by the architects' contemporaries for successfully blending symbolism and restraint in simple, yet meaningful designs. The Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940, demolished) received the Board of Trade Award in Architecture for its innovative use of curtain walls and architectural concrete, and its striking modern design for a utilitarian structure.<sup>51</sup>

Porter and Lockie remained in partnership for more than 25 years until Joseph Lockie's death in 1949. After Lockie's death, Porter continued to practice with his sons, James I. and Steven S. Porter, under the name of Irwin S. Porter and Sons. Irwin Porter died in 1957.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>48</sup> *D.C. Architect's Directory*; "Display Ad 12," *Washington Post*, February 1, 1942, <http://search.proquest.com> (accessed May 14, 2015).

<sup>49</sup> "Died," *Washington Post*, November 19, 1945, <http://search.proquest.com> (accessed May 14, 2015).

<sup>50</sup> EHT Tracerics, Inc., "Irwin S. Porter," and "Joseph A. Lockie," in *D.C. Architect's Directory* (Washington: EHT Tracerics, 2010).

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*

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### Conclusion

The Heurich-Parks House was constructed in 1925 for Christian Heurich, Jr. The son of prominent German American brewer Christian Heurich, Christian Heurich, Jr. served as the treasurer, and later as the president, of the Heurich Brewing Company between 1926 and 1956. The original L-plan house was designed by a creative team that consisted of New York interior decorators H. F. Huber & Company and Washington architect Albert S. J. Atkinson. Additions onto the south and west elevations of the house in 1938 were designed by the architecture firm of Porter and Lockie. The rear guest house was enlarged with a second story in 1948, and a one-story addition was built onto the house in 1956. Consuelo Heurich sold the property to Marshall and Angeline Parks in 1960. Dr. Marshall Parks was a leading, internationally recognized researcher and educator in the field of pediatric ophthalmology. The Heurich-Parks house is historically significant for its connection to both Christian Heurich, Jr. and Dr. Marshall Parks. In addition, the house serves as an outstanding and rare example of the overlap between the Mission and Spanish Revival Styles, and its construction was representative of a period of residential development that occurred along Massachusetts Avenue during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

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**Previous documentation on file (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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 0.39 acres (17, 045 square feet)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.924475 | Longitude: -77.068054 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)**

Lots numbered (9) and (10), currently taxed as Lot 806, in the square numbered one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (1937), in the subdivision made by the American Security and Trust Company and Amos H. Plumb, Trustees, known as "Massachusetts Avenue Heights" as per plat recorded in Liber 42, Folio 6, of the records of the Office of the Surveyor for the District of Columbia.

**Boundary Justification**

This is the property's legal description, as delineated in the land records of the District of Columbia.



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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: John Gentry, Architectural Historian  
organization: EHT Traceries, Inc.  
street & number: 1121 Fifth Street, NW  
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20001  
e-mail john.gentry@traceries.com  
telephone: (202) 393-1199  
date: May 22, 2015

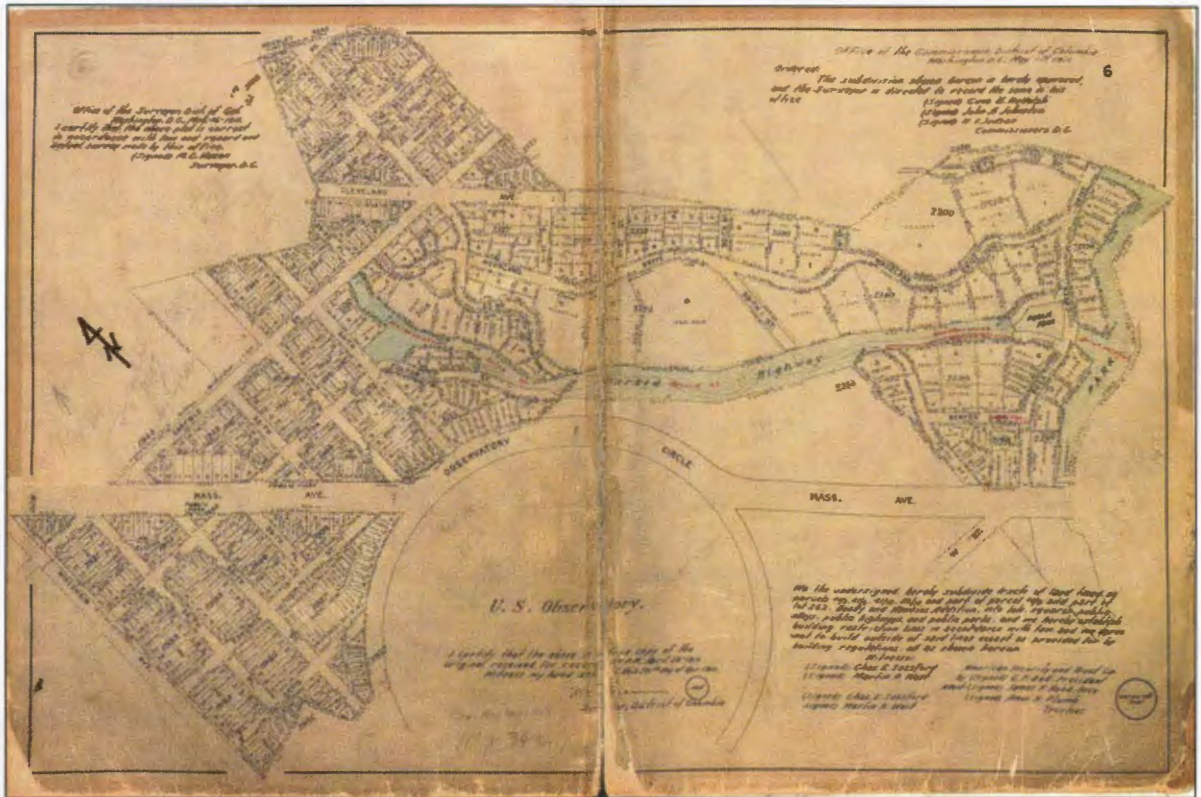
**Additional Documentation**



Detail from 2014 USGS Washington West quadrangle, showing the location of the Heurich-Parks House.

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Massachusetts Avenue Heights, subdivided in 1911 by the American Security and Trust Company (Office of the Surveyor).

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Form No. 10-900-10-10-55  
Date Recd. August 26, 1978  
FILL OUT APPLICATION IN INK  
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO BUILD  
Washington, D. C. August 26, 1978

To the INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS:  
The undersigned owner hereby applies for a permit to build according to the following specifications:

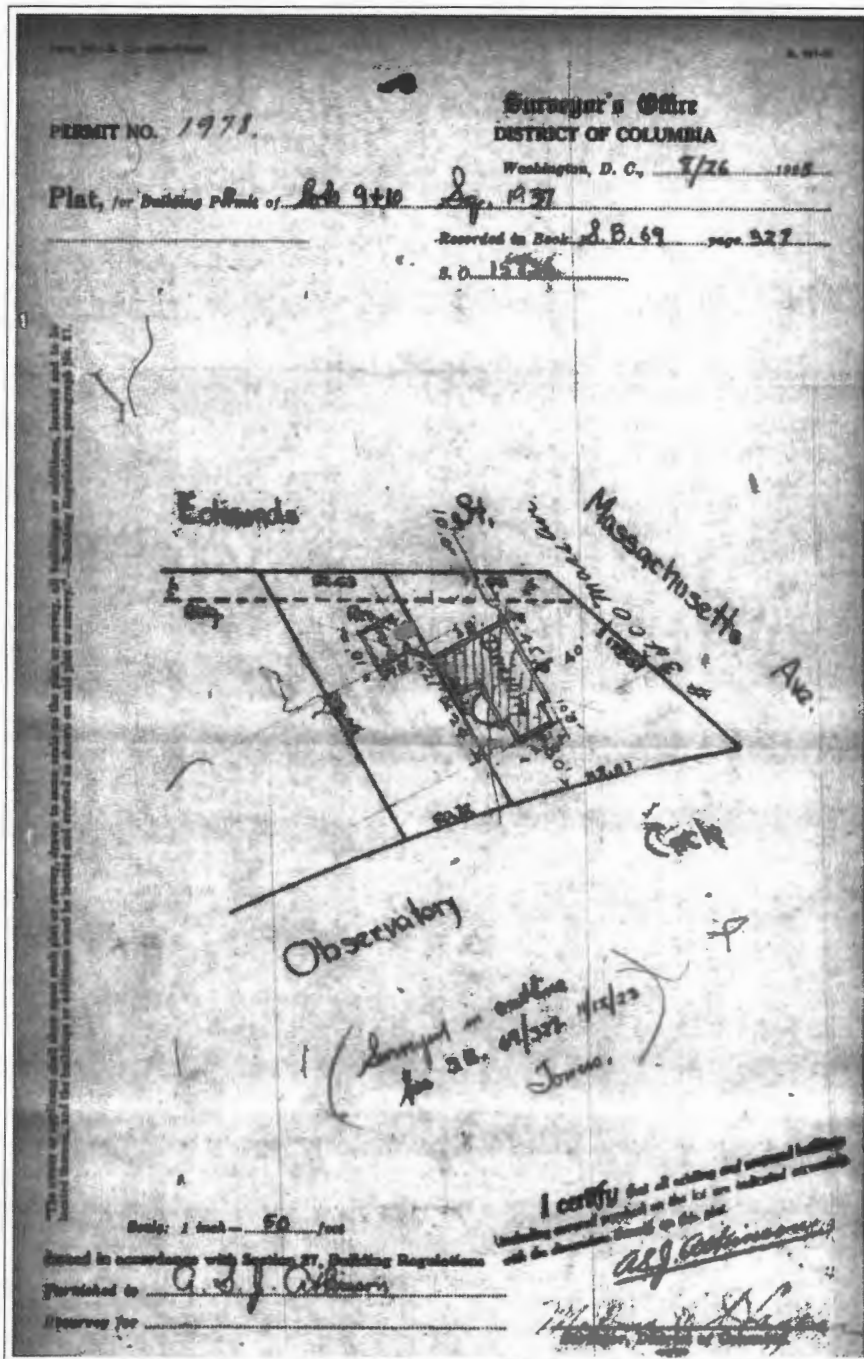
1. What is the owner's name? C. Heurich  
2. What is the architect's name? H. H. Huber  
3. What is the builder's name? Arthur Address 1410 4th St N.W.  
4. What is the house number? 3400 - Mass Ave. N.W.

5. Has a plat been obtained from the Surveyor's office and building been located thereon as required by Sec. 24? Yes  
6. What is the number of lots? 2210 square 1937  
7. State how many buildings to be erected. One  
8. Number of stories in height. Two Material Brick & Gilead  
9. If of frame, will the proposed structure be within 24 feet of any brick building? No  
10. Size of lot: Front: \_\_\_\_\_; Side: \_\_\_\_\_; Depth: \_\_\_\_\_  
11. Size of main building: Width of front 45' 0"; No. of feet deep 25' 0"  
12. Size of back building: No. of feet wide 21' 0"; No. of feet long 13'; No. of feet high 22'  
13. No. of feet in height from level of sidewalk to highest part of roof at front 38' 6"  
14. No. of feet in height from sidewalk to roof at back 22'; average height 30' 2"  
15. What is the purpose of the building? Residence dwelling, for how many families? One  
16. If apartment house, how many apartments? \_\_\_\_\_ How many rooms? \_\_\_\_\_  
17. Will there be a store in the lower story? No Nature of business to be conducted? \_\_\_\_\_  
18. Will the building be erected on solid or filled land? Solid material of foundation Concrete  
19. Thickness of foundation 2' 0"; thickness 12"  
20. Thickness of external walls: To first floor level 16"; 1st story 8"; 2nd story 8"; 3rd story \_\_\_\_\_; 4th story \_\_\_\_\_; 5th story \_\_\_\_\_; 6th story \_\_\_\_\_; 7th story \_\_\_\_\_; 8th story \_\_\_\_\_  
21. Thickness of party walls: To first floor level 16"; 1st story \_\_\_\_\_; 2nd story \_\_\_\_\_; 3rd story \_\_\_\_\_; 4th story \_\_\_\_\_; 5th story \_\_\_\_\_; 6th story \_\_\_\_\_; 7th story \_\_\_\_\_; 8th story \_\_\_\_\_  
22. What will be the material of the front? Brick material of roof Gilead  
23. Will the roof be flat, pitch, or mansard? Pitch material of roofing \_\_\_\_\_  
24. Will there be any projections beyond the building line? No Have they been approved? \_\_\_\_\_  
25. Projection of main steps from building line No collar step projection \_\_\_\_\_ how projected \_\_\_\_\_  
26. Are there any bay windows? No height \_\_\_\_\_; width \_\_\_\_\_; projection \_\_\_\_\_  
27. Are there any oriel windows? No height \_\_\_\_\_; width \_\_\_\_\_; projection \_\_\_\_\_  
28. Are there any tower projections? No height \_\_\_\_\_; width \_\_\_\_\_; projection \_\_\_\_\_  
29. Are there any other windows? No form \_\_\_\_\_; width \_\_\_\_\_; projection \_\_\_\_\_  
30. Are there vents? No depth \_\_\_\_\_; length \_\_\_\_\_; width \_\_\_\_\_  
31. Will there be an area? No width \_\_\_\_\_; projection \_\_\_\_\_; how protected \_\_\_\_\_  
32. Will front wall of building project beyond front walls of other buildings in block? No  
33. Are there any elevator shafts? No how protected \_\_\_\_\_  
34. How will the building be heated? Water will the building be wired for electric lighting or power? Yes  
35. What is the height of first floor above sidewalk or parking? 2' 6"  
36. Has the curb grade been obtained from engineer of highways? Yes  
37. Has all alley grades been obtained? No If alley grade has not been obtained, has it been applied for? Yes  
38. Has certificate of occupancy been issued? No  
39. RECOMMENDED: Has parking been obtained from Superintendent of Trams and Parking? Yes  
40. Is the building, walk, parking, or improved roadway in front of proposed structure? Yes  
41. Will it be subject to \_\_\_\_\_ as required by order of Commissioners to cover cost of any damage to public property.  
A. M. MOGENSEN for above deposit, No. \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
A certificate must be obtained from the Planning Inspector before this application will be considered by the Inspector of Buildings. Application must be signed by owner of property.  
SIGNATURE OF OWNER C. Heurich  
APPROVED H. H. Huber  
ADDRESS 13 East 44th St. N.W.  
SUBJECT TO PLANS FILED 271025

Application for Building Permit 1978, dated August 26, 1925 (National Archives).

Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State



Building outline survey accompanying permit no. 1978. This survey was issued to architect Albert S. J. Atkinson (Office of the Surveyor).

Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State



Undated image of Christian Heurich, Jr. (left) and Christian Heurich (right) at the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Heurich Brewing Company (Special Collections, D.C. Public Library).

Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State



Design prepared by Charles H. Huber & Bro. in 1893 for the interior of the Heurich mansion at 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW (Historical Society of Washington, D.C.).

Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State



House developed by H. F. Huber and architect John S. Van Bergen in West Lake Forest, Illinois (*Images of America: West Lake Forest*).

Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State



Interior of the great hall, designed by H. F. Huber, Stan Hywet manor, Akron, Ohio, ca. 1933 (HABS).



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

**Photographs**

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front elevation, looking southwest.

1 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front and southeast elevations, looking northwest.

2 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County:

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Detailed view of front elevation entrance, looking southwest.

3 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County:

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: House and 1956 addition, looking south.

4 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Side and rear elevations of original house and 1938 additions, looking northeast.

5 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Rear elevation of southern 1938 addition, looking northeast.

6 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southeast (side) elevation of the southern 1938 addition, looking northwest.

7 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County:

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of terrace, looking northeast.

8 of 14.





Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Terrace and associated elevations, looking north.

9 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County:

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southwest elevation of sun room, looking northeast.

10 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southeast (side) elevation of original house, looking northwest.

11 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County:

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of property, looking southeast. The northwest elevation of the guest house is shown at far right.

12 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Northeast elevation of the guest house, looking west.

13 of 14.



Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

Name of Property: Heurich-Parks House (3400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW)

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southeast elevation of guest house, looking northwest.

14 of 14.

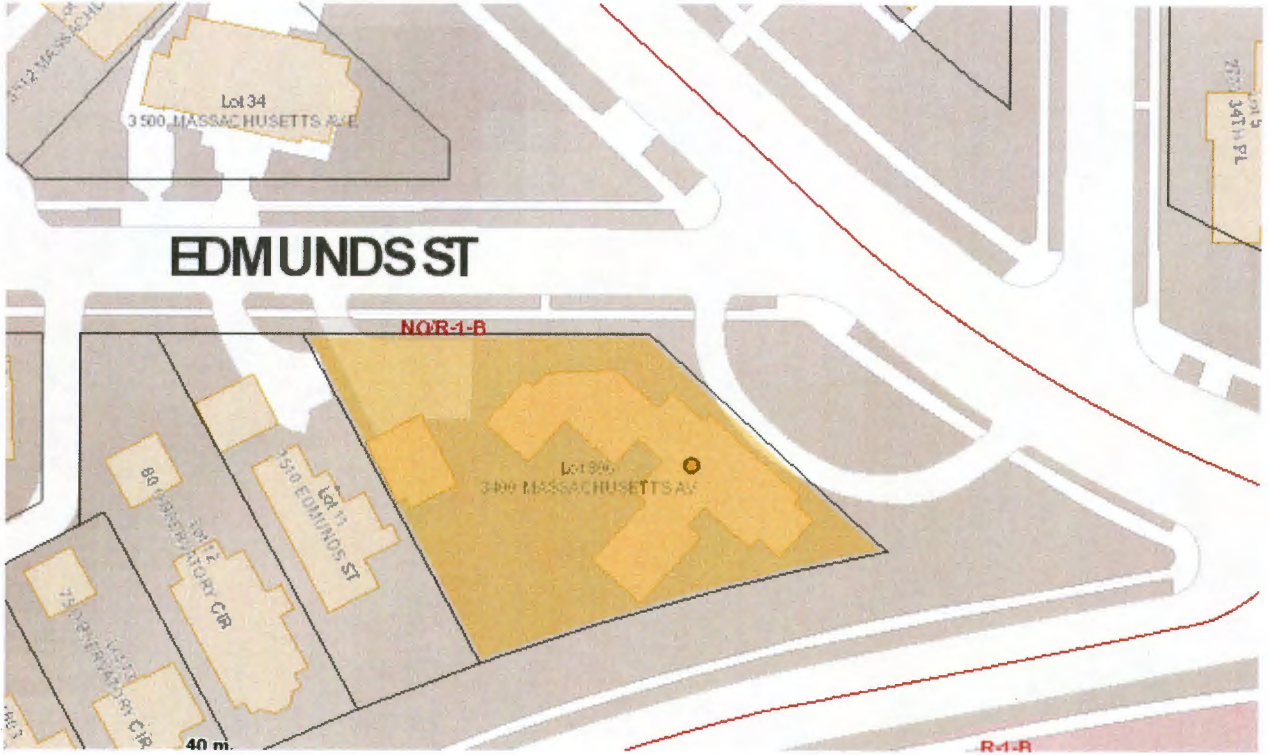


Heurich-Parks House  
Name of Property

Washington, DC  
County and State

**Paperwork Reduction Act 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. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**EDMUNDS ST**

Lot 34  
3500 MASSACHUSETTS AVE

NOR-1-B

Lot 196  
3400 MASSACHUSETTS AVE

Lot 11  
330 EDMUNDS ST

Lot 12  
80 EDMUNDS ST

Lot 13  
74 EDMUNDS ST

40 m

R-1-B