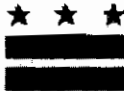


GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



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 Hill Building
If any part of the interior is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.

Address 839 17th Street, NW or 1636 I Street, NW

Square and lot number(s) Square 165, Lot 0029

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission ANC 2B

Date of construction 1925-26 Date of major alteration(s)

Architect(s) George N. Ray

Architectural style(s) Early 20th Century Revival

Original use Commercial Present use Commercial

Property owner RCQ Hotel DC LLC

Legal address of property owner C/O Rockwood Capital LLC, 2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 2360, San Francisco, California 94111

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) DC Preservation League

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) 401 F Street, NW, Room 324, WDC 20001, 202.783.5144

Name and title of authorized representative Rebecca Miller, Executive Director

Signature of representative  Date 8/24/10

Name and telephone of author of application Kim Williams - 202.442.8840

Date received 10/12/10
H.P.O. staff JD

10-06

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Hill Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 839 17th Street, NW or 1636 I Street, NW not for publication

city or town Washington, D.C. vicinity

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

20th Century Revival/Neo-Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Limestone

roof: Slag

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hill Building is a multi-story commercial office building located in downtown Washington, D.C. at 17th and I Streets, NW on the south end of Farragut Square. Constructed in 1925-26, the smooth limestone building features the standard early 20th century three-part office building massing of base, middle and cap. Although not attributed to any architect thus far, the building has a sophisticated stripped Classical Revival style that points to noted architect George N. Ray who was actively engaged in the city at that time designing office and other commercial buildings in that aesthetic. Historically ten stories tall, the Hill Building now rises to eleven stories since a contemporary rooftop addition was built flush with the original building in recent years. In addition, the ground story which originally offered six storefronts, is now essentially open between structural piers, providing entry to the METRO station located under the building. Despite these rather substantial alterations at the base and top, the building still retains its integrity.

Located at a prominent downtown intersection, the Hill Building has two principal elevations—a five bay facade facing I Street and Farragut Square, and a longer eight bay facade facing 17th Street. The building is rectangular in plan, measuring 55' x 100' and is capped by a flat roof that features a pedimented parapet on the I Street façade.

Narrative Description

The I Street facade of the Hill Building facing Farragut Square is divided into three horizontal parts and five vertical bays. The horizontal parts consist of the base, middle and top. The vertical bays include two narrower end bays and three wider interior bays, all defined by multi-paned windows. Architecturally, the base of the building consists of the first and second stories. The former storefront windows on the first story have been removed, leaving openings between the structural concrete piers for entry to the underground METRO. Above the METRO entrance and separated by a wide, plain limestone frieze, is the second story defined by five bays of windows. Single window openings are located in the two end bays, while wider, tri-partite windows are located in the center three bays. Unlike the bays of windows above that have no surrounds, these second-story windows are highly articulated with elegant architrave surrounds with projecting cornices supported by engaged pilasters resting upon stone sills.

Stories 3-7, forming the middle section of the office building, are identically detailed. Two narrower end bays have single, 6-light casement windows, while the three, wider center bays feature pairs of 6-light casements. Recessed limestone panels decorate the spandrels between the floors on the three center bays only. Elsewhere, the limestone provides a smooth, undecorated finish.

Stories 8-10 (and now 11) form the top of the building and are separated from the stories below by a projecting beltcourse. This building top is treated architecturally as a separate building from the floors below and reads as an "implied" temple with double-story Ionic pilasters set upon a raised base and capped by a pediment. The 8th story serves as the base of this implied temple. It is similar to those below it with end bays of single casements and center bays with double casements. However, rather than being devoid of ornament above the windows, the frieze features a raised metal swag extending across the three center bays comprising roundels (shields of sorts) and alternating ram's heads connected by a garland. A narrow stringcourse rises above the swag and forms a base upon which rests the base of the double-story pilasters above.

The 9th and 10th stories are treated as a single, double-height floor with giant Order pilasters spanning the two floors at the center three bays. The bays between the pilasters have pairs of 6-light casements separated by metal spandrels with raised panels decorated by three roundels with corresponding mutules under the panel.

The end bays are similar to those below, fitted with single 6-light casement windows. At this level, both corners of the building are chamfered to form niches within which sit cast copper eagles upon pedestals. A projecting cornice extends across the center three bays of the 10th floor, historically supporting the pediment above. An eleventh story addition,

proportional to the 8th floor base, and compatible in terms of materialsⁱ and detailing, was added to the building in recent years. A center pediment that copied the original in its proportions caps the top of the building.

The 17th Street elevation is similarly articulated to the I Street elevation at all levels of the building. The first two stories form the base of the building, while floors 3-7 form the middle and 8-10, the top. This longer elevation, however, extends eight bays long whereby the two end bays are narrower than the center six bays. A restaurant occupies the southwestern corner of the building—the only surviving ground floor retail space left. The main entrance to the building is located in its original location, next to the restaurant in the fifth bay from the front corner.

Like on the I Street elevation, the middle part of the office building on 17th Street features two narrower end bays with wider center bays between. Here, the end bays are the same width, but the center bays are wider and feature larger multi-pane sash windows. The spandrels between the floors similarly features recessed limestone panels. At the building's top, seven Ionic pilasters separate the six central bays and support the centrally projecting cornice above. Historically, no pediment stood on this side elevation. The 11th floor addition thus rises above the cornice and sits atop the original slag roof. At the southwestern corner of the building, a third cast copper eagle sits atop a pedestal in the niche formed by the building's chamfered edge.

Interior:

Integrity:

ⁱ It is not entirely clear what the material of the 11th floor addition is, but it is smooth and similar in color to the original limestone walls. Visually, the rooftop addition does not detract from the massing or feeling of the historic office building.

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)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1925-26

Significant Dates

1925-26

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance, 1925-1926, extends from the beginning and end dates of the building's construction.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Hill Building is an early 20th century office building in downtown Washington, D.C. The building meets Criteria A and C of the National Register with Community Planning and Development, and Architecture as the Areas of Significance. The Hill Building was constructed in 1925-26 by a team of local real estate developers, Harry Wardman, Edmund Rheem and William A. Hill (after whom the building was named). The Hill Building meets Criterion A as an excellent surviving embodiment of the evolution of this part of downtown Washington from a predominantly residential neighborhood in the 19th century to a business center in the early to mid-20th century. The Hill Building meets Criterion C as an excellent example of the office building at the local level. The Hill Building provides a good illustration of a stone-clad, concrete-frame structure having the standard three-part office building form (base, middle and top) that defined office buildings of the period. Further, the Hill Building is executed in an elegant and refined Stripped Classical style representative of the most fashionable commercial aesthetic of the period in the city.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The Hill Building was constructed in 1925-26 on the southwest corner of 17th and I Streets, N.W., on the south side of Farragut Square. The office building, which replaced a mid-19th-century dwelling on the site, is indicative of the early 20th-century wave of commercial building activity in downtown D.C. During this period, historically residential areas in the city's downtown, including Farragut Square, were transformed into business districts. As businesses moved into these formerly residential streets and city dwellers left the downtown area for residential neighborhoods further north and west, the large Victorian and pre-Victorian dwellings were generally replaced with multi-storied office buildings. The Hill Building (1925-26) along with the Barr Building at 914 17th Street (1926-28) were the first office buildings on Farragut Square to follow the trend. Later, especially during the late 1950s and 1960s, many of these earlier 20th century office buildings were in turn demolished. The Hill Building thus survives as an important representation of the second wave of development in downtown.

Architecturally, the Hill Building provides an excellent local example of the building type and style. During the 1920s, office buildings in D.C. continued to respect the precepts of the Chicago School style of architecture for skyscrapers whereby buildings were divided into the three horizontal parts of base, middle and capital. Stylistically, the building's Stripped Classical Revival style provides an excellent illustration of a rare use of the style. Although the style was a fashionable for commercial buildings in the city during the 1920s, it was not commonly used for the larger multi-storied office buildings.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Farragut Square and the Hill Building:

The Hill Building is located on and faces the south end of Farragut Square. Farragut Square was improved as a park beginning in 1871 when Congress selected the site to receive a monument to Navy hero David Glasgow Farragut. The actual statue was put in place in 1883. At that time, Connecticut Avenue which had bisected the square was re-routed, converting the former pair of triangular open-spaces into a true square. As the park was improved during the 1870s and 1880s, the neighborhood surrounding it became a social and diplomatic hub, architecturally grounded by a stately Italianate house built in 1858 by George W. Riggs in the 1600 block of I Street, between 16th Street and Farragut Square. During the 1870s, British Minister Sir Edward Thornton rented the Riggs mansion where he apparently entertained lavishly until moving to the British Embassy at Dupont Circle. In the 1870s and 1880s, Adolph Cluss and Alexander "Boss" Shepherd lived on the square in two of the three Cluss-designed stone dwellings lining the north end of the square on K Street and known as "Shepherd's

Row.”ⁱⁱ During this same time, two military leaders, Brig. Gen. Albert Myer, and Capt. Nathan Sargent also lived on the square. In 1883, Sargent commissioned noted architect Joseph Hornblower to design a stylish Romanesque Revival-style/Queen Anne brick house that faced the square from the east side.ⁱⁱⁱ

At the southeast corner of the square and the future site of the Hill Building stood a large three-story, Second Empire-style dwelling known as the Cox Residence for its occupant Judge Walter Cox. By 1888, all sides of the square were framed by large, attached three-story dwellings while even more substantial freestanding ones occupied the corner lots.

In 1891, the Army and Navy Club built its headquarters at Connecticut Avenue and I Street south of the square, making Farragut Square an unofficial gathering place for Washington’s military men.^{iv} Two decades later, the Army Navy Club expanded its headquarters to accommodate a growing membership, and moved north of I Street, to the east side of the square. In erecting this building^v in 1911-1912, the club razed a substantial dwelling at the southeast corner, signaling the beginning of the neighborhood’s gradual shift from residential to commercial.

Development of the Hill Building

In 1924, local developer Harry Wardman along with real estate investors William A. Hill and Edmund B. Rheem, negotiated a long-term, 99-year-lease on the property at 17th and I Streets that included the former Cox dwelling.^{vi} Under the terms of the lease, the team of developers was able to demolish the house and build the 10-story office building in its place. The Hill Building was ostensibly named after developer William A. Hill. In May 1924, the local press reported on the lease of the site of the Cox dwelling and noted the former dwelling’s impending demise.^{vii} Almost one year later, in May 1925, Wardman Construction Company applied for a Permit to Build the office building and by January 1926 the building was completed and available for lease.

Following construction of the building, Moore & Hill^{viii} served as the real estate agents for the building, advertising the building’s shops and offices for lease. One early advertisement for the building includes an elevation drawing and notes the lease of shops and offices in the “New Hill Building” with ground floor shops going for \$125 per month and offices divided in any size suites going from \$1.57 to \$2.16 per square foot. According to city directories in the building’s first years, the ground floor shops were occupied by the Sunbeam Gift Shop, a tailor, a barber, a jeweler, real estate agents, a dentist, and the Hickman School of Speech and Expression. The office spaces were rented by a variety of businesses, including bankers, doctors, lawyers, dentists, architects, several trade associations, and of particular note the United Lodge of Theosophists which occupied the entire seventh floor of the building.

At the time of the Hill building’s construction, commercial real estate development in the city was highly active as the city’s business and retail industry expanded. Former residences, many of which housed private and governmental business offices, no longer provided adequate space and, more importantly, did not embody the physical characteristics of a 20th-century city. The multi-story Hill Building, designed in a “modern” stripped

ⁱⁱ James Goode, *Capital Losses: a Cultural History of Washington’s Destroyed Buildings*, Second Edition, Smithsonian Books: Washington, D.C., 2003, p. 183-185.

ⁱⁱⁱ Goode, p. 111.

^{iv} “Farragut Square (Reservation Number 12),” The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS No. DC-671).

^v The Army and Navy Club building is a DC Landmark.

^{vi} See “Business to Displace Residence,” *The Washington Post*, May 25, 1924, p. R5 and “Cox Property Site for Office Building,” *The Washington Post*, May 25, 1924, p. R1.

^{vii} The Cox dwelling was not actually demolished until at least February 1925, though, when Wardman & Hill applied for a demolition permit (see Raze Permit #6724, 2/3/1925).

^{viii} Moore & Hill was a real estate business owned at that time by William A. Hill, who had earlier bought out his partner, David Moore’s interest in the business.

Classical style, was, like others rising around downtown, the product of a deliberate effort by the city's real estate industry to create a more physically elegant city that was commensurate with the nation's capital.^{ix}

The Developers:

The Hill Building was the result of a team effort. Although the DC Permit to Build identifies Harry Wardman as the owner, builder and architect of the Hill Building, other accounts clearly indicate that the development team consisted of Wardman, Rheem and Hill. Based upon the name of the building, it would seem that William A. Hill played a larger development role in the erection of the building. No architect has yet been identified as the designer of the building.^x

Harry Wardman: Harry Wardman (1872-1938) is largely known as the man responsible for introducing mass-produced residential development to Washington, D.C. in the early twentieth century. He converted large tracts of vacant land outside the old city into blocks of row houses, flats, and apartments, while at the same time he demolished existing building stock within the city and developed it with larger apartment buildings, hotels and office buildings. An immigrant from England, Wardman had become by the time of his death a prominent developer and prolific builder in the District of Columbia. A flamboyant and innovative developer, he erected over 400 apartment buildings and 5,000 houses. It is estimated that when he died, 10% of Washington's population lived in buildings that he had constructed. Wardman maintained his own lumber mills, full-time carpenters and an office of architects. In addition to his rows of middle and low-income housing, he is noted for a number of other buildings, including the Chastleton Apartments, the Highlands and Woodward Apartments, the British Embassy, the Wardman Park Hotel (now the Sheraton Park), the Hay-Adams Hotel and the Carlton Hotel. In his quest for land to build his new buildings, Wardman razed many significant historic buildings, such as the Cox House. Of greater note, Wardman demolished the Warder House and the Anderson House, both designed by H.H. Richardson, acts that at the time were criticized by members of the architectural community. Construction of the Hill Building, itself, necessitated the demolition of the Cox House on the site.

William A. Hill: William A. Hill was a developer, builder and real estate agent active in real estate in the city during the 1910s and 1920s. He was considered a prominent member of the community and is credited with influencing the city's growth. An entry on Hill in Proctor's *Washington—Past and Present* notes that Hill's "extensive operations have been of genuine value to the city of Washington." William A. Hill, born in Prince George's County, MD in 1875, was the son of Samuel Childs Hill, a prominent real estate man in the city. At the age of 16 in 1891, William Hill began work as a clerk in the accounting offices of Woodward and Lothrop. Four years later, Hill became a clerk in the real estate offices of David D. Stone (later Stone and Fairfax), where he remained until 1900. In January 1900, William Hill and David Moore became real estate partners, and in 1902 the partnership incorporated as Moore & Hill. In 1905, Hill bought out his partner, becoming sole owner, president and treasurer of the company, though he retained the name of Moore & Hill. Moore & Hill became one of the leading real estate organizations in the city. The business consisted of four main branches—sales, rentals, loans and insurance. Perusal of the real estate ads of the period indicate that Moore & Hill were actively engaged as sales agents for residential and commercial development projects throughout the city.^{xi}

At the same time that he ran Moore & Hill, it appears from building permits that William A. Hill also operated independently as a developer. During the 1910s and 1920s, he built over 30 buildings, including single-family dwellings, apartment buildings, stores and at least two office buildings. In 1923, William A. Hill built Moore &

^{ix} Richard Longstreth, "The Unusual Transformation of Downtown Washington in the Early 20th Century,"

^x Although no architect has been identified, architectural evidence suggests that it might be the hand of George N. Ray (for further discussion of this, see the paragraph on William A. Hill). Another likely possible design candidate is Mihran Mesrobian, an architect who was then working closely with Harry Wardman on other development projects in the city.

^{xi} See also *History of the City of Washington: Its Men and Institutions*.

Hill's own office building at 730 17th Street, just one block south of the future Hill Building. At the time of its construction, the local press noted that the "new building was erected especially for the firm which will occupy the entire ground floor."^{xii}

Historic building permits indicate that Hill worked with and/or was associated with a number of different architects, including Matthew Lepley, Frank Russell White, Claude Norton, and notably George N. Ray.^{xiii} George N. Ray, who designed Moore & Hill's building at 730 17th Street, was also actively engaged at the time in designing other buildings for Hill. Ray, whose extensive body of work includes a number of commercial buildings in downtown, is particularly known for his Stripped Classical commercial buildings along Connecticut Avenue, both south and north of Dupont Circle. In particular, several of Ray's buildings feature Giant order pilasters spanning two stories with metal spandrels between similar to the Hill Building. Sue Kohler in *Sixteenth Street Architecture* speculates that Eugene Waggaman did the preliminary designs for the Hill Building when working as in-house architect for Harry Wardman, but left the firm without being given full credit.^{xiv}

^{xii} "Moore & Hill in New Home, *The Washington Post*, December 23, 1923, p. 39.

^{xiii} The George N. Ray Architectural Drawing collection at the Prints and Photographs Collections at the Library of Congress identifies seventeen buildings designed by George N. Ray for William A. Hill. Many of these are residences in the Sheridan/Kalorama and Dupont Circle neighborhoods.

^{xiv} Sue Kohler, *Sixteenth Street Architecture*, Vol 2., p. 26.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

“Business to Displace Residence,” *The Washington Post*, May 25, 1924, p. R5.

“Cox Property Site for Office Building,” *The Washington Post*, May 25, 1924, p. R1.

“Demand for Realty Exceeds Supply, is Shown by Reports,” *The Washington Post*, August 24, 1924, p. W5.

Design Forum Architects, “DC Downtown Office Building Survey Phase II, Final Report to the D.C. Historic Preservation Office,” September 1992.

“Farragut Square (Reservation Number 12),” Historic American Buildings Survey, DC-671.

“For Lease Shops and Offices New Hill Building (advertisement), *The Washington Post*, January 3, 1926.

Goode, James. *Capital Losses: A Cultural History of Washington’s Destroyed Buildings* (second edition). Washington and London, Smithsonian Books, 2003.

Longstreth, Richard. “The Unusual Transformation of Downtown Washington in the Early Twentieth Century,” *Washington History*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Fall/Winter 2001/2002), p. 50-71.

“Moore and Hill Enter New Home Tomorrow,” *The Washington Post*, December 23, 1923, p. 39.

Proctor, John Clagett. *Washington Past and Present: A History*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930, p.464-465.

“Wardman to Erect 10-story Building,” *The Washington Post*, December 24, 1924, p. 9.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Hill Building
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim Williams
organization D.C. Historic Preservation Office date September 2009
street & number 2000 14th Street, NW telephone 202 442-8840
city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20009
e-mail Kim.williams2@dc.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

Property Owner:

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 18 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.