

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



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

New Designation X

Property name: Park View Historic District

Address: 3651-3661 Georgia Avenue NW; 3659 and 3670 New Hampshire Avenue NW; 3648 through 3674 Park Place NW; 693 Otis Place NW; 700 Princeton Place NW; the 600 and 700 blocks of Quebec Place NW; the 600 and 700 blocks of Rock Creek Church Road NW, south side (even numbers); and 3560, 3570, and 3626 through 3658 Warder Street NW

Square and lot number(s): Square 2898, Lots 21 and 47; Square 3031, Lots 78, 116-124, 128-135, 139-158, 164-171, 173-180, 182-209, 218-232, 805, 806; Square 3032, Lot 1; Square 3033, Lot 830; Square 3034, Lots 130-134, 138-144, 152-167, 171-190, 192-204, 271, 279-282, 803, 806, 808, 809; and Parcel 97, Lot 50; including all condominiums on any of these lots.

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission: ANC 1A

Date of construction: 1909-1923, 1932

Architect(s): Alexander Sonnemann, Snowdon Ashford, Albert Harris,
Architectural style(s): Vernacular, Tudor Revival, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival

Original use: Residential/Recreation/Education/Commercial Present use: Residential/ Recreation/ Education/ Commercial


Property owner: Multiple

Legal address of property owner: See above list of addresses

NAME OF APPLICANT(S): Advisory Neighborhood Commission 1A

Address/Telephone of applicant(s): 3400 11th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20010

Name and title of authorized representative: Kent C. Boese, Chair

Signature of representative:  Date: 8/8/2021

Name and telephone of author of application: Kent C. Boese, 202-904-8111

Case No. 21-18

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: Park View Historic District

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: 3651-3661 Georgia Ave NW; 3648-3674 Park Place NW; 615-768 Quebec Place NW; 608-764 (even) Rock Creek Church Rd NW; 3626-3658 Warder St, NW; 693 Otis Place NW; and 3560 Warder St, NW; 3670 New Hampshire Ave, NW;

City or town: Washington State: District of Columbia 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

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

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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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing
186

Noncontributing
6

buildings

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<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>188</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling/Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Playground

LANDSCAPE/Park

TRANSPORTATION/Road-related (vehicular)

EDUCATION/School

GOVERNMENT/ Fire Station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling/Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store

LANDSCAPE/Park

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Playground

EDUCATION/School

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related/Road-related (vehicular)

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival/Spanish Colonial
Revival/Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick/Concrete/Wood/Granite/Slate
(Roof) _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Park View Historic District is located in the Park View neighborhood of Washington, D.C. The boundary of the district encompasses the Engine Company No. 24, the Park View School, and the Park View Playground in addition to the private residential and commercial properties between them. The rowhouse structures were primarily designed and constructed by Kennedy Brothers between 1909 and 1919 as their Princeton Heights subdivision on the four squares south of Rock Creek Church Road between Georgia Avenue and the Armed Forces Retirement Home. The Kennedy Brothers residential properties are one example among the many contributions from architects and builders that make up the Park View neighborhood and are defined by their creative use of scale, material, and character exhibiting a variety of design solutions to meet the changing housing market during the period of their construction. They are primarily faced in high quality brick alternating in color and construction method from one row to the next, and as such were never intended to be painted making the brick an important character-defining feature of the historic district today. The commercial structures along Georgia Avenue introduced new business types to the neighborhood in addition to underscoring the importance of

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Georgia Avenue as a commercial corridor by constructing commercial buildings the east side of the Avenue, which had previously been reserved for residential structures.

The District's inclusion of the Park View Playground, the Park View School, and Engine Co. No. 24 – properties already on the DC Inventory of Historic Buildings – and the abutting rowhouses encapsulates an area that merits preservation for both its architectural contributions to the fabric of the District of Columbia and the social history – particularly the desegregations and integration of government institutions and the fight and ultimate abolishment of racially restrictive covenants.

Narrative Description

Triangle Park (Reservation 321A)

Reservation 321A is a 0.15-acre triangular park located to the west of the Armed Forces Retirement Home. It is bounded by Rock Creek Church Road, Park Place, and Park Place, NW. Sidewalks are located on the northern and eastern perimeter, and the lawn contains a number of trees. The property was originally part of the Armed Forces Retirement Home parcel, and deeded to the District in 1923 for the creation of a new roadway. The park still retains its original blue stone curbing along its western border on Park Place. Blue Stone curbing was phased out in the early 1940s.

Commercial Properties

3663 Georgia Avenue

3663 Georgia was designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers in 1911 as a mixed use building, with apartments on the second floor and a pharmacy on the ground floor. A later addition to the first floor expanded the space, which later served as a restaurant and a liquor store.

The original brick building faced Georgia Avenue and Rock Creek Church Road with an entrance to the pharmacy on the corner. The Georgia Avenue elevation originally had a large storefront window (no longer extant) on the first floor and two double bays on the second floor. Each of these bays contains two double hung one-over-one windows (originally six-over-one). The roof contains a small hipped dormer containing a small four-pane window.

The Rock Creek Church Road elevations originally had a large storefront window (no longer extant) on the first floor and three bays on the second floor. The two outer bays contain two double hung one-over-one windows (originally six-over-one) with the center bay consisting of a smaller one-over-one double hung window (originally six-over-one). The roof contains two small hipped dormers each containing a small four-pane window located directly above the double bays on the second level. The roof was originally clad in slate, since replaced by asphalt shingles.

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3651-3661 Georgia Avenue (York Apartments)

3651-3661 Georgia was designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers in 1919 as a mixed-use building, with apartments on the second floor and five commercial stores on the ground floor. The building was known as the York Apartments due to its association with the York Theater across the street.

The Georgia Avenue elevation contains five store fronts with protruding bays between the entry doors. The second floor contains a series of 15 equally spaced bays containing six-over-one double hung windows. The predominant exterior building material is a buff-colored ironspot brick laid in a running bond, referred to as tapestry brick in contemporary documents. The elevation terminates with a running fascia molding. The tapestry brick and running fascia molding matched those of the York Theater across the street on the south side of Quebec – visually linking both the theater and the York apartments.

The Quebec Place elevation contains a corner entrance at Georgia for the store with two projecting window bays. The east end of the elevation includes the entryway for the apartments with two bays to the west originally containing double hung windows, but now closed in. The second floor contains a bay directly above the store's entryway, along with eight bays roughly equally spaced consisting of six-over-one double hung windows. The elevation terminates with a running fascia molding.

642-646 Rock Creek Church Road

642-646 Rock Creek Church Road was designed by W.E. Howser, and developed by Herman R. Howenstein in 1920 as a single story structure containing three storefronts.

The Rock Creek Church Road elevation consists of three projecting window bays. Between the eastern two is an entrance door. An entrance door is also located on the westernmost corner.

The Warder Street side contains a projecting window bay at the northern end of the structure and a door with two small bays (one currently bricked in) at the southern end of the elevation. The entire structure is painted and originally has a gray slate roof.

Government/Agency Properties

3560 Warder Street (Park View School)

The Park View School was constructed in 1916 to provide a school for the Park View community. The Park View neighborhood, adjacent to the Old Soldiers' Home, originated in 1886 with the platting of a former estate known as Whitney Close into a residential subdivision. An explosion of rowhouse development in Park View came after 1904, and a new citizens' association formed in 1908. Development was so rapid that by 1910, the Park View Citizens'

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Association began demanding an elementary school for the neighborhood's 600 children, most of whom were pupils at the Hubbard and Petworth Schools. Although it took several years, the Citizens' Association won a commitment for a twelve-room school, to serve some of the then 900 neighborhood children. In 1914, Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford began drawings for a sixteen-room school that was constructed and opened in 1916. The Park View School was designed in a Tudor Gothic style favored by Ashford, particularly for the city's public school buildings.

693 Otis Place (Park View Playground & Field House)

The Park View Playground, established in 1920, is among the first generation of dedicated playground spaces in the District of Columbia. In the later half of the 1940s, the playground became strongly associated with a local and national movement to end segregation at the city's public playgrounds. Community concern about the segregated nature of District of Columbia playgrounds, and especially the Park View Playground, initiated the public debate that ultimately ended segregation in all District playgrounds. The story of integration at Park View Playground, spanning five years, is unique. The continued struggle to free the playground from the biased and segregated practices of the District Recreation Board was followed both locally and nationally, thereby extending the conversation about race and segregation far beyond the Park View neighborhood. The playground is also notable for its 1932 field house designed by Municipal Architect Albert Harris. The structure is among the first purpose-built recreation buildings in the District of Columbia.

3657 New Hampshire Avenue (Engine Company No. 24 // WMATA Chiller Plant)

As the first fully motorized fire company in Washington, DC, Engine Company No. 24 demonstrates the technological advancements of firehouses in the early-twentieth century. Built originally to house horses and horse-drawn equipment in 1911, the station stripped this equipment within a year of its construction and added two new motorized engines, heralding the end of the era of the horse in the DC Fire Department. Engine Company No. 24 also housed the city's first motorized pumper, "Big Liz."

Engine Company No. 24 illustrates not just technological change, but development of the firehouse as a neighborhood institution. This particular firehouse had a strong connection to the surrounding neighborhoods which formed an auxiliary to support the station. Its design also anticipating the urban development of the Petworth neighborhood, including the prevalent Mediterranean revival houses. It soon became a visual landmark at the major commercial intersection of the Park View and Petworth neighborhoods.

Engine Company No. 24 shares a distinction with six other firehouses as being among the first seven fire stations to be integration on September 18, 1954 – part of local battle to integrate firement in the District of Columbia that began in 1951, was closely watched nationally, debated in Congressional hearings, gained the attention of President Eisenhower, and continues through 1955.

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The firehouse's design reflects the "Eclectic Period," popular for municipal buildings of the time. Designed by the local architects, Luther M. Leisenring (1875-1965) and his partner Charles Gregg (1872-1950), Engine Company No. 24 features a Florentine Renaissance façade of brown brick with pointed-arch truck doors, limestone quoining, patterned brickwork, an iron balcony, and an overhanging tile roof.

Residential Properties

There are 162 private residential properties within the Park View Historic District, which equates to 162 primary residences and 18 associated alley buildings. A majority of these buildings share the same general characteristics: rowhouse-type dwellings of masonry construction with two or three stories, raised basements, and false mansard roofs. As such, they conform to the basic Washington Row typology, with decorative details that are derivative of Colonial Revival and Spanish Revival styles. More detailed architectural descriptions are continued below.

A complete property inventory, address listing, and building count is included at the end of this section.

Properties arranged chronologically:

746-764 Rock Creek Church Road

The residences at 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, and 764 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements that form a composed row arranged as A A B B C C B B A A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows (currently with one-over-one replacement windows) with the exception of the third-floor windows of 750, 752, 758, and 760, which were double-hung arched windows (since replaced).

746, 748, 762, and 764 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors, with a third-floor mansard roof containing a two-bay box dormer. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. The covered porches on 762 and 764 are no longer extant, and the original columns on 746 and 748 have since been replaced by square brick columns. 746 is semi-detached, with the east elevation faced in brick matching the Rock Creek Church Road elevation. The east elevation contains an oriel window (originally stucco, now clad in siding) toward the north and a two story projecting bay toward the south.

750, 752, 758, and 760 are three bays wide, with a protruding bay in place of the eastern two-bays of the façade's first and second-floor. The third-floor is faced with a mansard roof containing a two-bay Spanish-style box dormer. Originally only 752 had a covered porch (since replaced by brick columns), though 750 has since constructed a brick columned covered porch.

754 and 756 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. These residences originally had

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two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. The columns of 754 have since been replaced by brick columns and the columns of 756 have since been replaced by preformed composite replacements.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1909/1910. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond pattern. The facades of 746, 748, 756, 760, 762, and 764 are currently painted.

The roofs were originally clad in green tile. The original tile roofs survive at 746, 748, 760, 762, and 764, with the remaining row house roof tiles having been replaced by asphalt shingles.

726-744 Rock Creek Church Road

The residences at 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, and 744 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements that form a composed row arranged as A A B B C C B B A A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows with the exception of the third-floor windows of 730, 732, 738, and 740, which were double-hung arched windows. With the exception of 730 Rock Creek Church Road which contains its original fenestrations, all windows have been replaced with double hung vinyl replacements.

726, 728, 742, and 744 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors, with a third-floor mansard roof containing a two-bay box dormer. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. These porches remain, but no longer contain their original column supports which have since been replaced by either square brick columns or wood columns. 726 and 744 are semi-detached, with their east and west elevations respectively faced in brick matching the Rock Creek Church Road elevation. The elevations contain stucco covered oriel windows (726 now clad in siding) toward the north and a two story projecting bay toward the south.

730, 732, 738, and 740 are three bays wide, with a protruding bay in place of the eastern two-bays of the facade's first and second-floor. The third-floor is faced with a mansard roof containing a two-bay Spanish-style box dormer. All four contain an open porch, with 730 and 740 currently protected by aluminum awnings.

734 and 736 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. The original columns are no longer extant, with ironwork providing support at 734 and brick and wood columns supporting the roof at 736.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in

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1910, The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond pattern. The facades of 740 and 742 are currently painted.

The roofs were originally clad in red tile. The original tile roofs survive, with the exception of 732, 734, and 736 where the tile roofs have been replaced by asphalt shingles.

706-724 Rock Creek Church Road

The residences at 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, and 724 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements that form a composed row arranged as A A B B C C B B A A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows with the exception of the third-floor windows of 710, 712, 718, and 720, which were double-hung arched windows. All windows have been replaced by modern one-over-one replacements, with the exception of the fenestration on the first and second floors of 710, which retain their six-over-one original double hung windows.

706, 708, 722, and 724 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors, with a third-floor mansard roof containing a two-bay box dormer. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. The covered porches on 702 and 722 are no longer extant, and the original columns on 708 and 724 have since been replaced by wood and square brick columns replacements respectively. 708 retains its original wood porch balustrade. 706 and 724 are semi-detached, with their east and west elevations respectively faced in brick matching the Rock Creek Church Road elevation. The elevation of 724 contains a stucco covered oriel windows toward the north and a two story projecting bay toward the south. The east elevation of 706 contains two protruding bays, the northern bay containing a fireplace chimney.

710, 712, 718, and 720 are three bays wide, with a protruding bay in place of the eastern two-bays of the façade's first and second-floor. The third-floor is faced with a mansard roof containing a two-bay Spanish-style box dormer. Originally only 710 had a covered porch with 712, 718, and 720 having open porches. The original porch at 710 appears largely intact. 718 and 720 are currently protected by aluminum awnings.

714 and 716 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. Neither house retains its original columns or roof structure. 714 has a small metal canopy above its entrance and 716 has a new wood frame roof structure supported by wrought iron columns.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1910. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond pattern. The facades of 706, 714, and 716 are currently painted.

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The roofs were originally clad in green tile. The original tile roofs survive, with the exception of 714 and 716 where the tile roofs have been replaced by asphalt shingles.

3644-3658 Warder Street

The residences at 3644, 3646, 3648, 3650, 3652, 3654, 3656, and 3658 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements that form a composed row arranged as A B C B B C B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows with the exception of the third-floor windows of 3646, 3650, 3652, and 3656, which were double-hung arched windows. All windows have been replaced by modern one-over-one replacements, with the exception of 3654 which retains its original six-over-one double hung windows.

3644 and 3658 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors, with a third-floor mansard roof containing a two-bay box dormer. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches. 3644 retains its original covered porch supported by brick columns and a brick balustrade. The covered porch on 3658 is no longer extant and has been replaced by an aluminum awning. Both residences are semi-detached, with their south and north elevations faced in brick matching the Warder Street elevation. The elevations contain stucco covered oriel windows toward the east and a two story projecting bay toward the west.

3646, 3650, 3652, and 3656 are three bays wide, with a protruding bay in place of the southern two bays of the façade's first and second-floor on 3646, 3650 and 3652 and in place of the northern two bays on 3656. The third-floor is faced with a mansard roof containing a two-bay Spanish-style box dormer. All four residences contain open porches, with 3652 currently containing an aluminum awning.

3648 and 3654 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. Both houses retain their original roof structure, however the columns have been replaced with brick supports.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1910. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond pattern. The facade of 3656 has been painted.

The roofs were originally clad in a green tile. The original tile roofs survive, with the exception of 3650 and 3654 where the tile roofs have been replaced by asphalt shingles and green slate respectively.

628-640 Rock Creek Church Road

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The residences at 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, and 640 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements that form a composed row arranged as A A B B C B B A A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows with the exception of the third-floor windows of 630, 632, 636, and 638, which were double-hung arched windows. With the exception of third story arched windows of 630 and 632 which are original, all windows have been replaced with double hung vinyl replacements.

628 and 640 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors, with a third-floor mansard roof containing a two-bay box dormer. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. These porches remain, but no longer contain their original columns supports which have since been replaced by either square brick columns or wood columns. 628 is semi-detached, with the east elevation faced in brick matching the Rock Creek Church Road elevation. The east elevation contains a stucco covered oriel window toward the north and a two story projecting bay toward the south.

630, 632, 636, and 638 are three bays wide, with a protruding bay in place of the eastern two-bays of the façade's first and second-floor. The third-floor is faced with a mansard roof containing a two-bay Spanish-style box dormer. All four contain an open porch, with 636 currently protected by an aluminum awning.

634 is three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. This residence originally had a two-bay wide covered porch of pressed metal columns supporting a wood frame roof. The original columns are no longer extant, with brick columns supporting the roof.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1910, The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond pattern. The facade of 640 has been painted.

The roofs were originally clad in red tile. The original tile roofs survive, with the exception of 632 and the box bay of 640 where the tile has been replaced by asphalt shingles.

610-626 Rock Creek Church Road

The residences at 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, and 626 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements that form a composed row arranged as A A B B C B B A A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows with the exception of the third-floor windows of 614, 616, 620, and 622, which were double-hung arched windows. The fenestration of 616 and 624 remains original, as do the windows on the second- and third-floor of 614 and the first- and second-floors of 620. All other windows have been replaced by modern one-over-one replacements.

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610, 612, 624, and 626 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors, with a third-floor mansard roof containing a two-bay box dormer (610 contains a three-bay box dormer). These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. The original columns on 610 and 612 have since been replaced by brick supports and the columns of 624 and 626 have been replaced by ironwork supports. 626 is semi-detached, with the west elevation faced in brick matching the Rock Creek Church Road elevation. The west elevation contains a stucco covered oriel window toward the north and a two story projecting bay toward the south.

614, 616, 620, and 622 are three bays wide, with a protruding bay in place of the western two bays of the façade's first and second-floor. The third-floor is faced with a mansard roof containing a two-bay Spanish-style box dormer. Originally only 622 had a covered porch with 614, 616, and 620 having open porches. The original porch at 620 appears largely intact. 620 is currently protected by an aluminum awning.

618 is three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. This residence retains its original three-bay wide covered porch with four pressed metal columns supporting a wood frame roofs.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1910. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond pattern. The facade of 622 has been painted.

The roofs were originally clad in green tile. The original tile roofs survive.

751-765 Quebec Place

The residences at 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, and 765 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows (currently with one-over-one replacement windows).

The structures are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of pressed metal columns supporting wood frame roofs. All structures retain their original porch roofs, with only 759 retaining its original columns and balustrade. The columns of 751 and 753 have been replaced by brick supports, with iron work supporting the roof structures at 755, 757, 761, 763, and 765. 751 and 765 are semi-detached, with their east and west elevations respectively faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevations.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in

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1911/1912. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond pattern. The facades of 751 and 761 are currently painted, and the facades of 755 and 759 are covered in aluminum siding.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original tile roofs survive at 753, 759, 761, 763, and 765, with the remaining row house roofs having been replaced by asphalt shingles. Many of the slate roofs have since been painted.

754-768 Quebec Place

The residences at 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, and 768 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows (currently with one-over-one replacement windows). The attic level contains two dormers, each with a pair of four-pane casement windows.

The structures are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with an attic level mansard roof. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches (768 with a three-bay wide covered porch) of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. All structures retain their original porch roofs, with only 754, 758, and 764 retaining their original columns and balustrade. The columns of the remaining porches have been replaced by iron-work supports. 754 and 768 are semi-detached, with their east and west elevations respectively faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevations.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1911/1912. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond fashion. The facades of 760 and 768 are currently painted.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive at 754, 756, 764, and 766, with the remaining row house roofs having been replaced by asphalt shingles.

731-749 Quebec Place

The residences at 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, and 749 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements that form a composed row arranged as A B C C D D C C B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. The fenestration on the third level of 737 remains original. All other windows have been replaced by modern replacements.

731 and 749 are three bays wide with an overhanging Spanish roof. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. The original columns on 731 have been replaced by brick supports. Both residences are semi-detached, with

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their east (731) and west (749) elevations faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevation. The elevations contain a two story projecting bay at the north end of the elevation.

733 and 747 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. The columns and porch covering are no longer extant at 733, and the columns at 747 have been replaced by modern replacements.

735, 737, 743, and 745 are three bays wide, with a protruding bay in place of the eastern two bays of the façade's first and second-floor of 735 and 737 and in place of the western two bays of the façade's first and second-floor of 743 and 745. The third-floor is faced with a mansard roof containing a three-bay Spanish-style box dormer. Originally these residences had open porches. The porches of 743 and 745 have since been covered.

739 and 741 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. These residences originally had three-bay wide covered porches of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. The columns have been replaced by wood posts masonry (739) and iron work (739).

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1912. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond pattern. The facades of 735, 737, and 747 have been painted.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive at 731, 733, 735, 737, 741, 743, 745, 747, and 749, with the roof of 739 having been replaced by asphalt shingles.

734-752 Quebec Place

The residences at 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, and 752 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A B C C D D C C B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. The fenestration of 744 remains original. All other windows have been replaced by modern one-over-one replacements.

734 and 752 are three bays wide with an overhanging Spanish roof which contains a single four-pane light dormer. The residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. The original columns on 734 have been replaced by iron-work supports. Both residences are semi-detached, with their east (734) and west (752) elevations faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevation. The elevations contain a two story projecting bay at the south end of the elevation.

736 and 750 are three bays wide with an overhanging Spanish roof which two dormers, each with a four-pane light. The residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of wood

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columns supporting wood frame roofs. The original columns on at both residences have been replaced by iron-work supports.

738, 740, 746, and 748 are three bays wide. These residences have protruding bays on either the eastern (738 and 740) or western (746 and 748) side of the structure. 740 and 746 were constructed with open porched (740 currently protected by an aluminum awning). 738 and 748 contain one bay-wide covered porches of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. The columns have been replaced by iron-work supports (738) and brick columns (746).

742 and 744 are three bays wide. Each contains a mansard roof containing a single three-pane vertical light within a Spanish-style box dormer. Both retain their original full porch of four wood columns supporting a wood frame roof.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1912. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond fashion.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive at 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, and 750, with the remaining row house roofs having been replaced by asphalt shingles.

715-729 Quebec Place

The residences at 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, and 729 are three-story brick row houses with raised basements that form a composed row arranged as A B C D D C B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging Spanish roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. The fenestration of 721 remains original. All other windows have been replaced by modern replacements.

715 and 729 are three bays wide with an overhanging Spanish roof which contains a single horizontal dormer containing a four-pane light. These residences originally had full covered porches of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. The original columns on 715 have been replaced by iron-work supports. Both residences are semi-detached, with their east (715) and west (729) elevations covered in stucco matching the Quebec Place elevation. The elevations contain a two story projecting bay at the north end of the elevation.

717 and 727 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor faced with a mansard roof containing a three-bay Spanish-style box dormer. Originally these residences had two-bay covered porches of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. The original columns on 727 have been replaced by red brick supports.

719 and 725 are three bays wide, with a protruding bay in place of the western two bays of the façade's first and second-floor of 719 and the eastern two bays of the façade's first and second-floor of 725. The third-floor is faced with a mansard roof containing a three-bay Spanish-style

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box dormer. Originally these residences had open porches with small wood entry awnings. The porches of 719 is currently protected by a full aluminum awning.

721 and 723 are three bays wide on the first and second-floors with a third-floor mansard roof. The third level contains two centrally placed dormer windows. These residences originally had two-bay wide covered porches of wood columns supporting wood frame roofs. The columns have been replaced by wood posts (723) and iron work (721).

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1912/1913. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in stucco. The facades of 717 and 719 have been covered by Formstone on the first level and aluminum siding on the second level. The façade of 727 has been covered by aluminum siding.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive at 715, 717, 721, and 725. The roofing of 719 and 727 is currently asphalt shingles and 723 and 729 are roofed in imitation slate singles.

720-732 Quebec Place

The residences at 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730 and 732 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A A B C B A A. They are of colonial design with overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern one-over-one or divided light replacements.

720, 722, 730 and 732 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof. The residences originally had covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns terminating in corbels supporting wood frame roofs. The original porches remain on 720, 722, and 732. Both 720 and 732 are semi-detached, with their east (720) and west (732) elevations faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevation.

The integrity of 730 was severely impacted in 2015 with a third floor addition, reworking of the bays, and removal of the porch in its entirety.

724 and 728 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing two dormers, each with a three-pane light. The residences originally did not contain covered porches. A porch has since been added to 724.

726 is three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing two dormers, each with a three-pane light. The residence retains its original covered porch running the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roof originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter. The middle bay of the second story introduces a new element in the development – French doors instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. The original balustrade has been replaced with an ironwork railing.

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As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1913. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff laid in American bond fashion.

The roofs were originally clad in grey slate. The original slate roofs survive, with the exception of 730 which has asphalt shingles.

629-641 Quebec Place

The residences at 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639 and 641 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A B B A B B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements with the exception of 635 which retains its original fenestration.

629, 635 and 641 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof supported by prominent corbels containing two dormers, each with a three-pane light. The residences have covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns terminating in corbels supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter. The original porches remain on 629 and 635. The porch at 641 has been reconstructed and altered. The middle bay on the second floor contains French doors instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. The French doors remain at 629 and 635, but has been replaced by a small one-over-one window at 641. None of the original porch balustrades remain, with an ironwork railing replacing the balustrade at 635. Both 629 and 641 are semi-detached, with their east (629) and west (641) elevations faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevation.

631, 633, 637 and 639 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a single three-pane light dormer. The residences originally had covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of wood columns supporting wood framed hipped roofs.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1914. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond fashion.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive, with the exception of 629 where the roof has replaced by faux slate shingles. The facades of 630, 635 and 641 are currently painted.

615-627 Quebec Place

The residences at 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625 and 627 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A B C D C B A . They are of

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colonial design with overhanging roofs or large Spanish colonial decorative dormers. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements with the exception of 625 which retains its original fenestration.

615 and 627 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a large, Spanish Colonial gable within which is a small square fixed four-pane window. The residences have covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (no longer extant). The middle bay on the second floor contains French doors instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. The porch on 615 has been replaced. Both residences are semi-detached, with their east (615) and west (627) elevations faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevation.

617 and 625 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a large, Spanish Colonial gable within which is a small square fixed four-pane window. The residences have two-bay wide covered porches constructed of wood columns supporting wood frame hipped roofs. The columns have been replaced by ironwork supports on 625. The entire covered porch has been replaced by brick columns supporting a wood framed room on 617.

619 and 623 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing two shingle clad hipped dormers, each containing a square nine-pane window. The residences contain partial porches constructed of wood columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (no longer extant). The middle bay on the second floor contains French doors instead of a window providing access to the porch roof.

621 is three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing two shingle clad hipped dormers, each containing a square nine-pane window.. The residence has a covered porch the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting a hipped roof porch.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1914. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond fashion. 615 also contains an attached single car garage at the rear of the structure.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive on all row houses with the exception of 617, where the slate has been replaced by asphalt shingles.

3626-3640 Warder Street

The residences at 3626, 3628, 3630, 3632, 3634, 3636, 3638 and 3640 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A B C A A C B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements with the exception of 3634 which retains its original fenestration.

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3626, 3632, 3634 and 3640 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof supported by prominent corbels containing two shingle clad hipped dormers, each containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residences have covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (no longer extant). The original porches remain as does the original fenestration in the dormers. The middle bay on the second floor contains French doors instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. The French doors have been replaced by modern replacements at 3626. Both 3626 and 3640 are semi-detached, with their south (3626) and north (3640) elevations faced in brick matching the Warder Street elevation. The elevations contain a two story projecting bay at the west end of the elevations.

3628 and 3638 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof supported by prominent corbels containing two shingle clad hipped dormers, each containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residences have two-bay wide covered porches constructed of wood columns (since replaced by ironwork supports) supporting wood frame flat roofs. The original porches remain.

3630 and 3636 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a single shingle clad hipped dormer containing a three-over-one double hung window. The dormer is offset, being centered above the entry door. The southern (3630) or northern (3636) bays are located within a two-story projecting bay containing three bays. The projecting bay terminates in a hipped roof. The residences contain partial porches which were originally open, now covered by an aluminum awning (3630) and a wood frame gable roof with wood supports (3636).

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1914. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond fashion. Red brickwork decorative elements are located below the eaves of the projecting bays of 3630 and 3636. 3640 also contains an attached single car garage at the rear of the structure supporting a significant partially covered rear porch.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive at 3628, 3630, 3632, 3624, 3638, and 3640, with the remaining row house roofs having been replaced by asphalt shingles on 3626 and faux slate shingles on 3636.

626-638 Quebec Place

The residences at 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636 and 638 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A A B C B A A. They are of colonial design with overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements with the exception of 628 which retains its original fenestration.

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626, 628, 636 and 638 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof supported by prominent corbels containing two shingle clad hipped dormers, each with a pair of three-paned casement windows. The residences have covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs. The original porches remain. The porch at 638 has been reconstructed and slightly altered. Both 626 and 638 are semi-detached, with their east (626) and west (638) elevations faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevation.

630 and 634 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers, each containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residences contain full porches which are partially covered constructed of brick columns supporting wood framed gabled roofs.

632 is three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers, each containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residence has a covered porch the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter. The original porch has been reconstructed and altered, with the balustrade no longer extant. The middle bay on the second floor contained French doors instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. The French doors have been replaced by a modern one-over-one vinyl replacement window.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1915. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond fashion. Red brickwork decorative elements are located below the eaves of each residence.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive at 626, 630, 634, and 636, with the remaining row house roofs having been replaced by asphalt shingles. The facades of 630 is currently painted.

616-624 Quebec Place

The residences at 616, 618, 620, 622, and 624 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A B C B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements with the exception of 620 and 622 which retain their original fenestration.

616 and 624 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof supported by prominent corbels containing two shingle clad hipped dormers, each with a pair of three-paned casement windows. The residences have covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (no longer extant). The middle bay on the second floor contains French doors instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. The French doors have been replaced by a double hung replacement window at 624. 616 also contains an attached single car garages at the rear of the

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structure. Both residences are semi-detached, with their east (616) and west (624) elevations faced in brick matching the Quebec Place elevation.

618 and 622 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers, each containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residences contain full porches which are partially covered constructed of brick columns supporting wood framed gabled roofs.

622 is three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers (since reconstructed in wood), each containing modern replacement windows (originally three-over-one double hung windows). The residence has a covered porch the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting a wood frame hipped roof.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1915. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond fashion. Deep red decorative brickwork elements are located below the eaves of each residence.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive at 616, 622, and 624, with the roof at 618 having been replaced by asphalt shingles and the roof at 610 having been replaced by faux slate.

3629-3643 Warder Street

The residences at 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641 and 3643 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A B C A A C B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements with the exception of 3629 which retains its original fenestration.

3629, 3635, 3637 and 3643 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof supported by prominent corbels containing two shingle clad hipped dormers, each originally containing three-over-one double hung windows (replaced by modern replacement at 3635, 3637, and 3643). The residences have covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (no longer extant). The middle bay on the second floor contains French doors instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. The French doors have been replaced by a modern replacements at 3635 and 3637. Both 3629 and 3643 are semi-detached, with their south (3629) and north (3643) elevations faced in brick matching the Warder Street elevation. The elevations contain a two story projecting bay at the east end of the elevations.

3631 and 3639 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof supported by prominent corbels containing two shingle clad hipped dormers, each originally containing three-over-one double

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hung windows (since replaced). The residences have two-bay wide covered porches constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame hipped roofs. The original porches remain.

3633 and 3639 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a single shingle clad hipped dormer containing a three-over-one double hung window (since replaced at 3639). The dormer is offset, being centered above the entry door. The southern (3633) or northern (3639) bays are located within a two-story projecting bay containing three bays. The projecting bay terminates in a hipped roof. The residences contain partial covered porches constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame gabled roofs.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1915. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond fashion. Dark red decorative brickwork elements are located below the eaves of the projecting bays of 3633 and 3639. 3629 and 3643 also contain attached single car garages at the rear of the structure supporting a significant partially covered rear porch.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive at 3631, 3637, 3641, and 3643, with the remaining row house roofs having been replaced by asphalt shingles.

3664-3674 Park Place & 608 Rock Creek Church Road

The residences at 3664, 3666, 3668, 3670, 3672, and 3674 Park Place two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A B C C B A. They are of colonial design with overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements. 608 Rock Creek Church Road, though built with this row, connects to 610 Rock Creek Church Road and functions as a transition from the earlier 1910 row structures.

3664 and 3674 are three bays wide with an overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers, each containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residences have covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (no longer extant at 3664 and an older replacement at 3674). The original porches remain as does the original fenestration in the dormers. The middle bay on the second floor of 3674 contains a 12-light door instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. Both 3664 and 3674 are semi-detached, with their south (3664) and north (3674) elevations faced in brick matching the Park Place elevations. The elevations contain a two-story projecting bay at the west end of the elevations.

3666 and 3672 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a single shingle clad hipped dormer originally containing three-over-one double hung windows. The dormer is offset, being centered above the entry door. The southern (3666) or northern (3672) bays are located within a two-story projecting bay containing three bays. The projecting bay terminates in a

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hipped roof. The residences contain partial covered porches constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame gabled roofs.

3668 and 3670 are three bays wide with an overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels containing a pair of shingle clad hipped dormer originally containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residences have covered porches the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (no longer extant at 3668 and a modern replacement at 3670). The original porches remain as does the original fenestration in the dormers. The middle bay on the second floor contains a 12-light door instead of a window providing access to the porch roof.

608 Rock Creek Church Road was constructed as part of this row, though is not connected to it nor does it share the same orientation. It is three bays wide with an overhanging roof supported by prominent corbels containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers, each containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residence has a covered porch the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting a wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (a modern replacement replicates the original design with a fretwork center in each section). The original porch remains as does the original fenestration in the dormers. The middle bay on the second floor contains a 12-light door instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. 608 is semi-detached, with its east elevation faced in brick matching the Rock Creek Church Road elevation.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1915. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond fashion. Red brickwork decorative elements are located below the eaves of the projecting bays of 3630 and 3636. This entire row was constructed with attached garages in the rear. 608 Rock Creek Church Road and 3674 Park Place retain their original garages, with the remainder being enclosed as living space. The balustrades in this row originally alternated from house to house from a fretwork design to a lozenge design.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive with the exception of 3666, where the roof has been replaced by asphalt shingles.

3648-3660 Park Place

The residences at 3648, 3650, 3652, 3654, 3656, 3658 and 3660 Park Place two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A A B C B A A. They are of colonial design with overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels. The original windows were rectangular six-over-one double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements with the exception of 3650, 3652, 3656, and 3660.

3648, 3650, 3658 and 3660 are three bays wide with an overhanging roofs supported by prominent corbels containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers, each containing three-over-one double hung windows. The residences have covered porches the full width of the

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structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (the original balustrade has been replaced by wood or ironwork, or is missing entirely as is the case for 3658 and 3660). The middle bay on the second floor contains a 12-light door instead of a window providing access to the porch roof. Both 3648 and 3660 are semi-detached, with their south (3648) and north (3660) elevations faced in brick matching the Park Place elevations.

3652 and 3656 are three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a single shingle clad hipped dormer containing three-over-one double hung windows. The dormer is offset, being centered above the entry door. The southern (3652) or northern (3656) bays are located within a two-story projecting bay containing three bays. The projecting bay terminates in a hipped roof. The residences contain partial covered porches constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame gabled roofs.

3654 is three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a pair of shingle clad hipped dormers originally containing three-over-one double hung windows (now with modern one-over-one replacements). The residence has a covered porch the full width of the structure constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roofs originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter (currently replaced by an iron railing). The middle bay on the second floor contains a 12-light door instead of a window providing access to the porch roof.

As with most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), and developed by Kennedy Brothers. This row was constructed in 1916. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond fashion. Prominent red decorative brickwork elements are located below the eaves of 3648, 3650, 3652, 3656, 3658, and 3660. The balustrades in this row originally alternated from house to house from a fretwork design to a lozenge design.

The roofs were originally clad in green slate. The original slate roofs survive. 3648 and 3660 also contain attached single car garages at the rear of the structure.

3645-3651 Warder Street

The residences at 3645, 3647, 3649, and 3651 are two-story brick row houses with raised basements and attics that form a composed row arranged as A B C D. They are of colonial design with overhanging red tile roofs. The original windows were rectangular six-over-six double hung windows. All windows have been replaced by modern replacements.

3645 is four bays wide with a gray synthetic-slate roof (replacing an original red) roof containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers, each originally containing three-over-one double hung windows (now with modern casement replacements). The residence has a covered porch three-bays wide constructed of brick columns supporting a wood frame flat roof containing a balustrade along the outer parameter. 3645 also contains an attached one-car garage at the rear of the structure and a prominent enclosed porch on the south (Quebec Place) side of the building.

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3647 is three bays wide with an overhanging red tile roof containing a pair of hipped dormers originally containing three-over-one double hung windows (now with modern one-over-one replacements). The residence has a covered porch two-bays wide constructed of brick columns supporting wood frame flat roof containing a balustrade along the outer.

3649 is three bays wide with an overhanging roof containing a single hipped dormer originally containing a three-over-one double hung window (since replaced). The dormer is offset, being centered above the entry door. The southern bays are located within a two-story projecting bay containing three bays. The projecting bay terminates in a hipped roof. The residence contains partial covered porch constructed of brick columns supporting a wood frame gabled roof.

3651 is three bays wide with a red tile roof containing a pair of metal clad pedimented dormers, each originally containing three-over-one double hung windows (now with modern casement replacements). The residence has a covered porch two-bays wide constructed of brick columns supporting a wood frame flat roof originally containing a balustrade along the outer parameter, since replaced by a wooden fence. A modern third-story addition is located behind the mansard roof.

Unlike most of Princeton Heights, these houses were designed by architect William Russell Lamar (1891-1974), and developed by Clarence H. Small. This row was constructed in 1921. The buildings are of brick construction with the facades clad in buff brick laid in American bond fashion.

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Resource Inventory

#	Address	Square	Lot	Resource Type	Use	Year(s) of Development	Contributing/Non-Contributing
1	Reservation 321A	PAR 0097	0050	Site	Park	1923	Contributing
2	Reservation 323B	2897	808	Site	Park	Unknown	Contributing
3	608 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	803	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
4	610 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	806	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
5	610 (Rear) Rock Creek Church Road	3034	806	Building	Garage	1919	Contributing
6	612 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	144	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
7	614 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	143	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
8	614 (Rear) Rock Creek Church Road	3034	143	Building	Garage	1920	Contributing
9	616 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	142	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
10	618 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	141	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
11	618 (Rear) Rock Creek Church Road	3034	141	Building	Garage	Unknown	Contributing

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12	620 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	140	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
13	620 (Rear) Rock Creek Church Road	3034	140	Building	Garage	Unknown	Contributing
14	622 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	139	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
15	624 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	138	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
16	626 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	153	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
17	628 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	152	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
18	630 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	134	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
19	632 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	133	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
20	634 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	132	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
21	636 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	131	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
22	636 (Rear) Rock Creek Church Road	3034	131	Building	Garage	1911	Contributing

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23	638 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	130	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
24	706 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	147	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
25	708 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	146	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
26	710 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	145	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
27	712 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	144	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
28	714 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	143	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
29	716 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	142	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
30	718 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	141	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
31	720 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	140	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
32	722 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	139	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
33	724 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	158	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing

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34	726 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	157	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
35	726 (Rear) Rock Creek Church Road	3031	157	Building	Garage	Unknown	Contributing
36	728 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	135	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
37	730 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	134	Building	Garage	Unknown	Non- Contributing
38	732 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	133	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
39	734 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	132	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
40	736 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	131	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
41	738 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	130	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
42	740 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	129	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
43	742 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	128	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
44	744 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	156	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing

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45	746 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	155	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
46	748 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	124	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
47	750 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	123	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
48	752 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	122	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
49	754 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	121	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
50	756 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	120	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
51	758 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	119	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
52	760 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	118	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
53	762 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	117	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
54	764 Rock Creek Church Road	3031	116	Building	Residence	1909	Contributing
55	615 Quebec Place	3034	154	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
56	617 Quebec Place	3034	155	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing

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Name of Property							County and State
57	619 Quebec Place	3034	156	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
58	621 Quebec Place	3034	157	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
59	623 Quebec Place	3034	158	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
60	625 Quebec Place	3034	159	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
61	627 Quebec Place	3034	160	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
62	629 Quebec Place	3034	161	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
63	631 Quebec Place	3034	162	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
64	633 Quebec Place	3034	163	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
65	633 (Rear) Quebec Place	3034	163	Building	Garage	1915	Contributing
66	635 Quebec Place	3034	164	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
67	637 Quebec Place	3034	165	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
68	639 Quebec Place	3034	166	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
69	641 Quebec Place	3034	167	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
70	616 Quebec Place	3034	182	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
71	618 Quebec Place	3034	181	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
72	620 Quebec Place	3034	180	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
73	622 Quebec Place	3034	179	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
74	624 Quebec Place	3034	178	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
75	624 (Rear)	3034	178	Building	Garage	1916	Contributing
76	626 Quebec Place	3034	177	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
77	626 (Rear) Quebec Place	3034	177	Building	Garage	Unknown	Contributing

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78	628 Quebec Place	3034	176	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
79	630 Quebec Place	3034	175	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
80	632 Quebec Place	3034	174	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
81	634 Quebec Place	3034	173	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
82	634 (Rear) Quebec Place	3034	173	Building	Garage	1915	Contributing
83	636 Quebec Place	3034	172	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
84	638 Quebec Place	3034	171	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
85	715 Quebec Place	3031	182	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
86	717 Quebec Place	3031	183	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
87	719 Quebec Place	3031	184	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
88	721 Quebec Place	3031	185	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
89	723 Quebec Place	3031	186	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
90	725 Quebec Place	3031	187	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
91	727 Quebec Place	3031	188	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
92	729 Quebec Place	3031	189	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
93	731 Quebec Place	3031	190	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
94	733 Quebec Place	3031	191	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
95	735 Quebec Place	3031	192	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
96	737 Quebec Place	3031	193	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
97	739 Quebec Place	3031	194	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
98	741 Quebec Place	3031	195	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing

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99	743 Quebec Place	3031	196	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
100	745 Quebec Place	3031	197	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
101	747 Quebec Place	3031	198	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
102	749 Quebec Place	3031	199	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
103	749 (Rear) Quebec Place	3031	199	Building	Garage	1921	Contributing
104	751 Quebec Place	3031	171	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
105	753 Quebec Place	3031	170	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
106	755 Quebec Place	3031	169	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
107	757 Quebec Place	3031	168	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
108	759 Quebec Place	3031	167	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
109	761 Quebec Place	3031	166	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
110	763 Quebec Place	3031	165	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
111	765 Quebec Place	3031	164	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
112	720 Quebec Place	3031	224	Building	Residence	1913	Contributing
113	722 Quebec Place	3031	223	Building	Residence	1913	Contributing
114	722 (Rear) Quebec Place	3031	223	Building	Garage	Unknown	Non-Contributing
115	724 Quebec Place	3031	222	Building	Residence	1913	Contributing
116	726 Quebec Place	3031	221	Building	Residence	1913	Contributing
117	728 Quebec Place	3031	220	Building	Residence	1913	Contributing
118	730 Quebec Place	3031	219	Building	Residence	1913	Contributing
119	732 Quebec Place	3031	218	Building	Residence	1913	Contributing

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Name of Property							County and State
120	734 Quebec Place	3031	209	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
121	736 Quebec Place	3031	208	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
122	738 Quebec Place	3031	207	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
123	740 Quebec Place	3031	206	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
124	742 Quebec Place	3031	205	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
125	744 Quebec Place	3031	204	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
126	746 Quebec Place	3031	203	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
127	748 Quebec Place	3031	202	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
128	750 Quebec Place	3031	201	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
129	752 Quebec Place	3031	200	Building	Residence	1912	Contributing
130	752 (Rear) Quebec Place	3031	200	Building	Garage	1913	Non-Contributing
131	754 Quebec Place	3031	180	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
132	754 (Rear) Quebec Place	3031	180	Building	Garage	1918	Contributing
133	756 Quebec Place	3031	179	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
134	758 Quebec Place	3031	178	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
135	760 Quebec Place	3031	177	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
136	762 Quebec Place	3031	176	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
137	762 (Rear) Quebec Place	3031	176	Building	Garage	Unknown	Non-Contributing
138	764 Quebec Place	3031	175	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
139	766 Quebec Place	3031	174	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing

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140	768 Quebec Place	3031	173	Building	Residence	1911	Contributing
141	3626 Warder Street	3031	232	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
142	3628 Warder Street	3031	231	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
143	3630 Warder Street	3031	230	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
144	3632 Warder Street	3031	229	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
145	3634 Warder Street	3031	228	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
146	3636 Warder Street	3031	227	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
147	3638 Warder Street	3031	226	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
148	3640 Warder Street	3031	225	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
149	3644 Warder Street	3031	78	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
150	3646 Warder Street	3031	154	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
151	3648 Warder Street	3031	153	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
152	3650 Warder Street	3031	152	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
153	3652 Warder Street	3031	151	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
154	3654 Warder Street	3031	150	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing

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155	3656 Warder Street	3031	149	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
156	3658 Warder Street	3031	148	Building	Residence	1910	Contributing
157	3629 Warder Street	3034	183	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
158	3631 Warder Street	3034	184	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
159	3633 Warder Street	3034	185	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
160	3633 (Rear) Warder Street	3034	185	Building	Garage	Unknown	Contributing
161	3635 Warder Street	3034	186	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
162	3637 Warder Street	3034	187	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
163	3637 (Rear) Warder Street	3034	187	Building	Garage	Unknown	Contributing
164	3639 Warder Street	3034	188	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
165	3639 (Rear) Warder Street	3034	188	Building	Garage	1917	Contributing
166	3641 Warder Street	3034	189	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
167	3643 Warder Street	3034	190	Building	Residence	1914	Contributing
168	3648 Park Place	3034	204	Building	Residence	1916	Contributing
169	3650 Park Place	3034	203	Building	Residence	1916	Contributing

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170	3652 Park Place	3034	202	Building	Residence	1916	Contributing
171	3654 Park Place	3034	201	Building	Residence	1916	Contributing
172	3656 Park Place	3034	200	Building	Residence	1916	Contributing
173	3656 (Rear) Park Place	3034	200	Building	Garage	Unknown	Contributing
174	3658 Park Place	3034	199	Building	Residence	1916	Contributing
175	3660 Park Place	3034	198	Building	Residence	1916	Contributing
176	3664 Park Place	3034	197	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
177	3666 Park Place	3034	196	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
178	3668 Park Place	3034	195	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
179	3670 Park Place	3034	194	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
180	3672 Park Place	3034	193	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
181	3674 Park Place	3034	192	Building	Residence	1915	Contributing
182	3645 Warder Street	3034	279	Building	Residence	1921	Contributing
183	3647 Warder Street	3034	280	Building	Residence	1921	Contributing
184	3649 Warder Street	3034	281	Building	Residence	1921	Contributing
185	3651 Warder Street	3034	282	Building	Residence	1921	Contributing
186	3651-3661 Georgia Avenue	3031	805	Building	Stores/ Apartments	1919	Contributing
187	3663 Georgia Avenue	3031	806	Building	Stores/ Apartments	1911	Contributing
188	642 Rock Creek	3034	271	Building	Stores	1920	Contributing

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	Church Road						
189	644-646 Rock Creek Church Road	3034	809	Building	Stores	1920	Contributing
190	3560 Warder Street	3033	830	School	School	1916	Contributing
191	693 Otis Place	3032	001	Recreation Building (field house)	Recreation Building	1932	Contributing
192	693 Otis Place	3032	001	Recreation Building	Recreation Building	1980	Non-Contributing
193	693 Otis Place	3032	001	Pool House	Pool House	1967	Non-Contributing
194	3657 New Hampshire Avenue	2898	047, 021, & 826	Building	Fire Station/Chiller Plant	1911	Contributing

Partial Inventory of Known Garages in Princeton Heights

The oldest known freestanding garage dates to ca. 1911 and is located to the rear of 636 Rock Creek Church Road. Other early garages included a cinderblock structure to the rear of 752 Quebec Place (1913), a metal garage to the rear of 726 Quebec Place (1914), and a metal garage behind 748 Rock Creek Church Road (1915). Among the oldest surviving freestanding garages are three constructed by Kennedy Brothers themselves. These are red brick structures constructed in the American bond fashion. These garages are located to the rear of 633 Quebec Place, 634, Quebec place, and 624 Quebec Place and were constructed in January 1915, October 1915, and March 1916 respectively.

3640 Warder Street, on the southwest corner of Warder Street and Quebec Place, was built in 1914 and has the distinction of the first residence in Princeton Heights to have an attached one-car garage in the rear. The garage is designed as an integral part of the overall design and supports a partially covered rear porch that is in keeping with the design of the covered porch at the front of the structure. Kennedy would employ a similar approach, this time with open rear porches, when he included attached rear garages at 3629 and 3643 Warder Street also constructed in 1914. Simple rear garages accessible from the alley were also incorporated into 615 Quebec Place, built in 1914, and 616 Quebec Place, constructed in 1915.

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Perhaps Kennedy Brothers most ambitious Princeton Heights effort to accommodate personal automobile ownership occurred in December 1915/January 1916, when construction began on the row composed of 3664-3674 Park Place and 608 Rock Creek Church Road. In this row every row dwelling incorporated a rear access attached garage into the design. As impressive as this effort is, it may have overestimated the demand for garages in 1916 as Kennedy Brothers returned to providing attached garages only on the semi-detached houses when they constructed 3648 through 3660 Park Place later in 1916.

Date	Address	Builder/ Contractor	Material	Original Cost	Extant	Photo	Notes
1911	636 Rock Creek Church Road		Cinder block		Yes	Yes	
1913	752 Quebec Place	B.R. Pulliam		\$150	Partially		Largely altered and incorporated into rear addition
1914	726 Quebec Place	Louis Blecktyens (owner)	Metal	\$150	No		
1915	748 Rock Creek Church Road	Charles C. Finney (owner)	Metal	\$85	No		
1915	633 Quebec Place	Kennedy Bros.	Brick		Yes	Yes	
1915	634 Quebec Place	Kennedy Bros.	Brick		Yes		
1916	624 Quebec Place	Kennedy Bros.	Brick		Yes	Yes	
1917	3639 Warder	Harry W. Fisher (owner)	Brick	\$200	Yes	Yes	
1917	3658 Park Place	Frank R. Davis (owner)		\$500	No		
1918	738 Rock Creek Church Road	Dr. T. J. Sullivan (owner)		\$200	No		

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1918	744 Quebec Place	James T. Staniszuiki (owner/contractor)		\$300	Partially	Yes	Foundation and section of western wall still standing.
1918	754 Quebec Place	Benjamin P. Fishburn (owner)	Metal	\$300	Yes	Yes	
1919	610 Rock Creek Church Road	Mrs. M.V. Crompton (owner)	Brick	\$200	Yes		
1920	612 Rock Creek Church Road	Mary E. Keely (owner)		\$250	No		Only foundation remains. Originally built as companion to 614 Rock Creek Church Road.
1920	614 Rock Creek Church Road	Margaret Feltonn (owner)		\$250	Yes		Originally built as companion to 612 Rock Creek Church Road.
1921	749 Rock Creek Church Road	M. Heltman (owner)		\$950	Yes		
1921	3641 Warder	J. L. McClure (owner)			No		

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.
-

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- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Social History

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Period of Significance

1900-1923; 1947-1965

Significant Dates

1909-1923

1932, 1948, 1952, 1954

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kennedy, Edgar S.

Sonnemann, Alexander H.

Ashford, Snowden

Harris, Albert Lewis

Luther M. Leisenrig

Charles Gregg

William Edgar Howser

Herman Rowland Howenstein

Clarence H. Small

William Russell Lamar

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Park View is a neighborhood in northwest Washington, D.C., located along the Georgia Avenue corridor, west of the Old Soldiers' Home and north of Howard University. The Park View neighborhood can trace its organization and name to March 1, 1908, when the Park View Citizens' Association first convened. The Association focused its advocacy on improved infrastructure, education, and support for businesses along Georgia Avenue within the neighborhood. Successes included paved streets, buried power lines, new streetcar stops, and construction of the Park View School in 1916.

The Park View Historic District, located at the neighborhood's northern end, is an architecturally distinguished sub-section of the larger neighborhood and includes notable public buildings that represent the physical and social growth of the neighborhood. The boundaries include several blocks of residential rowhouses, largely constructed by a single developer in the period between 1909 and 1923; a row of neighborhood-based commercial buildings, and several of the community's public institutions. Formerly part of rural Washington County, Park View began as a series of residential subdivisions, built by a variety of developers along the city's expanding streetcar lines to accommodate the city's growing population. The developers capitalized on the site's access to the city for jobs, but also on its bucolic setting adjacent to the Old Soldiers' Home. As the subdivisions opened to buyers in the two decades before World War I, they were marketed to a white, middle-class home buyer, and segregated through legally sanctioned housing policies. As the residential base grew, so did the community and its amenities, including schools, playgrounds, firehouses and commercial centers, all of which were also segregated. Despite the segregated policies in place, African Americans began to challenge those policies and move into the neighborhood as early as the 1930s; by 1946, Park View was a racially mixed area and by 1950, would be almost exclusively occupied by African Americans. As the racial demographics shifted, community pressure in Park View mounted for the integration of its public institutions, marking it as an important and influential community in the District's official policy on the segregation of its public institutions like schools, playgrounds, and firehouses.

The Park View Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A with Social History and Community Planning and Development as its areas of Significance for its reflection of important patterns of urban development in Washington, D.C. in the first decades of the twentieth century. In terms of Community Planning and Development, the historic district illustrates the transition of a part of the District of Columbia from rural farmland to suburban neighborhood as several different speculative real estate developers began to buy, subdivide and build upon the land to accommodate a growing city population. As homebuyers moved into the houses, the subdivisions coalesced into the Park View neighborhood, largely through the efforts of the Park View Citizens' Association. The district is resource rich consisting of an intact collection of architecturally notable rowhouses, a small complex of neighborhood-based commercial buildings, and several public buildings of note, including, the Engine Company No.

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24 (1911), the Park View School (1916), and the Park View Playground (1920). The district's contributing buildings are indicative of the revivalist styles that defined the urban character of Washington, D.C., in the early twentieth century.

Its buildings—both residential and other—are largely by the work of accomplished and notable architects and builders in DC. The district provides an excellent illustration of a rowhouse community with supporting civic services – illustrating the broad trends in the evolution and growth of Washington, D.C. in the early twentieth century as its politicians, business and real estate communities embraced the tenets of the City Beautiful Movement.

The Park View Historic District is also significant under National Register Criterion A for its social history (African American) illustrating the changing racial demographics of the residential neighborhood from white to Black in the mid-twentieth century. The transition to and establishment of Park View as an African American neighborhood was occurred in the decades prior to and during the 1948 Supreme Court ruling that deemed racially restrictive covenants unenforceable. The Supreme Court's ruling hastened the integration of the neighborhood's few remaining white homes and its government facilities including its school, playground, and fire station. Due to targeted blockbusting efforts in Park View by realtors beginning in the mid-1930s, the Court's ruling, and the neighborhood's close proximity to Howard University and the African-American neighborhood of Pleasant Plains, the neighborhood changed from a predominantly white neighborhood to a thriving African-American community in a relatively short twenty-five-year span (1935-1960). This transition included the gradual integration of Park View Elementary School (1948-1954), the desegregation of the Park View Playground (1948-1952), and the integration of Engine Company No. 24 (1954). The demographic and racial shift witnessed by the Park View neighborhood between the mid-1930s and 1960 are reflective of national trends in urban migration and integration and the establishment of an urban African American middle class.

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

The Park View Neighborhood

Overview

The development of Park View from a rural landscape to a near in suburban neighborhood occurred during a time when Washington neighborhoods were segregated. While Park View's color barrier officially ended when the Supreme Court ruled that restrictive covenants were unenforceable in 1948, African American families had already begun to move into the community as early as the 1930s. Because of its proximity and convenience to the historically Black Howard University and Pleasant Plains neighborhood, African American families began to move into the southern end of Park View despite restrictive covenants and efforts by white neighbors to prevent them from living in the neighborhood. As the neighborhood became

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increasingly African American, organized community efforts began in the mid-1940s to end segregation in schools, playgrounds, and other city services. These efforts took on national importance and strengthened the foundation leading to integrated parks, schools, and fire houses.

Rural Washington County and Georgia Avenue

The neighborhood known today as Park View was completely different in the nineteenth century. Instead of streets lined with tightly packed rowhouses, the area was rural with open fields and country homes. Yet it was well developed when compared to the surrounding countryside.

Today's Georgia Avenue traces its roots to the early nineteenth century as the Seventh Street Turnpike. At its southern end, the turnpike began at Boundary Street (Florida Avenue), the original edge of the City of Washington, and continued through Washington County (that part of the District of Columbia beyond the City of Washington) to Rockville, Maryland. The turnpike provided residents and farmers direct access to the city's Center Market at 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and regionally to the eastern seaboard via shipping at the 7th Street wharves. Although the City of Washington, Georgetown and the County of Washington were united as a single entity into the District of Columbia in 1871, the former County and its roads, like the 7th Street Turnpike largely remained rural until the population and housing boom of the early twentieth century.

Before its twentieth century transformation as a suburban residential neighborhood, the area between Rock Creek Church Road and Howard University to either side of the Seventh Street Turnpike supported a cluster of country homes that created its own rural community. Schuetzen Park, a center of German culture, provided amusement for people living nearby and those from the city to the south. The park was convenient to the many German merchants who settled along the commercial Seventh Street corridor and in proximity to Center and Northern Liberties markets.

The nearby Soldiers' Home played a large role in defining the area. Presidents from James Buchanan to Chester A. Arthur spent summers there. The Home's presence was particularly felt during the Civil War. Not only would President Lincoln travel frequently through the area, but the increased activity of soldiers encamping nearby or traveling to Fort Stevens and the other forts defending the city made a definite impact on residents by bringing the war to their doorsteps. The location of nearby hospitals, such as Harewood, the country estate of W.W. Corcoran taken over by the Union Army, also brought home some of the War's horrors.

As the nineteenth century waned, and the era of rural life was coming to a close, the area was poised for development. The first illustration of this began in 1886 when developer B.H. Warder

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purchased the Asa Whitney estate located at today's intersection of Warder Street and Manor Place, NW, and subdivided it as "Whitney Close" for residential development. Other subdivisions followed, including the Gass Subdivision, Schuetzen Park, and Belle Vue, replacing other rural properties. The most successful of these subdivisions in terms of housing construction was Belle Vue located to the east of Georgia Avenue in the area of Morton Street and Park Road. With the exception of Belle Vue which proved successful in its initial years, development was sparse in the area and didn't fully take off until the early years of the 20th century.



Detail showing location of Whitney Close from Baist's real estate atlas of surveys of Washington, District of Columbia (1903), v. 3, plate 17.

The two factors leading to widespread development were the switchover of the Metropolitan's streetcar service on Georgia Avenue from horse-drawn cars to more reliable electrified cars following Congress's 1888 and 1892 orders to improve streetcar service to the District border, and the completion and operation of McMillan Reservoir in 1888 and the Sand Filtration Plant in 1905 establishing reliable water service for the area. Following these advancements, with few exceptions, development took off as developers began to fill both the previously and newly subdivided streets with rowhouses.; Construction ceased during World War I, but picked up again following the War and largely ended by 1925 as the neighborhood was fully built out. New residents brought new businesses and amenities to serve the growing community.

Georgia Avenue quickly developed, and grocery stores, shoe shops, haberdashers, and other business sprang up. As personal automobile ownership rose, so did gas stations and automobile supply shops. The avenue also witnessed the development of the modern supermarket as the multi-vendor Park View Market was redeveloped into the first Giant Supermarket.

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Residential Development in Park View

Most of the developers in Park View undertook relatively small development projects, generally consisting of four to ten homes. Others, like Middaugh and Shannon, Harry Wardman, Edgar S. Kennedy, and Herman R. Howenstein took a different approach by constructing hundreds of rowhouses in repetitive, but alternating patterns, filling the streets in block-long rows. It is these longer rows that give architectural distinction to the community today. These developers left permanent and recognizable marks on the community. One of these subdivisions—Princeton Heights—developed by Kennedy Bros. between 1909 and 1917, is particularly striking for the architectural quality and cohesiveness of its dwellings and its bounds form the core of this nomination. Princeton Heights was not the first subdivision in Park View, nor the last and needs to be understood in the chronology of Park View’s principal and more notable subdivision efforts, below:

Whitney Close Subdivision (1886)

The transition of the rural area between the Seventh Street Road and the Soldiers' Home into the residential neighborhood of Park View can trace its roots to June 4, 1886, when the heirs of Catherine M. Whitney sold the 20-acre estate of Asa Whitney, known as Whitney Close, to Benjamin H. Warder of Ohio. Warder immediately set about subdividing the 43-acre tract of land, which he purchased for \$60,024 into building lots for a new residential community. Despite its proximity to Georgia Avenue, reliable transportation and a source of water still posed significant challenges. In 1894 at the time of Warder’s death and eight years into development, only a handful of wood frame houses had been completed. It would be another eight years before Middaugh and Shannon purchased Warder’s remaining undeveloped Whitney Close property and began developing the subdivided land in earnest.

Middaugh & Shannon’s Park View Development (1904)

At the time of its purchase by Middaugh & Shannon in December 1904, the subdivision of Whitney Close along Park Road (then Whitney Avenue), was described as “splendid land.” that was “subdivided and streets laid out, yet no houses had been built there, and it was looked upon as acreage property.”¹ Middaugh & Shannon intended to improve the property by erecting single-family dwellings for middle-class homebuyers. A key goal of their development was to construct houses that provided more light and air than the traditional nineteenth-century Washington rowhouse.

Prior to Middaugh & Shannon’s operations in Park View, the firm had contributed significantly to the development of the Bloomingdale neighborhood. However, unlike the long rows of houses constructed in Bloomingdale, Middaugh & Shannon decided to “inaugurate a style of building

¹ "Real Estate Gossip." *The Evening Star*, April 6, 1907, pt. 2, p. 2.

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which [was] an innovation in [Washington, D.C.].”² The firm hired architect B. Stanley Simmons to prepare plans for the new section along Park Road. Unlike other projects of the time, the Park Road houses would be constructed as semi-detached houses and not in rows. Simmons also intended to design the structures in a variety of styles to include Old English, Spanish mission, Colonial, and Italian renaissance.

Scarcely twelve months since Middaugh & Shannon acquired the property, there remained only eleven lots which were not built upon or for which plans had not been prepared for houses to be built during the 1907 season. Even more significant, of the 100 houses completed by April 1907 or then under construction, all had been sold – something considered somewhat unusual for the time.

Following the construction of houses on Park Road, Middaugh & Shannon abandoned their plan for semi-detached houses and resorted to the traditional rowhouse model due to the high demand for new housing, their inability to keep up with that demand, and the increased profits they could make by building more houses. By changing the housing type, reducing the widths of building lots, and reconfiguring lot orientation, for example, Middaugh & Shannon were able to efficiently construct six additional houses on Square 3044 and 12 additional houses on Square 3036.

Combined, Middaugh & Shannon constructed 142 houses in Park View. The firm’s success in constructing and marketing new rowhouses on a large scale in the neighborhood influenced later developers to do the same, including Harry Wardman, Kennedy Brothers, and Herman R. Howenstein.

Harry Wardman’s Subdivision (1909)

Harry Wardman’s subdivision in Park View consists of over 100 rowhouses located on Keefer Place and Lamont Street. Designed by A.H. Beers, the houses were designed for working families and government employees.

Kennedy Brother’s Princeton Heights Development (1909)

In 1908, John Cammack (1828-1908) one of the area’s last remaining rural residents died and, the following year, his heirs put his 20-acre estate at the north end of Park View on the market. The former Cammack land “ha[d] long been regarded as one of the most desirable and valuable pieces of unimproved ground in the District, and [was] practically the last remaining acreage tract of extensive proportions in any ‘near in’ section of the city.”³ The nearly 20-acre tract was next to the Soldiers’ Home grounds, and was on a street railway line. In the midst of a housing boom, many areas further from central Washington were already being developed.

² "Real Estate Operations Show Slight Falling Off." The Washington Post, February 25, 1906, p. E2.

³ "2 Miles of New Homes, To Be Built on Cammack Tract by Kennedy Bros., Inc.," The Washington Post, September 12, 1909.

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Recognizing this opportunity, developer Edgar S. Kennedy purchased the entire tract. The most remarkable thing about the estate's development isn't that it was being opened up, but rather that it was sold as one parcel and to one developer ... and was expected to involve an expenditure of more than \$1,500,000. It is no surprise that Edgar Kennedy was interested in the land. A review of his other building projects indicates that he had a clear preference for purchasing larger tracts of land when possible where he could create communities rather than just rows of houses. It was reported in 1909 that the affairs of Kennedy Brothers "consist[ed] of buying ground and building houses and selling them to the better class of residents."⁴

Edgar S. Kennedy (1861-1953) first came to Washington in 1884 and went into the building business. He quickly established himself, becoming partners with Isaac N. Davis in the firm of Kennedy & Davis in 1886. Upon Davis' death in 1905, Kennedy's brother William became involved as general manager. The name was formally changed to Kennedy Brothers, Inc., in 1909, just as the firm entered the Park View market.

Upon the firm's purchase of the property, Kennedy dubbed the development Princeton Heights⁵, and soon had plans to develop the property with 335 houses. Work commenced in the Fall of 1909 along Rock Creek Church Road and continued until the United States entered World War I in 1917. The succeeding rows were developed to the south of Rock Creek Church Road and along Quebec Place, Warder Street, and Park Place. From 1909 through 1917 Kennedy completed 162 contiguous houses in 20 separate rows.

The Princeton Heights project was the most comprehensive of the developments that would become Park View and by far the largest development undertaken by the Kennedy Brothers city-wide. The local press extolled the Kennedy Bros. effort, noting "the entire tract [was] to be subdivided, new streets opened and improved by the erection of 335 modern homes."⁶

It was expected that "when carried to completion this vast building enterprise [would] add a frontage of nearly two miles of new homes. Taken in connection with other large building operations in which they [were then] engaged"⁷ it was expected that it would place Kennedy Brothers foremost among Washington's leading builders.

⁴ "Washington Yesterday and To-Day," The Washington Post, October 7, 1909.

⁵ Research to date has not found documentation for why the subdivision was named Princeton Heights. Following the District's realignment of street names in 1905 the original Princeton Street was renamed Girard Street. The new Princeton Street aligned to cut through Kennedy's subdivision which was on high ground. Perhaps Kennedy's selection of "Princeton" was a reference to the new street that would be cut in during development. It may also have been selected as the original Princeton Street was further south and using Princeton as the subdivision name could give the impression that the it was closer to the city that is actually was.

⁶ "2 Miles of New Homes, To Be Built on Cammack Tract by Kennedy Bros., Inc.," The Washington Post, September 12, 1909.

⁷ Ibid.

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A review of building permits and tax records gives an indication of the scale of the project as well as the speed with which the project initially commenced. News of the sale and impending development was published in local papers on September 12, 1909. By October 20 Kennedy Bros. had been issued five building permits for 69 dwellings to be built along the south side of Rock Creek Church Road, the east side of Georgia Avenue, and both sides of the northernmost block of Warder Street. The first 30 homes would be finished in 1910 and were located on the south side of the 700 block of Rock Creek Church Road. This was followed by another 33 in 1911 located along the south side of the 600 block of Rock Creek Church Road and the west side of the 3650 block of Warder Street. These first houses were 20 to 35-foot wide, three-story houses containing eight rooms and two baths. They were "planned and designed to avoid the usual monotony of long rows by arranging on the same square several groups entirely detached, each group being of different colored brick and finished at the ends with semi-detached houses. The architectural effect [was] further heightened by the fact that there [was] neither a continuous line of porches nor bay windows, but these two features [were] grouped and alternated as to produce harmony without sameness."⁸

This formula would be applied to the entire development. The initial asking price for these homes was between \$5,500 and \$5,750. This was significantly more than the sale price for homes located a few blocks to the south on Newton Place. While much more modest, the typical home in Park View then sold for between \$3,800 and \$4,200. This is a good indicator of the quality and value of the Kennedy homes. Still, it was an attractive price for a Kennedy home, since their smaller homes north of Maryland Avenue started between \$5,200 and \$6,000 and Kennedy homes in Mt. Pleasant were valued between \$7,500 and \$10,000. As the builders put it, "such questions as 'How can they do it?' and 'What can be the matter with the house that their builders can give so much more for the price than any others?'"⁹ [were] asked so often" by prospective buyers familiar with their slogan: "'Kennedy' means to a House what 'Sterling' means to silver,"¹⁰ that they decided they needed to explain. To reassure the public that these homes were indeed of exceptional quality and value, the builders ran ads in the September and October, 1910, papers explaining that the homes were selling for more than \$1,000 below comparable real estate then on the market. They then proceeded to give an accounting of how that was possible. Pointing out that they were able to buy the 20 acre tract as one parcel, were building on a large scale, were well organized with equipment and labor, and paid for materials with cash, Kennedy Brothers estimated that they were able to save \$1,350 per house in building costs.

Passing these savings on to home buyers was explained as not only doing good business, but basic to their core business principle of giving home owners as much as possible for their money, not as little. It also illustrates that the focus of Edgar Kennedy was actually to build a

⁸ "Cammack Estate Subdivided," The Washington Herald, March 20, 1910.

⁹ "More Than \$1,000 Under the Market [advertisement]," The Washington Times, September 17, 1910.

¹⁰ "Seven of the Many Reasons Why the 'Kennedy Houses' on Capitol Hill are Selling so Rapidly [advertisement]," The Washington Time, March 12, 1910.

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community, and building homes and businesses was his means to that end. He clearly states in the same ad that the goal of Princeton Heights was “to make a neighborhood ... that will be the best in the city when the cost of the homes to the purchasers is considered.”¹¹

As the initial build out-of Rock Creek Church Road was nearing completion, Kennedy turned his attentions to Quebec Place, starting at Georgia Avenue and working toward Park Place. Work on Quebec did not progress at the same speed set during the first phase of development, largely due to the additional need to build the street and put in basic utilities. The building permits for Quebec were issued between November 3, 1911, and April 26, 1915, with completion dates ranging from 1913 to 1915. Interspersed with this construction was the build out of the homes on the 3630 block of Warder, with permits being issued on November 21, 1914, and April 26, 1915. The Warder homes were completed in 1915 and 1916 respectively.

Perhaps because of this slower pace, the 700 block of Quebec proved to be one of Kennedy’s most unique. The block is stylistically diverse with both “Colonial” and “Spanish” style homes, and some intermingling of the two styles. In addition to the stylistic variety, homes consist of tan brick, red Flemish bond brick, and stucco. This is also the street where Kennedy changed from building three-story homes on the north side of the street, to two-story homes with an attic on the south side of the street. The two-story “Colonial” style of home introduced here in 1911 became the standard for the rest of Kennedy’s Princeton Heights development.

The last Princeton Heights homes to be built prior to cessation of building operations during World War I were along the 3664 and 3648 blocks of Park Place, across from the Soldiers’ Home. Permits were issued for these rows on December 24, 1915, and May 12, 1916, with completion for both being in 1917. The row between Quebec Place and Rock Creek Church Road is particularly noteworthy for being the only entire row designed to include garages.

Building a Community

When construction resumed in 1919, Kennedy focused less on building houses and more on providing amenities to those moving into the houses. To begin, the firm built the combination commercial/apartment building on the 3650 block of Georgia Avenue and the York Theater. While Kennedy originally planned to develop the lots along the east side of Georgia Avenue for residences in 1909, he quickly recognized their commercial potential and reserved the land for future commercial use. At the time the apartment building and York Theater were built, they were the first commercial building on the east side of Georgia Avenue in the immediate area – commerce previously being reserved for the west side of the Avenue.

Both the apartment building and the theater have a strong connection with the adjoining neighborhood. Both buildings are architecturally connected to the earlier row houses through scale, height and use of matching materials (i.e. use of tapestry brick), creating a strong architectural rhythm along those two blocks of Georgia Avenue.

¹¹ “More Than \$1,000 Under the Market [advertisement],” The Washington Times, September 17, 1910.

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As Kennedy was focusing on introducing commercial buildings to Park View, the firm sold the remainder of the Cammack land to Herman R. Howenstein. Howenstein completed the construction of houses in the sub-division in the early 1920s. The Howenstein-built houses share the same dwelling forms and patterns as those built by Kennedy, but lack the stylistic variety and attention to architectural detail.

Kennedy, and later Howenstein, constructed their houses primarily for middle-class white families while attempting to attract buyers by setting themselves apart from their competitors by offering larger houses or modern features such as electricity or attached garages at a competitive price. A review of residential households during the first few decades of the neighborhood's existence shows that household providers included government workers or similar mid-level white collar jobs in private industry.

The City Beautiful Movement and the Princeton Heights Development¹²

The City Beautiful movement was an American urban-planning movement led by architects, landscape architects, and reformers that flourished between the 1890s and the 1920s. The idea of organized comprehensive urban planning arose in the United States from the City Beautiful movement, which claimed that design could not be separated from social issues and should encourage civic pride and engagement. Its influence was most prominent in cities such as Cleveland, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.

The City Beautiful movement emerged at a time in U.S. history when the country's urban population first began to outnumber its rural population. Most city dwellers perceived that cities were ugly, congested, dirty, and unsafe. As cities grew – an increasingly rapid condition enhanced by an influx of immigrants at the end of the 19th century – public space was being usurped. With increased congestion, city dwellers needed open outdoor areas for recreation as they never had before. In addition, the chaotic approach to sanitation, pollution, and traffic found in most big American cities affected rich and poor alike, which is how the City Beautiful movement gained both financial and social support.

Washington, D.C., in 1902 became the first city to carry out a City Beautiful design, the McMillan Plan, named for Michigan's U.S. Sen. James McMillan, who was chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. It limited building heights and positioned new structures and monuments throughout the city to create a balanced aerial composition.

In the early twentieth century, city beautification was considered to be a decided asset in the development of communities, with many benefits deriving from careful planning. In Washington, much of the McMillan Plan focused on planning that could be carried out and directed on at the Federal and municipal level. The attention paid to careful planning, including

¹² City Beautiful Movement information from: Blumberg, Naomi. "City Beautiful movement: Urban planning," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, (viewed June 21, 2015). Available at: <http://www.britannica.com/topic/City-Beautiful-movement>

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parks and green spaces, did not go unnoted by many local developers. The rise of operative builders in Washington – builders who developed speculative housing on a large scale – coincided with the city beautiful movement in the city. The rise of operative builders in the District of Columbia shifted traditional building in Washington away from those who constructed a single or a few structures to meet the immediate needs of a client to a few builders who constructed and shaped entire neighborhoods on a large scale for a speculative residential market. Much of the development by operative builders was considered to be of a higher standard than what preceded it.

As operative builders designed and built entire communities, they also became urban planners for their projects making decisions not only on architectural styles but also road alignments, building setbacks, and landscaping. Kennedy Brothers, and especially their Princeton Heights development, was noted often as an example illustrating some of the best work achieved by operative builders.

From the outset, the Princeton Heights development was noticed by local newspapers. In addition to the interest that developing 20 acres of land along Georgia Avenue naturally drew, Kennedy's beautification efforts did not go unnoticed. It was noted in 1910 that the houses in Princeton Heights were planned and designed

... to avoid the usual monotony of long rows by arranging on the same square several groups entirely detached, each group being of different colored brick and finished at the ends with a semi-detached house. The architectural effect [was] ... further heightened by the fact that there [was] neither a continuous line of porches nor bay windows, but these two features will be so grouped and alternated as to produce harmony without sameness.¹³

Not content merely with creating a beautiful community by building in a variety of styles, individual rows, and materials, Kennedy Brothers was credited with being one of the first operative builders to introduce landscape design into community development, beginning this practice in both their Lamont Street and Princeton Heights developments in 1912. Not content with producing merely the houses themselves, Kennedy Brothers hired specially trained men in the area of landscape gardeners. The importance Kennedy Brothers placed on landscape design in Princeton Heights was noted when the *Evening Star* reported that the builders received a shipment of evergreens and shrubbery from Holland in early May 1912. The shipment was valued at hundreds of dollars, and included blue spruce, azaleas, pine, and hemlock trees. Wisteria vines were also planted to beautify front porches and back fences were planned to support climbing rose vines.¹⁴ Another shipment of trees, shrubs, rhododendrons, and azaleas was received from Holland in October 1912 as part of their operations.

The Automobile & Its Impact on Princeton Heights

¹³ "Cammack Estate Subdivided." *The Evening Star*, March 19, 1910, pt. 2, p. 2.

¹⁴ "New Force Enlisted in City Beautification." *The Evening Star*, May 18 1912, pt. 2, p. 3.

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When Edgar S. Kennedy and Alexander H. Sonnemann began planning the development of Princeton Heights in 1909, personal automobile ownership was uncommon. While every effort was made to design an architecturally interesting community containing lawns, landscaping, and modern conveniences, little apparent thought was given to automobiles or their storage. The initial building permits from 1909 for sixty-six houses contain no accommodation for automobiles, yet the very customers who were attracted to the Princeton Heights development had other ideas, leading first to the construction of detached garages and ultimately being incorporated into the architectural fabric of the development.

In the District of Columbia, there were 4,833 residents with registered vehicles in 1914. This rose to 8,009 in 1915. From 1916 to 1919, ownership continued to rise, from 13,118 to 35,400, respectively. By 1920, Washington had one vehicle for every 10.73 residents, ahead of the national average of 14.14 persons per car. As one would expect from Edgar Kennedy with his attention to detail and desire to build houses that were up-to-date with modern conveniences, he responded to the growing demand for private garages by incorporating attached garages into the designs for houses in Princeton Heights.

By the time Kennedy Brothers wrapped up construction of residential row dwellings prior to World War I, they had constructed a total of 14 row houses that incorporated a garage as part of the design. When construction resumed after the War, by then under the direction of Herman R. Howenstein, every row dwelling would include an attached garage indicating how much the automobile had become a part of daily life in Washington.

Community Businesses

The commercial buildings in the Princeton Heights subdivision are significant in the development of Park View and reflect a shift from building housing to developing communities. The properties at 3651-3661 Georgia Avenue were originally platted and planned for rowhouse development in 1909, but reserved for later development by Kennedy brothers. When these properties were eventually developed in 1919, along with the York Theater, they introduced commercial uses to the east side of Georgia Avenue at the strategic transpiration intersection of Rock Creek Church Road.

Similarly, the properties at 3645-3651 Warder Street and 642-646 Rock Creek Church Road were reserved for future development. When developed in 1920 and 1921, in addition to rowhouses 642-646 Rock Creek Church Road were the first, and only, structures built solely for commercial use in the residential section of the neighborhood. While three earlier buildings along Warder Street at Otis Place, Lamont Place, and Irving Street (constructed in 1912 and 1913) included first floor commercial space for neighborhood markets, they also included second floor residential apartments. This is in stark contrast to Howenstein's commercial buildings at

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642-646 Rock Creek Church Road which was designed as a one-story commercial building with the ability to contain up to three separate businesses.

Following is a brief overview of the known businesses operating in the commercial structures during the period of significance.

3651-3661 Georgia Avenue

- 3651 Georgia: The earliest business to operate at this address was York Confectionary (1926). By 1933 it had become a restaurant operated by George Varoutsos and ca. 1951/2 it had become Duffy's Tavern. The restaurant operated by George Varoutsos was among the first 200 establishments to receive a license to serve alcohol on February 28, 1934, following the repeal of prohibition.¹⁵
- 3653 Georgia: Before 1964 the business operating in this space also operated out of 3653 Georgia (see below). From 1965 through 1970 the dry-cleaning business Quebec Valet conducted business at this location.
- 3655 Georgia: This storefront, along with 3651 Georgia, served the neighborhood as a hardware store. Originally operating as People Hardware (ca 1928-1938), by 1953 it had become Capitol Lock & Hardware and by 1931 Capitol Locksmith. By 2017 the hardware store closed and was replaced by Reliable Tavern.
- 3657 Georgia: A variety of business operated in this storefront including an Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. (1926), Diener's Cash and Carry Cleaners (1928), York Wine and Liquor Store (1937-1940), and Block-Long Sandwich Shop (1952-1963)
- 3659 Georgia: The earliest business to operate in this location was a Sanitary Grocery, which opened on 22 September 1923. By 1931 it has been replaced by Spic and Span Cleaners & Dyers (1931-1941), York Wine & Liquor Store (ca. 1951), and an Economy Shop (rummage store) operated by the National Council of Jewish Women (1957-1959)
- 3661-3663 Georgia: These two storefronts first opened as a corner store with a soda fountain (1923-1928). This was followed by the Goodacre's White Coffee Pot restaurant (ca. 1933-1934), Elite Restaurant (ca. 1950-1957), and York Liquors (ca 1965-1971).

642-646 Rock Creek Church Road

- 642 Rock Creek Church: Based on employment ads seeking pressers and tailors, this storefront likely operated as a cleaners ca. 1921-1948. In 1957 Rev. Elton Patterson founded Patterson Chapel Baptist Church at this location. The name was changed to Patterson Memorial Church following his death in 1971 and was still holding services as late as 1978. The property is currently being used as housing.

¹⁵ "First to Sell Legal Liquor" *The Washington Post*, March 1, 1934, p. 11.

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- 644-646 Rock Creek Church: This storefront has service as a neighborhood market for its entire operation. Charles Sislen owned and operated Sislen's Market in this space by 1922. Around 1949 it had become Waldman's Market and by 1960 Royal Farm Food Store (market). Following a fire in 2008 that shuttered Royal Farm Market, it reopened in 2009 as Rock Creek Market.

Public Facilities and Services

Following the establishment of Park View as a middle-income white neighborhood, residents began to organize and advocate for improved services and amenities. With the establishment of the Park View Citizens Association in 1910, the community successfully advocated for paved roads, improved streetcar service, the construction of a school in 1916, and the establishment of a permanent playground in 1920. While there is no evidence that the community sought out a firehouse as it was constructed one year following the organization of the citizens' association, one established the Park View community took a keen interest in the firehouse and advocated for improved service and working hours for the firemen in collaboration with the emerging Petworth neighborhood.

Park View School

The Park View School, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, was constructed in 1916 due to direct and sustained advocacy from the community to provide a school for the Park View community. Beginning in 1910, the Park View Citizens' Association began demanding an elementary school for the neighborhood's 600 children. The building was considered unique at the time, for in addition to being a place of education it was also the "first building designed by its architect as a Community Center where the adults of the neighborhood might gather for civic, social, and recreational activities" as evident by the inclusion of a 700-seat community auditorium. In addition to education, the school building served as the area registration precinct for military service in 1917 and 1918, as the first community post office, and hosted Attorney General Robert Kennedy in 1963 who spoke to students about the importance of education and jobs.

Park View Playground and Field House

Playground space was unofficially located on the grounds of the Park View School from 1916 to 1920. Need for a community playground was identified as early as 1915 by the Park View Citizens' Association, which urged Congress to provide \$22,000 for the purchase of a specified tract to adjoin the Park View School property then under construction. In response to the repeated requests of the community, in 1920 the U.S. House of Representatives considered purchasing the plot of ground north of the Park View School for a permanent playground. The playground, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is notable for being among the earliest purpose-designated properties for recreation, for hosting one of the first purpose-built recreation buildings constructed in 1932, and for being the site where the spark to desegregate parks and playgrounds began in 1947.

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Engine Company No. 24 was constructed in 1911 in part as a response to the rapid development of the Park View neighborhood and in anticipation of expected development of the Petworth neighborhood. It is strategically located at the intersections of Georgia Avenue, New Hampshire Avenue, and Rock Creek Church Road, allowing the firehouse to both serve the developed Park View and Columbia Heights areas as well as the rural communities to the north. Built originally to house horses and horse-drawn equipment in 1911, the station stripped this equipment within a year of its construction and added two new motorized engines to better serve the large rural area north of the station, heralding the end of the era of the horse in the DC Fire Department. Engine Company No. 24 also housed the city's first motorized pumper, "Big Liz." Once established, the Park View and Petworth Citizens associations formed a collaborative citizens' fire fighting corps as an auxiliary to the station in early 1917 and the Park View Citizens' Association voted to advocate for Engine Company No. 24 to adopt a platoon system in which firemen would be given twelve hours off in twenty four. Engine Company No. 24 adopted the two-platoon system in the fall of 1918 and hosted a community banquet and dance on October 2, 1918, to show their appreciation of those in the community who advocated on their behalf.

Segregation, Government Institutions, Restrictive Covenants, and the Establishment of an African American Community in Park View

Overview

Park View was originally segregated. Established as a white neighborhood, Park View maintained its community ethnicity in a variety of ways. The most prevalent was the use of restrictive covenants. The two developers most responsible for establishing restrictive covenants by deed in Park View were Middaugh & Shannon and Harry Wardman, though they were not alone. Most Park View developers, however, did not place such restrictions on their properties. In those cases, restrictive covenants were established later by petition of the property owners in response to changing demographics and as an attempt to stop that change. The use of covenants to prohibit black families began around 1925. After the Supreme Court effectively endorsed the legality of petition covenants in 1926, their use spread rapidly across Washington and was prevalent throughout the neighborhood by 1930 and 1931. Despite the widespread practice to create covenants, not all property owners participated, providing opportunities for Blacks to begin moving into the neighborhood.

Unlike many other segregated neighborhoods, Park View was the site of an intense effort by Black real estate broker Geneva Valentine to get white homeowners to sell their properties to Black buyers. According to Ms. Valentine, around 1935, she "walked the streets and found owners willing to sell and list their properties with her real estate company. They were successful in selling the first houses to African Americans in the 400, 500, and 600 blocks of Irving and Kenyon and in later years Park Road, Park Place, and Warder. The sustained blockbusting efforts in Park View continued moving north, block-by-block, resulting in the Supreme Court's 1948 ruling on restrictive covenants coinciding with the Black families moving to the northernmost blocks of the neighborhood.

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While the 1948 ruling by the Supreme Court that restrictive covenants were not enforceable under the Constitution was extremely significant, most of Park View had already changed before the Court's decision. Given the neighborhood's proximity to existing Black institutions like Howard University and African-American communities in Columbia Heights, Howard University and the U Street corridor, Park View quickly transitioned from white to Black leading up to and following the Court's landmark decision. By 1950, Park View was predominantly African-American as new buyers of color moved in and nearly all white families had moved out.

In response to the growing African-American community in Park View, the neighborhood serving retail shifted as well. Some business left and were replaced by new businesses. Others changed ownership. The York Theater, for example, changed hands in 1951 from Warner Bros. to District Theaters – a chain catering to Black audiences. Still other store fronts found new life as houses of worship.

As the racial demographics of Park View were shifting the District government and Congress were forced to desegregate the formerly all-white community institutions to accommodate the new residents. The desegregation and integration of these facilities was often not done voluntarily or without community and national activism but the end result was profound. Local and national activists challenged racial discrimination and fought for access to the Park View School, the Park View Playground, and Engine Company No. 24. Because of this activism, all of these Park View institutions were integrated before they were legally mandated to be open for all. Furthermore, the change in government policy in these Park View institutions, influenced policy decisions city-wide.

Park View School

Park View School originally opened in 1916 as a white school in Washington's segregated school system. By the fall of 1949, as white residents had begun to leave the neighborhood, the school, with a capacity of 936 students, had an enrollment of 128. Park View was a school for white children amid a community that was increasingly African American. While the white Park View School was well under-enrolled, the Black children of Park View attended the nearby Bruce and Monroe schools west of Georgia Avenue. As the number of Black pupils grew, pressure in the community mounted for the Board of Education to accommodate them in either a new, segregated school, or in the under-enrolled white Park View School. In July 1949, despite resistance from white school children's parents, the Board of Education opted to transfer the Park View School for use by African Americans to save the cost of a new building. Former students of the Park View School would attend school at either the nearby Petworth or Raymond schools, both of which continued to be segregated white schools. Five years later, the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*—and the companion decision in *Bolling v. Sharpe*, which applied to D.C.—outlawed public-school segregation in the nation's capital and across the country in May 1954.

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Before the two major turning points—the Supreme Court decisions that found racially restrictive covenants and segregated schools unconstitutional in 1948 and 1954—there was already a sizeable and significant African-American community in the neighborhood.

Because of these racial demographics, as early as 1947 the segregated nature of Park View playground was challenged. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare requested that Park View playground support “mixed” activities to reflect the composition of the neighborhood. The District of Columbia Recreation Department denied the request but agreed to include it in a study of six playgrounds where the population composition was changing – Rose Park, Rosedale, Park View, Hoover, New York Avenue, and Happy Hollow. Following the study, the Recreation Board concluded that it would experiment with integration at Rose Park and Garfield Park in 1949.

However, at Park View Playground the Recreation Department chose a different solution by splitting use of the playground in the 1948/1949 school year rather than integrate the playground. During the school hours of Park View Elementary, the playground was reserved for white children. After 3:30 p.m., the playground was reserved for black children. This decision was opposed by the committee on the Park View Playground of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which asked the recreation board that the playground be made available to “all children without regard to race or color.” In response and rather than integrate the park, the Recreation Board decided to designate the Park View Playground a “Negro unit,” however, “so long as the adjacent school remain[ed] white, the playground be used by white children during school hours.”

Pressure to end segregation at Park View Playground continued and ultimately prevailed on May 7, 1952, two years before segregation at all District playgrounds ended in 1954.

Engine Company No. 24

Engine Company No. 24 has the distinction of being among the first seven D.C. firehouses to be integrated. This occurred on September 18, 1954, when African-American firemen Samuel W. Jefferson and James N. Ross were transferred to the station. A review of the firehouses that were integrated show that only three of the seven white fire stations selected were located in predominantly white neighborhoods. The fact that Park View’s demographics had changed to a solidly Black community by 1954 placed Engine Company No. 24 geographically at the northern boundary of a growing African-American community. Like the other white stations integrated, the racial makeup of the surrounding community around Company No. 24 certainly contributed to the decision.

Further underscoring the importance of area demographics and the role they played in integration is the fact that in order to transfer two Black firefighters to Engine Company No. 24, white fireman P. W. Smith was transferred out of the company to create the total of two vacancies at the station house as required by the integration plan. In total, six white firemen were transferred out

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of white companies during the 1954 fire station implementation. This is notable as the original rationale justifying integration in 1951 was to fill vacancies in white companies by transferring underemployed African-American firemen from Black companies. That white firemen needed to be transferred to create needed vacancies highly suggests that the choice of Engine Company No. 24 for integration was as much a selection of neighborhood geography, demographics, and politics as anything else – with the fire chief and District Commissioners knowing neighborhood opposition would be greatly reduced due to the recent shifts in demographics in Park View.¹⁶

The effort to end segregation of District firemen first began on October 2, 1951, when the District Commissioners approved a plan to reassign 16 Black firemen to fill some of the 26 vacancies then existing in all-white fire companies and to adopt a policy whereby Black firemen hired in the future would be assigned “wherever they are needed” without respect to race, according to Chief Engineer Joseph A. Mayhew.¹⁷ Yet, what began as a goal to maintain adequate staffing of fireman and assign them where they were needed quickly became a larger fight both in local communities and nationally with opposition from neighborhoods, rank and file white firemen, and Congressional leaders. In the midst of the fray, President Eisenhower used his 1953 State of the Union speech to pledge an end to segregation in the District of Columbia and to strengthen the District's voice in local self-government.¹⁸ The struggle to integrate D.C. firemen including three years of congressional hearings before the plan was carried out with seven firehouses being integrated on September 18, 1954.¹⁹

¹⁶ “Firemen Integration Under Way After Score of Transfers” *The Evening Star*, September 19, 1954, p. 12.

¹⁷ “Some Fire Companies To Be Unsegregated” *The Washington Post*, Oct. 3, 1951, p. B1.

¹⁸ President Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union Address on February 2, 1953, in which he stated:

I propose to use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation in the District of Columbia, including the Federal Government, and any segregation in the Armed Forces.

Here in the District of Columbia, serious attention should be given to the proposal to develop and authorize, through legislation, a system to provide an effective voice in local self-government. While consideration of this proceeds, I recommend an immediate increase of two in the number of District Commissioners to broaden representation of all elements of our local population. This will be a first step toward insuring that this Capital provide an honored example to all communities of our Nation.

¹⁹ The stations integrated were Truck No. 15, Brentwood Road and Rhode Island Ave., NE; Engine No. 5, Dent Pl. and Wisconsin Ave., NW; Truck No. 16, Pennsylvania Ave. and Twenty-eighth St., SE; Engine No. 24, Georgia Ave. and Rock Creek Church Rd., NW; Truck No. 14, Connecticut Ave. and Porter St., NW; Truck No. 3, Thirteenth and K Streets, NW; and Truck No. 1, New Jersey Ave and E Street, NW.

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While opponents to integration continued to agitate throughout 1955 at Congressional hearings, by mid-1955 with no official Congressional action, efforts to restore a segregated fire department largely lost steam and ended.

Housing Discrimination

Park View, similarly to Columbia Heights, Bloomingdale, and other near in neighborhoods, began their existence as whites-only neighborhoods in close proximity to black communities. Developers of these neighborhoods commonly sought to shape the character of new neighborhoods by including covenants (agreements) in deeds for the properties they sold. They might require that only single-family houses be constructed or that buildings be a certain distance from the street. They also might prohibit use of the property as a school, factory, or saloon—or prohibit its sale or lease to certain groups, most often African Americans.²⁰

Because deeds are legal contracts, homebuyers needed to pay attention to what they were agreeing to. Buyers who ignored a covenant risked being taken to court, and racial covenants deterred African Americans from moving into new neighborhoods. Covenants also targeted other groups, including Jews, which in DC was more common west of Rock Creek Park.²¹

Starting in the 1920s, racially restrictive covenants also began to be imposed in another manner. Neighborhood associations would gather signatures on petitions that put covenants on the properties of each signer, effectively restricting entire blocks. These petitions, which were filed with the Recorder of Deeds as legal contracts, could restrict whole neighborhoods, like Mount Pleasant and Bloomingdale.²² In the Princeton Heights subdivision of Park View, residents began to sign petition covenants prohibiting sale of houses to African Americans as early as August 11, 1930 resulting in much of the community being inaccessible to black families by covenant by 1932. Additional covenants and supplemental agreements continued to be filed as late as March 1948.

²⁰ From "Mapping Segregation" [Website] available at:
<http://prologuedc.com/blog/mapping-segregation/> Viewed July 30,

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

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The practice of price-gouging and scare tactics were other techniques used to intimidate black families and prevent them from buying property in the neighborhood. In 1944, A. Walter Collier, president of the Park View Citizens Association, noted that houses in the 400 block of Park Road that had sold for \$3,800 in 1914 were then being sold to black families for \$9,000. The illustration (right) is from *Segregation in Washington: A report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital* (1948) and shows that these were not isolated incidents or concerns.

Black Washingtonians first began moving into the Park View neighborhood at its southern end, near Howard University on Gresham Street, Columbia Road, and Irving Street. The opening of the neighborhood to Black families occurred in different ways. On Gresham Place at the southern end of the neighborhood, Harry Wardman included restrictions in the deeds on his houses to attract white buyers. However, demand was low possibly due to the proximity to Howard University. Given the shortage of white buyers, restrictive covenants on Gresham Place not only appear to not have been enforced, but houses on Gresham Place were actively marketed to Black families as early as 1915.

The abandonment of restrictive covenants on Gresham Place was the exception, however, rather than the rule. A few blocks north, black real estate broker Geneva Valentine worked to persuade white homeowners to sell to African Americans on the 400 and 500 blocks of Columbia Road, Irving Street, and Kenyon Street ca. 1935 despite restrictive covenants. The change of Park View from a white neighborhood to a solidly African American neighborhood did not go unchallenged, with the earliest court cases enforcing restrictive covenants occurring on the 400 block of Columbia Road in 1936 (417 Columbia Road, NW -- Parker v. Smith; Parker v. Bruce), 1937 (411 Columbia Road, NW -- Parker v. Robinson), and 1938 (419 Columbia Road, NW -- Fritter v. Brown; Fritter v. Cohen.).

Successive court cases occurred in 1940 at 426 Irving Street, NW (Williams v. Proctor; Williams v. Miller), in 1944 at 3310 Park Place, NW (Atkins v. Tate), and in 1945 at 3531 Warder Street, NW (Marth v. Matthews) before reaching the Princeton Heights subdivision in 1947. However,

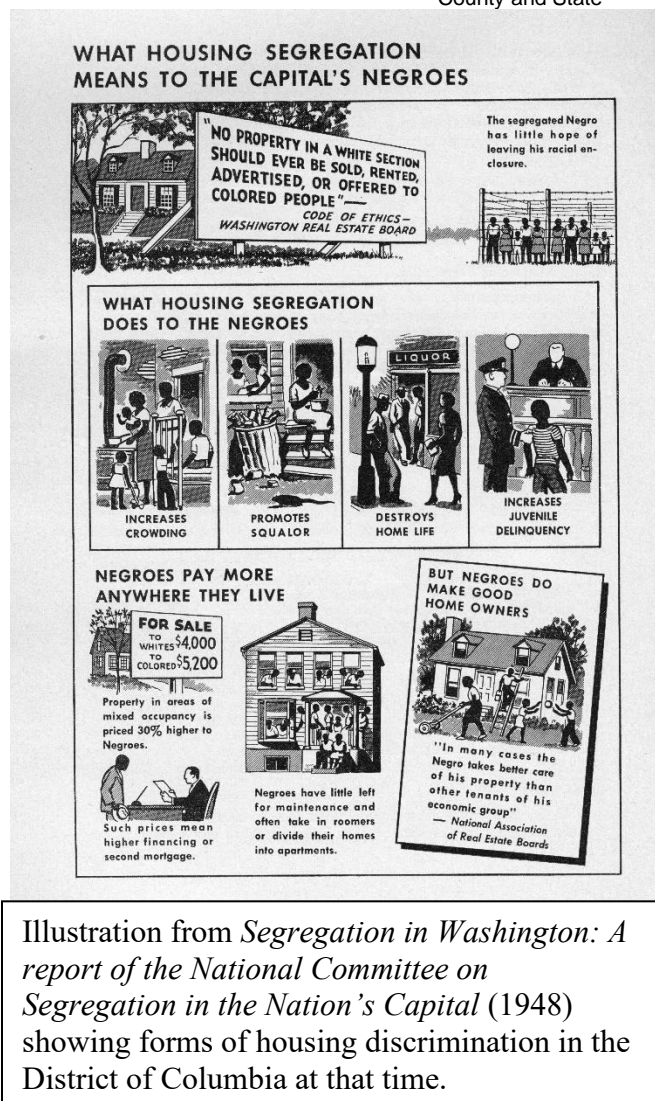


Illustration from *Segregation in Washington: A report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital* (1948) showing forms of housing discrimination in the District of Columbia at that time.

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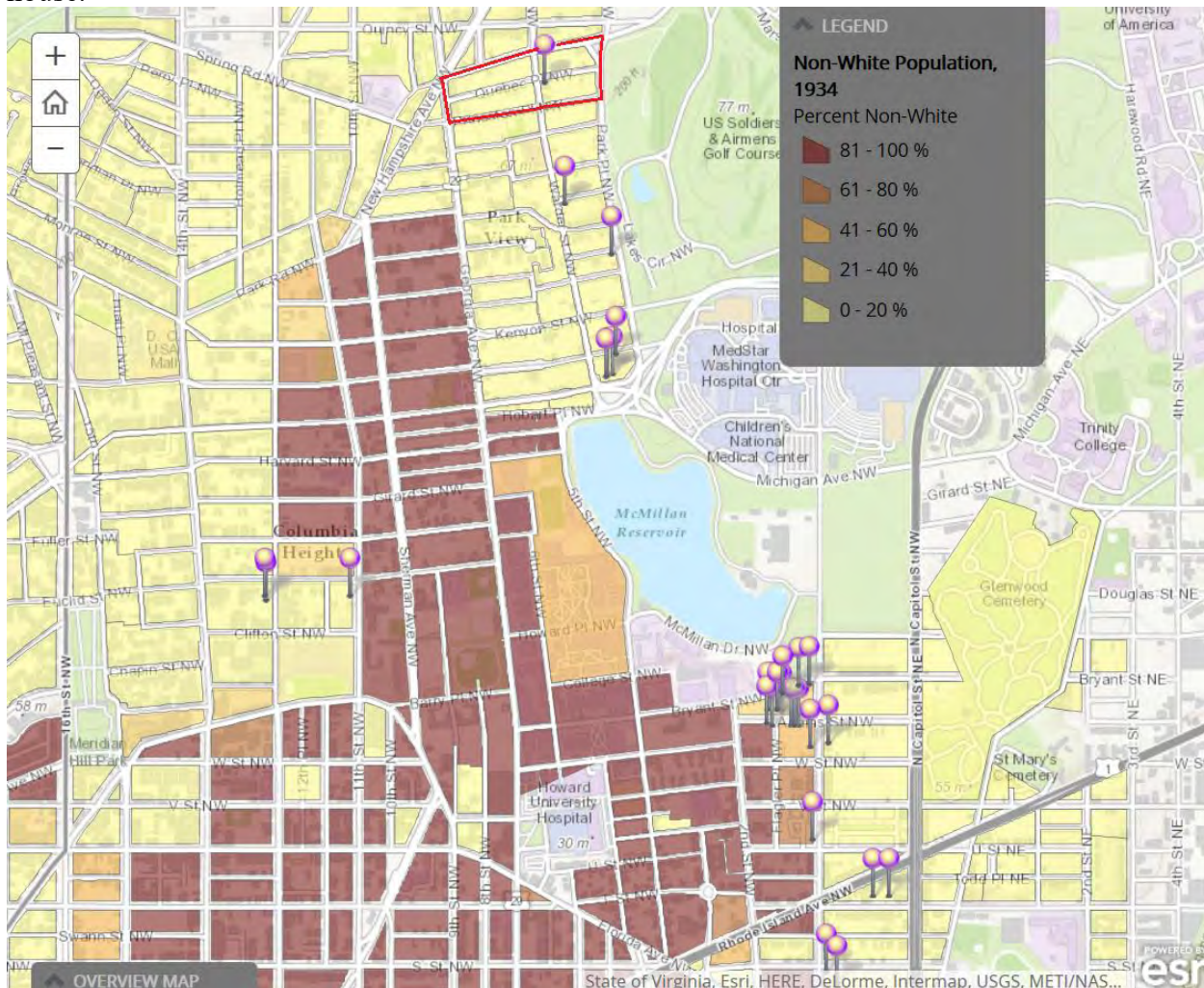
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unlike the cases in the 1930s, those filed in 1940 and later did not result in the enforcement of the restrictive covenants.

The change of the Princeton Heights subdivision within the Park View neighborhood from a white community to a black community coincides with the period during which challenges to racial covenants were being argued before the Supreme Court. The first black families to purchase houses in Princeton Heights occurred in 1947, with the first being in March of that year. This was followed by two families in April, one in June, four in July, two in August, two in September, three in October, three in November, and two in December for a total of 20 households in that year, or, a change of just over 12% of the neighborhood. During this period, white neighbors asked the District Court to eject Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Willis from their home at 3641 Warder Street. In this case, the challenge was not upheld and the Willis's remained in their house.



(Map showing demographics in Park View, Pleasant Plains, Columbia Heights, Le Droit Park, and Bloomingdale in 1934. Also shown are locations of known legal challenges to restrictive covenants and the general area of the Princeton Heights development (outlined in red). Map from

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Mapping Segregation in Washington DC, Legal Challenges to Racially Restrictive Covenants, Prologue DC, 2015, available at: <http://prologuedc.com/blog/mapping-segregation/>)

On January 15, 1948, arguments began for *Shelley et ux. v. Kraemer et ux.* in which the Supreme Court would consider the legality of restrictive covenants. The high court eventually decided on May 3, 1948, that such covenants were unenforceable. During the four months over which this case was argued and considered, only six houses were purchased by black homeowners in Princeton Heights. Of these six, the purchase of 754 Quebec Place by William and Eloise Jenkins was challenged, with neighbors requesting that the court grant an injunction preventing the couple from living in their property.

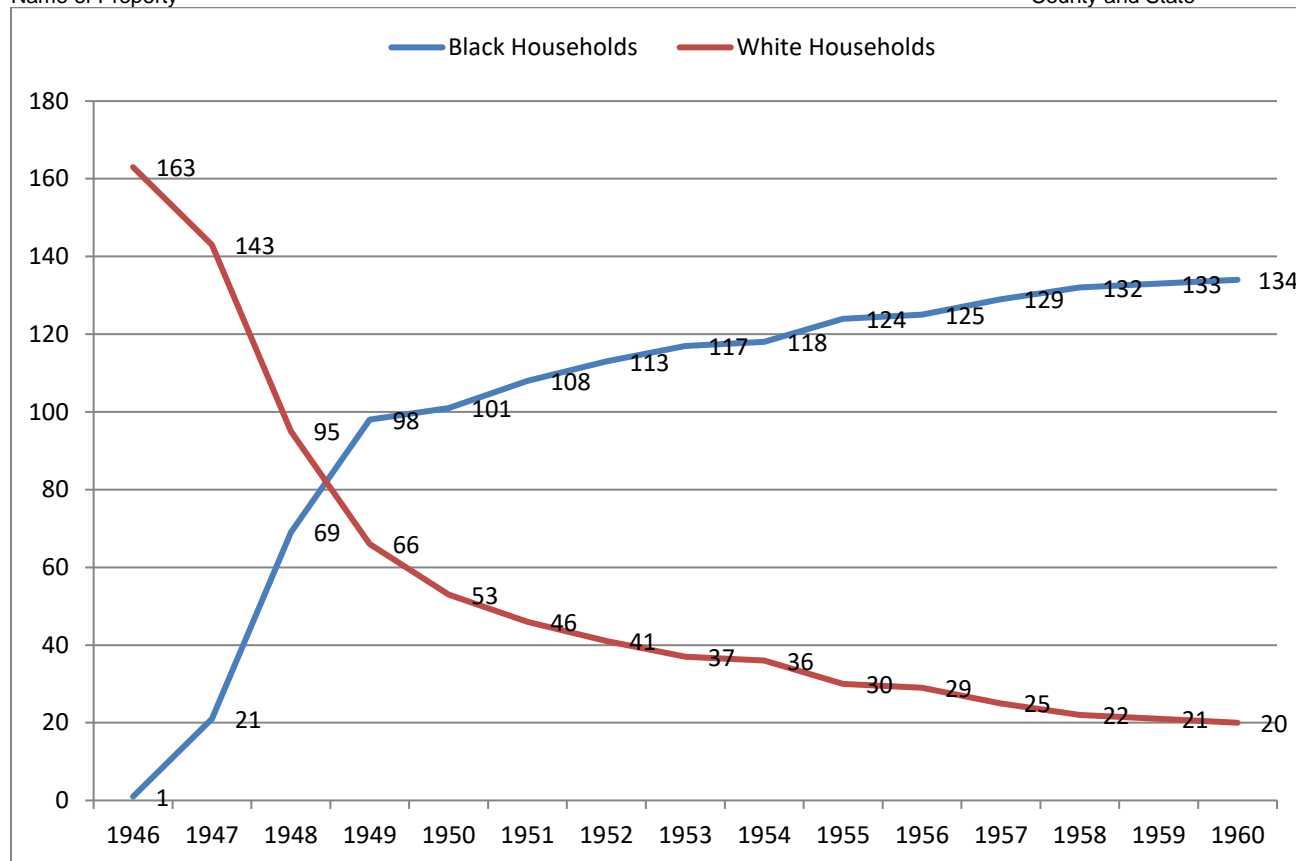
The number of homes sold by white residents escalated after the Supreme Court's ruling. Whereas one house was sold to a black family in April 1948, six houses changed hands in May 1948, with 3656 Park Place being sold to Evelyn Wilson on May 3, 1948, the same day as the court's decision. This was followed by eleven houses changing hands in June 1948, six finding new owners in July and another six in August. All in all, 43 houses were sold to black families in 1948 following the high court's decision. By the end of 1948, black homeownership had risen in Princeton Heights from 12% in 1947 to 41.4%. The trend continued through 1949 with 59% of households being African American by the end of that year. While the trend continued in 1950 and subsequent years, the rate of change slowed down to a handful of properties a year.

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(Chart showing change in neighborhood demographics between 1946 and 1960 in the Princeton Heights subdivision of Park View)

The increase in the number of black families in the Park View neighborhood during the 1940s also challenged the practice of segregating playgrounds, schools, and other institutions. Regarding the segregated Park View playground and the changing demographics of the neighborhood, noted attorney Charles H. Houston wrote in the *Afro-American* in 1947:

At Warder Street and Otis Pl., N.W., Washington is a large city playground with swings and other play apparatus, surround by a high fence. Originally, under the segregated pattern of the District of Columbia, it had been set up and maintained as a playground for white children. But the neighborhood has changed, and the community is now predominantly colored.²³

Houston’s editorial continues, noting that beginning in July 1947, black families on Newton Place, Warder Street, and Irving Street began a campaign with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to integrate the Park View playground and concluding that if the playground were not opened to black children it would be necessary to take the Department of Recreation to court “and teach it a lesson in democracy.” While full integration did not occur until May 7, 1952, the use of the playground was change from one dedicated to white children to one meeting

²³ Houston, Charles H. “The Highway,” *Afro-American*, October 4, 1947, p. 4.

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the needs of black children in July 1948 as the Board of Recreation recognized the significant shift in the neighborhoods population. The nearby Park View School followed suite and was changed from a white school to a black school in the fall of 1949, before its integration in 1954.

Other notable changes in the community occurred in 1951 at the York Theater and Engine Company No 24. At the beginning of the year, Warner Bros. sold the York Theater to District Theaters which began management of the York on January 14, 1951. District Theaters by this time was one of the major theater circuits in the Mid-Atlantic area. District Theaters eventually operated a chain of 22 theaters, all of them catering to African American audiences. A.T. Swann – a native Washingtonian who attended Dunbar High School and Miner’s Teacher’s College, was hired to manage the York for District Theaters.

Similarly – and after much debate – the segregated District of Columbia Fire Department shifted to a policy of integration in October 1951 to address the issue of understaffed white companies, though this policy was not implemented until 1954 following a lengthy battle with Congress. Engine Company No. 24, located at Rock Creek Church Road and Georgia Avenue, was among the first seven battalion headquarters which employed both white and black firemen. The integration of the firehouse was another reflection of the newly established African American community living in the surrounding neighborhood.

Residents of Park View

From its establishment as a Washington neighborhood to the present, the Park View community has been a neighborhood populated by government employees, active and retired military servicemen and women, and professionals. Notable former military residents include two Congressional Medal of Honor recipients (Lieutenant Colonel Justice Marion “Jumping Joe” Chambers and General Edward Washburn Whitaker), a ROTC leader at Howard University (Lieutenant Colonel Robert Whiting Wilson), and a Bronze Star recipient for service in the Korean War (Captain William A. Pierce).

There is also a strong tradition of activism among former residents, including the first president of the Park View Citizens Association John G. Mcgrath, Rev. Nathaniel Raymond Richardson who was involved with Virginal school integration during the 1950s, and Howard University student Kay Freeman who was among the six African Americans who filed suit to desegregate Glen Echo Amusement Park in 1960.

A comprehensive biographical survey of known residents of Park View can be found in the Appendix to this nomination form.

Architects and Builders

Snowden Ashford (Municipal Architect) (3560 Warder Street, Park View School)

Snowden Ashford (1866–1927) was an American architect who worked in Washington, D.C., his native city. Born on January 1, 1866, Ashford was educated at Rittenhouse Academy and at the

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Christian Brothers Roman Catholic school. He studied architecture at Lafayette College and, upon graduation, entered the office of A.B. Mullet, who had formerly been supervising architect of the United States Treasury. Ashford entered the District service in 1895 and became Washington's first municipal architect. The *Washington Post* characterized him as "Architect of the Everyday", and noted: "Ashford designed or supervised everything the District built between 1895 and 1921, including the North Hall at the Eastern Market. But he was most proud of his schools."

Albert L. Harris (Municipal Architect) (693 Otis Place, Park View Playground Field House)

Albert L. Harris was born in Wales in 1869 and emigrated to America with his father Job Harris in 1873. He was in the Washington area by 1890 when he began attending the Arlington Academy for three years. In 1900 he left without graduating to work for Henry Ives Cobb in Chicago for five years on residential buildings. In 1898 Harris moved to Baltimore where he worked for Wyatt & Nolting until 1900 when he relocated to Washington. He was employed by Hornblower & Marshall from 1900 until 1917, noting that he worked on the firm's two most important public commissions, the Baltimore Custom House (1908) and the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum (1901-1911) while in that office. While employed by Hornblower & Marshall Harris began receiving his formal education at George Washington University, earning a B.S. in architecture in 1912. The same year Harris was appointed assistant professor of architecture at the university; by 1915 he was a full professor, a part-time position he held until 1930. In 1924 he prepared a quadrangular plan for the university's campus and with Arthur B. Heaton also designed Stockton and Corcoran Halls.

From 1917 to 1920 Harris worked for the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks where he was principally employed writing specifications. He began working for the Municipal Architect's office in 1920 and was named Snowdon Ashford's successor the following year; as members of the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the two had served on a 1911 committee with Waddy B. Wood condemning bay windows as not being "in accord with the dignity of architecture which the Capital should maintain." In 1914 he served with the same men, as well as Glenn Brown, on the local AIA chapter's committee that first proposed licensing architects. Harris submitted the first application for architectural registration in the District and was the first to be registered on April 6, 1925.

As was true with his predecessors, Washington's schools occupied a major part of the municipal architect's design output during Harris's tenure which ended with his sudden death in February 1933. Harris responded to suggestions made by the Commission of Fine Arts about the appropriateness of the Colonial Revival style for Washington's neighborhood municipal buildings with the majority of his school designs and public buildings. His 1931 Gothic Revival additions to the Park View School were a notable exception. In the case of Park View School, Harris closely adhered to the style of the 1916 building designed by his predecessor, Snowdon Ashford.

Not surprisingly, Harris not only developed types for Colonial Revival-style schools, firehouses, and municipal buildings, but also adapted the style in developing a field house type for Washington playgrounds. In the case of the field house, however, Harris modeled his building

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type after the vernacular Hall-and-Parlor houses of the Tidewater region. This type was regionally appropriate to the Mid-Atlantic States, less formal, and appropriate for recreation areas. The open interior plan made them adaptable to multiple activities and their small scale made them better suited to smaller playground lot sizes. Lastly, as playgrounds' primary functions were to support outdoor recreation activities, the small-scale field house complemented the primary outdoor playground functions appropriately.

While Snowden Ashford predicted greater sophistication of the District's buildings to keep apace with developments in the city's federal architecture, Harris balanced fine-quality Colonial Revival buildings scaled and styled for Washington's neighborhoods with appropriately urban-scaled ones for the city's governing center adjacent to the heart of Washington's monumental core.

Charles Gregg and Luther Leisenring (3657 New Hampshire Avenue) (Engine Company No. 24)

Fire Company No. 24 was designed by the firm of Charles Gregg and Luther Leisenring in 1910, the first year of their collaboration. Luther Leisenring was a well-known architect in the Washington area. According to an obituary in the Washington "Evening Star" dated October 5, 1965, Luther M. Leisenring was born in Lutherville, Maryland. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture in 1898, studied in Europe, and worked for the architectural firms of Hornblower and Marshall and Cass Gilbert. He moved to Washington in 1905 and in 1910 started an architectural firm with Charles Gregg. In 1918, while continuing his private practice, Leisenring became Supervising Architect in the office of the Quartermaster General. He retired from this position in 1946, having overseen the restoration of Fort McHenry in Baltimore, the Custis Lee Mansion in Arlington Cemetery, the Wright Memorial at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina and the monument for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. Leisenring specialized in the restoration of colonial homes in Washington, Maryland and Virginia and was also the author of numerous articles about architecture. He died in 1965. In contrast, little is known about Charles Gregg. According to local directories, Gregg operated an architecture firm for several years before going into practice with Leisenring in 1910. He and Leisenring operated their architectural firm until 1928, at which time Gregg went on to work for the D.C. Municipal Architect as an associate engineer. Leisenring and Gregg won the contract to design Engine Company No. 24 in 1910.

Edgar S. Kennedy, Kennedy Brothers (3651-3661 Georgia Avenue; 3648-3674 Park Place; 615-768 Quebec Place; 608-640 & 706-764 (even) Rock Creek Church Road; & 3626-3644, 3646, 3648, 3650, 3652, 3654 & 3658 Warder Street, NW)

Edgar Sumter Kennedy was born at Elmwood his family's farm near Orange, Va., in 1861, the son of Fontaine and Ellen Smith Kennedy. He first came to Washington in 1884 and went into the building business. Kennedy quickly established himself, becoming partners with Isaac N. Davis in the firm of Kennedy & Davis in 1886. The partnership survived until 1903, when the business was incorporated with Kennedy being president and Davis the general manager. Upon Davis' death in 1905, Kennedy's brother William became involved as general manager. The name was formally changed to Kennedy Brothers, Inc., in 1909.

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Kennedy is most closely associated with architect Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956), a relationship that can be traced to at least March 5, 1906 and strongly lasted through 1920. The legacy of their collaboration can be found in the row houses within the Mt. Pleasant Historic District, as well as areas of Columbia Heights, Capitol Hill, and Park View. Buildings with landmark status that Kennedy and Sonnemann are associated with include The Envoy (2400 16th Street), the Argyle (3220 17th Street), and the Kennedy-Warren (3131-3133 Connecticut Avenue).

Kennedy was president of the Kennedy-Chamberlin Development Co. and in that capacity he and D. L. Chamberlin developed the Kenwood residential section. A great lover of trees he lined the streets of Kenwood with blossoming cherry trees and dogwood trees.

Kennedy died at his home, 2901 Connecticut Avenue, NW, on August 21, 1953.

Alexander H. Sonnemann (architect) (3651-3661 Georgia Avenue; 3648-3674 Park Place; 615-768 Quebec Place; 608-640 & 706-764 (even) Rock Creek Church Road; & 3626-3644, 3646, 3648, 3650, 3652, 3654 & 3658 Warder Street, NW)

Alexander H. Sonnemann was born in Montgomery County, MD, on May 20, 1871. He was one of 17 children of Ottmar and Rebecca Sonnemann, early settlers in what became Chevy Chase, MD. Sonnemann took his training from his father who was an architect-engineer and went into private practice at the age of 23. Ottmar Sonnemann had helped in the designing and construction of the Capitol Dome and the planning of the Library of Congress.

Among the structures designed by Sonnemann are the Hotel 2400 on 16th Street (The Envoy) and Kew Garden Apartments on Q Street. Working with Edgar S. Kennedy, he also designed many homes in Kenwood, MD, and the Kenwood Golf and Country Club. Among his more interesting work is the development of Princeton Heights (1909-1919) which, along with Kennedy, was thoughtfully designed with different housing styles, materials, and landscape features intended to create a visually interesting street presence not typical in many row house developments.

Sonneman's career began in the late 1890s and continued until shortly before his death in 1956. spanned from 1897 until 1954. He was a senior member of the firm Sonnemann and Justement and became a member of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1922.

Herman R. Howenstein (developer) (642-646 Rock Creek Church Road)

H. R. Howenstein was a prominent Washington, D.C. developer. Educated in law, he began a career in real estate before his graduation from Columbian University in 1896. Known for his row-houses, Howenstein's projects were constructed in the Northwest, Northeast and Southeast quadrants of the City. Although not formally trained, Howenstein built the majority of his projects.

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Herman Rowland Howenstein was born to parents James T. Howenstein and Mary Wade Sullivan in 1874 in St. Louis Missouri. Howenstein and three siblings moved with their parents to Washington, D.C. where they enrolled in local D.C. public schools. Although numerous yearly publications of Who's Who in the Nation's Capital report Howenstein as a D.C. resident beginning in 1880, the Howenstein name does not appear in city directories until 1885, and it is that of Mrs. James T. Howenstein. Herman's name is not printed in the directory until 1891. Listed as a clerk, Howenstein lived with his family at 1003 S Street NW while attending George Washington University, then called Columbian University. Howenstein, receiving a bachelor degree in Law (LL.B) and a master degree in Law (LL.M) simultaneously worked through school as a clerk and by 1894, before his graduation, had established a real estate firm operating from an office located at 509 7th Street NW.

Immediately following his graduation, Howenstein partnered with Samuel Bieber, who had been operating in Washington, D.C. real estate since the 1880s. Bieber & Howenstein focused their business on rental properties, running a number of ads in the Washington Post to lure would be tenants to their properties. However, by October 31, 1898, the partnership dissolved, granting all the business rights to Samuel Bieber. Not to be discouraged, Howenstein began advertising his services from an office located at 619 E Street NW offering real estate, loans, insurance, attorney and notary services. He called his business, Herman R Howenstein. According to a 1901 Washington Post article, "H.R. Howenstein has made a specialty of property in the Northeast, and blocks which only two or three years ago were barren ground are now covered with pretty, attractive, residences, which, though small, have all modern improvements." One example of an early Howenstein development in Northeast is 54-58 Quincy Place built in 1901. That same year Howenstein formed a brief partnership with P.H. Russell, naming the firm Howenstein & Russell. The partnership only lasted through the construction of three buildings: 3607, 3609, and 3611 10th Street NW.

By 1903, Howenstein dropped the attorney and notary services and renamed his firm H.R. Howenstein Co. (Inc.). H.R. Howenstein Co. dominated Washington, D.C. real estate development for over thirty years, making Howenstein one of the most prolific row-house builders in the history of the District of Columbia. Over 1000 buildings between 1902 and 1930 can be attributed to Howenstein operating as an individual and as the H.R. Howenstein Co. A 1922 Washington Post article claimed Howenstein's untiring efforts resulted in a multitude of "sufficient small houses" that satisfied "the needs of Washington residents." Howenstein, like many other self-proclaimed builders of the time, built in repetitive styles. Howenstein's row-house projects are similar and considerably indistinguishable from Northwest to Northeast to Southeast neighborhoods. An example of Howenstein's preferred pattern can be seen in the comparison of the two-story brick row-houses with front porches and slate mansard roofs of 810-814 Kentucky Ave SE and 1311-1315 Maryland Ave NE. He also repeatedly employed a handful of architects including: B. Stanley Simmons, W.E. Howser, L.T. Williams, Charles R. Schrider, and George Santmyers. Having been involved with the construction of unprecedented number of row-houses, Howenstein himself designed a large number of his projects.

Howenstein constructed a number of charming apartment buildings [nonextant 1130 10th Street NW (1926) and extant 1613 Harvard Street NW (1924)] and detached dwellings [1835, 1841 &

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1847 Monroe Street (1922)] in addition to his row-houses. Working in the early to mid-twentieth century, Howenstein was influenced by the Colonial, Craftsman and Tudor-Revival trends. Howenstein, a true real estate businessman, also involved his company in a number of remodeling projects— purchasing existing structures to quickly resell with a new façade or updated appliances for a profit. His new dwellings were famous for having the most modern appliances such as electric lighting and heaters in kitchens versus cellars.

Howenstein maintained a wealthy lifestyle. His favorite pastime was golf, a hobby he enjoyed as a member of Columbia Country Club. Early twentieth century censuses show his household included two live-in servants, and by all standards his real estate business was a success. Unfortunately, for Howenstein, in 1933 and 1934 lenders foreclosed on two of his apartment buildings: The Highview and The Embassy Apartments. The foreclosure sale proceeds were less than the mortgage balances and H. R. Howenstein Co. guaranteed the mortgage balances, making the company liable. Owing over \$400,000, Howenstein was declared bankrupt by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on March 4, 1935.

In an effort to rebuild the reputation he had spent his lifetime creating, Howenstein transformed his operation into Howenstein Realty Corp. in 1935. Howenstein Realty Corp specialized in triplexes and detached dwellings in Northwest, Northeast and Southeast D.C. and operated out of an office on 1418 H Street NW. Howenstein, suffering from a long-term illness died in 1955 at the age of 80. His remains are buried at Glenwood Cemetery.

Howenstein's legacy as a prominent Washington, D.C. builder is that of resilience. Transforming his business multiple times in order to adjust to Washington's changing real estate needs and population fluctuations speaks volumes for his ability to predict the demands of Washington's ever-changing real estate market in all neighborhoods within the District of Columbia. In addition to the humiliation of his bankruptcy, Howenstein went through a very public divorce in 1936. He was also hampered by the establishment of Howenstein Brothers realty company, run by Howenstein's nephews, an operation which he had no involvement in but who directly competed with Howenstein for the sale and construction of row-houses throughout the 1920s and 1930s. Although faced with challenges along the way, Howenstein holds the reputation as one of the most prolific builders and real estate operators in early to mid-twentieth-century development of the District of Columbia and his work, located in a remarkable number of neighborhoods, is influential to the residential identity of the City.

William Edgar Howser (architect) (642-646 Rock Creek Church Road)

William Edgar Howser was born in Washington, D.C., on October 26, 1887. His parents had come from Virginia and his father was variously listed in city directories as a carpenter, draftsman and estimator and once as an architect. Permit records show William Edgar Howser to have been active as a designer of residential buildings in the District of Columbia for exactly one decade, from June 1910 to June 1920, although he subsequently worked in jobs related to the building industry. Very little information on him is found in public records.

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Howser's first city directory listing was as a clerk in 1904. By 1908 he was listed as a draftsman and beginning in 1909 he was an estimator. At the time of the 1910 census Howser was an estimator working for a millwork company. This coincides with the time that his name began appearing in D.C. building permits as architect. Beginning in 1914 he was listed in city directories as an estimator for the J. Carey King Co., a supplier of building materials located in Washington, D.C., but it is probable that he had been working for the company for some years because, in 1915, he became its vice-president. It appears that Howser's work as an architect was related to his responsibilities at J. Carey King Co. On his 1917 draft card, at a time when he was producing plans for several rows of dwellings each month, he stated that he was employed as a millwork estimator. Howser never listed himself as an architect in city directories and therefore is not included in Pamela Scott's Directory of District of Columbia Architects, 1822-1960.

Beginning in mid-1910 Howser's name appears as architect for numerous dwellings in the District of Columbia. Most were speculatively built row houses. At this time there was great demand for modestly priced housing that incorporated modern improvements in lighting, heating, ventilation and plumbing. As described in the Washington Post in 1911, "Construction of modern homes for moderate prices is becoming more and more a feature of real estate transactions in Washington.... Those with six rooms and bath and of one or two stories seem to be the most popular.... Whole blocks have been developed in this way, and the houses, located in many different sections of the city, have found a ready sale." Howser designed dwellings for a number of speculative builders who were constructing housing for this market on previously unimproved sites in northwest, northeast and southeast Washington, D.C. The largest number of his commissions was from H.R. Howenstein, but he also designed for numerous other owner-builders including Charles L. Tankersley, D.J. Dunigan, and T. A. Jameson. Virtually all of Howser's commissions were for multiple buildings. His typical pre-World War I buildings were two-story, three-bay brick row houses with a front porch, usually exhibiting minimal Colonial revival architectural details. Some, with eight rooms, were designed for a somewhat higher income buyer.

According to newspaper accounts, Howenstein's developments in southeast Washington in 1917 were spurred by the expansion of the Navy Yard work force as the United States entered World War I. Howser designed dwellings at 3rd Street and South Carolina Ave., S.E., and in the Barney Circle neighborhood for Howenstein in 1917 and 1918. Six months after the end of World War I, H. R. Howenstein Co. announced it was undertaking one of the areas largest building projects of the year – the construction of 135 dwellings on five squares immediately west of the Soldiers Home bounded by Park Place on the east, Georgia Avenue on the west and Rock Creek Church Road on the north and incorporating Quebec Place, Princeton Place, and Otis Place. The firm announced that the dwellings were to be "of popular colonial design" and that, "A new idea will be followed in building a fireproof garage under each rear porch, with heat and light from the house." Howser designed dwellings on both sides of Princeton Place for this project and he also designed row houses with built-in garages for Howenstein on Bryant Street, N.E.

In April 1920 Howser was listed in the census as an architect working for wages in an office. At that time he and his wife were living at her parents' house. Howser appears to have left

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Washington, D.C., soon thereafter. After June 1920, no D.C. building permits included Howser's name except for one frame dwelling in 1922 and a 1937 permit for a dwelling Howser both designed and built at 4230 19th Street, N.E. In 1921, Howser's wife was listed in the city directory under her own name at her parents' address and later in the 1920s neither of them was listed in Washington city directories. In 1925, when the District of Columbia initiated a requirement that architects register, Howser did not seek to register or to qualify by affidavit based on the years that he had practiced. The 1925 registration regulations would have permitted him to work without registering but only as a designer, not an architect.

Howser was not located in the 1930 census and he was not listed in the 1932, 1936, or 1942 Boyd's city directories. However, in the 1930s he was evidently working as a builder in Maryland. Between 1932 and 1935 the Washington Post real estate pages published several photographs of two-story, single family Colonial Revival style houses Howser had constructed in the Wynnewood subdivision in Silver Spring.

In 1942, when Howser registered with the Selective Service Board in Montgomery County, he stated that he was unemployed and did not have a permanent address but would provide one in Silver Spring when he was settled.

In the mid-1950s, Howser was listed in Washington city directories as chief estimator for Skinker & Garrett, general contractors in Washington, D.C., and he lived in an apartment in the District. No reference to his death was located but when his wife died in 1963 she was described as his widow.

William Russell Lamar (architect) (3645-3651 Warder Street)

The row houses at 3645-3651 Warder Street are among the more creative designed by William Russell Lamar, showing a clear inspiration from nearby examples designed by Alexander Sonnemann and Kennedy Brothers.

Born in Maryland and raised in Washington, D.C., William Russell Lamar practiced architecture from 1915 to 1933, while at the same time working in the lumber and millwork industry. In his designs, Lamar most frequently employed the Colonial Revival style, but the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles also influenced his work. Despite his parallel career and limited tenure (less than twenty years) designing buildings, Lamar was a prolific architect. His surviving buildings suggest that, particularly in his early career, he employed a few basic designs that he altered or embellished for different clients.

William Russell Lamar was born near Hughesville, Maryland on June 2, 1891, but spent most of his youth in Washington, D.C. By 1900, his father had died, and his mother, Nannie Lamar, had settled in Washington, D.C. His two older sisters, both in their teens, worked as clerks in a dry goods store. Lamar attended public schools and graduated from the city's Business High School in 1909.

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After graduation, Lamar briefly worked as a clerk for a newspaper, and then took a job as a bookkeeper for the Otis Elevator Company. In 1912, he began working in the building industry, first as a clerk and later as a building materials estimator for a millwork company. At about the same time, he studied architecture, but it is not known where or how he received his training. Circa 1915, he married Mary L. Howser of Washington, D.C.; her father, Millard Howser, was an estimator for a lumber company. William and Mary Lamar had two children: Russell Lamar, Jr., and William E. Lamar.

From 1917 to 1931, Lamar worked as an estimator for the Barber & Ross Company, and simultaneously maintained an architecture practice out of his home. City directories indicate that he worked as an architect for Barber & Ross from 1931 to 1934. In 1935, he and William Wallace founded Lamar & Wallace, a lumber and millwork company with offices at 37 New York Avenue, N.E. Building permit records suggest that he ceased practicing architecture after founding the company.

Lamar's wife, Mary, died sometime between 1930 and 1938, when he re-married. He likely met his second wife, Dorothy, at Barber & Ross, where she worked as a bookkeeper. William Russell and Dorothy had one daughter, Dorothy, who was born in 1941. Sometime before 1947, the Lamar family moved to Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Lamar was active in a wide variety of organizations related to the building and lumber industries. In 1954, he was the president of the Mid-Atlantic Lumberman's Association; that year, the Washington Board of Trade named him "Man of the Year." He was an active member of the Board of Trade, serving on its board of directors. In 1964, he joined other Washington area businessmen in founding Heroes, Inc., a charitable organization that supports the families of police officers and firefighters killed in the line of duty.

Many of Lamar's earliest buildings were brick row houses. Lamar largely drew on the Colonial Revival style in selecting architectural details for his row houses, but he sometimes incorporated elements characteristic of other styles such as Craftsman. The row on Warder Street is good example of a basic Colonial design which incorporates red tile roofs more typical of the Craftsman period. Over time, the detailing on his row houses became lighter and less elaborate. The row of two-and-one-half-story tall, buff-brick row houses at 1221-1227 Shepherd Street, NW (1921) is typical of Lamar's early row house designs.

Lamar's early detached dwellings were typically foursquare, two-story dwellings with centered dormers and Colonial Revival details. Good examples stand at 1416 Longfellow Street NW (1921) and at 3121 33rd Place NW in the Cleveland Park neighborhood (1922). In addition, he designed a few Craftsman-style bungalows, including one for Frances A. Marth at 1219 Fern Street NW (1919). In the late 1920s and early 1930s, near the end of his architectural career, Lamar's practice focused primarily on free-standing dwellings, several of which stand in the Cleveland Park Historic District. As in his other work, the Colonial Revival style prevailed in Lamar's work from this period. On occasion, he employed the Tudor Revival style.

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Between 1923 and 1937, Lamar designed twelve apartment buildings in Washington. His apartment buildings display Colonial Revival influences, including fan lights above the doors, molded cornices, keystones in the lintels, and medallions and swags near the rooflines. Lamar frequently used brick soldier coursing and other mono-chromatic brick patterns to define window openings and adorn the facades, which were generally flat. The five commercial blocks that he designed display similar design characteristics as his apartment buildings but have less elaborate Colonial Revival details. His largest apartment building, The Cedric, stands at 4120 14th St NW in the Petworth neighborhood of Northwest. Designed in 1925 for the Upshur Construction Company, the four-story, U-shaped building is constructed of buff-colored brick with a stone-clad basement level and quoining. Its shaped parapet contains circular and rectangular stone plaques containing bas-relief swag and rosette motifs. More typical of Lamar's apartment buildings is the Angels Gate Cooperative Apartments (current name) at 2023 4th St NE in Eckington. Built in 1924, it is a modestly sized, two-story, buff- brick building with a five-bay, flat façade; it is adorned simply with flush patterned brick panels, a soldier brick stringcourse, and an applied molded cornice.

William Russell Lamar died on November 28, 1974 at the age of 83. At the time of his death, he was the chairman of the board of Lamar & Wallace, Inc.; his son, Russell Lamar, Jr. was the president of the company. Based in Landover, Maryland since 1962, Lamar & Wallace is still in business selling residential millwork.

Clarence H. Small (developer) (3645-3651 Warder Street)

Clarence H. Small was born in Montgomery County ca. 1880. He was in the building business of more than 25 years, retiring ca. 1944. His building operations were extensive in Northeast Washington, with the occasional exception such as the small row on Warder Street.

In addition to his construction activities, Small was active in politics in Montgomery County and was identified with the anti-organization wing of the Democratic Party. In 1942 he was defeated as a candidate for State Senator on a progressive ticket and in 1940 led in a movement to support Senator Tydings for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Small died at his home at the Manor Club, near Norbeck, Md., after a lengthy illness on March 12, 1949.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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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

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____ University

____ Other

Name of repository: _____

Washington, DC _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 12.6 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.936264 | Longitude: -77.024238 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.935254 | Longitude: -77.024078 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.935897 | Longitude: -77.019260 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.937299 | Longitude: -77.019142 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

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- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The historic district encompasses the one hundred and sixty-nine properties with addresses on Rock Creek Church Road, Park Place, Georgia Avenue, Warder Street, and Quebec Place, N.W, in addition to the triangle park at Park Place and Rock Creek Church Road (Reservation 321A, within the area bounded by Rock Creek Church Road (north), Park Place (east), Georgia Avenue (west), and Princeton Place (south). Appended to this area are the Park View School and Park View Playground bounded by Warder Street (east), Otis Place (south) an alley and private properties (west) and Princeton Place (north), and the Engine Company No. 24 bounded by Rock Creek Church Road (north), New Hampshire Ave (southeast), and private property (west). The Two areas form a contiguous area. The boundaries have been drawn from the centerline of streets and public alleys or from the outer boundaries of contributing properties, as appropriate.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were drawn to include the Park View School, Playground, and Engine Co. No. 24 as well as the parcels and their associated buildings planned and constructed by Edgar S. Kennedy and Alexander H. Sonnemann that convey the architectural and urban character of the district as well as its earliest period of development. It is recommended that additional survey and research be undertaken in the future, to develop a more inclusive context of the properties located on the original Cammack estate as well as development of the greater Park View neighborhood.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kent C. Boese
organization: Advisory Neighborhood Commission 1A
street & number: 3400 11th Street, NW, Suite #200
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20010

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e-mail 1a08@anc.dc.gov
telephone: 202-904-8111
date: 3/11/2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Park View Historic District

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: State: District of Columbia

Photographer: Kent Boese

Date Photographed: February 6 2021, June 6, 2021, July 10, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1) 3663 Georgia Avenue, facing south-southeast
1 of 23
- 2) 3651 Georgia Avenue, facing northeast
2 of 23
- 3) 730-744 Rock Creek Church Rd., NW (even) facing south
3 of 23
- 4) 3644-3658 Warder St., NW (even), facing southwest from Rock Creek Church Rd., NW
4 of 23
- 5) 612-626 Rock Creek Church Rd., NW (even) facing south
5 of 23
- 6) 3664-3674 Park Pl., NW (even), facing west-southwest
6 of 23
- 7) 3660 Park Pl., NW, facing southwest
7 of 23
- 8) 614-627 Quebec Pl., NW (odd), facing northwest

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9) 625-631 Quebec Pl., NW (odd), facing north

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10) 622-628 Quebec Pl., NW (even), facing south

10 of 23

11) 3626-3640 Warder St., NW (even), facing southwest

11 of 23

12) 720-732 Quebec Pl., NW (even), facing west-southwest

12 of 23

13) 715-729 Quebec Pl., NW (odd), facing northwest

13 of 23

14) 736-748 Quebec Pl., NW (even), facing south-southwest

14 of 23

15) 747-753 Quebec Pl., NW (odd), facing north

15 of 23

16) 754-766 Quebec Pl., NW (even), facing south

16 of 23

17) Warder Street, facing north from Princeton Place, NW

17 of 23

18) 3645-3651 Warder Street, facing southeast from Rock Creek Church Rd, NW

18 of 23

19) 3645-3651 Warder Street, facing northeast from Quebec Place, NW

19 of 23

20) 642-646 Rock Creek Church Rd., facing southeast from Warder Street, NW

20 of 23

21) Park View Playground and fieldhouse, facing west

21 of 23

22) Park View School, facing southwest

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23) Engine Company No. 24, facing northwest
23 of 23

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Photo 1 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 001.jpeg
3663 Georgia Avenue, facing south-southeast

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 2 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 002.jpeg
3651 Georgia Avenue, facing northeast

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 3 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 004.jpeg
730-744 Rock Creek Church Rd., NW (even), facing south

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 4 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 005.jpeg
3644-3658 Warder St., NW (even), facing southwest from Rock Creek Church Rd., NW

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 5 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 006.jpeg
612-626 Rock Creek Church Rd., NW (even), facing south

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



**Photo 6 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 007.jpeg
3664-3674 Park Pl., NW (even), facing west-southwest**

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



Photo 7 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 008.jpeg
3660 Park Pl., NW, facing southwest

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 8 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 009.jpeg
614-627 Quebec Pl., NW (odd), facing northwest

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
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**Photo 9 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 010.jpeg
625-631 Quebec Pl., NW (odd), facing north**

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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**Photo 10 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 011.jpeg
622-628 Quebec Pl., NW (even), facing south**

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 11 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 012.jpeg
3626-3640 Warder St., NW (even), facing southwest

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 12 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 013.jpeg
720-732 Quebec Pl., NW (even), facing west-southwest

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 13 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 014.jpeg
715-729 Quebec Pl., NW (odd), facing northwest

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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**Photo 14 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 015.jpeg
736-748 Quebec Pl., NW (even), facing south-southwest**

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 15 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 016.jpeg
747-753 Quebec Pl., NW (odd), facing north

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



**Photo 16 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 017.jpeg
754-766 Quebec Pl., NW (even), facing south**

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 17 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 018.jpeg
Warder Street, facing north from Princeton Place, NW

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



Photo 18 of 23: DC Park View Historic District IMG_7077.jpg
3645-3651 Warder Street, facing southeast from Rock Creek Church Rd, NW

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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**Photo 19 of 23: DC Park View Historic District IMG_7078.jpeg
3645-3651 Warder Street, facing northeast from Quebec Place, NW**

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 20 of 23: DC Park View Historic District IMG_7075.jpeg
642-646 Rock Creek Church Rd., facing southeast from Warder Street, NW

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 21 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 019.jpeg
Park View Playground and fieldhouse, facing west

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



Photo 22 of 23: DC Park View Historic District 020.jpeg
Park View School, facing southwest

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



**Photo 23 of 23: DC Park View Historic District
Engine Company No. 24, facing northwest**

Park View Historic District
Name of Property
Park View Historic District (Proposed)

Washington, DC
County and State



Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



Locator map, 2016 USGS Washington West 7.5-minute Quadrangle (USGS)

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



Park View Historic District
Photo key map

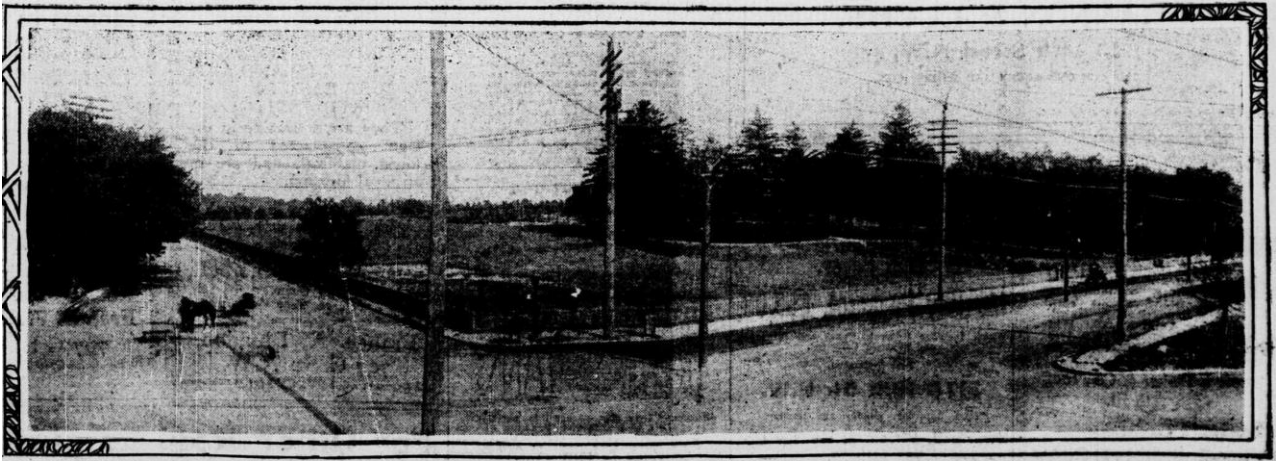
Park View Historic District

Washington, DC

Name of Property

County and State

Historic Photos



View of the Cammack Estate toward the southeast from the intersection of Rock Creek Church Road and Georgia Avenue, 1909 (from the Evening Star, September 11, 1909)



South side of the 700 block of Rock Creek Church Road. View east from Georgia Avenue showing houses in the course of construction. From *The Evening Star*, March 26, 1910, pt. 2, p. 2.

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



View of the 700 block of Rock Creek Church Road from 764 Rock Creek Church Road to the west. From *The Evening Star*, June 11, 1910, pt. 2, p. 1.

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America

View of 600 block of Rock Creek Church Road toward the east from Warder Street, ca. 1911. From the Terence Vincent Powderly Photographic Prints collection, American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America.

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

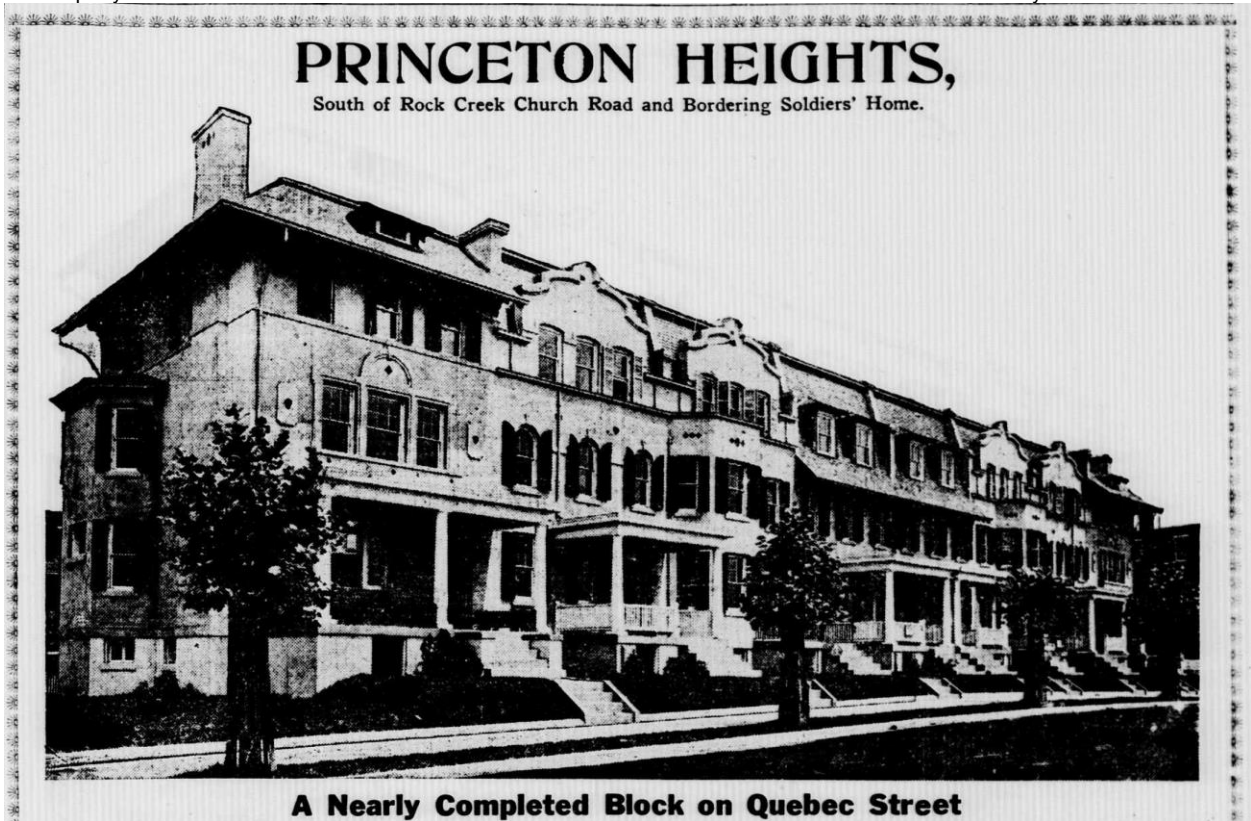
Washington, DC
County and State



View of 600 block of Rock Creek Church Road toward the west from 5th Street, ca. 1911.
From the Terence Vincent Powderly Photographic Prints collection, American Catholic
History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America.

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

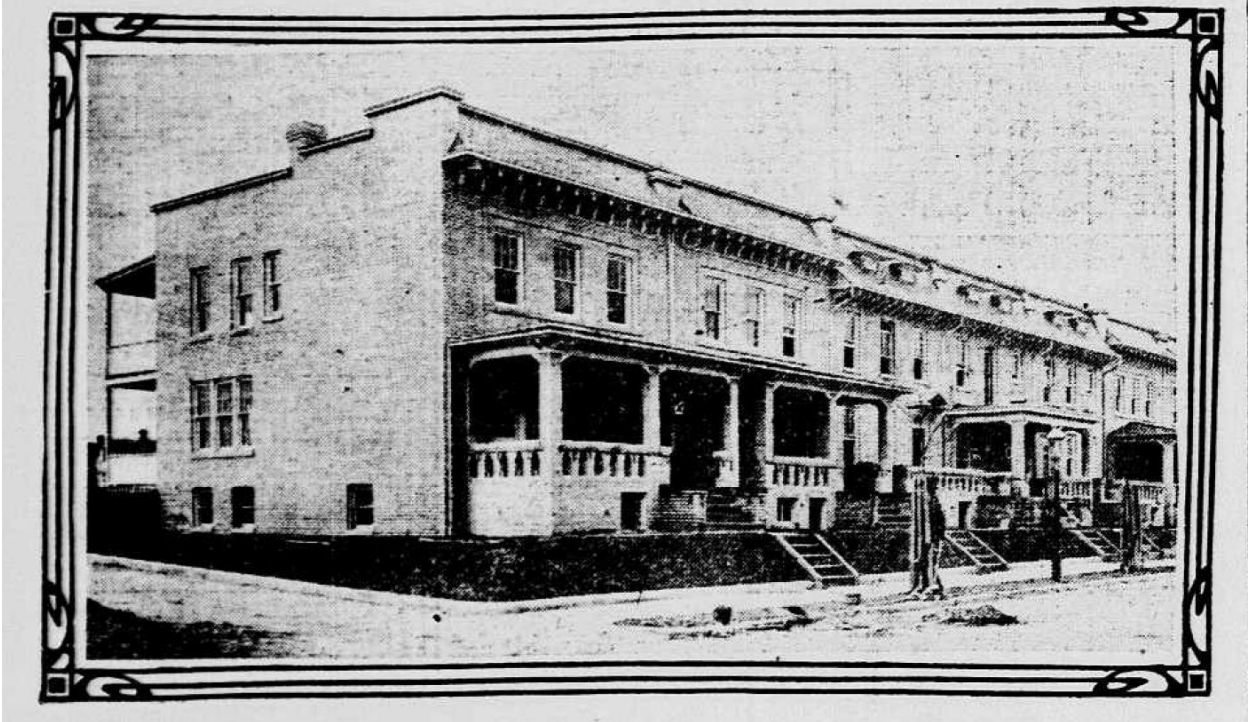


715-729 Quebec Place, NW. View to the northeast with 719 Quebec in the foreground. *The Evening Star*, June 7, 1913, pt. 2, p. 1.

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

LATEST ADDITION TO PRINCETON HEIGHTS DEVELOPMENT



720-730 Quebec Place, NW. View toward the southwest. *The Evening Star*, April 11, 1914, pt. 2, p. 3.

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



3674 Park Place from the north ca. 1920. Rear of 608 Rock Creek Church Road to the left and 3672, 3670, and 3668 to the left of the image. From Library of Congress.

Park View Historic District
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



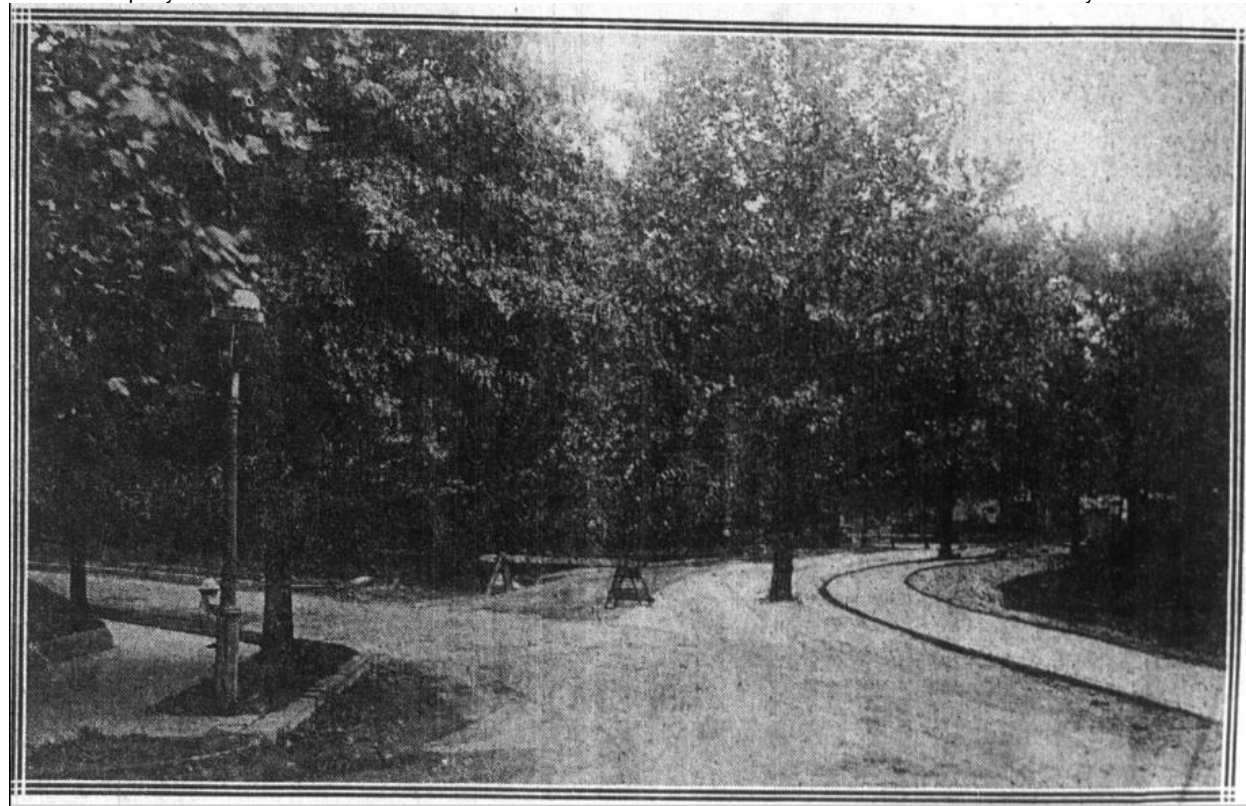
Photograph taken on June 12, 1949, by John P. Wymer showing the east side of Georgia Avenue, NW, south of Rock Creek Church Road. (Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)

Park View Historic District

Washington, DC

Name of Property

County and State



In 1923, land was deeded to the District by the Soldiers' Home authorities in order to create a new roadway passing their property. The result was the creation of Reservation 321A (From Washington Post, August 21, 1923).

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.

Appendix A

Profiles of Park View Residents

Organized by Address

- ★ Notable (locally)
- ★★ Notable (nationally)

Park Place

- **3650 Park Place, NW (Oct. 1948-Jan. 1966)**
Lucius L. Kenerson (1894-1974) **Military, Government Worker**

Lucius L. Kenerson lived at 3650 Park Place with his wife Mary from 1948-1966. Before moving to Park Place, the Kenerson family lived at 716 Gresham Place, NW.

Kenerson was born in Centreville, Mississippi, and was a graduate of Alcorn A&M College. He served with the U.S. Army in World War I. After the war, Kenerson moved to Washington where he worked for the Government Printing Office as a Monotype operator for 30 years before his retirement.



Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Kenerson, 3650 Park Place, N.W., who celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary recently.—Oscar Photo.

(Image from *Afro-American*, July 23, 1949)

- **3654 Park Place, NW (June 1948-Nov. 1956)**
Dr. Simeon J. Cole (1895-1977)

Howard Univ., Doctor

Dr. Simeon J. Cole practiced dentistry in Washington for 46 years before retiring in 1974. He lived at 3654 Park Place from June 1948 to late 1956. Prior to living on Park Place he is listed as living at 1710 U Street, NW, and lived at 3600 New Hampshire Ave. NW

Cole was born in Meridian, Mississippi, and was a graduate of Alcorn A&M College. He received a degree from the Howard University School of Dentistry in 1923. He then moved to Ohio and practice dentistry in Columbus and Canton before returning to Washington in 1928.

He was a life member of the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society and active in the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church where he was a member of the board of deacons.



SIMEON COLE SR.

- **3656 Park Place, NW (May 1948-1979)**
★ **LTC Robert Whiting Wilson (1914-2013)**
Evelyn H. Wilson (1915-2000)

Military, Howard Univ.
Educator, Howard Univ.

Robert Whiting Wilson and his wife Evelyn purchased 3656 Park Place on May 3, 1948 and lived there until ca. 1999.

Wilson attended Frances Junior High School and Dunbar High School, where he met his future wife. He later enrolled in Howard University, where he majored in zoology and excelled in ROTC as a cadet, graduating in 1935 with the rank of Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Army.

After Howard University, Wilson pursued a master's degree in zoology at the University of Michigan before following a military career.

He returned to Howard University to serve as an ROTC instructor. The Howard ROTC unit was established in 1921 and in 1942 had an enrollment of 321 and more than 170 graduates serving as officers on active duty.



Wilson was stationed at Howard University during WWII, where he joined the University's ROTC leadership and served as personnel manager.

Wilson was later called to serve in the Korean War rising to the rank of Lt. Colonel. In 1953 LTC Wilson was assigned to the 8th Army Headquarters in Korea. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, which is awarded for either heroic achievement, heroic service, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service in a combat zone.

After the war, Wilson returned to civilian life as the Director of Personnel at Howard University until his retirement in 1977.

Evelyn (nee Henderson) Wilson married Robert W. Wilson in December 1939. She was a teacher at Charles Young and Park View elementary schools in Washington for 40 years before retiring in 1973.

Mrs. Wilson was born in Silver Spring. She graduated in 1931 from Dunbar High School and in 1936 from Miner Teachers College. She taught in Maryland before joining the faculty of Charles Young in 1943. She moved to the Park View School in 1949 when the school was transferred for use by black students.

She was a member of the Sodality at St. Gabriel's Catholic Church in Washington. Her hobbies included bridge and bowling.

- **3660 Park Place, NW (May 1948-1965)**

★**Albert A. Burgess (1901-1979)**

Educator, Howard Univ.

Albert Anderson Burgess and his wife, Hortense, lived at 3660 Park Place from 1948 to 1965. Albert was a teacher of printing in the D.C. public school system. At the time of his retirement in 1964, he had been on the staff of the McKinley High School for 7½ years. Prior to that he had taught at Armstrong Technical High School and Browne Junior High School. During many of those years, Burgess also was on the faculty of the Phelps Evening High School, where he was principal for two years, and the Veterans Evening High School.

Burgess was born in Baltimore, Maryland. Before his teaching career, he worked as a printer for 25 years. He attended Miner Teachers College and Pennsylvania State College and studied music and vocational education at Howard University.

Burgess was a charter member of the National Capital Vocational Association. He was active in the International Graphic Arts Education Association, the Industrial Graphic Arts Education Association and the Industrial Arts Education Association. In 1929 he had organized and directed for three years the Washington Little Symphony Orchestra. He had been concert master with the Howard University Symphony Orchestra and first violinist with the Howard University String Quartet.

Upon his retirement from teaching, he and his wife moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died from a heart attack in 1979.

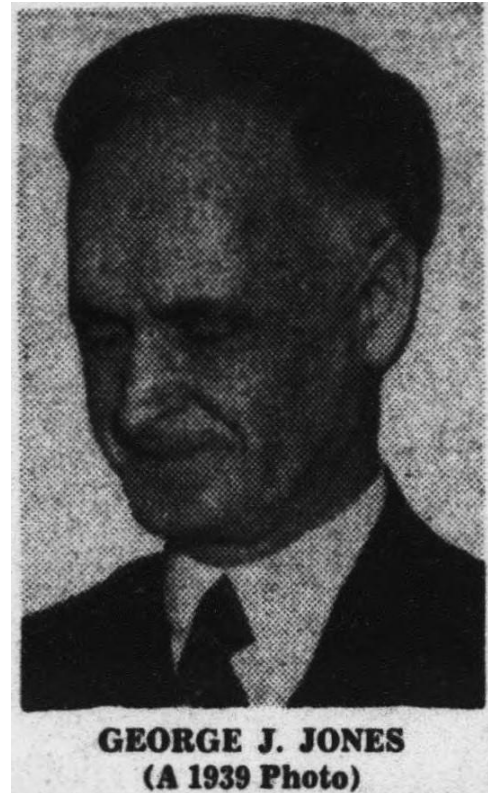
- **3670 Park Place, NW (1918-1955)**
★**George James Jones (1880-1955)**

Educator

George J. Jones headed the department of social studies in Washington high schools from 1917 until he retired in 1950. He was co-author of *The Constitution of the United States with an Introduction to Its Study* and *Modern World Setting or American History*. Both books were used extensively in the D.C. school system. He was also the author of *Washington Yesterday and Today*.

Jones was born in Crystal Lake, MN, and before coming to D.C. taught the seventh and eighth grades in Pewaukee, WI and social studies in high school in Sheboygan, WI. He came to Washington in 1908 to teach social studies at the old Central High School. He remained in that job until he became head of the department of social studies in District high schools and had an office at Central High School.

In the late 1940s, Jones testified on Capitol Hill in defense of certain textbooks being used in the school system which were criticized as being un-American.



In 1955, Jones passed away at his resident on Park Place, NW.

- **3674 Park Place (1921-1937)**
Warren Herbert Wagner (1887-1974)

Lawyer

Warren Wagner was a lawyer who specialized in interstate commerce matters.

Wagner was born in Bernville, PA, in 1887 and came to Washington as a young boy. He received his law degrees from Georgetown University.

His association with interstate commerce began in the early 1900s, when he was a secretary to the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He then became an examiner in the Naturalization Service in Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago, where he was chief examiner for several years.

Wagner returned to the ICC in Washington about 1920, residing on Park Place, NW, and was assistant chief examiner until resigning in 1927 to establish his own law practice in which he handled matters involving railroads and motor carriers. He maintained his practice until 1965.

He was a past president of the Association of ICC Practitioners and at one time was editor-in-chief of the ICC Practitioners Journal. He was the author of many articles and several books on transportation matters. He was a member of the D.C. and Illinois Bars and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. He was also a founder of the American Society of Traffic and Transportation.



Quebec Place

- **618 Quebec Place, NW (Dec. 1947-1962)**
★Capt. William A. Pierce (b. 1916)

Military, Howard Univ., Desegregation

Capt. William Alexander Pierce was a graduate of Howard University. During WWII he served with the 226th Engineer Regiment in Europe and was with the Ninth Infantry, Second Infantry Division during the Korean War. He was awarded the Silver Medal and the first Bronze Oak leaf cluster to the Bronze Star Medal for gallantry in Korea 1951.

Following the Korean War Capt. Pierce was assigned to the 1209th Army Service Unit at Pine Camp. In 1951 he was assigned as adjutant of headquarters, logistical staff, for exercise "Snow Fall", a joint Army and Air Force maneuver held in early 1952 at Pine Camp, NY.

Capt. Pierce was a native of Kinston, N.C. and married Gertrude Louise Vail in 1940 at Craven, N.C.

The Pierce's moved to 618 Quebec Place in December 1947 before the Supreme Court decided *Shelley v. Kraemer*.

- **620 Quebec Place, NW (June 1947-1989)**
Sarah Beatrice Henson (1911-1989) **Teacher, Howard Univ., Desegregation**

S. Beatrice Henson was a teacher and principal with the Prince George's County public schools. She died of cancer on April 7, 1989, at the Washington Hospital Center. She began her career in the Prince George's schools in the early 1940s as a teacher at Glenarden Woods Elementary School. She later was a teacher and the principal of North Brentwood Elementary and was the first principal of Glenarden Elementary School when she retired about 1972.

Miss Henson was a native of Glenarden and graduated from Dunbar High School. She attended Miner Teachers College, graduated from Morgan State University and received a master's degree in education from New York University. In 1972, she received a certificate of appreciation from the residents of Glenarden and was recognized by the Prince George's County Council as one of the county's outstanding principals. She received a public service award from the council in 1973.

Miss Henson was a member of the Black Episcopalians, who presented her with the Absalom Jones Award in 1988. She was a member of St. Monica's Episcopal Church in Washington, where she was a past president of the Episcopal Church Women, and was a member of the Far Southeast Branch of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. Survivors include a sister, Grace E. Hudson of Washington.

She moved to 620 Quebec Place before the Supreme Court decided *Shelley v. Kraemer*.

- **622 Quebec Place, NW (Sept. 1947-1958)**
James M. Bullett (ca.1916-1958)

James M. Bullett and his wife Lillian moved to 622 Quebec Place in 1947. Bullett was an accountant at Boys Village in Cheltenham, MD.

He died 7 April 1958 at Washington Hospital Center of head injuries suffered when his auto skidded into a streetcar in the 2500 block of Georgia Avenue.

The Bullett family moved to 622 Quebec Place before the Supreme Court decided *Shelley v. Kraemer*

Note: 1947 Deeds list Florence E. Urciolo an intermediary.

Accountant, Desegregation

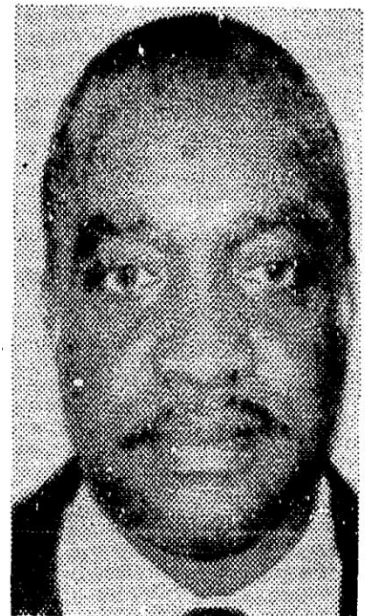


Bullett

- **622 Quebec Place, NW (1965-1970)**
James Edward Johnson (ca.1920-1970)

James Edward Johnson was native of the District of Columbia. He was an employee of the National Security Agency at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., where he had worked for 26 years at the time of his death.

Government worker



JAMES E. JOHNSON

- **624 Quebec Place, NW (Aug. 1947-1960)**
Eugenera Augustine (Jones) Hurt (1896-1960) **Teacher, Howard Univ.**

Eugenera Hurt was born in the District of Columbia in 1896. She and her mother Nannie Jones are recorded as living with the Henderson family in 1911, where Nannie Jones was a domestic cook.

Eugenera Jones graduated from the M Street High School in 1916, and from the Miner Normal School in 1921. She taught primary education in the District of Columbia and was teaching at the Crummell School at the end of her career in 1957.

Eugenera Hurt moved to 624 Quebec Place before the Supreme Court decided *Shelley v. Kraemer*

- **626 Quebec Place, NW (1990-2004)**
Martha Tabor (1939-2004) **Artist, Activist, Government worker**

Martha Tabor (1939-2004) was an artist and labor organizer who lived at 626 Quebec Place for the last 14 years of her life. In the 1970s she was in the first class of women hired in heavy construction by the Metro system, working as a Journeyman welder of Local 2311, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. She later worked as a union organizer for white- and blue-collar workers, and became president of Local 2677, the American Federation of Government Employees.



Tabor took up photography in the late 1970s, focusing on the social and political issues that she held dear: anti-war demonstrations, civil rights, and equal opportunity in employment. In 1990 she turned to sculpture, generally creating large pieces of natural materials. Many took the shapes of ladders, wheels, and boats, symbolic to Tabor of time and transition. Tabor's photographic and sculptural work is in the permanent collections of various Washington-area institutions.

- **627 Quebec Place, NW (Dec. 1947-1990)**
James T. Hall, Sr. (1897-1962) **Desegregation**
James T. Hall, Jr. (1923-1992) **Military, Government worker**

The family of James Thomas Hall, Sr. moved to 627 Quebec Place, NW, in December 1947. This may have been the first property the Hall family owned. The family is listed as residing in Pleasant Plains at 1007 Kenyon Street, NW, in 1939 which they likely

rented as their name does not appear on real estate records. In 1942 both James Hall Sr. and Jr. are listed as residing at 513 Irving Street, NW, again most likely renting the property. Upon the purchase of 627 Quebec Place, James Hall, Sr., and his wife Martha moved to Quebec Place and Thomas Hall, Jr. continued residing at 513 Irving Street, which he would purchase in October 1941, and own until 1969.

James T. Hall, Sr.'s occupation was listed as chauffer in District of Columbia directories, and he listed his employer as Chestnut Farms Dairy on his WWII registration card. Hall Sr. died in 1962 and ownership of the property transferred to his son, James Thomas Hall, Jr.

James T. Hall, Jr.

James Hall, Jr., resided at 627 Quebec until 1990, at which time his family moved to Fort Washington, MD. Hall, Jr., worked for the Labor Departments' Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1941 to 1974. At the time of his retirement, he was a supervisory economics assistant. He had also been a realtor with the F. Hamilton Hinton concern in Washington in the early 1950s.

Hall, Jr., was born in the District of Columbia in 1923. He was a graduate of Armstrong High School, attended George Washington University, and served with the Army in Europe during World War II.

The Hall family moved to 627 Quebec Place before the Supreme Court decided *Shelley v. Kraemer*

- **630 Quebec Place, NW (ca.1934-1945)**

★★Justice Marion "Jumping Joe" Chambers (1908-1982)

Military

Justice Chambers was born February 2, 1908, in Huntington, West Virginia. He went to school there and completed three years at Marshall College in Huntington. He attended George Washington University for two years and National University, both in Washington, D.C., where he obtained his law degree.

Following the completion of two years enlistment in the Naval Reserve in 1930, he joined the Marine Corps Reserve as a private. He was commissioned in 1932 and continued his studies toward promotion. He was a major, attending summer camp, when Washington's 5th Battalion was called up in 1940. He was well known for the enthusiasm and energy with which he trained his men.

Serving with the 1st Marine Raider Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Chambers received the Silver Star for evacuating the wounded and



directing the night defense of a battalion aid station on Tulagi, where he himself was a patient already seriously wounded. Then "Major" Chambers' wounding would be later mentioned in "Pua Pua" written by Oscar Brand and released on his album "Tell it to the Marines."

He commanded the 3rd Battalion, 25th Marines in the Roi-Namur campaign. On Saipan he suffered blast concussion, but returned to lead his battalion there and on Tinian. He had trained his command so thoroughly and his leadership was so conspicuous that he was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat "V."

Chambers commanded the 3rd Battalion, 25th Marines in the Iwo Jima landing on February 19, 1945. His sector was beneath high ground from which heavy enemy fire raked the whole landing beach. "Capture of the high ground," the Medal of Honor recommendation stated, "... was essential to the success of the D-Day operations. It is an established fact that had it not been done, it would have constituted a most serious threat to the subsequent operations of the 5th Amphibious Corps."

The 3rd Battalion lost more than half its officers and nearly one-half its enlisted strength on D-Day. But by "fearless disregard for his own life" and leading his depleted battalion "by example rather than command," Chambers won the key heights and anchored the right flank of the Marines' position.

On the fourth day, directing the Marines' first rocket barrage and exposed to the enemy's main line of resistance, Chambers fell under enemy machine-gun fire. His wounds were so serious that he was medically retired and, because he had been specially commended for performance of duty in combat, he was promoted to colonel.

Presentation of the Medal of Honor was made at the White House by President Harry S. Truman on November 1, 1950. (Later that same day, two Puerto Rican nationalists attempted to assassinate Truman across the street at Blair House.) Chambers had been recommended for the award on April 7, 1945, following his evacuation, seriously wounded, from Iwo Jima. He initially received the Navy Cross for his actions, but upon re-examination of the original recommendation with additional evidence, his award was upgraded to the Medal of Honor a few years later.

Chambers retired from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve January 1, 1946. After his retirement, he served as staff advisor for the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Chambers was appointed in 1962 by President John F. Kennedy to the post of deputy director of the Office of Emergency Planning, where he served with distinction until his retirement.

He died on July 29, 1982, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

- **635 Quebec Place, NW (1925-1931)**
Conrad Mueller (1866-1931)

Immigrant, Baker

Conrad Mueller and his wife Ida moved to Quebec Place in 1925. Mueller was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1866 and came to the United States at the age of 15. He resided first for a short time at Baltimore before settling in Washington, D.C., where he made his home for more than 45 years. Conrad Mueller was employed as a baker for the Schneider Baking Co.

- 636 Quebec Place, NW (ca.1940-1942)
William Tayman Howell (1918-1942)
- 636 Quebec Place, NW (ca. 1940-1946)
June Marie Howell (1921-1991)

Military

Military

William Tayman Howell was a native Washingtonian. He grew up in Park View, living with his parents Samuel N. and Alice M. Howell at 636 Quebec Place, NW. Samuel N. Howell was a market specialist in the Quartermaster Market Center, stationed at Camp Lee, Va., at the time of Williams death on 27 September 1942.

Howell was working as a draughtsman at the District Building when he was inducted into the Army in December 1941. He was educated at Eastern High School, from which he graduated in 1935, and was a student at George Washington University where he was a member of Alpha Phi Sigma professional chemistry fraternity. Howell received his wings and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps at Valdostia, Ga., on 5 August 1942.

Howell was killed when a medium Army bomber crashed into the Gulf of Mexico near Clearwater, Florida, on 27 September 1942.



June Marie Howell, sister of William T. Howell, was a Staff Sergeant in the Womens Army Corps during WWII, enlisting on 18 March 1943 following the death of her brother. She left D.C. for WAC training at Fort Oglethorpe on 29 March 1943. She was discharged from Fort Dix, N.J., in November 1945. She married Calvin Francis Slater in 1946

- **636 Quebec Place, NW (Oct. 1947-1998)**
Merrick C. Hamilton (1899-1998)

Desegregation

Merrick C. Hamilton and his wife Ivory Molly (nee Worrell) moved to 636 Quebec Place, NW, in October 1947 and raised their family there. Hamilton was born in Lake Charles, Louisiana in 1899.

According to his WWI draft registration card, he was a student at Dunbar High School in 1917.

The Hamilton family moved to 636 Quebec Place before the Supreme Court decided *Shelley v. Kraemer*



- **637 Quebec Place, NW (1926-1947)**
Hibbs family
Theodore Hibbs (1851-1928)
Bessie Hibbs (1887-1967)

Government worker
Government worker

The family of Theodore Barclay Hibbs moved to 637 Quebec Place, NW, in 1926. Hibbs was first employed in the Census Office, then the Pension Bureau and at the time of his retirement in 1921 was auditing clerk in the office of the auditor of the Post Office Department.

Upon his death, his wife Martha (Mattie) and daughters Bessie and Blanche continued to live at the house. In 1934 Blanche Hibbs was married to Mason Edwin Taylor in the home. Upon the passing of Martha Hibbs in 1939, Bessie Hibbs became the primary owner of the property.

Bessie Hibbs is recorded as working in the Internal Revenue Service and Blanche was a clerk in the Treasury department before her marriage. Bessie Hibbs sold the property to the Gambrell family in 1947.

- **637 Quebec Place, NW (Nov. 1947-1972)**
Ulysses (1919-2007) and Luevonía (1914-1991) Gambrell

Desegregation

In November 1947 newlyweds Ulysses and Luevonía (Lewis) Gambrell purchased 637 Quebec Place, NW, and resided at the property until 1972. Both Ulysses and Luevonía were from Anderson, S.C. and were married on 14 October 1947 just prior to purchasing 637 Quebec. Ulysses Gambrell served in World War II as private in the Army and is buried at Quantico National Cemetery.

The Gambrells moved to 637 Quebec Place before the Supreme Court decided *Shelley v. Kraemer*

- **639 Quebec Place, NW (1917-ca.1928)**
★**John Garry McGrath (1856-1941)**

Government worker, Activist

John G. McGrath moved to Quebec Place from 428 Manor Place by 1919. He retired from the Treasury Department after 45 years of service on April 30, 1927. At the Treasury Department he serviced as chairman of the destruction committee, which supervised the destruction by maceration and fire of the worn-out and imperfect money and securities of the United States.



In addition to his duties as a government employee, John G. McGrath was an indomitable force in community activism. He was chairman of the committee which drew up the by-laws and constitution of the Federation of Citizens' Associations and was the founder and long-time president of the Park View Citizens' Association. In the Park View community, McGrath led the civic association's efforts to secure funding for the construction of the Park View School in 1916 and was credited by District firemen for leading the fight that reduced their hours of duty from 24 to 12 a day in 1919. In April 1936, the District Firemen's Association honored McGrath during a meeting in which Battalion Chief Edward O'Connor said "It was McGrath who brought about the present two-Platoon system, [and] as president of the Park View Citizens' Association, he led the fight to abolish the 24-hour shift."

Following retirement, John McGrath moved to Maryland.

- **641 Quebec Place, NW (1919-1940)**
★ **Conrad Bartling Doyle (1884-1973)**

Sports, Government worker

Conrad B. Doyle and his family lived at 641 Quebec Place, NW, between 1919 and 1940. A native Washingtonian, Doyle was a government agronomist and top-ranked Washington area tennis player.

Doyle was with the Department of Agriculture for 48 years. At the time of his retirement in 1948 he was the agency's principal agronomist, studying field crop production and soil management. He was a primary researcher in developing a variety of cotton that became a staple in much of the U.S. production. During World War II he organized production of special cotton strains in Puerto Rico to be used in fabrics for patrol balloons. He also spent time researching cotton plant production in South and Central America.



Doyle was a life member of the Columbia County Club and a dominating figure in local tennis circles from 1903 to 1920, capturing a number of wins in national competition. In 17 years of area competition, he never lost a match to a local player.

- **715 Quebec Place, NW (1914-1927)**
★ **Alexander H. Sonnemann (1871-1956)**

Architect

Not only did Alexander H. Sonnemann design the structures built by Kennedy Brothers to create their Princeton Heights development, Sonnemann also lived in the community at 715 Quebec Place from 1914-1927.

Alexander H. Sonnemann was born in Montgomery County, MD, on May 20, 1871. He was one of 17 children of Ottmar and Rebecca Sonnemann, early settlers in what became Chevy Chase, MD. Sonnemann took his training from his father who was an architect-engineer and went into private practice at the age of 23. Ottmar Sonnemann had helped in the designing and construction of the Capitol Dome and the planning of the Library of Congress.



Alexander H. Sonnemann

Shirley Sonnemann, Dunlop collection

Among the structures designed by Sonnemann are the Hotel 2400 on 16th Street (The Envoy) and Kew Garden Apartments on Q Street.

Working with Edgar S. Kennedy, he also designed many homes in Kenwood, MD, and the Kenwood Golf and Country Club. Among his more interesting work is the development of Princeton Heights (1909-1919) which, along with Kennedy, was thoughtfully designed with different housing styles, materials, and landscape features intended to create a visually interesting street presence not typical in many row house developments.

Sonneman's career began in the late 1890s and continued until shortly before his death in 1956. He was a senior member of the firm Sonnemann and Justement and became a member of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1922.

- **720 Quebec Place, NW (1949-1972)**

★**Robert Rollins (1903-1972)**

Religious, Howard Univ.

Robert Lee Rollins and his wife moved to Quebec Place in 1949, most likely from 527 Gresham Place where they were living when he filled out his WWII draft card.

Rollins was the pastor of the Florida Avenue Baptist Church. A native of Louisa County, Va. He came to the Washington area in the early 1920s. He served both the Zion Baptist Church in Berryville, VA and the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Arlington before becoming pastor of the Florida Avenue church in 1937.

Rollins was a member of the first graduating class of the Washington Baptist Theological Seminary in 1929 and also attended Storer College in Harpers Ferry, WV, and Howard University, which awarded him Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Arts and religious education degrees. In 1948 he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree by the Virginia Theological Seminary and College in Lynchburg, VA.



REV. ROBERT ROLLINS

Rollins was a member of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Washington and was president of the Baptist Educational Congress of D.C. His wife, Geneva, continued to live on Quebec until her death in 1987, at which time the property was owned by their daughter, Elois, from 1987 to 2003.

- **721 Quebec Place, NW (1949-1966)**
★Rev. Nathaniel Raymond Richardson (1904-1966)
Cora Estelle Richardson (1909-1997)

Pastor, Desegregation

Rev. Nathaniel Raymond Richardson was pastor of the Mount Salvation Baptist Church in Arlington, Va., for 35 years, from 1931 until his death in 1966. The Richardson's moved to 721 Quebec Place, NW, in November 1949.



As leader of the Mount Salvation Baptist Church, Rev. Richardson was involved in segregation and desegregation issues along with other Northern Virginia churches. In 1956 the Virginia Attorney General ruled that any church meeting at which political candidates appeared in a public gathering must be segregated according to Virginia law. Northern Virginia ministers, including Rev. Richardson, answered a call to resist and protest the ruling. In addition to Mt. Salvation Baptist, other churches answering the call included Mt. Olivet Baptist Church of Arlington, Lomax AME Zion Church, First Baptist Church of Rosslyn, Second Baptist Church of Falls Church, and Methodist in Halls Hill.

In August 1958 Rev. Richardson and Rev. Sink of the Lomax AME Zion Church participated in a workshop of educators, social workers, ministers, and lawyers to help prepare Black parents and children who were seeking admission to formerly segregated white schools in Arlington. The workshop grew out of a series of meetings on the problems of desegregation held by the parents in the spring with clergymen and educators.

According to Rev. Richardson's daughter Nathaline, her father and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. were acquainted with each other.

Cora Estelle Richardson was president for 47 years of the Young Ladies Are Never Idle Club at Mount Salvation Baptist Church in Arlington and died on April 17, 1997 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. In her final years she lived at the Lisner, Louise, Dickson Hurt Home in Washington.

Mrs. Richardson was a native of Pinnacle, N.C., who moved to Washington in the 1930s. She was a graduate of the Jennifer Business School in Washington. She was a Head Start aide in the late 1960s and an office worker at the downtown headquarters of Woodward & Lothrop in the 1970s.

At Mount Salvation, where her husband, the Rev. Nathaniel Raymond Richardson, was pastor for 35 years, she was a leader of the Junior Missionary Society and a member of the Senior Missionary Society. She was also a member of local Baptist Ministers Wives and Widows associations.

- **726 Quebec Place, NW (1948-2009)**

★**Charles Woodrow Fleming (1916-2009)** **Educator, Howard Univ., Choir Director**

Charles Woodrow Fleming was an educator in D.C. public schools and a revered choral director who led church choirs and other choral groups for more than 50 years. He died of congestive heart failure Jan. 12, 2009, at the Heartland Health Care Center in Hyattsville.

For more than 30 years, Mr. Fleming directed the senior choir at Shiloh Baptist Church. He enhanced the choir's performances of hymns, anthems, spirituals, and gospel music as well as its renditions of works by Handel, Rossini, Saint-Saens and Mendelssohn.

Mr. Fleming, a commanding and eloquent presence as a baritone soloist, left audiences rapt when he sang arias, sacred music, spirituals and gospel songs.

One of the highlights of his musical career came in 1988, said his niece Lula Mundy Sanderlin. He directed 76 members of Shiloh's senior choir in a Christmas Eve concert in Manger Square in Bethlehem, Israel, and later in a musical session at the Vatican with Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Fleming was an intense teacher who expected his choir members to take their rehearsals seriously. To prepare for a televised Easter service, he once had his choir practice standing and sitting in unison.

"He had standards about his music, and he expected us to perform to the glory of God," said his niece, who sang in the Shiloh choir.

Nonetheless, she and her fellow choir members in the second row of altos decided a few years ago to balk at learning a new anthem and began singing "Let Mount Zion Rejoice" instead of the piece that Mr. Fleming was trying to teach them.

"He stopped . . . and he chastised us," she recalled. "The next time, we were on the front row, and he put our names on the chairs."

"If you do this again," Mr. Fleming told his niece, "I'll put you out of the choir."

Mr. Fleming, who was born in Laurens, S.C., moved with his parents to Washington when he was 7. He graduated with honors from Dunbar High School and cum laude from Miner Teachers College in 1939.

In 1947, he organized the Miner Teachers College Alumni Choral Group (later known as the D.C. Teachers College Alumni Choral Group), which performed Handel's "Messiah" annually and presented recitals throughout the city until it disbanded in 1972.

Mr. Fleming received a master's degree in educational administration from Columbia University's Teachers College in 1962. He also studied piano, voice, choral conducting and choral music with several prominent teachers.

He did substitute teaching and worked briefly for the Census Bureau before becoming a teacher at Van Ness Elementary School in 1943. He went on to Giddings Elementary School in 1964 and worked with student teachers. From 1968 until retiring in 1974, he was assistant principal at Charles R. Drew Elementary School in the District.

Over the years, Mr. Fleming founded a number of choral groups, including a children's glee club that he organized in the 1960s. The 150 to 200 students performed at Christmas, during the spring season and on special occasions, and the glee club performed into the 1970s.

In 1961, he became founder and director of the Sanctuary Choristers, an assemblage of nearly 150 singers from 55 churches. They sang in the Washington area, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and North Carolina for 39 years and gave seven full-to-capacity concerts at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

At a Kennedy Center concert in 1987, the choristers performed works including "Amazing Grace" and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" with "commanding versatility," a reviewer said in *The Washington Post*.

"Conductor Charles Fleming provided steady direction and balance between the singers and chamber orchestra, consisting of organ, strings, trumpet and timpani," the reviewer said.

Mr. Fleming directed choirs at St. Paul African Union Methodist Protestant Church and Jerusalem Baptist Church in the District. From 1958 to 1995, he was guest director of the chancel choir of Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, and he also taught classes in church music for the District's Baptist Educational Congress.

Since the age of 9, he had been a member of Mount Jezreel Baptist Church, formerly in the District and now in Silver Spring. He remained active at Mount Jezreel throughout the years in several leadership capacities, including serving as music director for at least five of the church's choirs. He also was an associate member at Shiloh.

- **730 Quebec Place, NW (ca.1928-1949)**
Ralph F. Staubly (1885-1944)
Lottie Virginia Staubly (1884-1961)

Attorney, Government worker

Ralph and Lottie Staubly purchased 730 Quebec Place, NW, by 1928. Ralph pass away in 1944 and Lottie remained there for five years before selling the property in 1949.

Ralph Staubly was an attorney with the Internal Revenue Bureau. He was a native of Martinsburg, West Virginia, where he attended the Martinsburg High School. He obtained his law degree from West Virginia University. Before settling in Washington, D.C., he practiced law in Philippi, West Virginia.

At the time of his death he was a senior attorney in the Inheritance Division of the bureau, where he had been employed for 26 year.

- **730 Quebec Place, NW (ca.1960-1965)**
Jesse Milton Tate (1890-1965)

Government Employee, Military

Jesse Tate was born in Washington, D.C. in 1890. In 1944 he retired from the Navy Yard, where he had been a blueprint maker for 27 years. He had been a barber for 10 years earlier on 7th Street, SE.

Tate was an Army veteran of World War I and a member of American Legion Post No. 5 and Barracks No. 2183. He moved to Quebec Place ca. 1960 and had previously lived at 12 Logan Circle for many years.

He died in his home on Quebec Place in 1965 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



JESSE M. TATE
(A 1940 photo)

- 732 Quebec Place, NW (Dec. 1947-1971)
Frank E. Freeman (1901-1987) and family
★Kay Freeman (b.1940)

Desegregation
Desegregation, Activism, Howard Univ.

Frank Edward Freeman and his wife Katherine (Hyman) Freeman purchased 732 Quebec Place, NW, in December of 1947 and resided there until November 1971. Their daughter Kay was born in 1940 and grew up at the Quebec Place home.

Kay attended Roosevelt High School followed by Howard University. While a student at Howard, on July 8, 1960, she along with 5 other African-Americans filed suit for a Federal injunction to prohibit the Glen Echo Amusement Park from enforcing its 51-year-old policy of racial segregation. This was in coordination with the anti-segregation demonstrations and picketing occurring at the gates of Glen Echo, which numbered more than 100 demonstrators on the evening of July 8th.



1958 photo of Kay Freeman while a Student at Roosevelt High School

The sit-in movement to open Glen Echo began the previous winter and the suit filed in Federal Court in Baltimore marked the first case in which demonstrators mounted a legal challenge. Three of the six plaintiffs were arrested at Glen Echo on June 30 when they refused to get off the Park's merry-go-round. The other three plaintiffs, including Kay Freeman, were refused admittance to the Park. With the exception of Miss Dorothy Mann, who was a secretary for the AFL-CIO, the plaintiffs were college students.

The suit was specifically aimed at the Park's chief legal weapon for excluding African-Americans, its guards' power to arrest them for trespassing. (See: [Griffin v. Collins, 187 F. Supp. 149 \(D. Md. 1960\) :: Justia](#))

At Howard University, Kay Freeman met student Willie L Clark, Jr., who she married 17 December 1965. In December 1974 Willie Clark, Jr. was named to the key post of chief, division of regulations and administrative rulings in the Labor Department's Labor-Management Service Administration (LMSA). Clark had previously served three years as a federal labor-management relations specialist in the same office. Prior to that time, he was with the National Labor Relations Board for six years, first as a law clerk and later as a field attorney.

Willie L. Clark was a native of Waynesboro, Ga., and earned a B.S. degree in political science from Morehouse College and an L.L.B. from Howard University.

The Freeman's moved to 632 Quebec Place before the Supreme Court decided *Shelley v. Kraemer*

- **John Lincoln Wilson (1917-1966) (P)**
734 Quebec Place, NW (1957-1966)

Military, Government worker

John Wilson was born in Atlanta, Ga., and graduated from the Tennessee State College in 1942. He was a corporal in the 301st Fighter Squadron of the Army Air Corps during World War II, serving in North Africa, Italy, and France.

Following the war he joined the D.C. Health Department where he was a health inspector for 21 years. John and his wife Bernice moved to Quebec Place in 1957, where he lived until his death in 1966 at the age of 49. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.



JOHN L. WILSON

- **748 Quebec Place, NW (1952-2001)**
Ulysses J. Banks (1918-1988)

Government worker, Police officer, Howard Univ.

Ulysses Banks was a native of Washington and graduate of Dunbar High School. He was a 1940 graduate of Shaw University and received his law degree from Howard University in 1950.

He began his city career as a police officer in 1940. Five years later, he left the force to operate his own tailor shop and attend law school. He rejoined the city government in 1950 as an investigator with Human Resources. In 1978 he retired from his position of deputy administrator of payments assistance of the D.C. Department of Human Resources.

Following his death, his son James G. Banks owned the property until 2001.

- **754 Quebec Place, NW (1948-present)**
★ William &. Eloise Jenkins (and family)

Desegregation

William and Eloise Jenkins purchased 754 Quebec Place on March 11, 1948, after oral arguments but before the Supreme Court's decision in *Shelley v. Kraemer*. The Jenkin's were met with racism and hatred when less than a month after moving into their home white neighbors at 761, 759, and 755 Quebec Place filed suit against them seeking to

have the court grant an injunction to prevent the Jenkins' family from residing at their property. Joel D. Blackwell, the attorney representing the Jenkins, cited in District Court at the end of April 1948, that the 700 block of Quebec was not occupied solely by members of the Caucasian race, as outlined in the complaint, as a man of Chinese descent and his "colored wife and her children by a former marriage" had been living on the block unmolested for years. Blackwell also argued that the granting of the injunction would be against public policy with regards to race-hate covenants and that it was against the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

The effort to remove the Jenkins from their home failed. The property is still owned by the Jenkins family, with ownership being transferred to their son in 2016.

- **756 Quebec Place, NW (1913-1935)**
Floyd Herbert Heaton (1878-1948)

Floyd Heaton was a native of Washington, Virginia, removing to the District of Columbia ca. 1908. Heaton worked for the Peoples Life Insurance Company, first as an agent and later as a manager of the Alexandria branch, a position he held from 1928 until 1939. After taking a year off to recover from illness, Heaton worked in the Washington office until his retirement in 1946.

Rock Creek Church Road

- **608 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1923-1935)**
Israel Burka (1899-1969)
★ Alfred Burka (son) (1928-2014)
[Family moved to 1705 Allison St., NW in 1936]

**Immigrant, Grocer
Military, Attorney, Judge**

Israel Burka was born in Kovel, Russia and immigrated to the United States, setting in Washington in 1913. He drove a taxi for a few years and then operated a succession of groceries and liquor stores, including Burka's Market at 200 Rhode Island Ave., NW (ca.1922-1926) and Burka's D.G.S. Market, 3000 Connecticut Ave., NW (ca.1932-1942).

In 1944, he sold a liquor store he was operating at 10th and Pennsylvania, Ave., NW and formed Mid-Atlantic, a dealership for Admiral and Bendix household appliances. The expanding demand for appliances following WWII allowed him to develop a second business – investing in real estate.

He was a member of Adas Israel Congregation, the Hackers Board in the early 1950s and was a director of the Madison National Bank at the time of his death in 1969.

On June 27, 1969, Israel Burka was shot to death during a robbery of Gold Liquor Store at 2501 Pennsylvania Ave, NW.

Alfred Burka was born on February 27, 1928, and lived at 608 Rock Creek Church Road until his family moved to Allison Street in 1936. He entered Staunton Military Academy (SMA) in the fall of 1941 and graduated as First Lieutenant, Ordnance in 1945. He had been on the track team for four years, on the Rifle Team as a sophomore, and News Editor of the Kablegram as a senior.



Alfred attended Georgetown University and Georgetown Law School and briefly practiced law before going to Korea as a combat infantry officer, where he was awarded his second bronze star with “v” for valor. Judge Burka then entered public life as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, until he was appointed as Federal Judge in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia in 1967.

After retirement as a judge, he became a resident of Worton MD, and became active in many professional and social organizations. A popular and gregarious man, he was a leader and major supporter of many Eastern Shore conservation groups. He served on the boards of the Eastern Shore Land Conservancy and the Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage. His own farm became a model of wildlife and nature preservation.

- **610 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1933-1944)**
Virginia H. McCallig (1888-1944)

Government worker

Virginia McCallig was a librarian at the National Institute of Health. She was a native of Cottonwood, Alabama, and a graduate of the Peabody College at Nashville, Tennessee. Virginia came to the District in 1917. She was a member of the Epiphany Chapter, Daughters of the King, and of the Shakespearean Club of Washington.

At the time of her death in 1944, her son Edward was a paratrooper then on duty at Fort Benning, Georgia.



- **612 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1915-1950)**
Thomas Marshall Keely, Jr. (1919-1944) **Military**

The Keely family lived at this address from 1915 until November 1950.

Thomas M. Keely, Jr., attended Roosevelt High School and graduated from Fishburne Military School in Waynesboro, Va. He was employed at the Amalgamated Casualty Company in D.C., before entering the Army in 1941.

First Lt. Thomas M. Keely, Jr. was posthumously awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart for rescuing a wounded soldier under fire and for the action in which he was killed. He died from wounds suffered when struck by an enemy hand grenade as he stormed a Japanese pillbox at Hollandia, New Guinea. Kelly is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

- **612 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1950-1963)**
Thomas Stamps (1893-1963) **Military**

Thomas Stamps and his wife Laura moved to 612 Rock Creek Church Road in 1950 and resided there until Thomas' death in 1963. Thomas Stamps was born in Texas in Rockdale, TX, in 1893. Stamps was a veteran of World War I, serving as a private, Co. M, 24 Infantry.

- **614 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1923-1943)**
Charles Horace Felton (1910-1974) **Military, Government worker**

Charles Felton was born in Washington, D.C. in 1910. He was a graduate of the University of Alabama where he earned a B.S. in chemical metallurgy. He was employed by the United States Naval Gun Factory and the Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad before joining the army in World War II.

In 1942, First Lt. Felton was promoted to Captain and was in charge of field service, transportation, and salvage at the Ordnance Department Post.

- **618 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (ca.1922-1949)**
Harry Stewart Bell (1897-1959) Government worker (Fireman), Military
★Harry Robert Bell (1919-1990) Military

Harry Bell was a native of Killborne, Wisconsin. He retired from the District Fire Department in 1941 after 27 years of service. He was stationed at Engine Company No. 24, located a short distance away at the intersection of Rock Creek Church Rd and Georgia Avenue. Following his retirement from the Fire Department, he served as fire marshal with the Potomac River Naval Command for five years.

Bell was a veteran of the Medical Corps in World War I, was active in promoting USO shows during World War II, and served in an advisory position with the United States Army in Japan at the end of WWII. Bell and his family moved out of the neighborhood ca. 1949, relocating first to Edgewater, Md., before moving to Sarasota, Florida, where he died in 1959. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Harry Robert Bell, son of Harry S. Bell (above), has the distinction of being the first District of Columbia resident to be drafted for service in World War II. This occurred when his number – 158 – was drawn under the Selective Service Act. He would serve in the Army for four years, nine months, and 29 days before being discharged from service at the rank of Sergeant.

From the time Secretary of War Stimson drew his number until his discharge, Bell saw more than three years of uninterrupted combat service, including four amphibious landings, struggles through the mountains and mud of Italy, Salerno, Sicily, Anzio, and Cassino, the invasion of Southern France, and finally the capture of Munich and Nuremberg.

Bell was wounded twice, once in the hand and again in the eye. Neither were serious and he rejoined his outfit. Harry Bell was awarded seven battle stars, along with the Soldier's Medal, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.



NO. 1 DRAFTEE HOME—After more than three years of fighting in Italy, France and Germany, Sergt. Harry Robert Bell, the first man drafted in the District, returned home last night with an Army discharge. Here he is greeted by his mother, Mrs. Mildred Bell, at their home, 618 Rock Creek Church road N.W.
 —Star Staff Photo.

- **618 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1949-1950)**
★Viola Jones (b.1928) **Teacher, Howard Univ., Desegregation**

It is unknown if Viola Jones was solely a border or related to the Ellis family, who purchased 618 Rock Creek Church Road, NW, from the Bell family in 1949. The Ellis family continues to live at the property.

Viola (Jones) Taliaferro was a native of Evington, Virginia. She didn't have the time to enter law school until she was 44 years old. Taliaferro graduated from high school at age 14. She then received her B. S. from Virginia State University at age 19. That same year (1947) she began working as a Supervisor of Admissions at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. In 1949, she moved to Washington, D.C. and began working as a stenographer at the Howard University Medical School. She married George Taliaferro in 1950 and spent several years living in Dallas, Los Angeles, and finally Baltimore, where she took a job with the Department of Welfare. She attended Morgan State University where she received her teaching certificate and soon became a teacher, and later an administrator, with the Baltimore Public Schools (1965-1972). While teaching, she received a Master of Liberal Arts degree from Johns Hopkins University (1969). In 1972, she and her husband and their four children moved to Bloomington, Indiana.

In the fall of 1975, she enrolled at the Indiana University School of Law and received her J.D. in 1977. She then went into private practice, focusing on family and criminal law. In 1989, Taliaferro was named Monroe Circuit Court Magistrate, In 1995 she was appointed Judge of Monroe Circuit Court VII. Viola Taliaferro retired in 2004.

Judge Taliaferro's name is synonymous with her jurisprudence involving children's rights. She is recognized as a leading contributor to the law dealing with children. Taliaferro has served on numerous boards and has been the recipient of copious awards, including: Indiana State Bar Association's Women in the Law Award (1993), Bloomington Commission on the Status of Women's Woman of the Year Award (2000). Taliaferro is also the namesake to the State Bar's Viola J. Taliaferro Award (an award named in her honor which is presented to an individual or group for their extraordinary efforts on behalf of children.)

Viola J. Taliaferro was inducted into the Indiana University School of Law's Academy of Law Alumni Fellows in 2000. The University presented her with its Distinguished Alumni Award in 2007 and the Law School named its Family and Children Mediation Clinic after her in 2008.

Viola's husband, George Taliaferro, was a star football player who led Indiana University to its only undefeated season in 1945 and who in 1949 became the first black player drafted in the NFL.

- **622 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (ca.1924-1946)**
Joseph Ruppert Lehmann (1871-1946) **Government worker**

Joseph Lehmann was a native Washingtonian born in 1871. He worked in the Government Printing Office as a proofreader for 30 years, retiring in 1936.

- **630 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1929-1934)**
James Earle McGeary (1906-1956) **Government worker**

James Earl McGeary was a senior examiner with the Federal Reserve System and onetime president of the Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking.

A native of Johnstown, Pa., he was on the brokerage staff of the W. B. Hibbs & Co. for several years. Later he was cashier at the Hamilton National Bank and during World War II he served in the army.

He was with the Federal Reserve System for 10 years. McGeary never married.

- **632 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1914-1949)**
Walter D. Beller (1875-1951) **Government worker**

Walter Beller was a plate printer at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where he was employed for more than 40 years. He was born in Charles Town, West Virginia. He was a resident of the District of Columbia for 63 years and an active member of St. Gabriel's Church at Grant Circle, which he helped raise funds for construction.

- **632 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (May 1949-1991)**
Middleton Bussey (b. 1913)

Middleton Bussey was born in 1913 in McComick Co., S.C. His military registration card lists him as a worker in the shops of the Washington Terminal Company. He married Rosa Lee Stephen in 1936. In May 1949 they purchased 632 Rock Creek Church Road, NW, and raised their family there.

- **634 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1915-1945)**
Samuel West Russell (1872-1945) **Proprietor**

At the time of his death in 1943, Samuel Russell was the proprietor of one of Washington's oldest sea food markets. He was first employed by Charles H. Javins' Sons, sea food dealers, and later opened his own establishment at 1108 Maryland Avenue, SW ca. 1920.

Russell was a native of St. Marys County, Md., studied law and was graduated from Columbian University Law School, but never practiced.

- **636 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (ca.1920-1946)**
Francis L. Neubeck (1877-1946) **Attorney (Law)**

Francis Neubeck was a native of Washington and a graduate of Gonzaga High School and the Georgetown University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1901. For 15 years, Mr. Neubeck was a director of the National Permanent Building Association and was a vice president of the old International Exchange Bank. He was a member of the

Park View Citizens' Association. One of the founders of St Gabriel's Church, he was president of the St Vincent de Paul Society and an active member of the Holy Name Society. He was also a member of the Windthorst Club of St Mary's Church.

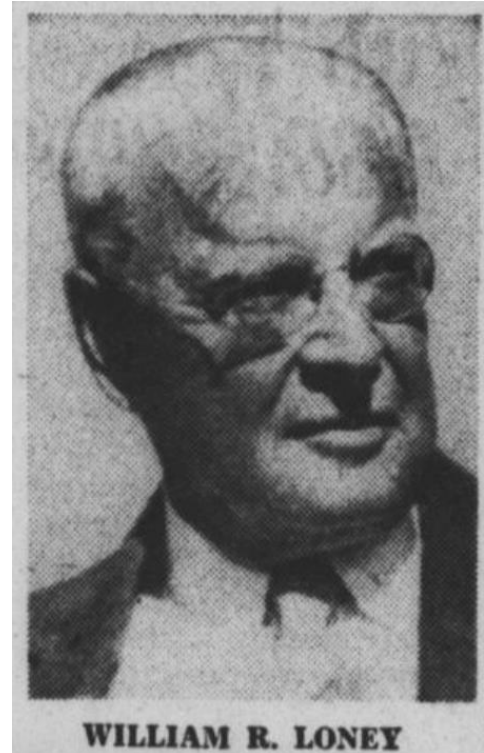
- **712 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1911-1926)**
William Robert Loney (1868-1956)

Activist, Government worker

William Loney was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1868 and died in New London, Connecticut, in 1956. He came to Washington around 1900 and graduation from the National University in 1907. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1908.

Until his retirement in 1938 he worked in the Solicitor General's Office in the Department of Justice. Following the death of his first wife in 1938 Loney left Washington and resettled in Connecticut.

From 1911 to 1926 he lived at 712 Rock Creek Church Rd. From 1915 to 1925 he and his first wife organized and operated the Columbia Heights Athletic Club which operated out of the Monroe School. It was one of the earliest boys' clubs in Washington.



- **718 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (ca. 1919-ca. 1952)**
Harry Hill Moore (b.1889)

Military

Harry H. Moore was a Navy Department engineer. In 1950, he and retired Navy Department engineer George B. Dobyms filed a patent infringement suite in District Court on January 4, 1950, disclosing that the wartime executive officer of the Foreign Liaison Office of the Army General Staff's Intelligence Division was then promoting the sale of munitions to foreign governments from an office in Washington, D.C.

Moore and Dobyms suit charged the Kilgore Manufacturing Co. of Westerville, Ohio, one of the country's large munitions manufacturers, with infringing on their patents for float lights and smoke bombs.

- **722 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (May 1947-1953)**
Phillip Michael Corr (1868-1960)

Phillip M. Corr operated Corr Bicycle and Motorcycle Co. at 819 9th Street, NW, for 63 years before retiring in 1953, at which time he moved from the District of Columbia to Canton, Kansas. He sold many of the “Corr Specials” he made to the police department.

Corr came to Washington in 1880 from Springfield, Illinois and lived in D.C. until his retirement.

- **726 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1951-1969)**
Egbert Handel (1888-1965)
Ivaline Maxwell Cummings (1904-1994)

Teacher, Howard Univ.

Egbert Cummings and Ivaline Maxwell were married in Washington, D.C. in 1943. They purchased the property at 726 Rock Creek Church Rd., NW in 1951. Egbert died in 1965 and Ivaline continued to live there until 1969.

Ivaline Maxwell taught in the elementary grades of the D.C. public school system for 50 years before retiring in 1972.

Ivaline was born in Little Rock, Ark. In 1920, she moved to Washington.

In 1922, after graduating from Miner Normal School she began her career as a teacher. She also graduated from Howard University and received a master's degree in education from New York University.

Mrs. Cummings taught at Anthony Bowen, Payne, Smothers, Harrison and Meyer elementary schools.

She was a member of the Washington Teachers Union; the National Educational Association; the National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations; the Northwest Civic Association and the Rock Creek Block Club, both in Washington; the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA; and the Sodality of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church in Washington.

Egbert and Ivaline had one daughter, Dolores E Cummings of Silver Spring.

- **728 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (ca.1937-1939)**
Paul Wernicke (d.1939)

Government worker

Paul Wernicke was born in Germany and became a naturalized citizen while living in Kentucky. He was appointed to a position at the Patent Office in 1919 and shortly afterward was made a translator as he knew several languages in addition to German. He retired from his position of patent examiner in January 1936.

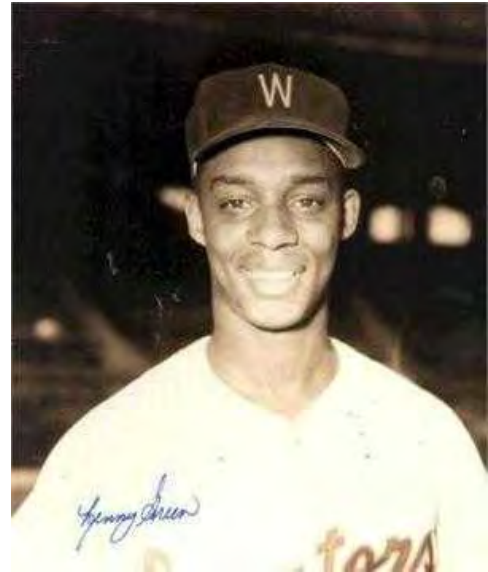
He passed away in July 1939 after a brief illness.

- 730 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1959-1960)
★★Lenny Green (1933-2019)

Sports, Desegregation

Baseball player Lenny Green lived at 730 Rock Creek Church Road from mid-1959 through 1960, while a member of the Washington Senators.

Green was traded from the Baltimore Orioles to the Senators in June 1959 inspired *Afro-American* reporter Sam Lacy to declare, “[T]he Washington Senators acquired their first ‘legitimate’ colored player early this week when they obtained Lenny Green.” While Green was not the first African American ball player to wear a Senators uniform, Lacy’s position more accurately summed up public opinion than fact.



The color barrier of the Senators was not broken until September 6, 1954, when Carlos Paula trotted out to left field at Griffith Stadium. This was more than seven years after Jackie Robinson stepped onto the diamond for the Brooklyn Dodgers. However, as a Cuban, Carlos Paula was not fully accepted by many as representing an integrated Senators.

It was not until August 1, 1957, that the Senators signed their first African American player: Joe Black.

But Black’s career was clearly on the decline, and he was released by Washington that November, after appearing in only seven games as pitcher. This prompted many fans to feel that Black’s signing was not a “real deal.”

It is due largely to these factors that Lacy proudly proclaimed that Lenny Green would be “accepted by [Washington’s] colored fans as the first bona-fide member of their race on the home roster.” And play he did. He had more playing time than he’d had with the Orioles (he had 190 at-bats during the remainder of the 1959 season, batting .242 with two homers and 15 RBI) and he remained with the Senators through the 1960 season. When the Senators moved to Minnesota as the Twins, Green moved with them and spent another three-plus seasons with the team.

- **734 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (ca.1952)**
Dr. John L. Hamilton (life dates unknown)

Physician, Howard Univ.

Dr. John L. Hamilton came to Washington from Oakland, California. He graduated from the University of California, Berkley, in 1948. He married Fay Smith, daughter of Mrs. Mae Smith.

In 1952 he was reported as one of Howard University's newest doctors and residing on Rock Creek Church Road, NW, with his wife and mother-in-law.

- **748 Rock Creek Church Rd., NW (1925-1951)**
Charles L. Finney (1876-1946)

Businessman, Military

Charles L. Finney was the advertising manager for Goldenberg's Department Store. A native of the District, he attended Central High School and was a member of the Corcoran Cadets. He served in the Spanish-American war. His association with Goldenberg's was for 25 years. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.



- 756 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1913-1922)
★★ Gen. Edward Washburn Whitaker (1841–1922)
- 756 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1913-1947)
★★ Grace Seibold (1869-1947)

Military

Activist

General Edward W. Whitaker lived at this address with his daughter Grace and son-in-law George Seibold from 1913 until his death in 1922. During the Civil War, Whitaker received the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1898. While acting as an aide Whitaker voluntarily carried dispatches from the commanding general to Gen. Meade, forcing his way with a single troop of Cavalry, through an Infantry division of the enemy in the most distinguished manner, though he lost half his escort in the desperate ride at Reams Station, Virginia on 29 June 1864.



Whitaker and three of his brothers enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War. He originally enlisted as a sergeant in the 2nd New York Cavalry Regiment.

On April 23, 1864 Whitaker was commissioned as captain of Company E of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry Regiment. He earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions at Reams Station, Virginia, on June 29, 1864 by riding through enemy lines to deliver dispatches to Major General George Meade, the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Medal of Honor was awarded to him on April 2, 1898 - almost 34 years after his action.

In October 1864 Whitaker was promoted to the rank of major and in January 1865 to lieutenant colonel.

In March 1865, at age 23, he was brevetted (i.e. an honorary promotion) as a brigadier general of volunteers for meritorious service during the war and was one of the youngest generals in the Civil War.

Whitaker became the chief of staff to Gen. George Armstrong Custer, and in this role he arranged the meeting between Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant that led to the Confederate surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

He was honorable mustered out of service on August 2, 1865. During the Grant administration Whitaker was appointed postmaster in Hartford, CT, in 1869.

Grace Darling Seibold, the founder and first president of American Gold Star Mothers, lived at this address from 1913 until her death in 1947.

During World War I, Seibold's son, George, joined the action as an aviator with the rank of First Lieutenant. When letters from George stopped arriving, Seibold was unable to learn anything about his whereabouts. Not knowing he had been killed in France, she began visiting area hospitals hoping George had been wounded and returned home.

This experience, combined with meeting other mothers who had lost a son to the war, led Seibold to organize the Gold Star Mothers. The group had two purposes: for these bereaved mothers to comfort each other, but also to give loving care to wounded soldiers in hospitals far from home.



- **760 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (1911-1959)**
★Fred S. Walker (1886-1971)

Activist, Government Worker

Fred S. Walker was a Washington labor and civic leader. He was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1886, and moved to Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1900 where he learned the printer's trade. He came to Washington about 1908 and was a linotype operator briefly at the *Evening Star* and at the Government Printing Office.

He was with the *Trade Unionist* from 1922 until retiring in 1966, except for 12 years from 1926 to 1938 when he was secretary of Typographical Union No. 101. He was also a former secretary of Allied Printing Trades Council and the Commissioners Community Blood Bank.

Additionally, Fred Walker was a delegate to the Central Labor Council, a member of the D.C. Unemployment Compensation Board and the Minimum Wage board, a trustee of the Union Printers Home and a member of the War Labor Board.



FRED S. WALKER

Within the neighborhood, Walker was an active officer of the Park View Citizens' Association, where he was first elected president in

December 1923 and continued to lead the organization until its demise in 1948. He was also the Association's delegate to the Federation of Citizens Association for 20 years.

- **764 Rock Creek Church Road, NW (ca. 1919-1922)**

★**Rose Lees Hardy (1869-1932)**

Teacher

Miss Rose Lees Hardy and her sister Margaret lived at this house ca. 1919-1922. Rose Lees Hardy was a former Assistant Superintendent of Washington, D.C. Public Schools, an appointment she received in 1925. Born in Winchester, Virginia, Miss Hardy came to Washington, D.C. at the age of 17 to study music. In 1918, she graduated with a B.A. degree from George Washington University. She later took continuing education courses at both Columbia University and New York University. Ms. Hardy taught music for several years; her specialty being the piano. She subsequently entered the school system as a first-grade teacher in 1898 at the Jefferson School and was made a model teacher a year later. Miss Hardy taught for 18 years at the Wilson Normal School. In 1929 she underwent a serious operation from which she never recovered. She passed away in October 1932.

At the time of her death her residence was listed as 2930 Macomb Street, NW, Washington, D.C. Miss Hardy was remembered for her civic and club work and interest in young children. She also authored a series of elementary readers and supplementary texts. She was survived by her brother, William G. Hardy, of Winchester, VA, and three sisters, Miss Margaret Hardy, a teacher at Eastern High School; Miss Frances Hardy, a Government worker; and Mrs. Elizabeth Eyre, of Wayne, PA.

On December 7, 1932, the Washington Board of Education decided to rename the planned Foxhall Village School in memory of Rose Lees Hardy.

Warder Street

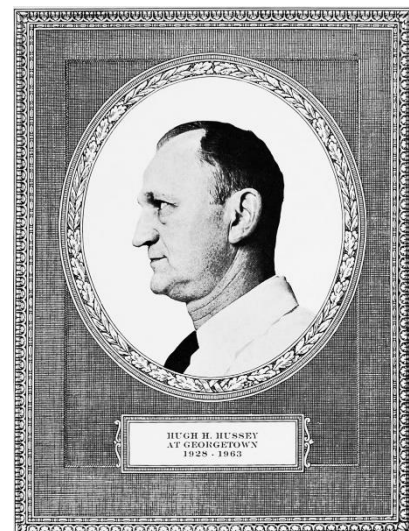
- **3628 Warder Street, NW (1915-1948)**

★★**Dr. Hugh H. Hussey Jr. (1910-1982)**

Doctor, educator

The family of Hugh H. and Laura Hussey Sr. moved to Warder Street in 1915, when their son Hugh Hudson Hussey, Jr., was 5 years old. A native Washingtonian, Hugh Hussey Jr. grew up in the Park View neighborhood and earned his undergraduate and medical degrees at Georgetown.

He joined the faculty of Georgetown in 1936 and established a practice in internal medicine. He was named chairman of the department of medicine in 1956 and dean of the medical school in 1958. He held those positions until 1963, when he moved to Chicago as the American Medical Association's director of the division of scientific activities. He had long been active in AMA affairs and was chairman of its board of trustees in 1961.



He retired in 1976 and moved to Dallas, where he taught part time at the Southwestern School of Medicine at the University of Texas in Dallas.

In 1961, Dr. Hussey was appointed to the board of regents of the National Library of Medicine by President Kennedy. He was editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, medical editor of GP magazine and an associate editor of the Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

Dr. Hussey died in Dallas, Texas, in 1982.

- **3629 Warder Street, NW (ca.1927-1948)**

- ★**David Ehrlich (1883-1953)**

Activist

- ★**Ida Ehrlich (1882-1956)**

Activist

David and Ida Ehrlich lived on Warder Street from the 1920s until they moved to Seventeenth Street, NW, in 1948. Both were Polish immigrants who were prominent in the D.C. Jewish community.

David Ehrlich founded the Ehrlich Poultry Co. ca. 1913 at the old Center Market. At the time of his death in 1953 the company was run by his five sons.

Mr. Ehrlich was one of the original organizers of the first synagogue in Southwest Washington, the Voliner Congregation. It later combined with Beth Sholom Congregation, Eighth and Shepherd streets, NW, which Mr. Ehrlich also helped found. He was past president of Beth Sholom Congregation.

He was also one of the founders of the Chesed Shelmas, and organization for the burial of indigent persons and the Combined Hebrew Cemetery Association. He was active in the Combined Congregations of Washington, United Jewish Appeal, Jewish Community Center, Hebrew Home for the Aged, Hebrew Academy of Washington, Free Loan Association, Hebrew Beneficial Society, and the Brotherhood of Christians and Jews.

David Ehrlich was born in Poland in 1883 and came to Washington with his parent ca. 1902.

Like David, Ida (Pochouse) Ehrlich was born in Poland in 1882 and came to American in 1901. Until her health began to fail following her husband's passing, she was active in the religious and charitable activities supported by her husband including the sisterhood of Beth Sholom synagogue.



Mr. Ehrlich.

- **3632 Warder Street NW (1926-1948)**
Wallace B. Robinson (1891-1958)

Government worker

Wallace B. Robinson was a long-time member of the Washington Board of Trade and a chief clerk for Federal agencies. He retired in 1940 on medical disability as chief clerk of the Budget Bureau. Previously he had been chief clerk for the Railroad Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Agriculture. His Federal service totaled 25 years.



WALLACE B. ROBINSON

He was a member of the Board of Trade for 28 years, including a year serving as its membership chairman. Both he and his wife Bessie were native Washingtonians.

- **3633 Warder Street, NW (1922-1940)**
Leonard Orville Crymes (1892-1952)

Military, Government worker

Leonard Crymes was a government worker for 42 years, retiring in 1952. He was employed for 35 years with the Office of the Chief of Army Engineers and at the time of his retirement was Claims Branch chief. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Award in 1946 in recognition of his outstanding civilian service during World War II. During World War I, he served as an officer with the Army Transportation Corps in France.

- **3634 Warder Street, NW (1954-1968)**
Charles R. Gasaway, Jr. (d.1968)

Military

Charles R. Gasaway, Jr., served in the US Air Force as a Staff Sergeant from 1963 until he was discharged in May 1968. He was born in Middleburg, VA, but lived in D.C. most of his life. He was a graduate of Roosevelt High School. He and his wife Abbie lived with Gasaway's parents at 3634 Warder St. Charles died in 1968 at the age of 26. The Gasaway family owned the property until 2002.

- **3636 Warder Street, NW (1919-1931)**
Charles M. Wood (1889-1953) **Government worker**

Charles M. Wood was a native Washingtonian. He attended D.C. public schools and the Pace & Pace Accounting School. He was employed by the Veterans' Administration for 10 years before joining the Civil Service Commission where he was a reviewer.

- **3637 Warder Street, NW (ca. 1923-1947)**
Thomas S. Scrivener (1869-1950) **Military**

Thomas Scrivener, a native of Washington, entered the naval service in 1898 at the Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.. He was transferred to the Washington Navy Yard in 1899 and was assigned to the Ordnance Bureau in 1900. He was in charge of the file, record, and mailing section of the bureau during the closing years of his service. He retired in May 1939 from his post in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department after nearly 41 years in Naval service.

- **3639 Warder Street, NW (1927-1932)**
Louis Sidman (1886-1962) **Immigrant**

Louis Sidman immigrated to the United States from Russia when he was a boy. He lived in Washington for half a century when he died in 1962. He worked most of his life as a paperhanger and decorator.

- **3641 Warder Street, NW**
★Willis v. Simpson, 1947 **Desegregation**

After Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Willis purchase 3641 Warder Street in April 1947, five white neighbors living at 3630, 3638, 3639, and 3643 Warder Street filed suit to prevent the Willis' from living at the property. The racially restrictive covenant was not upheld. The property has not been sold since, but rather has gone into trust.

- **3644 Warder Street, NW (1919-1946)**
Edward T. Kehoe (1885-1962)

Government worker

Edward Kehoe was a native of New York. He came to D.C. at the age of 6 and was education in District schools. He worked for four years in Philadelphia as an apprentice printer before returning to Washington to begin 35 years of service at the Bureau of Engraving as a printer. At the time of his retirement in 1945 he was a member of the destruction committee, set up to confiscate old money turned in from various banks.

- **3645 Warder Street, NW (1921-1938)**
★Clarence H. Small (1880-1949)

Architect

Clarence H. Small, in collaboration with architect W.R. Lamar, constructed the four rowhouses at 3645-3651 Warder Street, NW. In addition to being this rows developer, Small also lived at 3645 Warder from 1921 until 1938.

Clarence H. Small was born in Montgomery County ca. 1880. He was in the building business of more than 25 years, retiring ca. 1944. His building operations were extensive in Northeast Washington, with the occasional exception such as the small row on Warder Street.

In addition to his construction activities, Small was active in politics in Montgomery County and was identified with the anti-organization wing of the Democratic Party. In 1942 he was defeated as a candidate for State Senator on a progressive ticket and in 1940 led in a movement to support Senator Tydings for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Small died at his home at the Manor Club, near Norbeck, Md., after a lengthy illness on March 12, 1949.

- **3646 Warder Street, NW (1929-1949)**
Richard M. Walsh (1881-1949)

Government worker, Military

Richard Walsh was born in Washington in 1881. He received his education at St. John's College and graduated from Georgetown University Law School.

He joined the War Department in 1917 and was a supervisor of several branches of the transportation division. During World War II he was assistant chief of the freight branch. He was cited by the Army's chief of finance for his service during the war. After 32 years of service, he retired from the War Department in April 1949.



Mr. Walsh.

- **3649 Warder Street, NW (ca. 1948-1956)**

★**Robert B. De Frantz (1882-1956)**

Activist

A native of Topeka, KS, Robert De Frantz entered the service of the YMCA in 1905 and served continuously until his retirement in 1950. He helped organize and build the Paseo Branch YMCA in Kansas City, MO, serving there until 1917. In 1917 he was assigned to the Des Moines Officers' Training Camp for Negro candidates and after that duty, he joined the staff of the National Council of YMCA. He concentrated largely on the development and expansion of the work among colored men and boys.

Mr. De Frantz played a large part in the organization and conduct of the many financial campaigns directed toward the establishment of Black branches of the YMCA. He was a frequent visitor to Washington during his active service.

He married in 1951 as his second wife Etta Lisemby who purchased the house at 3649 Warder in July 1948. The house was sold in 1963.