

## C

**Cady-Lee House**

7064 Eastern Avenue, NW

The 22-room Queen Anne style frame house designed by architect Leon Dessez is one of the largest and most elaborate Victorian houses built in the new commuter suburb of Takoma Park. The house was built in 1887 by Washington real estate and insurance salesman Henry Cady and his wife, Lucinda, and remained in the family until the death of their daughter Mary Cady Lee in 1975. It is notable for its exuberant turreted and gabled exterior, with wraparound porches, imbricated shingling and clapboarding, turned posts, balustrades, spindle work, corbelled chimneys, and finials. The interiors are also well preserved. *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing May 28, 1975; within Takoma Park HD*

**The Cairo**

1615 Q Street, NW

Among the city's largest early apartment buildings; tallest privately-owned structure when built (156 feet), and the first using steel framing; outrage over construction led to adoption of city's height limit; major work of influential local architect/developer; exotic Moorish facade with Sullivanesque ornamentation inspired by 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; luxury amenities included elaborate lobby, rooftop dining room, drugstore, bakery, bowling alley, all-electric lighting; built 1894, Thomas F. Schneider, architect; interiors completely remodeled during renovation 1973-76; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994; within Dupont Circle HD; HABS DC-307; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses; Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*Caldwell, Timothy, House and Caldwell-Monroe House: see Arts Club of Washington*

*The Calumet (Albert M. Schneider, 1905) at 1-5 3<sup>rd</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Calvary Baptist Church (1864-66) at 777 8th Street NW, with additions Woodward Hall (1893) at 755 8<sup>th</sup> Street NW and Greene Building (1925-29, facade only) at 733 8<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*The Calvert: see The Alden, the Babcock, and the Calvert*

*Calvert Street Bridge: see Duke Ellington Bridge*

*The Cambridge (Nicholas Haller, 1894) at 510 I Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*Cameroon Embassy: see Hauge House*

*Campbell Building (517 10th Street): see Ford's Theatre National Historic Site. Three-story commercial building, built in 1878 for plumber Robert G. Campbell, occupant until 1902; pressed brick Victorian facade with side piers, corbelled broken pediment; storefront altered; added to Ford's Theatre NHS June 7, 1971*

*Canaan Baptist Church (1926) at 3360 16th Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

*Canadian Defense Mission (1953) at 2450 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts*

*Canal Monument, C&O Canal: see Wisconsin Avenue Bridge*

*Cannon House Office Building: see House Office Building*

*The Canterbury: see The Harrison*

*Capital Savings Bank: see National Benefit Association*

**The Capitol**

Capitol Grounds

The centerpiece of the Federal City crowns the hill L'Enfant described as "a pedestal waiting for a monument." The Capitol is both the seat of government and the symbol of the United States. It has been occupied continuously by Congress since 1800 (excepting one brief interruption), and until 1935 it housed the Supreme Court as well. The Capitol has been associated with nearly all of the nation's political leaders. Its legislative chambers have been the site of innumerable debates that have altered the course of history, and the place where presidents, military commanders, and international leaders have addressed the nation. The east and west fronts of the Capitol have been the traditional location of presidential inaugurations. Since the assassination of Lincoln, every president who has died in office has lain in state in the rotunda. The compass rose at the center of the rotunda floor marks the original prime meridian for the country, and is the measuring

point for the layout of the city and boundaries of several states.

The Capitol has been under periodic construction for two centuries, and is an amalgam of work by an extraordinary series of leading—and sometimes quarrelling—19<sup>th</sup> century architects, builders, and craftsmen. It is the first major example in America of the Federal architectural style derived from English Neoclassicism, and exhibits numerous efforts at developing an indigenous style of architecture and decorative art drawn from the American environment and reflective of American character and ideals. Its major spaces include unsurpassed Federal and Greek Revival era rooms, and it houses notable examples of American statuary, artwork, decorative arts, and craftsmanship, including the most opulent mid-Victorian interiors in America. Its extraordinary double-shelled and trussed cast iron dome is a significant and innovative engineering achievement. Seeing the dome as symbolic of the Union, Lincoln pushed ahead with construction in the midst of the war, and the year he began with the Emancipation Proclamation ended with the raising of *Freedom* over the Capitol.

Congress solicited designs for the Capitol in open competition in 1792, selecting a late entry by William Thornton, a British-trained physician and architectural amateur born and then residing in the West Indies. Thornton's Georgian design is most apparent in the original facades still visible on the west front. Execution of the work was entrusted to the runner-up, French-born architect Stephen Hallett. George Washington laid the cornerstone in 1793, but after construction began and Hallett deviated from the plans, he was dismissed and construction was placed under the supervision of English architect George Hadfield, from 1795 until 1798. James Hoban then succeeded him for completion of the north wing, which was occupied by Congress in 1800. Construction resumed in 1803 under the distinguished professional architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe (appointed by Jefferson), who revised Thornton's overall design, reconstructed parts of the north wing and supervised construction of the south wing, which was completed in 1807.

After British troops burned the building in 1814, Congress moved into a temporary "Brick Capitol" across the street, and Latrobe began reconstruction. Latrobe's contributions include revised floor plans, the broad entrance colonnade, and the famous corncob and tobacco-leafed capitals. Latrobe was relieved of the work in 1817, leaving plans for the entire building, but having built only two wings connected by a wooden walkway. He was succeeded in 1818 by noted Boston architect Charles Bulfinch, who completed the old house chamber (now Statuary Hall) according to Latrobe's design, but substituted his own designs for the central rotunda, west portico, and copper-clad wooden dome. Bulfinch also improved the grounds, adding a terrace around the building and a fence with guardhouses at the periphery. The work was completed in 1829.

Growth of the Congress and the nation—the number of states had doubled by the 1840s—quickly filled the Capitol beyond its capacity. In 1845, Robert Mills made proposals for extensions, and in 1850, Congress authorized another design competition for expansion. Philadelphia architect Thomas U. Walter won the award, and began execution of his Renaissance Revival design for new House and Senate wings in 1851. Two years later, however, supervision of the work was given to engineer Montgomery Meigs, who revised the floor plans and added porticoes on the east fronts of the wings. The House wing was completed in 1857, and the Senate wing in 1859.

Walter also designed the extraordinary double-shelled cast iron dome constructed during the Civil War. The dome rises to 287 feet, taking its proportions from the size of the greatly extended building. At its base, the dome rests on the masonry drum of Bulfinch's dome, but the colonnade encircling Walter's new and higher drum is cantilevered out to a diameter 30 feet greater—a necessary aesthetic and engineering feat that could not have been accomplished without the use of iron. The unusual openness of the dome, with its three tiers of closely spaced windows, also depends on the iron structural frame. Construction of the dome culminated in December 1863, when Thomas Crawford's statue of *Freedom*, cast by Clark Mills, was raised atop the cupola.

Embellishment of the interiors continued in the decades after the war, and even exterior work on the House wing continued into the twentieth century. Carrère & Hastings made repairs and alterations in 1901, and in 1949-50, the House and Senate chambers were redecorated. The east front was extended in 1958-62, the west front restored in 1987-88, and offices installed under the west terrace offices in 1991. Construction of a visitor's center and public entrance under the east front began in 2002.

The original facades of the Capitol are of Aquia Creek sandstone, painted white after the burning of 1814. The Senate and House extensions are of Massachusetts and Maryland marble, the dome painted cast iron, and the east front extension gray Georgia marble. At every phase of construction, architects used the ornate Corinthian order traditionally reserved for the most significant buildings. Sculptural embellishment on the east front includes the central pediment group *Genius of America*, carved in 1825-28 by Luigi Persico (and replicated in the east front extension), the *Progress of Civilization* (1863) by Thomas Crawford in the pediment of the Senate wing, and the *Apotheosis of Democracy* (1916) by Paul Wayland Bartlett in the pediment of the House wing.

Major interiors include the original Senate, House, and Supreme Court chambers (1803-1819) by Latrobe, the Rotunda and Crypt (1822-29) by Latrobe and Bulfinch, and smaller rotundas and stair halls by Latrobe and Bulfinch; some incorporate new domes and other alterations (1901) by Carrère & Hastings. Notable among the many painted and sculptural decorations are John Trumbull's eight historical paintings in the Rotunda (begun 1817). Interiors in the 1850s wings were designed and executed by Walter, Meigs, and Italian fresco painter Constantino Brumidi. Major spaces from the period include vestibules, stair halls, reception rooms, and corridors, notably the Hall of Columns on the ground floor of the House wing. Decorative schemes are characterized by lavish use of marbles, ornamental plaster, scagliola, gilding, fresco painting, and patterned encaustic tile floors. Brumidi's works of art include the Rotunda frieze and fresco entitled *Apotheosis of George Washington*, at the canopy of the dome.

*NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; HABS DC-38; see Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C.; Goode, Washington Sculpture); see also Bulfinch Gatehouses and Gateposts*

### Capitol Grounds

The Capitol Grounds were designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and laid out in an extended project lasting from 1874 to 1892. *DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation (see also Original Appropriation No. 2); US ownership*

**West Terraces and Steps:** Built 1874-75

**Spring Grotto:** Built c. 1879

**Herdic Stations:** Horse trolley waiting stands built c. 1876 (*HABS DC-75*)

**Lamp Standards and Fountains:** Lamp standards (*HABS DC-77*), East Front fountains (now planters), Flamingo Fountain, retaining walls, and curbing; built c. 1877

**Ventilation Towers:** Designed c. 1873, constructed c. 1888

### Capitol Hill Historic District

Roughly bounded by the Capitol precinct on the west, F Street NE on the north, 13th and 14th Streets on the east, and the Southeast Freeway on the south, with an expansion area south of the Southeast Freeway bounded by 7<sup>th</sup>, M, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets SE

One of the oldest and most architecturally diverse communities in the city, Capitol Hill reflects the social diversity and economic growth of the early capital. It includes early residential development clustered near the Capitol and Navy Yard, and much late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century housing for mostly middle-class workers. There is great variety of housing types, with elaborate ornamental pressed-brick structures adjacent to simple, unadorned frame buildings and small apartment houses. Many row houses were built either in long uninterrupted blocks or in small groups whose imaginative facades reflect the aspirations of the builders and residents. There are many fine commercial buildings, particularly along 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and notable religious and institutional structures. The predominant architectural styles include Federal, Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival. There are approximately 8,000 primary contributing buildings dating from circa 1791-1945. *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification); designated June 19, 1973; boundary expansion January 20, 1976; NR listing August 27, 1976; boundary expansion February 7, 2002 (effective April 21, 2002), NR listing July 3, 2003; period of significance extended February 27, 2003, NR listing July 3, 2003; HABS DC-71, DC-72, DC-73, DC-74*

*Capitol Hill Metropolitan Baptist Church (1911) at 6th and A Streets NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church (ca. 1885) at 4th and Independence Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Capitol Hill Seventh Day Adventist Church (1910) at 914 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Capitol Hill United Methodist Church (1965) at 421 Seward Square SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Capitol Park Apartments**

800 4th Street, SW

Capitol Park Apartments, completed in 1959, was the first building finished under the Southwest Urban Renewal Plan. It inaugurated Capitol Park, a model complex of apartments, townhouses, and landscape that was hailed in its day as “the first step toward a new Washington.” The building was also important in the career of Chloethiel Woodard Smith, a key figure in the development and implementation of the Southwest master plan. Her success with this project led to further commissions in Washington, and helped make her one of few female architects to achieve renown during the mid-20th century. The award-winning design incorporates features of avant-garde European modernism that were new to Washington, like raising the apartment block on *pilotis*, and screening balconies from the sun with terra cotta *brise-soleil*. The original park at the rear of the building was destroyed by the construction of new apartments in 2003-04, when the pool, vault-roofed pavilion, outdoor hearth, and Dan Kiley landscape were removed and the large mural mosaic by artist Leo Leoni was relocated off the site.

Capitol Park Apartments was built on the site of Dixon’s Court, long considered a notorious alley slum. Photographs of impoverished conditions in the alley with the Capitol dome in the background were widely distributed, and were even used in Soviet propaganda to illustrate “typical living conditions” in Washington. When Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev visited in the late 1950s, President Eisenhower personally took him to see Capitol Park, then under construction, to illustrate the nation’s housing progress. The building is also significant for its role in the landmark Supreme Court ruling in *Berman v. Parker*, which broadened the interpretation of the “public welfare” to include aesthetic purposes like a better urban environment. The property taken by the government and at issue in the case was part of the apartment building site. Despite being planned to accommodate residents of a variety of incomes, Capitol Park did not achieve its social goals, and along with the rest of the Southwest urban renewal, it has been symbolic of the huge social costs that were borne most directly by the displaced residents of Southwest, mostly African-American, and by the city at large as the social and physical fabric of entire communities was destroyed. *DC designation April 24, 2003*

*Capitol Towers (1930) at 208-10 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Carbery House**

423 6th Street, SE

Built c. 1813; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Capitol Hill HD*

*Carbery School (1887) at 410 5<sup>th</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Cardozo Senior High School: see Central High School*

### **Carlton Hotel**

923 16th Street, NW

Built 1930; Mihran Mesrobian, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 28, 1990; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

### **Joseph Carleton House**

1052-54 Potomac Street, NW

Typical middle-class Federal house built about 1794 by Joseph Carleton (Georgetown postmaster from 1799-1803); double house, 2-1/2 stories with gabled roof, dormers, plain facade, rectangular transoms; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-146*

*The Carlyn (1941) at 2500 Q Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best*

*Addresses)*

*Carnegie Building: see Howard University*

### **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

700 Jackson Place, NW

From 1910 until 1948, this town house served as the national headquarters of the organization founded with a \$10 million bequest from Andrew Carnegie. At its benefactor's direction, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was located "at the Ear of Congress," with the aim to "hasten the abolition of war, the foulest blot upon our civilization." The red brick Italianate house was built in 1860, and from 1860-1888 was the residence of Dr. Peter Parker (known as the "father" of medical missions to China). From 1888 to 1908, it was the home of the Bureau of Pan American Republics. *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 13, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership*

### **Carnegie Institution of Washington, Administration Building**

1530 P Street, NW

Founded in 1902 in the belief that basic scientific research is essential to human well-being, the Carnegie Institution of Washington is an early example of farsighted American philanthropy. This structure, made possible with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), has housed the institution since it was built in 1910. The Beaux Arts design is by New York architects Carrère & Hastings. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation June 23, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

### **Carnegie Institution of Washington, Geophysical Laboratory**

2801 Upton Street, NW

One of five scientific research centers of the institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902; site of important scientific achievements and contributions to primary geophysical research; illustrates aspirations of prominent leaders in science and public affairs hoping to develop Washington as a center of research; notable work of prominent local architects; isolated siting and specialized construction represent significant engineering achievements in meeting technical needs of geophysical laboratory; Mediterranean Revival structure commanding a steeply sloped and landscaped site; stucco facades, hipped tile roof with bracketed eaves, polychrome brickwork; built 1906-07, Wood, Donn & Deming, architects; designation includes main building, power plant, x-ray laboratory, and site; *DC designation May 29, 1991, NR listing December 29, 1994*

*Carnegie Library: see Central Public Library*

### **Carpenters Building**

1010 10<sup>th</sup> Street/1001 K Street, NW

Built in 1926 as the headquarters of Local No. 132 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, this building recalls the extremely prominent role the union and its local affiliates played in the emergence of the national labor movement. When built, it was believed to be the largest building owned by any local union in the United States. The Washington local was closely associated with Gabriel Edmonston, leader of the city's first carpenters' union, and first president of the national union (both established in 1881). Edmonston and the United Brotherhood were instrumental in the formation of the American Federation of Labor, the fight for the eight-hour work day, and the creation of the Labor Day holiday. The eight-story red brick and limestone building, designed by local architect O. Harvey Miller, is a typical commercial office block, yet distinctive for its Colonial Revival facades (which may allude to Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia, home of the nation's oldest trade guild and site of the first Continental Congress). For many years the building housed a Carpenters Hall on the top floor, as well as offices for other union organizations. At the height of the union influx into Washington, it was one of several labor headquarters clustered near the American Federation of Labor on Mount Vernon Square. *DC designation January 23, 2003; NR listing September 17, 2003*

*The Carthage (Bell & Rich, 1919) at 2301 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

### **Mary Ann Shadd Cary House**

1421 W Street, NW

From 1881 to 1885, this was the home of Mary Ann Shadd Cary (1823-1893), writer, journalist, educator, and abolitionist. One of the first African-American female journalists, she lectured widely in the cause of abolition. When a resident of Ontario from 1851 to 1863, she was an indefatigable advocate on behalf of African-American refugees in Canada and women's rights. After the Civil War, she became one of the nation's first African-American women lawyers. She was a ferocious opponent of slavery, racial segregation, and the system of fund raising for refugees known as "begging." The two-story brick rowhouse was built in 1881. *NHL designation and NR listing December 8, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Greater U Street HD*

### **Castle Gatehouse, Georgetown Reservoir**

Near intersection of Reservoir Road & MacArthur Boulevard, NW

Picturesque landmark constructed as part of turn-of-the-century improvements to the municipal water system; stands at the entry to the 4-mile water tunnel from Georgetown Reservoir to McMillan Reservoir; symbol of Army Corps contributions to city's public health; designed to resemble the 1839 insignia of the Army Corps of Engineers; built 1899-1901, restuccoed 1958; *DC designation January 29, 1974, NR listing March 13, 1975; US ownership*

*Casualty Hospital (1928) at 8th and Constitution Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*  
*Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul: see Washington Cathedral*

### **Cathedral Mansions**

2900, 3000, and 3100 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Built 1922-25; Mihran Mesrobian, architect; *DC designation May 17, 1989, NR listing September 9, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

*Catholic Church of the Epiphany (1925) at 2712 Dumbarton Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*  
*The Causeway: see Tregaron*

### **The Cavalier (Hilltop Manor)**

3500 14th Street, NW

This imposing apartment building opened in 1927 as Hilltop Manor, an appropriate name given its topographic position, general prominence, and Renaissance Revival architecture. The building was one of a number of collaborations between architect Harvey H. Warwick and developer Morris Cafritz. It is a visual landmark in Columbia Heights in part because it immediately adjoins the public sidewalk, stands 90 feet tall at the roof peak, and occupies frontage along an entire block. The density of the development illustrates the rapid growth on major suburban thoroughfares in the post-World War I era, largely directed by the streetcar system and a new zoning ordinance. It was among the earliest cooperative apartments in the District of Columbia, a housing phenomenon that arose here in the 1920s, promising to give more control to resident owners and afford a high level of services by spreading costs among them. It was renamed "The Cavalier" only two years after opening. *DC designation June 28, 2007; NR listing July 26, 2007*

*Cedar Court (W.R. Larson, 1926) at 410 Cedar Street NW: see Takoma Park Historic District*

*Cedar Hill: see Frederick Douglass National Historic Site*

*Central Armature Works (1927) at 625-27 D Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site*

### **Central Heating Plant**

325 13<sup>th</sup> Street, SW

Built 1933-34; Paul Philippe Cret, architect; *DC designation March 25, 1975, augmented April 26, 2007; NR listing July 6, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Central High School (Cardozo Senior High School)**

13th and Clifton Streets, NW

The city's largest and most elaborate high school, successor to Washington High School (opened 1882); work of nationally prominent school architect from Saint Louis; recognized as a showcase in the development of an appropriate building form for public schools; extensive specialized facilities reflect progressive educational

philosophy of fostering student health and social welfare in addition to academic needs; Elizabethan style building and athletic facilities on extraordinary terraced and landscaped site with commanding views over the city; served as prototype for subsequent public schools; embodies origins of city's high schools and evolution from a segregated to integrated system; memorial to Francis L. Cardozo, prominent late-19th century African-American educator and principal of M Street High School; built 1914-16, William B. Ittner, architect; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing September 30, 1993; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Central National Bank (Apex Building)**

7th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Distinctive twin-turreted bank, one of a cluster of financial buildings that distinguish Market Square as a prime 19th century business center; among the last 19th-century structures along the Pennsylvania Avenue ceremonial route; characteristic Victorian design by prominent architect Alfred B. Mullett; built 1859-60 as Seaton House, a Renaissance-Revival-style hotel (renamed the Saint Marc in 1871); purchased and extensively remodeled in 1887 by Central National Bank (including new facades, towers, banking hall, and iron vaults); five stories with brown Seneca sandstone facades, rock-faced granite base, and conical turrets with dormers and iron finials; design echoes the old Center Market and illustrates the undulating projections permitted by building code revisions of the 1870s; renovation and addition 1984-85; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing April 25, 1995; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS and Downtown HD; HABS DC-229*

### **Central Public Library (Carnegie Library)**

Mount Vernon Square, NW

Built 1899-1902; architects Ackerman & Ross were selected after a national design competition; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 3, 1969; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Central Savings Bank (1917, altered 1937) at 833 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **Chain Bridge Road School**

2800 Chain Bridge Road, NW

One of only a few extant rural schools in Washington, this four-room schoolhouse from 1923 serves as a link and memorial to the vanished post-Civil War community of black refugees and freedmen that grew up around the city's Civil War fortifications. Built across from Battery Kemble on a road that still retains its character as a rural lane, it replaced an 1865 frame schoolhouse on the site. Although a product of the prominent and prolific Municipal Architect, Albert Harris, the school is atypical of his work, and much plainer than its contemporaries. The hip-roofed building is poured-in-place concrete on the first story, and frame on the upper story, uniformly clad in stucco, with large ganged multi-pane windows and a Colonial Revival entry surround.

In 1940, the 17-year-old building was closed and its students transferred in mid-year to the Phillips-Wormley School in Georgetown, after a petition circulated among the white residents of the suburbanizing area cited dubious claims of declining enrollment and poor conditions. *DC designation June 27, 2002, NR listing December 9, 2003*

*Chamber of Commerce: see United States Chamber of Commerce*

*The Chamberlain (William Harris, 1929) at 1425 Rhode Island Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

### **The Champlain (Orme Building)**

1424 K Street, NW

Early apartment building with exceptional white marble Beaux-Arts Classical facade; real estate venture of Redfield Proctor, U.S. Senator from Vermont and president of Vermont Marble Company; illustrates influence of elected officials on design of city, and importance of private construction in extending City Beautiful aesthetic; built 1905, Harold Clinton Smith, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

*The Chancellor (George N. Ray, 1926) at 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Chancery of Burma: see Charles Evans Hughes House*

*Chancery of Iraq: see Boardman, William J., House*

*Chapel Hall: see Gallaudet University, Chapel Hall*

*Chapel of the Sacred Heart: see Georgetown Visitation Convent*

*Chaplains Memorial Building: see Mountjoy Bayly House*

*The Chastleton (Philip Jullien, 1919) at 1701 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*The Chelsea (Appleton P. Clark, 1905) at 201 E Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Chemical Engine No. 5 (Engine Company No. 25; Congress Heights Firehouse)**

3203 Martin Luther King, Jr., Boulevard, SE

The Congress Heights firehouse has been a visual landmark of its neighborhood since its construction in 1902.

It was the city's largest and most innovative of its time—and also the most expensive. Since this outlying area was beyond the reach of the municipal water and call-box systems, Col. Arthur E. Randle, a real estate speculator and developer of much of the area, donated land for the purpose, no doubt to increase the confidence of prospective purchasers. Initially housing just a chemical company, the building had a full three apparatus bays and beds for fifteen men, permitting expansion with additional engine and truck companies. Other innovations included an observation tower, the first steel truss roof, and a new system that released horses from their stalls automatically and in sequence. The building exemplifies the eclectic, high-style firehouses of the City Beautiful era. Its classically inspired Italianate revival design, in red brick with hipped roofs of terra cotta tile, bears a striking resemblance to the new campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital, built in the same year just nearby. It is one of the first municipal designs by newly installed Building Inspector Snowden Ashford. *DC designation July 22, 2004, NR listing June 27, 2007; DC ownership*

### **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal**

Along the Potomac River west from Rock Creek

Excellent and well-preserved example of 19th-century canal technology; major engineering achievement; conveyed many of the city's raw materials during mid-19th century; influenced creation and expansion of adjacent businesses, many using canal as water power source; C&O Canal Company chartered 1825 (same year as opening of Erie Canal), groundbreaking by John Q. Adams at Little Falls 1828; completed to Seneca 1830, to Rock Creek 1831, to Harper's Ferry 1834, to Cumberland 1850; four Aquia Creek sandstone locks in Georgetown built 1830 (Dibble, Beaumont & McCord, contractor); used as source of water mill power from 1837; reached peak tonnage in 1871; included world's largest boat incline, for lowering barges to Potomac near Georgetown (completed 1876, destroyed by flood 1889); ceased commercial operations after 1924 flood, acquired by Department of the Interior as historic site 1938, renovated 1938-39 and later; Benjamin Wright, Chief Engineer 1828-35, Charles B. Fiske, Chief Engineer 1835-52; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; within C&O Canal HD, Georgetown HD, and Potomac Gorge; US ownership; HABS DC-147*

*Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: see also Potomac Aqueduct Bridge and Wisconsin Avenue Bridge*

*Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension: see Lockkeeper's House*

### **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Monument**

Wisconsin Avenue at the Canal

Last remaining bridge of the original five carrying Georgetown streets over the canal; stone arch, faced with Aquia Creek sandstone with inscribed keystones, built 1831; marble obelisk with commemorative inscription, placed 1850; *DC designation January 23, 1973; DC ownership; HABS DC-30*

### **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park**

Along C&O Canal from Rock Creek to D.C. boundary (extends into Maryland)

One of the nation's most intact 19th-century canals, preserved in a continuous 185-mile natural setting; primary Potomac Valley commercial artery during mid-19th century; focus of 20th century conservation efforts for its historical, natural, and recreational value; major features in D.C. include 5 miles of canal and towpath, 4 locks, remains of Potomac aqueduct and incline, Wisconsin Avenue bridge, portions of other roadway bridges and footbridges, various stone roadway and waterway culverts, waste weirs, and spillways

(1830-31 with later alterations); also Abner Cloud House (stone farm house, two stories plus basement, wide end chimney, built 1801, restored 1976-78, *HABS DC-99*) and B&O railroad bridge at Arizona Avenue (c.1906); *National Monument designation 1961, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented August 9, 1979), NHP designation 1971, DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD and Potomac Gorge; US ownership*

### **Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Dial Exchange (District, Metropolitan and National Exchanges)**

730 12th Street, NW

The construction of this building in 1927-28 allowed the C&P Telephone Company to introduce dial service to the city's telephone customers through the new District, Metropolitan, and National exchanges. It housed the new dial switching equipment not able to fit in the company's existing two downtown offices. The soaring seven-story building, designed by architects Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker (successors to McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin), was executed with Art Deco detailing and ornamentation. On May 3, 1930, the Company began its first conversion to dial when 60,000 telephones in downtown Washington were switched over from the manual system. *DC designation June 19, 1985, NR listing August 5, 1988*

### **Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Old Main Building**

722 12th Street, NW

In 1903-04, the C&P Company constructed this new "Main" exchange building in a key downtown location to accommodate the increasing numbers of businesses beginning to rely on the telephone. Designed by architect Leon Eidlitz, the new building housed a complex new common battery switchboard, touted at the time as the largest in the United States. This new switchboard initially served 6,000 telephones, beginning in September 1904. The new exchange offered a number of benefits including the elimination of multiple rings on party lines, and eliminating the need for the operator to interrupt the line to determine whether the subscriber was finished with a call or intended to receive calls. This central exchange was the first in what would be a complex of C&P Company buildings at this location. *DC designation June 19, 1985, NR listing June 13, 1988*

### **Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse**

1111 North Capitol Street, NE

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company's four-story reinforced concrete warehouse and repair facility was built in 1926-27, and served for many years as the central location for storage and maintenance of telephone equipment and vehicles. The company's largest building when it opened, it is both an excellent example of an industrial interpretation of the Art Deco style, and an essential component of an integral system of buildings designed not just for function but to evoke the modernity of a consumer product. The stepped parapets along the roofline, subtle vertical accents at the corner bays, and front entry detailing provide the building's clear architectural expression of the style. New York architects McKenzie, Voorhees and Gmelin were the designers, as they were for many buildings constructed for Bell Telephone affiliates nationwide. *DC designation April 27, 2006, NR listing May 14, 2007*

*The Chesterfield (Hunter & Bell, 1908) at 3141 Mount Pleasant Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

### **Chevy Chase Arcade (and Interior of Arcade)**

5520 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Excellent example of a small-scale commercial arcade, unique in Washington; a major feature of Chevy Chase's commercial avenue (planned by the Chevy Chase Land Company as one of four business centers alternating with apartments along Connecticut Avenue); illustrates early efforts to provide elegant and convenient shopping in prestigious suburban neighborhoods; fine example of Classical Revival style; 2 stories, limestone facade with monumental pilasters, show windows, and arched entrance to the central arcade of shops and upstairs offices; arcade features a vaulted ceiling, clerestory lighting, black-and-white marble floor, plaster ornamental moldings, and sylvan bas-relief panels; built 1925 (Louis R. Moss, architect); *DC designation September 22, 1988; NR listing August 4, 2003*

### **Chevy Chase Theater (Avalon Theater)**

5612 Connecticut Avenue, NW

City's oldest continuously operating neighborhood theater, and a rare local example of an early neighborhood movie house; exemplifies evolution of motion picture theaters and their contribution to the city's commercial and social history; major building on a significant commercial corridor, and a focal point of the Chevy Chase neighborhood since its rapid expansion in the 1920s; "high-style" Classical Revival design of noted local architects; 2 stories, brick with limestone trim, Adamesque ornament; built 1922 (Upman and Adams, architects); *DC designation April 25, 1996, NR listing August 16, 1996*

**Children's Country Home (Hospital for Sick Children)**

1731 Bunker Hill Road, NE

Founded in 1883 as the Children's Country Home, a charitable convalescent care institution; picturesque cottage-style complex based on French and English vernacular traditions; notable adaptation of 20th century revivalism to create a setting suitable for children; work of Washington architects noted for large residential and municipal commissions; built 1929, Wyeth & Sullivan, architects; alterations, 1953, addition, 1967; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing December 9, 2003*

*Chinese Community Church (1956-58) at 1011 L Street NW: see Shaw Historic District*

*Chinese Merchants Association: see On Leong Chinese Merchants Association*

**Christ Church**

3116 O Street, NW

Very fine example of late 19th century Gothic design; Georgetown's second Protestant Episcopal congregation (founded 1817), which has included many prominent businessmen, merchants, and officials; one story, red pressed brick with terra cotta and yellow sandstone trim, dominant corner bell tower with open belfry, miniature-scaled cross-gables along sidewalk; built 1885-87 (Cassell & Laws, architects) on site of 1818 church; parish hall; additions 1923, 1967; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-243*

**Christ Church Rectory**

3112 O Street, NW

Built c. 1810; the rectory of Georgetown's second Protestant Episcopal congregation (founded 1817); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

**Christ Church, Washington Parish (Christ Church Navy Yard)**

620 G Street, SE

City's first Episcopal parish, incorporated 1794; battlemented facade and bell tower; simple interior with flat coved ceiling and cast iron columns; facade design possibly copied from pattern book; initial section built 1806-07 (Robert Alexander, architect; attributed to Benjamin Henry Latrobe); enlarged 1824; Gothic facades and bell tower erected 1849; cast iron columns added on interior 1877 (William H. Hoffman, architect); facades stuccoed ca. 1878; chancel added 1877 or 1891; tower raised and porch added 1891; interior alterations 1921 (Delos H. Smith, architect) and 1953-54 (Horace W. Peaslee, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 25, 1969; within Capitol Hill HD; HABS DC-48*

*Christian Science Monitor Building: see Third Church of Christ, Scientist*

*Church of God and Saints of Christ: see Fletcher Chapel*

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Washington Chapel)**

2810 16th Street, NW

Built 1933 (Young & Hansen, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II; Goode, Washington Sculpture))*

**Church of the Ascension and Saint Agnes**

1215 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Excellent and well-preserved example of High Victorian Gothic design; strong architectural presence on a major avenue; work of noted Baltimore architects Dixon & Carson; polychrome facades of white marble with pink and orange sandstone trim, lancet windows, multiple buttresses and pinnacles, 187-foot main spire; home

of Ascension Parish (organized 1845); served from 1902-12 as seat of Episcopal bishop prior to construction of Washington Cathedral; built 1874-75; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 19, 1984; within Shaw HD*

*Church of the Covenant: see National Presbyterian Church*

### **Church of the Epiphany**

1317 G Street, NW

One of few remaining downtown churches, constructed for a neighborhood congregation organized in 1842; associated with many distinguished congregants including President Buchanan, Jefferson Davis, Lord Ashburton; served as Union hospital during Civil War; simple Gothic Revival structure of stuccoed brick with gable roof, buttressed walls, stained glass, large square tower and belfry at front entry; Latin cross interior with plaster walls, hammer beam ceiling, rood screen; original section built 1843-44 (John W. Harkness, architect); doubled in size, and transepts, chancel, and tower added 1857; buttresses and gabled roof added 1874; vestibule and baptistery added 1890 (Edward J. Neville-Stent, architect); parish house constructed 1911; memorial tower added and exterior stuccoed 1922 (J.H. Brooke, architect); many interior alterations; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 10, 1971*

*Church of the Holy City (1894) at 1611 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

*Church of the Pilgrims (1928) at 2201 P Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

*City Bank (1954) at 8th & D Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*City Hall: see OldCity Hall*

### **City Post Office**

Massachusetts Avenue & North Capitol Street, NE

Built 1914 (Daniel Burnham, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, determined eligible for NR listing June 16, 1983; US ownership*

### **City Tavern**

3206 M Street, NW

Built 1796; restored by Macomber & Peter in 1962; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-81*

*Civil War Cemetery (1864-66): see Saint Elizabeths Hospital Historic District*

### **Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System**

Includes Batteries Kemble and Ricketts; Forts Bayard, Bunker Hill, Carroll, Chaplin, Davis, DeRussy, Dupont, Greble, Lincoln, Mahan, Reno, Slocum, Stanton, Stevens, and Totten; and connecting park system 1861-65; 1902; 1926

*DC listing November 8, 1964, amended June 19, 1973 to specify inclusion of the Fort Circle Park System; NR listing July 15, 1974 (documentation revised September 13, 1978); US ownership*

### **Civil War Monuments**

The heroic outdoor statuary honoring participants in the Civil War constitutes an outstanding collection of 19th and early 20th century memorial sculpture. Most are equestrian statues or standing portrait figures in the realistic style, executed in bronze with classically embellished stone bases. Placed strategically in public parks, they exemplify both the spirit of the L'Enfant Plan and the role of the national capital as a commemorative setting. Whether commissioned by veterans' groups or by Congress, most are by leading sculptors of the day, and although varied in artistic quality, they provide an unsurpassed historical record of public sentiment in the aftermath of the war. *NR listing September 20, 1978, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture; Jacob, Testament to Union)*

*See monuments to Francis Dupont, Emancipation (Abraham Lincoln), David Farragut, Grand Army of the Republic (Benjamin Stephenson), Ulysses Grant, Winfield Scott Hancock, John Logan, George McClellan,*

*James McPherson, George Gordon Meade, Navy-Peace, Nuns of the Battlefield Monument, Albert Pike, John Rawlins, Winfield Scott, Phillip Sheridan, William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, and George Thomas*

*Clara Barton Parkway [NR]: see George Washington Memorial Parkway*

*The Cleveland (Milburn, Heister & Co., 1922) at 3039 Macomb Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*The Cleveland Park (garden apartments, M. & R.B. Warren/James E. Cooper, 1924-25) at 3018-3028 Porter Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*The Cleveland Park and the Arcadia (Stern & Tomlinson, 1925) at 3616 and 3614 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Cleveland Park Branch Library (1952-53) at 3210 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Cleveland Park Congregational Church (1922) at 3400 Lowell Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

### **Cleveland Park Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Klinge and Woodley Roads on the south, Wisconsin Avenue on the west, Rodman and Tilden Streets on the north, and the rear of properties on the east side of Connecticut Avenue on the east

Includes approximately 1000 buildings c. 1880-1941; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated November 19, 1986 (effective April 27, 1987); NR listing April 27, 1987*

*Cleveland Park Post Office (1940) at 3430 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*The Cliffbourne (Nicholas Grimm, 1905) at 1855 Calvert Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

### **Clifton Terrace**

1308, 1312 and 1350 Clifton Street, NW

Built by Harry Wardman in 1914-15, Clifton Terrace is a significant example of the noted Washington builder's work, as well as the apartment building designs of architects Frank Russell White and A.M. Schneider. Inspired by the ideals of the garden city movement, Clifton Terrace is a large, three-building complex of Classical Revival buildings sited on one of the city's most important streetcar thoroughfares. In conjunction with other apartment buildings along 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Clifton Terrace helped formed an impressive corridor of modestly appointed apartment buildings that had enormous appeal to Washington's expanding federal and middle income workforce in the early 1900s. *DC designation September 26, 2001, NR listing December 26, 2001*

*Abner Cloud House (1801): see Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP*

### **Cloverdale (Peirce Shoemaker House)**

2600 Tilden Street, NW

Built c. 1810; remodeled 1876, 1910; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 9, 1990*

### **Codman Carriage House and Stable**

1415 22nd Street, NW

Architecturally important example of a unified private carriage house and stable; rare example of a once essential support facility for the city's large mansions (*see Codman-Davis House*); notable work of nationally renowned architect Ogden Codman, Jr., built for his cousin, New England heiress Martha Codman; 2 stories, with French Renaissance facades of pressed brick and stucco, built 1907; *DC designation December 19, 1995; within Dupont Circle HD*

### **Codman-Davis House**

2145 Decatur Place, NW

Built 1906-07 (Ogden Codman, architect); *DC designation June 7, 1979, NR listing October 11, 1979; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

*Cohen, Wilbur, Building: see Social Security Administration*

*The Colonade (Merrill Vaughn, 1910) at 1822 Vernon Street NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*

*Colonial Apartments: see Lydia English's Seminary*

*Colonial Dames of America: see Dumbarton House*

**Colorado Building**

1343 G Street, NW

Built 1903 (George S. Townsend, architect); addition 1988; *DC listing November 8, 1964***Columbia Hospital for Women**

2401 L Street, NW

For a century and a half, the Columbia Hospital for Women was the city's birthplace of choice for all races. Chartered by Congress in 1866, the hospital was the primary maternity facility in the city, and the birthplace of about 275,000 individuals—the vast majority of all persons born in the District of Columbia during the twentieth century. Until it closed in 2002, Columbia was also a leading national and international innovator in women's and infants' health. In 1919, it established a prenatal care program, and in 1925, it was the first hospital to use babies' footprints for identification. It was one of the first maternity hospitals to establish nurseries for premature infants, and the first to provide classes for expectant fathers. It was also a leader in the care of children, with its Clinic for Children giving rise to Children's Hospital. Columbia Hospital was first located at Thomas Circle, but in 1876 it moved to the present site, where it used the former Maynard Mansion as a nurses' home. The present five-story structure, built in 1916, overlooks Pennsylvania Avenue from a gentle rise in the center of the block. The Italianate design by architect Nathan C. Wyeth is extraordinary for its sculptural complexity. The tall central block (originally crowned by a rooftop loggia), is flanked by gable-roofed transverse wings with open towers, which rise above two Y-shaped wings that project forward, ending in open sun porches. Facades are golden tapestry brick with limestone trim and terra cotta roofs. The design highlights the importance of light and air in medical thinking of the day. *DC designation December 18, 2002; see also Rush-Bagot Monument*

*Columbia National Bank (1928) at 911 F Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*Columbia Plaza: see Arlington Memorial Bridge*

**Columbus Fountain**

Union Station Plaza, Massachusetts &amp; Delaware Avenues, NE

Built 1908-12; Lorado Taft, sculptor; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 9, 1980, amended with additional documentation October 12, 2007; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Columbus Plaza (Union Station Plaza; Reservation 334)**

Massachusetts and Delaware Avenues, NE

Improved 1908-12, fountain completed 1912, flagpoles 1975, liberty bell 1981; HABS DC-694; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (with Union Station), NR listing April 9, 1980, amended with additional documentation October 12, 2007*

*Commandant's House, Marine Barracks: see Marine Barracks Historic District*

*Commandant's House, Navy Yard: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

*Commandant's Office, Navy Yard: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

*Commerce Building: see Department of Commerce*

**Commercial National Bank**

1405 G Street, NW

Excellent early example of the simplified and stylized classicism common in the 1920s; represents important transition in career of noted local architect; housed the city's fourth largest bank of the 1920s (established 1904), whose capital was frozen in the value of its building upon failure in 1933; also designed to house Western Union; 11 stories, strong corner massing, limestone facades with flattened porticos, plain ashlar mid-section, and prominent cornice; austere decoration using Greek Doric motifs; three-story banking lobby with monumental columns; built 1917, Waddy B. Wood, architect; *DC designation July 16, 1986, NR listing October 11, 1991*

**Concordia United Church of Christ and Rectory (Concordia German Evangelical Church)**

1920 G Street, NW

Built 1885 (Schulze & Goenner, architects); *DC designation August 11, 1977, NR listing December 14, 1978*

**Conduit Road School**

4954 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

Built 1864, rebuilt 1874; *DC designation May 22, 1973, NR listing November 30, 1973; US ownership*

*Congress Heights Firehouse: see Chemical Engine No. 5*

*The Congressional (Alvin Aubinoe, 1939) at 215 Constitution Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Congressional Cemetery**

18th & E Streets, SE

Established 1807; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

*Congressional House (Frank Tomlinson, 1926) at 236 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*2029 Connecticut Avenue NW (Hunter & Bell, 1915) see Kalorama Triangle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*2101 Connecticut Avenue NW (Joseph Abel, 1927): see Kalorama Triangle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*2661, 2701 and 2854 Connecticut Avenue NW (Harry Wardman/Eugene Waggaman, 1920): see Woodley Park Historic District*

*2800 Connecticut Avenue NW (Frank R. White, 1919): see Woodley Park Historic District*

*3520 Connecticut Avenue NW (Harry Wardman/Frank Tomlinson, 1919): see Cleveland Park Historic District*

**3901 Connecticut Avenue, NW (and Lobby)**

Tudor Revival apartment building, among the unique concentration of high-quality apartment buildings along Connecticut Avenue; notable work of prominent apartment building developer Harry Bralove and prolific apartment architect George T. Santmyers, Jr.; spacious U-shaped design with landscaped front courtyard illustrates suburbanizing trend in 1920s apartment design; 5 stories, red brick, triple-arched entrance with oriel, cast stone quoins, heraldic motifs, crenellated parapet, and finials; built 1927; *DC designation March 28, 1996 (including lobby interior), NR listing September 11, 1997*

*Connecticut Avenue Bridge (Klinge Valley): see Klinge Valley Bridge*

*Constitution Gardens: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

**Constitution Hall (Daughters of the American Revolution)**

311 18th Street, NW

The city's largest auditorium, built to accommodate the annual Continental Congresses and other activities of the National Society, DAR; served as unofficial cultural center of nation's capital for more than 40 years; use of the hall denied to singer Marian Anderson in 1939, provoking a major event in civil rights history; major work of noted architect John Russell Pope; monumental Neoclassic design in Alabama limestone; designed 1924-24, built 1928-30; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing September 16, 1985; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); see also Daughters of the American Revolution (Memorial Continental Hall)*

**Convent of Bon Secours**

4101 Yuma Street, NW

This building reminiscent of an Italianate villa was erected in Tenleytown as the Washington chapter house for the Sisters of Bon Secours, a nursing order founded in France in 1824. The order arrived in the United States in the 1880s, establishing itself in Baltimore. The first nuns came to Washington during the typhoid epidemic of 1905, and provided much needed nursing and home health care, particularly during the catastrophic outbreak of Spanish Flu after World War I. The sisters first occupied the old rectory of the adjacent Saint

Ann's Church, and built this 2½-story buff brick convent in 1927-28. The design by Irish-born architect Maurice F. Moore clearly articulates its residential and religious aspects, with a hip-roofed main dormitory block, side chapel, diminutive arcaded tower, and rear loggias suggesting a Renaissance cloister. The convent helps document the history of women's occupations, and reflects the importance of religious orders in the provision of outpatient health care. It is one of a group of prominent Catholic institutional buildings at Tenley Circle. *DC designation January 29, 2004, NR listing November 19, 2004*

### **Cooke's Row**

3007-3029 Q Street, NW

Built in 1868 for Henry D. Cooke, first territorial governor of the District of Columbia (Starkweather & Plowman, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-182*

### **Joseph Cooper House**

2030 I Street, NW

Greek Revival house built c. 1831; facade incorporated in new building 1980-81; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within 2000 Block of I Street*

*Cooper Houses: see Sweeney-Plowman Houses*

*Anna Julia Cooper Residence at 201 T Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*Copley Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1514 17<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Corcoran Fire Insurance Company (1892) at 604 11th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **Corcoran Gallery of Art**

1700 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1894-97 (Ernest Flagg, architect); addition 1925-28 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; NHL designation April 27, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Seventeenth Street HD; see also Renwick Gallery*

*Corcoran Hall: see George Washington University*

*Corcoran School (1889) at 1219 28th Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

### **William Wilson Corcoran Store**

1300 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Built 1817; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*The Cordova (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1905/A.H. Sonnemann, 1915) at 1908 Florida Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Corn Rigs: see Lincoln Cottage*

*Cosmos Club: see Townsend House*

### **Elliott Coues House**

1726 N Street, NW

From 1887 until his death, this 1880s house was the residence of Elliot Coues (1842-1899), a leading 19<sup>th</sup>-century ornithologist whose studies greatly expanded the knowledge of North American bird life. In 1883, Coues helped found the American Ornithologists Union. In addition, he edited approximately 15 volumes of journals, memoirs, and diaries by famous Western explorers and fur traders. *NHL designation and NR listing May 15, 1975, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Dupont Circle HD*

### **Court of Appeals (U.S. Court of Military Appeals)**

450 E Street, NW

Built in 1908-10, this was the first building to expand the District of Columbia Courts complex in Judiciary Square. The Neoclassical structure by Architect of the Capitol Elliott Woods complements the design of Old City Hall. It established the pattern of an architecturally unified group arranged around a central square, creating a civic center in the Beaux Arts manner. Construction of the complex continued until 1939. The

three-story hip-roofed building is executed in limestone with an Ionic portico facing E Street. *NR listing January 21, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

*Court of Appeals: see also Old City Hall*

*The Covington (Ralph Healy, 1901) at 1858 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Cox's Row**

3327-3339 N Street, NW

One of the city's few remaining rows of Federal houses; built by John Cox, Colonel during War of 1812, real estate owner, and Mayor of Georgetown 1823-45; residence of Cox at 3339; 5 houses, Flemish bond, ornamented with leaden swags; built 1817-18; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-150*

*Creel Brothers Motors (1917) at 1811 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

**Alexander Crummell School**

Kendall & Gallaudet Streets NE

This neighborhood public school stands like a small-town courthouse at the center of Ivy City. It has long been a focus of community life, supported by the Ivy City Citizens Association. The school was named in honor of Alexander Crummell, the noted African-American clergyman, activist, educator, and founder of the American Negro Academy. Built in 1911-12 as an eight-room schoolhouse (and expanded in 1932), the building typifies the freely adapted Elizabethan Revival inspiration favored by Snowden Ashford, the city's first Municipal Architect, before Colonial Revival designs became standard for the city's public schools. *DC designation May 23, 2002; NR listing July 25, 2003; DC ownership*

**Cuban Friendship Urn**

Ohio Drive at 14th Street Bridge, SW

Erected 1928; *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; US ownership; within East and West Potomac Parks HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Cutts-Madison House (Dolly Madison House)**

721 & Madison Place, NW

Built c. 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-58*