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22 D Street, SE [demolished]

House, built c. 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968; HABS DC-17*

Danzansky Funeral Home

3501-03 14th Street, NW

Bernard Danzansky, a former tailor and ice cream and stationery seller, established the first Jewish funeral parlor in the District of Columbia in 1912, meeting the needs of a growing population of Jewish residents of the city. In 1923, Danzansky moved the business to this location, following the migration of Jewish residents to the area. The Danzansky Funeral Home operated here for more than fifty years, as Danzansky became a central figure in Washington's Jewish community. The establishment occupied a four-story corner rowhouse and its neighbor, which are part of trio of brick rowhouses built in 1910 by prominent developer Harry Wardman following designs by architect Albert Beers. In 1938, Danzansky customized his buildings by replacing the front porches with a Tudor Revival addition that expressed the business use and introduced a large corner entrance. *DC designation April 26, 2007*

Darby Building (1910) at 905-09 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

Darlington Fountain (Judiciary Square): see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. This memorial erected in 1923 commemorates Joseph J. Darlington, a prominent and respected member of the District of Columbia Bar Association. Carl Paul Jennewein sculpted the gilded figure of Diana and a faun standing on an octagonal marble pedestal in a shallow pebbled pool. *See Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall

1776 D Street, NW

Monumental headquarters of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, founded in 1890 for patriotic, historic, and educational purposes; incorporated by Congress in 1895; has made major contributions to citizenship education, historic preservation, and historical scholarship; illustrates McMillan Commission Plan ideal of monumental institutional buildings framing parks; site of the Washington Arms Limitation Conference of 1921-22, one of the most significant international attempts to reduce global tension through disarmament and mutual pledges of arbitration; meeting place for annual DAR conferences; 3 stories, Georgian Revival facades in Vermont marble with monumental Ionic porticoes; commissioned 1902, built 1904-10, Edward Pearce Casey, architect; adjacent administration building built 1923-49; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 28, 1972; HABS DC-282; within Seventeenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); see also Constitution Hall*

Daughters of 1812: see National Society United States Daughters of 1812

John Davidson House

2900 N Street, NW

Built c. 1810; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Davidson, Samuel, House: see Evermay

The Decatur (George S. Cooper, 1903) at 2131 Florida Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Stephen Decatur House

748 Jackson Place, NW

First private residence on Lafayette Square, built 1818 (Benjamin Henry Latrobe, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-16; within Lafayette Square HD; National Trust ownership*

Decatur-Gunther House: see Morsell House

Samuel Davidson House: see Evermay

Decatur Terrace Steps (1911) at 22nd Street and Decatur Place NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Demonet Building

1149 Connecticut Avenue, NW & 1758 M Street, NW
Built 1880; DC designation November 23, 1979

Denman-Werlich House (1886-87) at 1623 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)

Dent, Henry Hatch, House: see Springland

Dent School (1899-1901) at 210 South Carolina Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Department of Agriculture (Administration Building)

The Mall between 12th & 14th Streets, SW

Built 1904-08 (Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects); central section built 1930 (Rankin & Kellogg, architects); DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 24, 1974; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)

Department of Agriculture South Building

1351 C Street, SW

One of the largest and most significant examples of Federal government expansion during the 1930s, built as an office and laboratory annex to the Department of Agriculture; notable attempt to accommodate efficiency and flexibility in large-scale government construction, using modular scheme of multiple wings separated by light courts, originally termed the "Extensible Building;" once considered the world's largest office building; Classical Revival design intended to remain subordinate to the Main Agriculture building; variety of facade materials including variegated brick, terra cotta, iron, and limestone; extensive interior and exterior ornamentation with agricultural motifs; under design by 1927, built in phases between 1930-36, including pedestrian bridges across Independence Avenue; designed by Louis A. Simon of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 5, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)

Department of Commerce: see Federal Triangle

Department of Housing and Urban Development (Robert C. Weaver Federal Building)

451 7th Street, SW

The HUD Building was the first government building to be constructed under the seminal Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture written by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a lifelong advocate for urban design excellence, and introduced by President John F. Kennedy. These principles promoted federal government architecture that would "reflect the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of the American National Government," and "embody the finest contemporary American architectural thought." It also symbolized the values of a newly created cabinet-level department committed to addressing the urban decline caused by the wave of post-World War II suburbanization.

The HUD headquarters was designed by world-renowned French architect Marcel Breuer and his associate Herbert Beckhard, for a site in the Southwest urban renewal area that would show the federal government's commitment to urban reinvestment. Breuer used concrete in bold and innovative ways to create an Expressionist building with a sweeping, curvilinear X-shaped form. This represents the first use of precast and cast-in-place concrete as the structural and finish material for a federal building, and it was also the first fully modular federal building. The building was renamed in 1999 to honor Washington native Robert C. Weaver, who served as Lyndon Johnson's HUD Secretary from 1966-68, and was the first African-American member of a Presidential cabinet. The building was constructed from 1965 to 1968, and includes a 1990 plaza redesign by landscape architect Martha Schwartz. DC designation June 26, 2008, NR listing August 26, 2008; US ownership

Department of Justice: see Federal Triangle

Department of Labor: see Federal Triangle

Department of State: see Department of War

Department of the Interior (New Interior Building)

18th & C Streets, NW

Built 1936 (Waddy B. Wood, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 10, 1986; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Department of the Interior, South Building: see United States Public Health Service

Department of the Treasury: see Treasury Department, Treasury Annex, and Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Department of Veterans Affairs: see Veterans Administration

Departmental Auditorium: see Federal Triangle

The Derondal (Hales and Edmonds, 1913) at 1322-24 15th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District

Diplomatic Apartments (Louis E. Sholtes, 1922) at 2500 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

District Building (John A. Wilson Building)

1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1904-08 (Cope & Stewardson, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-314; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; DC ownership*

District of Columbia Boundary Stones: see Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia

District of Columbia Courts: see Court of Appeals, Juvenile Court, Municipal Court, Police Court, and Superior Court

District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company (Paper Mill)

3255-59 K Street, NW

Built 1900-02; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

District of Columbia World War I Memorial: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District. The white marble Doric tempietto and bandstand honors District residents who served in the Great War. Authorized by Congress in 1924, but funded by public subscription, it was not constructed until 1931. The architect was Frederick Brooke, with associate architects Nathan C. Wyeth and Horace W. Peaslee.

Francis Dodge House (Hammond Court)

1517 30th Street, NW

Built 1850-53 (Downing & Vaux, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Robert Dodge House

1534 28th Street, NW

Built 1850-53 (Downing & Vaux, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-246; within Georgetown HD*

Dodge Warehouses (and Adjacent Structures)

1000-06, 1008, and 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, NW; 3205 K Street, NW

Last Federal era commercial buildings on the Georgetown waterfront; owned from 1807-51 by Francis Dodge (native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and merchant shipper in West Indies trade and later canal trade); gable-roofed brick buildings of utilitarian design with large loading doors and gable hoists, 2-1/2 stories plus basement; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (1006-10 Wisconsin), January 23, 1973 (3205 K); within Georgetown HD*

1000-06 and 1008 Wisconsin: Warehouses built by lessee Richard Elliott c. 1813-24 (1000 built upon remnants of prior stone building c. 1760); *HABS DC-100 (1006 Wisconsin)*

1010 Wisconsin: Residence and shop built by lessee Isaac Tenney c. 1807-13 (*see also Tenney House*)

Dougall House

3259 R Street, NW

Built 1854 (Adams & Haskins, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Stephen A. Douglas House [demolished]

2nd and I Streets, NW

Built c. 1857; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1965; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Douglass Hall: see Howard University

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (Cedar Hill; Van Hook Mansion)

14th & W Streets, SE

The Frederick Douglass home, built in 1855-1859, was purchased by the famous abolitionist and statesman in 1877 and served as his residence until his death in 1895. Douglass made several alterations to the building in the 1890s, including two wing additions and a number of outbuildings; the property was restored in 1962-64. *National Capital Park designation September 5, 1962, NHS designation June 25, 1964, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented March 24, 1969); included as part of the National Underground Railroad Network May 17, 2001; within Anacostia HD; US ownership; HABS DC-97*

Downtown Historic District

Generally includes structures fronting on 7th Street NW between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Streets, F Street NW between 7th and 11th Streets, and H and I Streets NW between 5th and 7th Streets

Heart of the old downtown, with an eclectic and exuberant mixture of commercial, institutional, and residential buildings; centered along the historic commercial arteries of 7th and F Streets, which intersect at the monumental Greek Revival Old Patent Office; rich variety of commercial buildings includes retail establishments, banks, department stores, dime stores, and some of city's earliest office buildings; also includes notable synagogues and churches, remnants of downtown residential neighborhood, and portions of Chinatown; fine examples of Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Beaux Arts, and Classical Revival architectural styles; facade materials include brick, stone, cast iron, terra cotta, and cast stone; approximately 200 buildings c. 1830-1940; *DC designation July 26, 1982 (effective October 5, 1984); determined eligible for NR listing October 18, 1984 (not listed due to owner objection); NR listing September 22, 2001*

The Dresden (L.F. Graether, 1893) at 1800 4th Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District

The Dresden (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1909) at 2126 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Dumbarton Bridge (Buffalo Bridge)

Q Street NW, over Rock Creek Park

Built 1914 (Glenn Brown, architect; Alexander P. Proctor, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Dumbarton Court (George S. Cooper, 1909) at 1657 31st Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Dumbarton House (National Society of the Colonial Dames of America; Bellevue)

2715 Q Street, NW

Built c. 1800; moved 1915; restored 1931; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 28, 1991; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-10*

Dumbarton Oaks

3101 R Street, NW

Built 1801 for William H. Dorsey, first judge of Orphan's Court; home of John C. Calhoun while Vice President; home of Brooke Mackall 1826-46; named The Oaks by Col. Henry M. Blount; alterations by Frederick Brooke (1921); gardens by Beatrix Farrand; *DC listing November 8, 1964; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Georgetown HD*

Dumbarton Oaks Park

R Street between 30th and 31st Streets, NW

NR listing (with Montrose Park) May 28, 1967, amended May 12, 2004; DC listing March 3, 1979; within Georgetown HD

Dumbarton United Methodist Church (1898) at 3133 Dumbarton Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Dumblane

4120 Warren Street, NW

This 1911 residence is the only known local example of a Craftsman residence directly attributable to Gustav Stickley, one of the originators and popularizers of the American Arts and Crafts movement. Dumblane was erected for physician Mabel Cornish Bond and her husband, attorney Samuel Hazen Bond. They derived the design for the house from plans published in 1904 in Stickley's magazine *The Craftsman*, then the leading voice of the movement. The house illustrates numerous Craftsman ideas, including a preference for natural, often rustic local materials, an openness and flexibility of plan, and conveniences for comfort and efficiency. The house is set on a large lot at the edge of Tenleytown, approached by a circular drive leading through rubble stone entrance piers and past the garage workshop. It is made of brick with a green tile roof and large openings with ganged windows. Despite its two-and-a-half-story height, the house has a distinct horizontal emphasis, surrounded by a pergola and porches that open it up to sunlight, fresh air, and the garden. While the Bonds generally followed the published plan, they customized the house a bit in plan and details, as Stickley encouraged in the spirit of the style. Hazen Bond superintended construction and, presumably in his garage workshop, crafted furniture and built-ins for the house. The interior is largely intact, featuring straightforward exposed wood beams, floors, paneling and stairway, and a large hall fireplace with a facing Inglenook. An illustrated article on the house appeared in *The Craftsman* in February 1913. *DC designation April 28, 2005; NR listing September 21, 2005*

Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School [demolished]

First and N Streets, NW

Built 1916 (Snowden Ashford, architect); *DC designation April 29, 1975; demolished 1977; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Alice Moore Dunbar Residence at 1924 4th Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District

Dunbar Theater: see Southern Aid Society Building

Dumbarton: see Beall-Washington House

Duncanson, William Mayne, House: see The Maples

Duncanson-Cranch House (Barney Neighborhood House)

468-470 N Street, SW

Built c. 1794, attributed to William Lovering; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 26, 1973; HABS DC-128*

The Dupont (B. Stanley Simmons, 1902) at 1717 20th Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District

Dupont Circle (Reservation 60): see The Plan of the City of Washington. The circle first known as Pacific Circle was first improved in 1873-76, and streetcar tracks were laid along its south side from P Street to Connecticut Avenue in 1874. The circle was renamed with the dedication of a statue of Admiral Dupont in 1884, but the statue was removed in 1917 and replaced in 1921 with the present marble memorial fountain designed by Daniel Chester French. The small brick rest room was built on the adjacent Reservation 59 to the west of the circle was built in 1930. The streetcar underpass was completed in 1949, with access stairs in Reservation 59 and Reservation 61 to the east of the park, and the Connecticut Avenue underpass was completed in 1950. *HABS DC-669; see also Dupont Fountain*

Dupont Circle Historic District

Roughly bounded by Rhode Island Avenue, M, and N Streets on the south, Florida Avenue on the west, Swann

Street on the north, and the Sixteenth Street HD on the east

Among the city's most elegant historic residential neighborhoods, notable for superior examples of Victorian rowhouse architecture in Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque styles, as well as some of the city's finest turn-of-the-century mansions in Beaux Arts, Chateausque, Renaissance, and Georgian Revival styles; has served as the home of many prominent and affluent Washingtonians, as well as foreign legations; prominent local and national architects are represented; unusually rich and varied streetscapes, many along the diagonal L'Enfant avenues, with centerpiece at Dupont Circle. The district also includes fine examples of early apartments, 1920s commercial buildings along Connecticut Avenue, modest working-class dwellings, stables, and carriage houses; there are approximately 3100 buildings c. 1875-1931; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated June 17, 1977, NR listing July 21, 1978; DC designation expanded June 30, 1983 (effective January 4, 1985) and February 24, 2005 (effective May 22, 2005), NR listing expanded February 6, 1985 and June 10, 2005*

Rear Admiral Francis Dupont Memorial Fountain

Dupont Circle, NW

Erected 1921 (Daniel Chester French, sculptor; Henry Bacon, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Dupont Circle HD, and Massachusetts Avenue HD*

Duvall Foundry

1050 30th Street, NW

Canal era warehouse built and operated as a foundry by William T. Duvall until c. 1870; used as veterinary hospital in early 20th century; 2 stories, gable roof, brick facade with piers; large arched opening on second floor, canal side; built c. 1856, moved c. 1974; *DC designation January 23, 1973; HABS DC-154; within Georgetown HD*