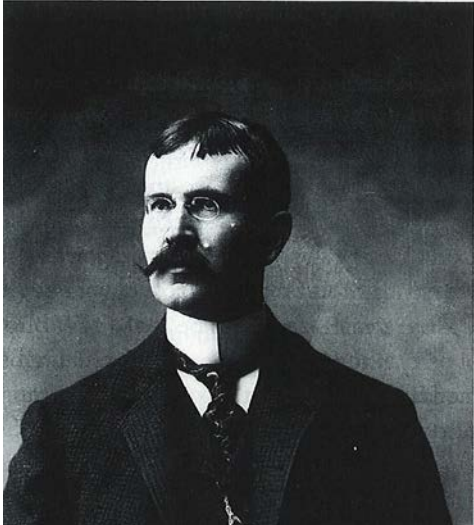


James Knox Taylor		 <p><i>Source: Lee, Architects to the Nation, 198</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/11/1857	Place: Knoxville, Illinois		
Death: 8/27/1929	Place: Tampa, Florida		
Family: Parents: H. Knox and Mary Young Taylor. Married Adele Chambers, 2/3/1887, no children			
Education			
High School: Public school, St. Paul, Minnesota			
College: Special course in architecture, 1877-79, Massachusetts Institute of Technology			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: C.C. Haight, Bruce Price, New York, 1879-1882			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: --	Latest Permit: --	Total Permits: 0 Total Buildings: 0
Practice	Position	Date	
Gilbert and Taylor, St. Paul, Minnesota	Partner	1885-1891	
Boyden and Taylor, Philadelphia	Partner	1892-1895	
Office of the Supervising Architect	Head draftsman	1895-1897	
Office of the Supervising Architect	Supervising Architect	1897-1912	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Director, Department of Architecture	1912-1914	
Private practice, various locations	Principal	1914-1929	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1889	Fellow of the AIA: 1889
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington Architectural Club, 1897-98.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, churches, commercial buildings, public buildings			
Styles and Forms: Eclectic revival styles in early career, Colonial and Classical revival styles in government career			
DC Work Locations:			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
U.S. Court House and Post Office	San Francisco, California	1897-1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Custom House	Portland, Oregon	1898-1901	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Court House and Post Office	Butte, Montana	1903-1904	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Court House and Post Office	Grand Forks, North Dakota	1905-1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Court House and Post Office	Atlanta, Georgia	1906-1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

James Knox Taylor, as Supervising Architect of the Treasury from 1897 to 1912, promoted academic classicism in the design of federal buildings. He was widely credited with elevating the quality of federal building design over the course of his long tenure. As described in 1907 by one trade magazine, *The Brickbuilder*, Taylor's incumbency was "a splendid success in keeping abreast with the spirit of the times," in an era when many of the best American architects had trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

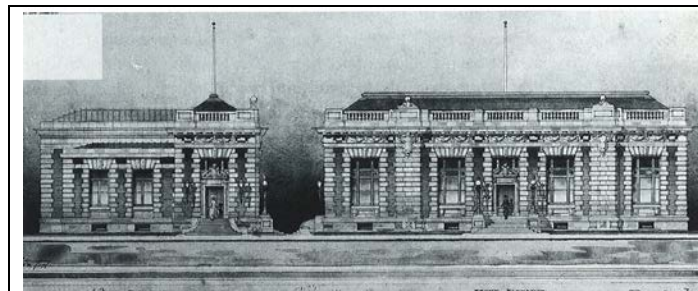
Taylor was born in Knoxville, Illinois, but raised in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he attended public schools. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1877 to 1879 where the influence of the Ecole des Beaux Arts was already manifest. His classmates included Cass Gilbert with whom he later formed a partnership and William Martin Aiken, his predecessor as Supervising Architect of the Treasury. He then trained in New York under C.C. Haight and later under Bruce Price. In 1882 he returned to St. Paul to practice and formed a partnership with Cass Gilbert in 1885. Together they designed residences, churches and office buildings in various revival styles from Norman Romanesque to Colonial.

In 1892, Taylor moved to Philadelphia, his wife's home town and formed a partnership with Amos J. Boyden. However, in the lean years following the panic of 1893, he successfully sought a position as a draftsman of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury under his classmate William Aiken. He rose quickly, becoming head draftsman by 1897 and, when Aiken resigned that year, Taylor succeeded him as Supervising Architect.

Taylor's appointment coincided with the implementation of legislation, known as the Tarsney Act, which authorized the Supervising Architect to select private architects, through competitions, to design the federal government's public buildings. The legislation had long been advocated by the American Institute of Architects. The nation's rapid population growth and westward expansion had created great demand for post offices, court houses and customhouses. When Taylor ascended to the position of Supervising Architect it was assumed that the position would be primarily administrative and that most design work would be shifted to the private sector. However, as implemented, the larger federal buildings were generally designed by private architects, including some of the nation's most prominent ones, but several hundred smaller buildings, primarily post offices, were designed within the Supervising Architect's office under Taylor's direct supervision. Taylor believed that federal buildings should convey a sense of dignity and he favored buildings designed along the principles expounded by the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Some of the buildings produced by his office were designed in the Colonial Revival style but most were in the classical revival styles typical of the Beaux Arts school. Architectural historian Lois Craig quoted Taylor as writing in 1901 that, "The [Treasury] Department, after mature consideration of the subject, finally decided to adopt the *classic style of architecture* for all buildings so far as it was practicable to do so, and it is believed that this style is best suited for Government buildings. The experience of centuries has demonstrated that no form of architecture is so pleasing to the great mass of mankind as the classic, or some modified form of the classic, and it is hoped that the present policy



Atlanta, Georgia, Courthouse
www.gsa.gov/portal/category/100000



U.S. Post Office, Muskegon, Michigan, 1904
 Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 203.



Post Office, Annapolis, Md.
 Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 202

may be followed in the future, in order that the public buildings of the United States may become distinctive in their character."

DC Architects Directory

The buildings designed under Taylor were standardized to some degree according to function and size but varied in detail. They exhibit the strong symmetry, horizontal emphasis and classical detailing typical of the Beaux Arts school. The buildings frequently were designed with a three-bay center section flanked by one bay projecting or receding pavilions. Roofs were generally flat or low hipped, often with a balustrade. The principal variations were in the architectural detail. By the end of Taylor's tenure as Supervising Architect, the policy of designing federal office buildings in classical revival styles was firmly established.

Although, while in Washington, D.C., Taylor's primary responsibility was for federal buildings across the nation, he was appointed to serve on the District of Columbia Schoolhouse Commission which reported to Congress in 1908 on the condition of the schools with recommendations on model schools and standards for school construction.

After serving longer than most Supervising Architects Taylor resigned in 1912 to accept a position as professor at his alma mater, M.I.T. At the time of his retirement the *New York Times* wrote that Taylor had "administered the affairs of his office with zeal, integrity, and admirable comprehension of its requirements.... The work of Mr. Taylor has been exacting and has been performed with large ability. His successor will find it difficult to live up the standard of excellence he has maintained."

Taylor was soon appointed head of the Architecture Department at M.I.T. and remained for two years. Little is known of his subsequent career. He moved from place to place, living for a year or two in Philadelphia, Northampton, Mass., and Yonkers, N.Y., before finally settling in Tampa, Florida where he died in 1929.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: General Services Administration website at www.gsa.gov/portal/category/100000

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 98 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 38-39	1908-09	465
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	592

Other Sources:

Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography

Craig, Lois. *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and National Design*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1977.

Lee, Antoinette J. *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office*. New York, Oxford University Press, 2000.

"Mr. J. K. Taylor's Retirement." *New York Times*, June 10, 1912, 8.


Reinberger, Mark. "James Knox Taylor: The Academic Revival in Federal Architecture." Unpublished manuscript submitted in the Seminar on Federal Architecture, Cornell University, Spring 1979. Karel Yasko Collection, General Services Administration Library.

"Work of Supervising Architect Taylor." *Brickbuilder* 16, no. 5 (May 1907) 79-83.

Notes: When the Western Association of Architects merged with the American Institute of Architects in 1889, all its members were made Fellows because WAA members were known as Fellows.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

William Waverly Taylor, Jr.		 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Harris & Ewing.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-style: italic;">Source: Washington Post, March 30, 1930, R3</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/29/1896	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 5/29/1986	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Father, William; mother, Georgia; brother, Raymond; wife, Edmee S.; son, Gerald			
Education			
High School: Technical High School			
College: George Washington University, 1915-18			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 131	Date Issued: April 1926
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1915	Latest Permit: 1945	Total Permits: 76 Total Buildings: 583
Practice	Position	Date	
Albert E. Landvoigt, Architect	Draftsman	1914-15	
Shannon & Luchs, Inc.	Vice President	1915-28	
Shannon & Luchs Construction Company	Architect for Operations, Secretary, General Manager	1915-28	
Waverly Taylor, Inc.	President	1930-38, 1940-43	
Individual practice	Architect	1939, 1947-60	
W. Waverly Taylor	Realtor	1945-46	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Real Estate Board (Pres. 1940-41), Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington (Pres. 1930-41), National Association of Real Estate Boards (Dir., 1934), National Association of Home Builders (as of 1940)			
Awards or Commissions: Shield of Merit from <i>Good Housekeeping</i> for Better Standards in Building, for Rollingwood, Md., Development, 1937			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, detached houses, semi-detached houses, duplexes, apartment buildings			
Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Historic Burleith; Foxhall Historic District; Cleveland Park Historic District; Good Hope Hills, Southeast			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Burleith Houses	R, S, T, 37 th , 38 th Streets, N.W.	1923-26	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Tudor Revival Rowhouses, Foxhall Village	Foxhall Road, 44 th St., P St., Volta Place, N.W.	1928-1934	Foxhall Historic District

Rollingwood Development	Rolling Rd., Chevy Chase, Md. 2800-3200 28 th St., S.E.; 3000 block 30 th St., S.E.; 3100 block Buena Vista Terrace, S.E. and Jasper St., S.E.	1937-38	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Good Hope Hills Apartments		1943-45	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Carillon House	2500 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

William Waverly Taylor, Jr., was born on January 29, 1896, as the first-born of William and Georgia Taylor. According to the 1900 Federal Census for the District of Columbia, the family lived on Eighth Street, N.E., and Taylor's father was a book binder. In *Who's Who in the Nation's Capital* published in the 1930s, his listing notes that he was a descendant of President Zachary Taylor. W. Waverly Taylor went to the District's technical high school, then known as the McKinley Manual Training School, graduated in June 1914, and then attended George Washington University beginning in 1915. He studied architecture while at George Washington, but left before graduating to enter the First World War in 1918. He served as a pilot in the Air Service.

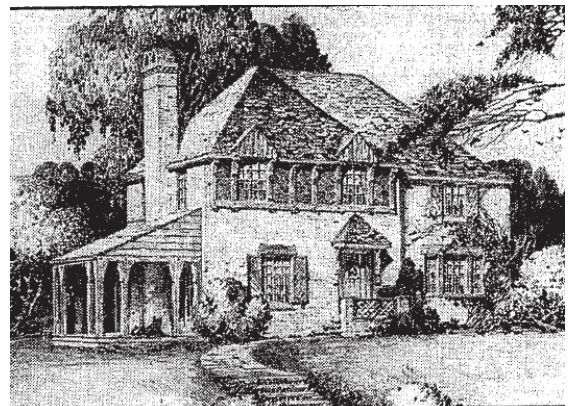


Tudor Revival Rowhouses, 4400 Block of Volta Place, Foxhall Village (1931)

District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest, 2004

While he was enrolled at George Washington, Taylor began working for Shannon & Luchs Construction Company as an architect. His World War I draft registration card lists this as his occupation in 1917. After the war he returned to Washington and continued working for Shannon & Luchs until 1928. He is listed as architect on over 400 Shannon & Luchs permits for dwellings in Northwest Washington. During Taylor's time with the company, he was the designer for rowhouses in the historic Burleith neighborhood on R, S, T, 37th and 38th Streets, N.W., adjacent to Georgetown. Herbert Shannon of Shannon & Luchs thought very highly of Taylor's work. In recommending Taylor for registration as an architect in Washington, Shannon described him as "exceptionally well qualified" in building construction and as having "very excellent" esthetic design skills.

Taylor started his own development firm, Waverly Taylor, Inc., in 1928. William N. Wood of Charlottesville, Va., served as Vice President and W. Leroy Saunders, also formerly with Shannon & Luchs, was the Secretary and Treasurer. The first major project for Waverly Taylor, Inc. was to continue developing Foxhall Village, which fellow Washingtonian developer Harry Boss had already begun. Boss was inspired by the urban planning of rowhouse communities after visiting Bath, England, and developed the first portion of Foxhall Village with his firm Boss and Phelps. He designed the rowhouses in a Tudor Revival style in reference to old English villages. Waverly Taylor, Inc. bought the land adjacent to where Boss and Phelps were developing, and built the second portion of Foxhall Village in a complementary style. The Waverly Taylor, Inc. rowhouses in this area are two or two-and-a-half stories in height, in a Tudor revival style that features English bond brick and stucco facades. Many of the Waverly Taylor houses are double-front houses, with stylistic details and porches both in the front and in the rear. Waverly Taylor, Inc. developed more than 80 properties just on 44th St., N.W., and Volta Place, N.W. by 1932. In total, Taylor was responsible for 106 properties in Foxhall Village.



Rollingwood House, Waverly Taylor, Inc., (1935)

Washington Post, July 28, 1935, R5

In the 1940s Taylor worked for the first time in the southeast quadrant of the District, designing attached and detached dwellings as well as apartments. The Good Hope Hills Apartments, with over 400 units, were the focus of Waverly Taylor, Inc.'s development in Southeast Washington. The company both owned and operated these apartments, which were located on 28th St., S.E., 30th St., S.E., Jasper St., S.E., and Buena Vista Terrace.

In 1945 and 1946 Taylor was not listed as an architect, but rather as a realtor. It is evident that Taylor played many professional roles, but they all related to extensive development of real estate in the greater Washington, D.C. area. In addition to his work within the District, Taylor also developed in several Maryland suburbs. He received *Good Housekeeping's* Shield of Merit award in 1937 for Better Standards in Building for Waverly Taylor, Inc.'s Rollingwood houses in Chevy Chase, Md. The Rollingwood houses were built in a picturesque wooded area off of Brookville Road overlooking Rock Creek Park. In the book *Land Use, Structure, and Change in the Western City*, Barry Checkoway listed Taylor as the contemporary of William Levitt as a large builder who was instrumental in postwar suburbanization and residential development in the United States.

A 1999 article in the *Washington Post* credits Taylor with designing the first rental building in the Washington Metropolitan area to have central air conditioning. The building, Carillon House at 2500 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., was developed by Waverly Taylor, Inc. in 1950 and housed its first tenants in 1951. According to Taylor's son Gerald, his father thought that individual air conditioning units marred the look of the fronts of buildings, and he wanted to try something different.



Carillon House, developed by Waverly Taylor, Inc. (1950)
DCRealEstate.com, accessed July 15, 2010

According to the American Architect's Directory, Taylor was running Taylor Waverly, Inc. from its offices at 2501 Tunlaw Road, N.W. in the 1950s and 1960s. Taylor and his wife, Edmee S., lived at 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. at least for a short time.

Taylor died in 1986 at the age of 90.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library
Other Repositories: District of Columbia Office of Planning, DCPropertyQuest.dc.gov; *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest


Death Notice: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: June 1, 1986 Page: B6

Biographical Directories

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1 st 1962/2 nd	553 696
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	283
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

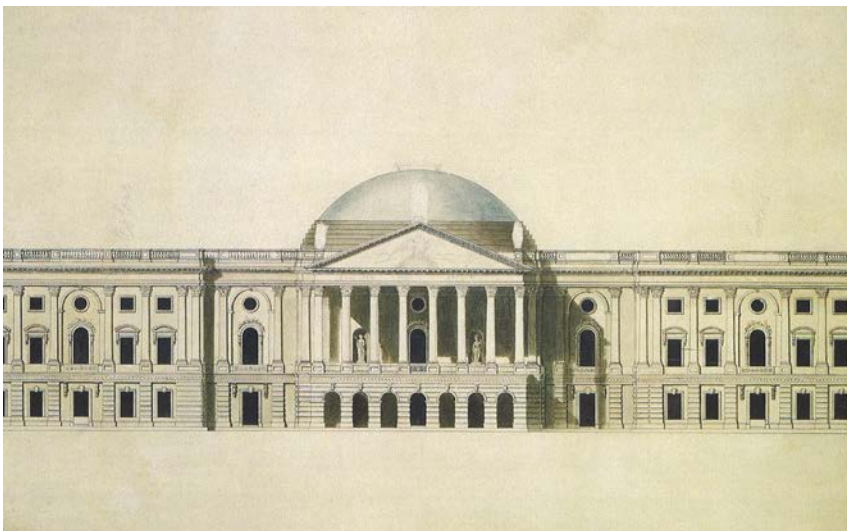
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	1934-35 1938-39	883-84 825
<p>Other Sources: Assis, Claudia. "The Sky's the Limit: At Carillon House, History Comes Along with the View." <i>Washington Post</i>, September 18, 1999, H1. Breiseth, Elizabeth, Laura V. Trieschmann, Ellen Jenkins and Janet Flynn. <i>Foxhall Village Historic District National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i>. Washington, D.C.: EHT Tracerics, 2007. Checkoway, Barry. "Large Builders, Federal Housing Programmes, and Postwar Suburbanization." In <i>Land Use, Structure, and Change in the Western City</i>, ed. by Michael Pacione, 37-60. New York: Routledge, 2002. Hull, Dana. "Foxhall Village: European Hideaway in D.C." <i>Washington Post</i>, July 20, 1996, E1. "Shield of Merit Won by Homes in Rollingwood." <i>Washington Post</i>, January 17, 1937, R1. Taylor, W. Waverly, Jr. to Board of Examiners and Registrars. Letter correspondence, 1926. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. W. Waverly Taylor Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. <i>The Cherry Tree, 1918</i>. The George Washington University. Yearbook, published by the Board of Editors for 1918. W. Waverly Taylor Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C., 1926.</p>		
<p>Notes: Permit and building totals combine listings for "Waverly, Wm." (1 permit, 1 building), "Waverly Taylor" (1 permit, 11 buildings), "Waverly Taylor, Inc." (1 permit, 9 buildings), "Taylor, Waverly" (8 permits, 46 buildings), "Taylor, W. Waverly" (3 permits, 3 buildings), "Taylor, W. Waverly, Jr." (60 permits, 489 buildings), "Taylor, W. W., Jr., A. B. Heaton Consult" (2 permits, 24 buildings).</p>		
<p>Prepared by: EHT Tracerics</p>		<p>Last Updated: October 2010</p>

Dr. William Thornton		 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: National Gallery of Art</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/20/1759	Place: Tortola, British West Indies		
Death: 3/28/1828	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife, Anna Maria Brodeau			
Education			
High School:			
College: University of Edinburgh (1781-1784)			
Graduate School: University of Aberdeen (Medical Degree received 1784)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: n/a	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position		Date
Auteur			c.1793-c. 1828
District of Columbia	Commissioner of the District of Columbia		1794-1802
U.S. Patent Office	Superintendent of the U.S. Patent Office		1802-1828
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Vice President of Medical Society of the District of Columbia (1819), Member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh			
Awards or Commissions: Appointed commissioner of the District of Columbia (1794-1802); clerk in the State Department, in charge of patents and then superintendent of patents (1802-1828); Awarded the Magellanic gold medal of the American Philosophical Society (1793) for his <i>Cadmus: or, a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language</i>			
Buildings			
Building Types: Public and federal buildings, domestic architecture (mansions, free-standing dwellings)			
Styles and Forms: Plans exhibit elements of Georgian and Federal Style, incorporate use of simple monumental forms, with clearly-defined and spatially interesting interior volumes			
DC Work Locations: Georgetown; Capitol Hill; Fairfax County, VA; Philadelphia, PA			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Library Company Building	Philadelphia, PA	1789-1790 (demolished 1880)	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
United States Capitol Building	Washington, D.C.	1793 drawings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Octagon House (now of the AIA)	Washington, D.C.	1798-1800	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Tudor Place	Washington, D.C.	c. 1805-16 (remodeling plans incorporating c. 1794 existing wings)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Woodlawn	Fairfax County, Va.	c. 1800	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Montpelier (James Madison House) [work on main portion of mansion]	Orange County, Va.	c. 1800 (date not verified)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VA Historic Site
University of Virginia (assisted Thomas Jefferson)	Charlottesville, Va.	c. 1819	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. John's Church, Georgetown	Washington, D.C.	1807-1809	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Within Georgetown HD

Significance and Contributions

William Thornton, self-taught architect, inventor, painter, horse racer, and public official, is best known as the first architect of the United States Capitol. Born May 20, 1759, in Tortola in the British West Indies, Thornton lived with his family in the community of the Society of Friends on the small island of Jost van Dyke. At the age of five, Thornton was sent to England after his father's death. In 1781, he attended the University of Edinburgh, where he studied medicine. Thornton ultimately received his medical degree from Aberdeen University in 1784, although he never practiced medicine professionally. Soon afterwards, he moved to the United States and became an American citizen, settling in Philadelphia. In 1789, Thornton won the competition to design the Library Company of Philadelphia, his first public work of distinction. Located on Fifth Street, the building was considered a great success and stood until 1880.



Thornton's proposed east front, U.S. Capitol, ca. 1795-1797

Peatross, Capital Drawings, Plate 2.4, p. 199

of the formally submitted plans were found suitable. The revised design drew upon work by Etienne Suplice Hallet, a French professional whose design for the Capitol was deemed the most successful and who had been hired to

In 1790, Thornton married Anna Maria Brodeau, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a prominent Quaker family. She was born in England and was a talented artist in her own right. After their marriage, Thornton and his wife moved to Tortola for two years. During this time, he learned of the competition to design the United States Capitol in the newly created federal city of Washington. After returning to Philadelphia by 1792, Thornton revised his initial drawings of the Capitol, having realized that his first design was inadequate. By this time, Thornton had received permission to submit his design after the competition deadline, since none

produce additional studies. Thornton's design, although still unfinished, was recommended by President Washington for adoption and, in April 1793, Thornton received a formal notice of the acceptance of his plan, for which he received five hundred dollars and a prime building lot in the city (No. 15 in Square 634). Since Thornton was not a practicing architect or builder, Hallet was appointed Supervising Architect of the work. Hallet immediately identified several structural problems and impractical features, highlighting Thornton's inexperience, which warranted revisions. This modified plan was accepted in July of 1793.

Thornton was appointed one of the commissioners of the city on September 12, 1794, and moved to Washington, largely to prevent further changes and alterations to his design. Conflicting opinions over the Capitol's design, however, led to the dismissal of Hallet as supervising architect. He was first replaced by James Hoban (1762-1831), best known as architect of the President's house, and then, in 1795, by George Hadfield (1764-1826), an Englishman who had won many architectural prizes in London before coming to Washington. Thornton's actual connection with the Capitol ceased when the office of Commissioner was abolished by Congress in 1802. Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764-1820), appointed by Jefferson to the post of surveyor of the public buildings, remained in charge of the work.

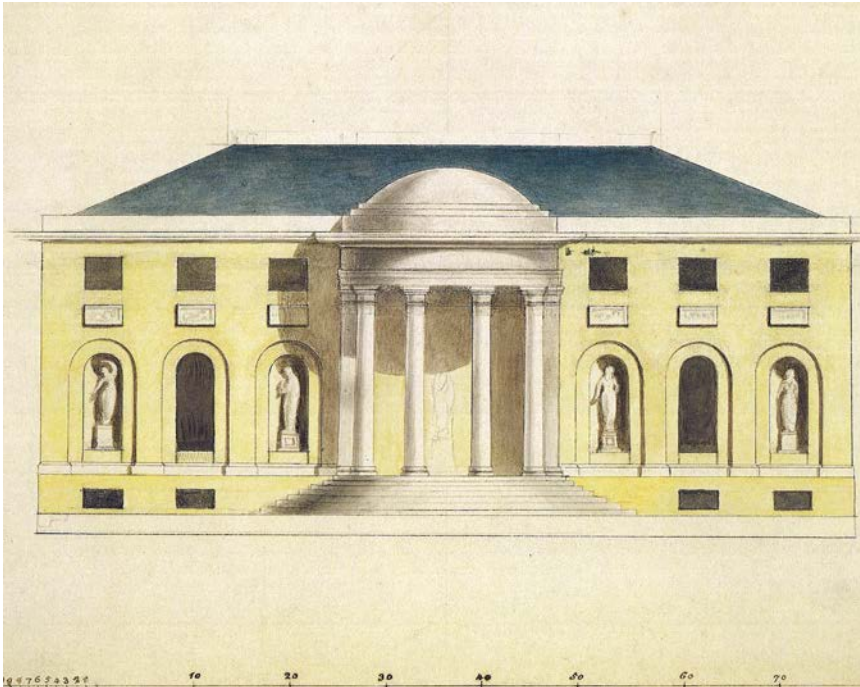
Thornton also designed several grand residences in Washington, D.C., and in the surrounding area. The Octagon House in Washington, D.C., also known as the John Tayloe House (1789-1800), was designed by Thornton for John Tayloe of Mount Airy, one of the most powerful and wealthy planters of Virginia. The mansion incorporated an unusual design with oval and circular rooms and, since 1898, has served as the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects. In 1800, Thornton designed Woodlawn for Lawrence Lewis, who was married to Eleanor Custis, Washington's step-granddaughter. Located in Fairfax, Va., Woodlawn was sited on a large estate with lawns and gardens that was originally part of Washington's Mount Vernon.



**c. 1872 Image of the Octagon House
(1741 New York Avenue, N.W.),
the oldest known photograph of the house**
American Institute of Architects Library and Archives

Other residential designs included Tudor Place in Georgetown, built for Thomas Peter (Mayor of Georgetown 1789-98) and his wife, Martha Parke Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington. Thornton's c. 1805 design for the elegant mansion incorporated existing wings erected around 1797 and is today considered one of the foremost Federal-era mansions in the nation. It is believed that Thornton also designed the main portion of President Madison's mansion, Montpelier, in Orange County, Va. Thornton was also the architect of St. John's Church, Georgetown (3240 O Street, N.W.), completed in 1809. It is the second oldest Episcopal Church in Washington.

In addition to his distinguished architectural work, Thornton's interests and activities were diverse and extensive. As one of the earliest District Commissioners, he worked closely with President Washington and Major Pierre L'Enfant in the planning of the Capitol. Jefferson appointed Thornton clerk in the State Department, in charge of patents, and, as the first patent commissioner, he headed the Patent Office until his death in 1828. Thornton held a number of patents himself, many dealing with improvements in boilers, stills, firearms, among other devices. He collaborated with both John Fitch and Robert Fulton in the development of the steam boat. His extensive writings included three unpublished novels, numerous pamphlets, and his *Cadmus: or, a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language* (1793), for which he was awarded the Magellanic gold medal of the American Philosophical Society.



Thornton's preliminary design for Tudor Place, 1644 31st St., NW, ca. 1808-1811
Peatross, Capital Drawings, Plate 1.6, p. 186

As well as being an architect, magistrate and soldier (he was a Lieutenant, then Captain, in the War of 1812-14), Thornton was a painter, sheep breeder, devotee of horse racing, and humanitarian. Long an advocate for the abolition of slavery, Thornton was active in the liberation of South America with the dream of uniting North and South America. Other activities included supporting a proposed republic of freemen in Africa, promoting the construction of a Panama Canal and a Washington Monument, and organizing a fire insurance company and gold mine. Thornton died March 28, 1828 in Washington and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories **Year/Volume** **Page**

<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	9	504-506
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<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	598-599

Other Sources:

Allen, Williams C. *History of the United States Capitol: A Chronicle of Design, Construction, and Politics*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office: 2001.
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Notes:

There are many more short references to William Thornton in the *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, volumes 31-59. Included in the bibliography are major references from volumes 1-30.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Frank Tomlinson			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 9/3/1884		Place: Manchester, England	
Death: April 1974		Place: West Palm Beach, Fla.	
Family: Wife, Beulah Tomlinson			
Education			
High School: Stockport Technical School, Manchester, England (1900-04)			
College: Manchester, England (1904-1906)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 52	Date Issued: 4/27/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1910	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 124 Total Buildings: 185
Practice	Position		Date
Harry Wardman	Draftsman		c. 1918-1919
Wardman & Tomlinson	Architect, partner		1919
Stern & Tomlinson	Architect, partner		1919-26
Frank Tomlinson	Principal		1919-30
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, attached and detached dwellings, rowhouses, stores			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Mount Pleasant, Strivers' Section, Shaw, Woodley Park Historic Districts			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Woodley Manor	2827, 2829, 2831 28 th St., N.W.	1919	Woodley Park Historic District
The Argonne	1629 Columbia Road N.W.	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Windemere and Harrowgate	1825, 1823 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.	1925	Strivers' Section Historic District
Congressional House	236 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.	1926	Capitol Hill Historic District
Park Lee Apartments	1630 Park Road, N.W.	1926	Mount Pleasant Historic District
1445, 1451 and 1457 Park Road, N.W.	1445, 1451 and 1457 Park Road, N.W.	1928, 1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Frank Tomlinson was born in Manchester, England in 1884. Not much is known about his early life or architectural training. He first appears as an architect on a Washington, D.C. building permit in 1910. His World War I draft registration card stated that he was working as a draftsman for Harry Wardman, a prolific Washington rowhouse designer, in 1918. At that time Tomlinson was already married to his wife, Beulah.



Woodley Manor, 2827 28th Street, NW
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Wardman & Tomlinson formed a brief partnership in 1919, and designed 10 apartments that year. Harry Wardman owned and built all of these apartments, and Tomlinson was his partner for architectural plans. Wardman & Tomlinson's apartment buildings included Woodley Manor, a group of three apartment houses that are extant in what is now the Woodley Park Historic District (2827, 2829, 2831 28th Street, N.W.).

In late 1919, Tomlinson began working with David Louis Stern. They established their architectural firm, Stern & Tomlinson, and completed designs for more than 150 buildings in the District during their seven year

partnership. Their first design, 3115 Mount Pleasant Street, was stylistically consistent with apartment building design before the war. It is a moderately-scaled, four-story apartment building with projecting bay windows. Its detailing is Colonial Revival. Between 1919 and 1922, Stern and Tomlinson continued to design modest three-, four-, and five-story apartment buildings, each accommodating fewer than 30 families. These buildings show a move in stylistic direction toward simpler, plainer, flatter façades utilizing the classical vocabulary. Their ornamentation is generally confined to the main entrance, the cornice line, and sometimes incorporates quoining and belt coursing.

In 1922 Stern and Tomlinson began to design larger apartment buildings. The first was the Shawmut at 2200 19th Street, N.W., accommodating 71 families. In the same year, they designed the Argonne at 1629 Columbia Road, N.W., that housed 242 families. The Argonne is the largest apartment building that Stern and Tomlinson designed together. Throughout their partnership, Stern and Tomlinson preferred Classical Revival architectural motifs, although the ornamentation was not limited to that genre. The Flagler, now known as Madison Hall (736 22nd Street), is an apt example of a Stern and Tomlinson Classical Revival apartment building. One of the last commissions designed by the partnership, and perhaps the most striking examples of their work together, are the Gothic Revival style twin buildings, the Windemere (1825 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.) and the Harrowgate (1833 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.) designed in 1925 for developer A. Joseph Howar.



The Flagler (now Madison Hall)
736 22nd St., NW
EHT Traceries, 2006

DC Architects Directory



1457, 1451, 1445 Park Road, N.W.
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

The firm of Stern and Tomlinson dissolved in 1926. Upon their parting, Stern opened his independent office which he named the David L. Stern Construction Company and Tomlinson went on to establish the Tomlinson Realty Company. Frank Tomlinson worked with George Tomlinson, presumably his brother, to run the Tomlinson Realty Co. The company owned and built several large apartment buildings in 1928 and 1929, usually between five and eight stories tall, of brick and stone and with electric elevators. Among these apartments are 1445, 1451 and 1457 Park Road, N.W.

The U.S. Social Security Death Index information suggests that Tomlinson retired to Florida and lived in West Palm Beach, Fla., where he died in April 1974.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: U.S. Census Records, U.S. Draft Registration cards, Social Security Death Index; *Washington Post*, searched through ProQuest

Obituary: Publication: Date: Page:

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	274, 287
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		


Other Sources:

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.

Notes: Permit and building totals include listings for “Tomlinson, Frank” (16 permits, 16 buildings), “Wardman & Tomlinson” (7 permits, 10 buildings), and “Stern & Tomlinson” (101 permits, 159 buildings).

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

George Oakley Totten, Jr.		 <p><i>Source: Collection of Vicken Y. Totten, M.D.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/5/1866	Place: New York, N.Y.		
Death: 2/1/1939	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife, Vicken von Post; sons, George Oakley III and Gilbert von Post			
Education			
High School: Newark Technical School (1884-87)			
College: Columbia University (1887-91)			
Graduate School: Columbia University School of Architecture (1891-93); Ecole des Arts Decoratifs, Paris (1893-95)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 15	Date Issued: 4/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1899	Latest Permit: 1930	Total Permits: 46 Total Buildings: 48
Practice	Position	Date	
Office of the Supervising Architect, U.S. Department of Treasury	Chief designer	1895-1898	
Totten and Rogers	Principal	1899-1907	
George Oakley Totten, Jr.	Principal	1907-1930	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1899-1939	President, Washington Chapter, 1927
Other Societies or Memberships: Architectural League, International Congress of Architects, Archaeological Institute of America, Washington Board of Trade, Society of American Military Engineers, Allied Architects, Soci�t� Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique, Old Russian Society of Architects, Austrian Architecture Society, Spanish Architecture Society, Chevy Chase Club, University Club			
Awards or Commissions: Columbia University McKim Traveling Fellowship			
Buildings			
Building Types: Private residences, embassies, clubs			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Italianate			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Sheridan Circle, Embassy Row, Kalorama Triangle, Columbia Heights, Meridian Hill, Mount Pleasant			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Christian Hauge House	2349 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
"Pink Palace"	2600 16th Street, NW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Old French Embassy	2460 16th Street, NW	1906-7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charles Evans Hughes House	2223 R Street, NW	1906	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

University Club	900 15th Street, NW	1912	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Edward H. Everett House	1606 23rd Street, NW	1914	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Meridian Hall	2401 15th Street, NW	1923	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Warder-Totten House	2633 16th Street, NW	1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mansion	3224 16th Street, NW	1922	Mt. Pleasant Historic District

Significance and Contributions

George Oakley Totten, Jr., was one of Washington, D.C.'s, leading Beaux-Arts architects during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As the official architect for Mary Foote Henderson (1841-1931), Totten helped transform 16th Street and the Meridian Hill area from an under-developed post-Civil War settlement to an elite enclave of early twentieth century mansions and foreign legations.

Totten was born in New York City in 1866. He attended public schools in Newark, New Jersey and went on to the Newark Technical School. He then attended the School of Architecture at Columbia University, earning his Ph.B. (Bachelor of Philosophy) in 1891 and his M.A. in 1892. Totten was awarded the McKim Traveling Fellowship by Columbia University, which enabled him to study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris from 1893-95. He may also have studied under Pierre Jérôme Honoré Daumet in Paris.



Everett House, 1606 23rd Street, NW, 1910.
HABS/HAER 258.

In 1895, Totten moved to Washington, D.C. to become the chief designer in the Office of the Supervising Architect in the U.S. Treasury Department. In 1897, he was appointed an American delegate to the International Congress of Architects; he held this position until his death in 1939. Between 1898 and 1899, Totten opened a practice, Totten & Rogers, with a former college roommate, Laussat R. Rogers. Together, the pair had offices in Washington and Philadelphia, where Rogers was based, and they designed several buildings in Washington. These include what are now the embassies of Mali in 1899 (2131 R Street, NW) and Greece in 1903 (2228 Massachusetts Avenue, NW). In 1907, this partnership dissolved and Totten began an individual practice.

Between 1906 and 1928, Totten worked closely with Mary Foote Henderson, wife of Missouri Senator John B. Henderson. Mary Henderson sought to create an "Avenue of the Presidents" on the boulevard with lavish embassies and residences. Henderson commissioned Totten to design elaborately ornamented and luxurious buildings, many intended for embassies and chanceries. Henderson bought up land dotted with small farms and shacks, usually occupied by freed slaves, in Meridian Hill and had Totten design buildings for the land. Together, they developed 16th Street into a monumental avenue. The title of Embassy Row, however, was officially granted to Massachusetts Avenue. Charles Carroll Glover was able to convince the British to construct their embassy on Massachusetts Avenue and other countries followed suit.

The Old French Embassy at 2400 16th Street, NW, was the first foreign embassy on 16th Street. The embassy was planned and constructed from 1910-7 and also served as the French ambassador's residence from 1907-1925. The four-story building features domed corner pavilion, loggias, and mansard roofs. The façades are limestone and terra cotta in the Parisian high style of Louis XVI and the Second Empire.



Old French Embassy, 2400 16th Street, NW, 1910-35.
Library of Congress LC-F82-188.



University Club, 900 15th Street, NW, 1910-15.
Library of Congress LC-B2-2530-14.

In 1908, Totten was hired to design the American chancery in Turkey and a residence for Prime Minister Issez Pasha. Sultan Abdul Hamid, impressed by Totten's work, hired him as "Private Architect to the Sultan of Turkey." This assignment ended in 1909 with the overthrow of the sultan. From 1909 to 1917, Totten designed many buildings on 16th Street and other monumental buildings in Washington, D.C. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Totten became a major in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

On August 22, 1921, Totten married Swedish sculptress Vicken von Post. The two met when von Post was in town for a showing of her work; Totten asked if she would consider creating some ornamentation for his buildings. Totten, interested in historical styles and ornamentation, became well-versed in the subject of Mayan architecture and published a book entitled *Maya Architecture* in 1926. He traveled to the Yucatan peninsula to photograph and draw the Mayan buildings, and championed Middle American Architecture as equal to any on the European continent.

In 1915 Totten built his residence at 2536 15th Street, N.W., set in extensive landscaped gardens. It was a one-story stuccoed brick building with architectural ornamentation in the Spanish Baroque Revival style. At the time of his marriage he added a two-story wing for his wife to use for entertaining and a studio. Then, in 1923, he purchased the massive four-and-one-half story, gable-roofed mansion that had been designed by H. H. Richardson for Benjamin Warder in 1885. Located at 1515 K Street, N.W., the house was slated for demolition. Totten reassembled it on his property with some exterior modifications, reorienting it to Sixteenth Street and placing it abutting the west elevation of his existing house. Totten and his family lived in what is now known as the Warder-Totten House until 1938.

Totten's commissions outside Washington, D.C., in his later years include the Post Office in Waterbury, Connecticut (1931) and the Post Office and Federal Court Building in Newark, New Jersey, (1934) which he assisted in designing.



3224 16th Street, NW, no date. *Images of America, p. 55.*

Totten died on February 1, 1939 at the age of 72.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
			<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>New York Times</i>	Date: 2/3/1939	Page: 20
	<i>Washington Post</i>	2/3/1939	24
	<i>Washington Evening Star</i>	2/2/1939	---
	<i>Architectural Forum</i>	April 1939	54
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Cyclopedia of American Biography	41	496	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	287-88	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			

DC Architects Directory

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital	1921,26,29,34,38	394,571,700,899,840
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	603


Other Sources:

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 Kohler, Sue A. and Jeffrey R. Carson, *16th Street Architecture*, 2v. Washington, D.C.: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1975.
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography XLI. New York: James T. White and Co., 1956.
 Totten, George Oakley, Jr. *Maya Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: Maya Press, 1926.
 Totten, Vicken Y. M.D., Collection. Cleveland, Ohio.
 Traceries. "The Totten House and Studio Addition: Historic Documentation and Evaluation of Contribution to the Warder Totten House." October 1995.
 U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. *Massachusetts Avenue Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973-1975. 2 v.

Notes: Seven buildings from the Permit Database were issued to the firm of Totten & Rogers; the remaining permits were issued to Totten as an individual architect.
 Most of the dwellings Totten constructed are part of historic districts such as Sixteenth Street and Sheridan-Kalorama, in addition to being individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Horace Trumbauer		 <p><i>Source: Philadelphia and Notable Philadelphians, p. 87</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 12/28/1868	Place: Philadelphia, Pa.		
Death: 9/18/1938	Place: Philadelphia, Pa.		
Family: Parents, Josiah Blyer and Mary Malvina Fabel; wife, Sara Thomson Williams; stepdaughter, Helena S. Lara Fennessey; granddaughter, Sally Lara Parke			
Education			
High School: Philadelphia public high school			
College:			
Graduate School: Harvard University, Honorary M.A. (Architecture), 1915			
Apprenticeship: George W. and William B. Hewitt (1884-90)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database *	Earliest Permit: 1901	Latest Permit: 1931	Total Permits: 9
		Total Buildings: 9	
Practice	Position	Date	
Horace Trumbauer	Principal	1890-1938	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1931	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: T. Square Club, Architectural League of New York, Masonic Order, The Art Club, The Racquet Club, the Merion Cricket Club, The Downtown Club, The Bala Golf Club, Union League Club (life member)			
Awards or Commissions: First Prize, Third Pan American Congress of Architects, 1927			
Buildings			
Building Types: Large residences, townhouses, churches, office buildings, hotels, libraries, university buildings, churches, museum			
Styles and Forms: Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, French-Classical Revival, Palladian Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Strivers' Section, Foxhall Road			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Perry Belmont House	1618 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Hon. George F. Huff Residence	1622 18 th Street, NW	1906	Dupont Circle Historic District
F. P. Mitchell Residence	1815 Q St., NW	1912	Dupont Circle Historic District
Mrs. E. H. Slater House	1319 18 th St., NW	1901	Dupont Circle Historic District
Baker House, later the Embassy of Belgium	2300 Foxhall Road, NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Duke University, two main campuses (with Julian Abele)	Duke campus, Durham, N.C.	1927-38	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lynewood Hall (Estate of Harry Widener)	Montgomery, Pa.	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Harry Widener Library at Harvard University	Harvard campus, Cambridge, Mass.	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Philadelphia Museum of Art (in collaboration with Zantzinger, Borie & Madary)	26 th St. and the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.	1913-30	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Free Library of Philadelphia	1901 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.	1917-26	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions



Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia, Pa.

De.academic.ru/ dic.nsf/ dewiki/ 1103227, accessed 9/21/10

Horace Trumbauer was a native and life-long resident of Philadelphia, Pa. He attended public schools until he was sixteen years old, and then began a six-year apprenticeship in the offices of George W. and William B. Hewitt. Trumbauer was eager to open his own practice, and did so in Philadelphia at the age of 21. His career was marked mostly by designs for estates and upper-class townhouses, and through his work he developed close connections to wealthy families, particularly the Widener and Elkins families. He worked in the cities and suburbs of Philadelphia, New York City, Newport, Rhode Island, and Washington, D.C.

Trumbauer designed both modest and extravagant buildings throughout his nearly 50-year career. He designed over 400 country houses, townhouses, and public buildings with his assistant designers and draftsmen. The first major commission came in 1893 for a large residence in a suburb of Philadelphia, and he worked on several other grand country estates in the early years of his career. Having established a reputation as a talented young designer, Trumbauer was hired by prominent businessman and book collector Harry Widener as his personal architect. This led to two of Trumbauer's best-known designs: a 110-room mansion for the Widener family, known as Lynewood Hall; and the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University. The library was a memorial to Harry Widener after his death aboard the RMS Titanic in 1912, and housed the gift of his extensive book collection to Harvard, his alma



Perry Belmont House, 1618 New Hampshire Ave., NW

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

mater.

Although the majority of Trumbauer's commissions were for the greater Philadelphia area, his work for prestigious clients led to commissions in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere. In 1906 Trumbauer designed Pennsylvania Representative George Huff's residence, at New Hampshire and Q Streets, NW. This was just feet away from the palatial Beaux Arts house for Perry Belmont, another Trumbauer design completed the following year. The Belmont house was fit to a triangular lot, creating a dramatic presence at the triangle intersection of New Hampshire Avenue, 18th and R Streets, NW. In keeping with the high-profile nature of Trumbauer's work, these residences were both located just blocks from a house owned by the Vanderbilts on New Hampshire Avenue at the time. In 1931 Trumbauer worked in Washington again, designing a three-story stone residence for Raymond T. Baker, the former director of the U.S. Mint (2300 Foxhall Road, NW). The Baker house later became the Embassy of Belgium.

In the later decades of his career, Trumbauer took on several large projects for public and institutional buildings, especially in Philadelphia. From the mid-1910s to the 1930s he designed the Widener Library (1914), the Philadelphia Museum of Art (1913-30) and the Free Library of Philadelphia (1917-26). Trumbauer relied heavily on the Classical revival style for these buildings, with the Free Library being almost an exact replica of the eighteenth century architecture in the Place de la Concorde in Paris.



**Duke University, Durham, N.C.,
designs by Trumbauer and Abele**

Frances B. Johnston, 1938, Library of Congress, LC-J7-NC- 2341

Julian Abele was Trumbauer's assistant. He was the first African American graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's architecture school in 1902, and Trumbauer promoted him quickly after he set up new offices in 1908. In the late 1920s, Trumbauer began work on designs for Duke University – it was his last big project, and included both the east and west campuses as well as the cathedral. Trumbauer did not see it come to fruition before he died in 1938. Abele was working closely with his employer on this project, and was responsible for much of the design of Duke's west campus. He saw the project through to completion. Abele and Trumbauer's other assistant, William O. Frank, kept Trumbauer's practice in business until 1968.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library <i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, Property Quest		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>New York Times</i> <i>Philadelphia Inquirer</i>	Date: 9/20/1938	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 92 articles			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography	Supp. 2	667	
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects	Vol. IV	230	
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 38-39			

☒ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects

1970

607-08

Other Sources:

Box and Folder Listing, Horace Trumbauer Collection, ca. 1898-1947 (Collection V-36), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Completed May 2008.

“Building \$100,000 Home: Representative Huff Expects to Enter New Residence in December.” *Washington Post*, August 11, 1907, R4.

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Ross, Nancy L. “A Millionaire’s Glorious Folly.” *Washington Post*, August 5, 1993, 14.

“Social Sets of Other Cities.” *Washington Post*, August 9, 1912, 7.

“The Embassy of Belgium.” *Washington Post*, February 20, 1983, SM43.

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“Will be Palatial Home: Perry Belmont Residence Advancing Toward Completion.” *Washington Post*, April 26, 1908, E11.

Notes: * Permit information only for the District of Columbia.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010



Baker Residence (Embassy of Belgium), 2300 Foxhall Road, N.W.

Library of Congress LC-H814-T-2453-002

Samuel R. Turner			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/26/1849		Place: Baltimore, Md.	
Death: 2/21/1927		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: 1 st wife, Clara Virginia Hutchins (divorced), two daughters; 2 nd wife, Mary Pauline Loveless(d. 1897), four sons, three daughters; 3 rd wife, Annie A., one step-daughter			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1877	Latest Permit: 1918	Total Permits: 141
			Total Buildings: 324
Practice	Position		Date
Samuel R. Turner	Individual practice		1878 – 1915 or later
U.S. Government	Draftsman		1920 (census)
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Home Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Order of Odd Fellows			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, detached dwellings, small commercial buildings.			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: All quadrants, including downtown, Federal Triangle, Shaw, Capitol Hill, Southwest, Southeast, Eckington, Georgetown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Six three-story rowhouses	701-711 Thirteenth St. N.W.	1882	Fourteenth St. Historic District
Hockmeyer Residence	719 6 th St. N.W.	1888	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Twelve two-story rowhouses	34-56 R Street. N.W.	1892	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Ten three-story rowhouses	3005-3023 Cambridge Pl., N.W.	1892	Georgetown Historic District
Shop and offices	920 F Street, N.W.	1911	Downtown Historic District
Six two-story row houses	312-322 14 th Place, N.E.	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Samuel Rowland Turner was born in Baltimore in 1849. He was the son of a prosperous Baltimore lumber merchant, John C. Turner, and brother of artist Charles Yardley Turner. At age 19, in 1868, he married Clara Virginia Hutchins. By 1869, Turner was listed in the Washington, D.C., city directory as a clerk boarding at 455 K St., N.W., and in 1875 he was listed as a draftsman at the Patent Office. He was first listed in the city directory as an architect in 1878. The first surviving building permit that names him as architect was issued in 1877 for a three-story dwelling and store in the 1200 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., and it is probable that this would not have been his first commission. (Permits issued before July 1877 have not survived.)

Most of Turner’s designs were for speculatively built housing, principally rowhouses. Turner designed speculative dwellings for numerous investors and builders in many of the city’s neighborhoods. The rowhouses ranged in size and cost from one-story, 12’ x 24’ wood frame dwellings in Southwest Washington to high style three-story, bay-fronted brick rowhouses that still stand in Georgetown and on Thirteenth Street, N.W.

A particularly fine early example of Turner-designed rowhouses is located at 701-711 13th Street in the Fourteenth Street Historic District. These were commissioned in 1882 by Professor C.V. Riley, a professor of entomology who invested in a number of properties in the neighborhood. They are typical of the high style Washington, D.C., rowhouses constructed in the 1880s with projecting bays that took advantage of regulations permitting projections beyond the building line. Distinguished by their multi-storied polygonal bay windows, corbelled cornices, stringcourses and other decorative brickwork, they display ornamentation associated with the Queen Anne and Renaissance Revival styles. Another example of Turner’s high style rowhouses is the row of ten three-story dwellings at 3005-3023 Cambridge Place, N.W., in Georgetown. This 1892 Queen Anne style row also displays highly decorative brickwork. A somewhat more modest row of two-story Queen Anne style dwellings, also designed in 1892, is located at 34-56 R Street, N.W. Some of Turner’s commissions in this period were for individual townhouses, such as the one at 719 6th St. N.W., he designed as a residence for John Hockmeyer, a successful grocer for whom Turner had previously designed a row of speculative housing on O St. (demolished).



1701 Thirteenth Street N.W.
EHT Traceries, Inc., 1990



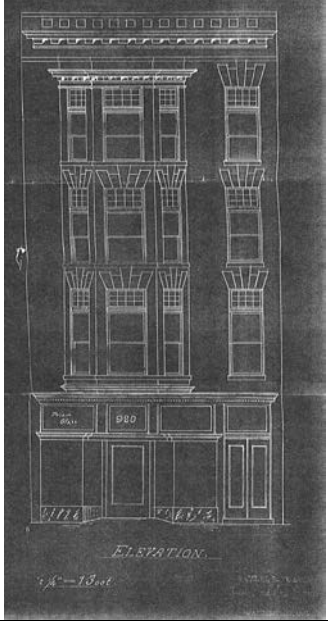
312-316 14th Place, N.E. (constructed 1914)
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Many of Turner’s early twentieth century rowhouses are modest dwellings that retain vernacular elements of the Queen Anne style, principally corbelled brick cornices and heavy lintels, at a time when the Colonial revival style was generally predominant. These include 1348-60 C Street, N.E., (1911); 3308-12 Dent Place, N.W., (1912); and 312-22 14th Place, N.E., (1914). However, his row at 605-609 Harvard St., N.W., (1914) has some Colonial revival elements.

Much of Turner’s work has been demolished to make way for redevelopment in southwest Washington, the Federal Triangle, the downtown commercial area, Capitol Hill and Foggy Bottom.

Turner designed some commercial buildings, including buildings with store and dwelling or store and offices. The most notable surviving example of a store with offices is the four-story building at 920 F St. N.W., built in 1911 and modified a few years later for use as a hotel. Another surviving commercial building is at 1112 9th St., N.W. built as an

DC Architects Directory



920 F Street, N.W., 1911
Drawing accompanying D.C. Permit 971, 8-10-1911, Cartographic Division, National Archives, College Park, Md.

office for a coal and wood yard with apartments above.

D.C. building permit records indicate that 1916 was the last year that Turner was actively designing for private clients and in that year most of his designs were for individual detached dwellings. It is probable that during World War I Turner began working for the Navy Department and that he continued to work for the federal government for the remainder of his career. Only one D.C. permit bears his name in each of the years 1917 and 1918 and none thereafter although Turner continued to be listed in city directories as an architect for most years between 1918 and 1926 (not listed 1921, 1924, 1925). In the 1920 census Turner is listed twice: as a draftsman in Dahlgren, Virginia (location of the Dahlgren naval base); and as a draftsman in the District of Columbia living with his stepdaughter and working for the government.

Turner was married three times. He and his first wife, by whom he had two daughters, divorced sometime between 1871 and 1873 and in 1874 he married Mary Pauline Loveless. They had seven children. She died in 1897. By the time of the 1910 census, Turner was married to Annie A. and they lived with her married daughter, Maud Ferry. Turner died February 21, 1927.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library
 Ancestry.com; Library of Congress, Digital Collections. *Chronicling America*: Historic American
Other Repositories: Newspapers; DC Office of Planning, *DC Property Quest*; *Washington Post* searched through Proquest.

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 2/21/1927 Page: 3

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	290
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1850, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920, Virginia.

Notes: Neither Turner nor his wife were located in the 1870 census. Turner is listed in the 1880 census as a tobacconist but that is presumably an error. He is listed annually in the business sections of city directories as an architect. Permit 945, March 23, 1882, for 1701-1711 13th St., N.W., lists the architect simply as "Turner" but as no other Turners are listed as architects in Washington, D.C., in this time period and the dwellings are consistent with others designed by Samuel R. Turner, it has been assumed that these buildings were designed by Samuel R. Turner.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Walter Valentine			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 6/1/1901		Place: Nanticoke, PA	
Death: 2/20/1969		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: wife: E. Joyce Valentine; 3 children: James Walter, Dorothy (Valentine) Morrissette, Mrs. Louis Cattaneo			
Education			
High School: Unknown.			
College: Lehigh University (1922)			
Graduate School: Catholic University of America			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued: n/a
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1927	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 165
			Total Buildings: 524
Practice	Position		Date
Illinois Highway Department	Engineer		1922-1924(?)
Catholic University, School of Engineering & Architecture	Associate Professor of Civil Engineering		1924-1948
Capital View Realty Company	Designer, Civil Engineer, Construction Engineer		ca.1930-ca.1947
Evans, Goldstein & Valentine (Builders & Real Estate Development)	Partner		ca.1950-ca.1953
Capitol View Construction Company (Seat Pleasant, MD)	Founder & Principal		1955-1964
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Rotary Club; Lehigh Alumni Association			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Single Dwellings, Duplexes, Row Houses, Gas Stations, Restaurants, Stores			
Styles and Forms: Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capital View, Capitol Hill			
Notable/Representative Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Gas Station, Rock Creek & Potomac Parkways (at the Watergate)	2708 Virginia Ave., NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Duplexes	Capital View; 5200-5300 Blocks, Ames Street NE	1930, 1934-1936, 1938, 1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Duplexes	Capital View; 5000-5400 Blocks, East Capitol Street	1935-1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Duplexes	Capital View; 5200 Block, Central Avenue SE	1937, 1940, 1948	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Prolific residential developer and designer Walter Valentine was born in 1901 in Nanticoke near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Valentine attended Lehigh University, graduating in 1922. That same year, he began his career as an engineer for the Illinois Highway Department. In 1924, he moved to Washington, D.C. where he appears to have completed his graduate studies before joining the faculty of the Catholic University of America as an associate professor of civil engineering. In 1930, he lived in the Brookland neighborhood that surrounds the university; that year he reported his profession as “instructor” at a university.

During the late 1920s, Valentine began designing buildings for individual, private clients. His early buildings include several single-family dwellings and a gas station at 1101 18th Street, NW (1930 for National Oil Corporation). Starting in 1930, Valentine began working for real estate developers, often designing multi-unit duplexes and row houses. Notices in the local newspaper about the permits issued for his buildings, identify him as the “designer”; never as the architect. Trained as a civil engineer, Valentine never registered as an architect or advertised as such.

In 1930, Valentine began his long association with the Capital View Realty Company when he designed a duplex for the company at 5214-5216 Ames Street, NE. The Capital View neighborhood occupies the far eastern edge of Washington, D.C. and straddles the Northeast and Southeast quadrants along East Capitol Street. In the 1920s, African American businessman, John Whitelaw Lewis established the Capital View Realty Company and began to develop the area between 49th, Blaine, 54th Streets and Central Avenue as a residential subdivision for African Americans, who were mainly excluded from purchasing property in the city’s white neighborhoods by restrictive covenants. Between 1924 and 1947, the company erected 287 dwellings.



5214 Ames Street NE; 1935
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

After 1930, Walter Valentine served as their designer.

Valentine’s early Capital View dwellings include a few detached, single-family dwellings constructed of frame and brick in the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. However, the vast majority of his Capital View residences are two-story, brick row houses or duplexes. Common features include full-width, half-hipped roofed front porches supported on brick or stone-clad square posts. Rooflines vary from raised and shaped parapets to faux mansard roofs pierced by small front-gable dormers. Some of the units include stone accents or full stone veneers on their facades. One duplex, built at 15-17 53rd Street SE in 1931, displays a sloped roof hidden by a raised parapet and an applied gabled pediment attached at cornice level.



5312 East Capitol Street NE; 1935
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

During the period that Valentine worked for Capital View Realty Company, he continued to teach at Catholic University and to execute other private commissions, including some for small-scale real estate developers like John M. King and Harry Sisk. Most of his commissions were for dwellings in Northeast either in the Capital View neighborhood or nearby. In addition, he designed several commercial buildings in locations scattered across the city. These included twelve gas stations that were built between 1930 and 1936. One of the few Valentine-designed gas stations that remain standing is the “Watergate” Exxon station at 2708 Virginia Avenue, NW. The one-story, concrete, brick and stone building features prominent front-facing gables and a slate-shingled roof.

After 1938, Valentine pursued real estate development independently. Around 1950, he formed the real estate firm of Evans, Goldstein & Valentine, and in 1955, the Capital View Construction Company (based in Seat Pleasant, Maryland). Between 1939 and 1949, he designed and built over 240 dwelling units in the Capital View neighborhood. Most of the units were row houses or duplexes and constructed of brick; some featured full-width front porches. A common feature of Valentine’s row house and duplex designs were raised and shaped front parapets adorned with simple square or circular decorative plaques at the apex.

Valentine’s post-1949 designs have not been identified. Articles from *The Washington Post* indicate that, in the late 1940s he helped plan and build portions of the Berkshire subdivision in District Heights, Prince George’s County, Maryland. In 1950, his real estate and construction firm of Evans, Goldstein & Valentine, obtained a permit to construct 14, two-story houses on 73rd Avenue.

In 1955, Valentine founded the Capital View Construction Company based in Seat Pleasant, Maryland. It is not known what work this firm undertook. Valentine retired in 1964 and died five years later; he is buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Suitland, Maryland.



2708 Virginia Avenue NW; 1932
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



5200 Block of Central Avenue SE; 1940 & 1948
Photo courtesy of Google.com

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Washington Post searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories

Year/Volume

Page

American Architects Directory – not in it

Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it

DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories Cont'd.	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography– not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960– not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects –not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects –not in it		
Obituary Publication: <i>Washington Star</i> Date: 2/21/1969 Page:		
Other Sources: Capital View Civic Association, History Committee. Memories of Capital View [brochure], 2010. Social Security Death Index. <i>Ancestry.com</i> . <i>The Tower</i> (newspaper of Catholic University of America). http://tower.lib.cua.edu/Repository... U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia. U.S. School Yearbooks. <i>Ancestry.com</i> .		
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Walter Valentine was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

Kenneth Vieth			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/30/1901		Place: Washington, DC	
Death: 4/17/1932		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Mary F. Stamper Vieth (wife); William Henry Vieth (son); Barbara Ann Vieth (daughter)			
Education			
High School: McKinley, Washington, DC			
College: George Washington University (1919-1920)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: Not issued	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1932
		Total Permits: 100	Total Buildings: 181
Practice		Position	
		Date	
Woodward & Vieth		Architect	
		1919-1932	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Board of Directors: Woodridge-Langdon Savings & Commercial Bank; Member of Freemasons			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings			
Styles and Forms: Craftsman-style bungalows and two-story houses.			
DC Work Locations: Brookland, Woodridge, LeDroit Park			
Notable Buildings		Location	
		Date	
		Status	
Dwelling	2608 Hamlin Street NE	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1403 Kearney Street NE	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling (duplex)	3605 20 th Street NE	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Significance and Contributions			
<p>Born in 1901 in Washington, D.C., Kenneth Vieth attended McKinley Technical High School from 1915 to 1919 and George Washington University from 1919 to 1920. His father, Henry A. Vieth, owned a real estate business, and, beginning in 1919, Kenneth designed houses for his father.</p> <p>In 1922, Vieth formed a construction company with William W. Woodward, a 33-year-old carpenter. Woodward & Vieth constructed 109 buildings in D.C. between 1922 and 1931. The office of Woodward & Vieth was located in the Masonic Temple building at 2029 Rhode Island Avenue Northeast. Woodward & Vieth purchased land and built houses in the firm's name in addition to the spec houses constructed for Henry Vieth and houses that they built for other companies and individuals.</p>			

In May 1925, Kenneth Vieth applied to the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars noting that “I have been designing small houses for the last four years, most of which have been built by my firm, and request that permission be granted to me to retain my title as ‘Architect.’” The Board replied that Vieth was “entitled to practice as an ‘Architect’ but not as ‘Registered Architect’” and did not issue Vieth a registration number.

Of the 180 dwellings that Vieth designed, most were modest, one-story, frame Craftsman-style bungalows with an estimated construction cost of between \$2,000 and \$5,000. Vieth also designed two-story brick rowhouses and duplexes that incorporated Craftsman elements such as full- or partial-width front porches

supported on square or round columns set atop tall brick or molded concrete block piers. Built speculatively for the city’s middle-class and working-class residents, most of the houses designed by Vieth are located in the



2608 Hamlin Street NE; 1919
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Brookland and Woodridge neighborhoods of northeast D.C. with one development of two-story brick rowhouses located in the LeDroit Park area. While some of the buildings have been renovated through the years with new cladding, many of the houses designed by Vieth still stand.



1403 Kearney Street NE; 1922
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1925, Kenneth Vieth married Mary F. Stamper of Drummond, Montgomery County, Maryland. The couple had two children, William Henry and Barbara Ann. In 1926, Vieth was elected to the board of the Woodridge-Langdon Savings and Commercial Bank.

On April 17, 1932, Kenneth Vieth died in an automobile accident. He was buried with Masonic rites in Fort Lincoln Cemetery in northeast D.C.



3605 20th Street NE; 1926
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i> .			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	295	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital –not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Obituary	Publication: Not found	Date:	Page:
Other Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.			
Notes: The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Edward O. Volland				No Photograph Available
Biographical Data				
Birth: ca. 1884		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 2/19/1971		Place: Hyattsville, Md.		
Family: Father, Charles David; mother, Louisa A.; sisters, Minnie Miles and Hilda Scott; wife, Ethel L.; son, Richard E.; daughter, Grace E.				
Education				
High School:				
College:				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship:				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1929	Total Permits: 146	Total Buildings: 424
Practice		Position		Date
Edward O. Volland		Architect		1904-1923
		Carpenter		1924-25
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Rowhouses, attached dwellings, detached dwellings, duplexes, apartments, stores				
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman				
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Atlas District, Brookland, Petworth, Barney Circle				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Rowhouses	901-915 6th Street, S.W.	1905	Not extant	
Rowhouses	618-636 I Street, S.W.	1905	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	37-51 Adams Street, N.W.	1907	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Rowhouses	300-312 South Carolina Avenue, S.E.	1907	Capitol Hill Historic District	

Significance and Contributions

During his career, Edward O. Volland was called an architect, a carpenter, and a contractor. His father, Charles D. Volland, was a builder in the Washington area and Edward followed in his father's footsteps at a fairly young age. He is first listed as architect on a permit to build in 1902, at which time he would not yet have been twenty years old.



300 Block South Carolina Ave., SE (Capitol Hill)
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Between 1902 and 1929, Volland designed hundreds of rowhouses and detached dwellings in Washington, D.C., and his work was located in all four quadrants of the District. He designed for several prolific owner/builders on Washington's residential real estate scene: John R. Haislip; Shannon & Luchs; and George C. Pumphrey, whose development companies included Pumphrey & Palmer and Bailey & Pumphrey. Volland's early career was mostly focused in Northeast and Southeast Washington, designing rowhouses for Haislip and Pumphrey. Examples of this early work include the 300 block of K Street, NE, for J. R. Haislip in 1905, and the 300 block of South Carolina Avenue, SE, for Bailey & Pumphrey in 1907.

While a significant number of Volland's earliest rowhouses have been demolished, the majority of his work in the District remains. He played a large and lasting role in the development and aesthetic of D.C. neighborhoods like Capitol Hill (northeast and southeast sections), the Atlas District near Capitol Hill in Northeast, Brookland in Northeast and Petworth in Northwest.

Most of his early designs were Queen Anne style rowhouses in the District, but later in his career he also worked on detached dwellings and duplexes. In the 1920s he was designing craftsman style single family dwellings in northeast neighborhoods like Brookland. He primarily designed in brick but it is not uncommon to see stone or frame dwellings in his oeuvre.

Volland invested in properties in Washington as well as designing them. In 1921 the *Washington Post* included Volland as a buyer of investment properties such as stores and apartments in the 400 block of R Street, NW. He also owned and built 1515 Hamlin Street, NE, in 1924, as a house for his family. The 1930 federal census lists the Volland family at this address and Edward's occupation as the superintendent of a construction company. During his architectural practice, Volland maintained offices on L and R Streets, NW, and Kearney Street, NE.



Volland house at 1515 Hamlin Street, NE
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

DC Architects Directory



3324 South Dakota Avenue, NE (Brookland)
Google Maps, retrieved 9/22/2010

Not much is known about Volland’s personal life, but the issuance of his marriage license to Ethel was noted in the *Washington Post* in 1906. He lived a long life, but his last permit to build in the District is dated 1929, more than 30 years before he died in 1971. His last residence was in Hyattsville, Prince Georges County, Md.

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, Property Quest; Ancestry.com		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> , death notice	Date: 2/21/1971	Page: 44
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	295	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources:			
“Licensed to Marry.” <i>Washington Post</i> , September 20, 1906, 9.			
“Sales of \$250,000 by a Single Firm.” <i>Washington Post</i> , September 4, 1921, 29.			
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910, 1920, 1930. District of Columbia.			
Notes: Permit and building totals include listings for “Volland, E.” (27 permits, 115 buildings), “Volland, E. O.” (6 permits, 16 buildings), and “Volland, Edward O.” (113 permits, 293 buildings).			
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics			Last Updated: October 2010

Earl Von Reichenbach			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/8/1905		Place: Corinth, MS	
Death: 11/1/1983		Place: Washington, DC	
Family: Alice I. (wife), Robert R. (son), Alice E. (daughter)			
Education			
High School: Birmingham, AL (1915-1919)			
College: University of Alabama (1919-1922)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 766	Date Issued: 5/31/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1938	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 191
			Total Buildings: 287
Practice	Position		Date
Earl Von Reichenbach	Bricklayer, contractor		1926-1937
Earl Von Reichenbach	General administration & drafting		1938-1950
Earl Von Reichenbach	Architect		1951-1983
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, apartments, offices, stores			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Many neighborhoods in Southeast, Upper Northeast, and Upper Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling (duplex)	4430 14 th Street NE	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling & Office	611 Raleigh Place SE	1946	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Warehouse	1950 Capitol Avenue NE	1948	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment	39 O Street SW	1948	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	2001 Branch Avenue SE	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Earl Von Reichenbach was born in Corinth, Mississippi in 1905 and attended high school in Birmingham, Alabama, graduating in 1923. During the three years he attended the University of Alabama (1923 to 1926), he studied chemistry. After leaving college, Von Reichenbach moved to Washington, D.C. Although Von Reichenbach listed 1926 as the start of his architectural practice in his 1940 application to the District of Columbia Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, Von Reichenbach did not actually start designing and supervising the construction of buildings in D.C. until 1932. Prior to then, Earl Von Reichenbach worked as a bricklayer and contractor.

In 1939, the DC Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects notified Von Reichenbach that his use of the label of architect in telephone directory listings was inappropriate, since he had not applied to and passed the entrance requirements of the Board. In 1940, Von Reichenbach applied to the Board of Examiners, but he failed the examination and was denied registration.

During the 1930s and 1940s, Von Reichenbach designed mainly two-story brick dwellings. Most of the houses were unadorned Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival in style with construction costs ranging from \$4,000 to \$7,000. Many of his houses were built in the Brookland and Deanwood neighborhoods of Northeast D.C. and in the East Washington Heights neighborhoods of Southeast D.C.

Von Reichenbach worked for a variety of private owners and construction firms such as Reliable Home Builders and Bolling Green, Inc. designing two-story, brick, individual houses, duplexes, and triplexes. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, he worked for Abshire Construction (listed under various members of the Abshire family) designing 74 buildings that ranged from single houses to triplexes. A large proportion of his dwellings are extant with few apparent exterior alterations.



2001 Branch Avenue SE; 1939
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



611 Raleigh Place SE; 1946
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In addition to dwellings, Von Reichenbach designed two- and three-story, brick and cinder block apartment buildings each with a small number of units; six of his nine apartment buildings were constructed after World War II. The buildings feature plain, boxy exteriors and flat roofs. Von Reichenbach's body of work also comprises commercial buildings including office buildings, stores, an auto laundry, and a mattress factory. These mostly one-story buildings were constructed of cinder block and brick; the few surviving commercial buildings are unadorned and have flat roofs.

In the 1940s, Von Reichenbach collaborated with other architects in D.C. In addition to working on single projects with architects James W. Adams and Gladys Lloyd, Von Reichenbach collaborated with E.P. Money on the design of fifteen commercial and residential buildings. Located in Anacostia, these buildings were one-story, brick-and-cinder-block stores and two-story cinder-block-and-brick dwellings with traditional forms and modest Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival style elements.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Earl Von Reichenbach's offices were located in the Anacostia area. From 1938 to 1943, he was located at 2106 and then 2111 Nichols Avenue SE (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard); in the 1945 City Directory, Von Reichenbach's residence was at 1518 W Street SE. In 1946 he moved his practice and residence to 1219 Good Hope Road, SE.



1950 Capitol Avenue NE; 1948
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



9 O Street SW; 1948
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1950, the Board of Examiners once again notified Von Reichenbach that he was not entitled to label himself an architect. In December 1950, Von Reichenbach reapplied for registration, and in May 1951, registration was granted based on an affidavit certifying that he had practiced as an architect for at least five years as allowed under Section 19 of the Registration Act. In 1954, Von Reichenbach applied for registration in Maryland based on his D.C. standing.

In 1959, Von Reichenbach applied for membership in the AIA, but there is no record of his being elected to membership. The DC Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects Roster for 1956 and 1962 include his name as a registered architect.

Sources


Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals— not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography—not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	296
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects—not in it		

DC Architects Directory

Obituary	Publication: <i>The Washington Post</i>	Date: 11/4&5/1983	Page:
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Von Reichenbach Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Von Reichenbach correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Social Security Death Index. Ancestry.com.			
Notes: Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Earl Von Reichenbach was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Daniel Boone Clarke Waggaman		 <p><i>Source: The Waggamans and Their Allied Families, The Reverend Thomas Clarke Edwards, p. 376</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/16/1877	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 10/3/1919	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Married Grace Knowlton in 1901; son, Wolcott Clarke Waggaman			
Education			
High School:			
College: Attended, but did not graduate from, Georgetown College			
Graduate School: Catholic University Law School, LLB, 1901			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1905	Latest Permit: 1917	Total Permits: 62 Total Buildings: 71
Practice	Position	Date	
Thomas E. Waggaman, Real Estate	Lawyer	1901-1905	
Clarke Waggaman	Principal	1907-1918	
Waggaman & Ray Architects	Partner	1918-1919	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 10/6/1917	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Sons of American Revolution, Army & Navy Club, Military Order of the Caraboa			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, apartments, commercial buildings, townhouses, country estates			
Styles and Forms: Classical revival styles drawing particularly on French and Italian precedents			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Sheridan Kalorama, Massachusetts Ave. Heights, West End, Connecticut Ave.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Residence	1716 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.	1909	Dupont Circle Historic District
Alban B. Butler Residence	1744 R Street, N.W.	1912	Dupont Circle Historic District
Waggaman-Ray Commercial Row	1141, 1143, 1145 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence	2929 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.	1917	Mass. Ave Historic District

Significance and Contributions

In his brief career as an architect, Clarke Waggaman established himself as a designer of elegant, classically inspired residences. Much of his work is located in the Dupont Circle and Sheridan-Kalorama neighborhoods – the center of Washington’s fashionable society in the early 20th century. Clarke Waggaman was the son of Thomas E. Waggaman, a prominent Washington realtor and long-time owner of the subdivision of Woodley Park. His earliest commissions in Woodley Park continued his family’s association with that neighborhood. He has been credited with over 100 residential designs in this city, many of which were commissioned by Washington’s social elite.

The Waggaman family was an old and established Maryland family, closely associated with the early history of the Eastern Shore. The Waggamans generally married well and claimed relationships to a U.S. Senator from Louisiana and U.S. President John Tyler, whose sister married a Waggaman. Thomas E. Waggaman was described as a “capitalist, a patron of art and a public spirited and benevolent citizen.” Thomas E. Waggaman began his real estate career as a broker, specializing in sales and rentals. Later, his real estate investments grew to include property in Woodley Park, Wesley Heights, Morris Addition, and Pennsylvania Avenue Heights. He was the owner of Woodley Park from 1888-1904. Waggaman’s collection of art was renowned, and he is reported to have been the first person in the United States to collect works by the important French artists Millet and Corot.

After briefly attending Georgetown College, Clarke Waggaman was sent to Europe with a private tutor in 1889. His European experiences greatly influenced his choice of architectural vocabulary and stylistic preferences which relied heavily on Italian and French traditions. His father insisted he attend law school and work in the family business. In 1901, he received a law degree from Catholic University and went to work as a lawyer for his father’s real estate business.

Late in 1904, to the astonishment of Waggaman and the Washington business community, Thomas Waggaman declared bankruptcy. H. Rozier Dulany and George B. Truesdell were appointed trustees of the Waggaman estate, and the legal ramifications of the bankruptcy proceedings lasted several years. Subsequently, Thomas E. Waggaman left the city and retired to a farm near Annapolis, where he died in June 1906.

The bankruptcy of Thomas E. Waggaman greatly affected the career of his son. Waggaman and his sisters tried to salvage what they could of their father’s assets and possessions, but with little success. Thomas E. Waggaman’s home and prized art collection were sold at public auction. Clarke Waggaman’s law career ended and he became an architect with financial backing from his maternal grandfather for whom he was named, Daniel Boone Clarke. With an inheritance from his grandfather in 1906, Clarke Waggaman was able to pursue a career in architecture.



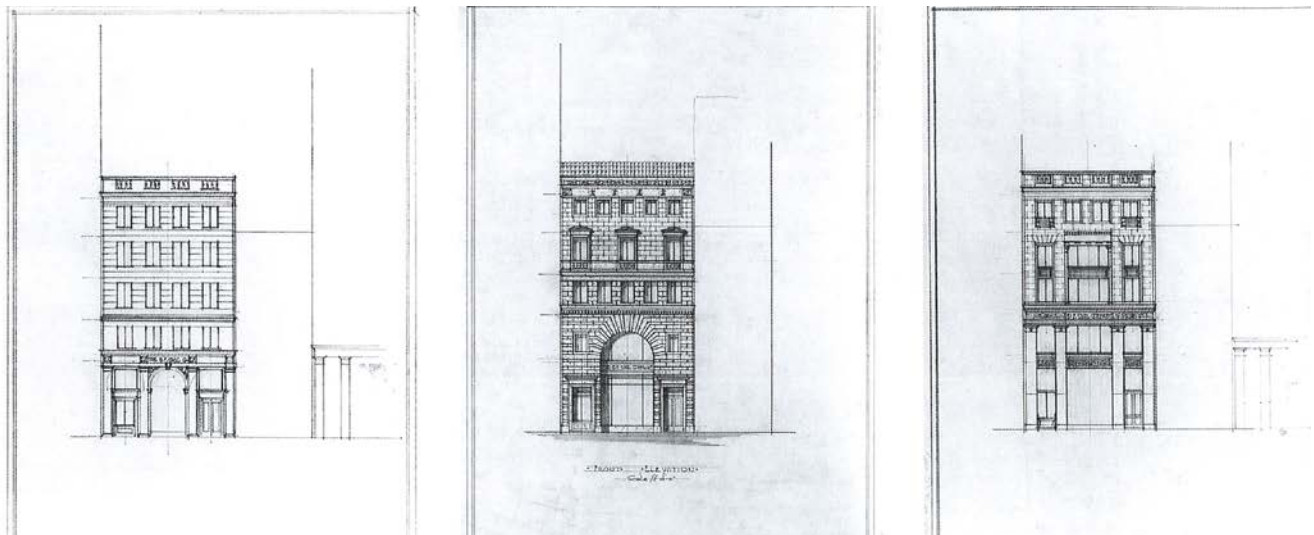
2929 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, 1917
Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, 1973-75, vol. 2



1744 R St., NW, 1915
EHT Traceries photo, 2002

In 1905 at the age of 28, Clarke Waggaman designed his first residential structure. The house was located at 2600 Connecticut Avenue, NW, in Woodley Park (now demolished) and he and his family resided there until 1917. The next four dwellings Waggaman designed were located along Connecticut Avenue in Woodley Park. These early designs are not only important structures in the career of Waggaman, but they also represent the continued influence of the Waggaman family in the development of the suburb of Woodley Park. Waggaman's fondness for European architectural traditions, particularly French and Italian vocabularies, coincided with the increasing sophistication of his clientele in Washington, and the popularity of the design philosophies of the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the City Beautiful Movement. He continued to receive commissions for both town houses and country estates as well as store and office buildings. He completed a house at 2840 Woodland Drive for himself and his family in 1917, described by his granddaughter as his "dream house."

In 1917, Waggaman formed a partnership with George N. Ray and in the same year he was elected to the American Institute of Architects. Much of the firm's work was concentrated along Connecticut Avenue where they transformed many of the Victorian buildings with classically inspired facades in limestone that created a unified commercial expression along Connecticut Avenue. In 1919, Waggaman died at the age of 42 during the influenza pandemic. In his twelve-year career Waggaman designed 135 buildings. He is known for the formality and spaciousness of his designs and his meticulous attention to interior details.




Waggaman & Ray façade study, The B. F. Saul Company at 15th St., NW (1923)
Peatross, Capital Drawings, p. 112

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:		
Obituary:	Publication: AIA Journal Obituary	Date: March, 1920. Page: v.8 p. 16.
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals	AIA Journal, 1920	v.8, page 16.
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	267
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		

DC Architects Directory

<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	621
Other Sources: Edwards, Thomas Clarke. <i>The Waggamans and Their Allied Families</i> . Paramus, N.J.: Rev. Thomas Clarke Edwards, 1983. (In collection of Historical Society of Washington, D.C.) Holtzmann, Grace Waggaman. <i>Clarke Waggaman, ALA 1877-1919: A Tribute</i> . Published by the Author, 1986. U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. <i>Massachusetts Avenue Architecture</i> . Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973-1975. v. 2. Waggaman, Clarke. Drawings in collection of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Architecture, Design and Engineering Drawings.		
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		
Last Updated: October 2010		

Harvey Hodgen Warwick		 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Collection of Frances Warwick</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 3/11/1893	Place: Kansas City, Missouri		
Death: 7/16/1972	Place: Bethesda, Maryland		
Family: Married Eugenia Griffith, 1922, divorced 1932; one son, Harvey Warwick, Jr.; Married Dorothy McDermott 1933.			
Education			
High School: Glendale, California, one year			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: J. H. Martling, 1913-14, and J.C. Sunderland, 1914-15, Kansas City, Mo.; E.H. Broomhall, Duluth, Minn., 1915-16.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 98	Date Issued: 11/6/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1919	Latest Permit: 1945	Total Permits:164 Total Buildings: 658
Practice	Position	Date	
Individual practice, St. Cloud, Minn.	Principal	1916-17	
Edgar Mosher, civil engineer and builder	Architect	Ca. 1919-1922	
Individual practice	Principal	1922-	
Brief partnership with Louis Justement	Partner	Late 1920s	
Individual practice	Principal	Late 1920s to 1972, semi-retired after ca. 1959.	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 12/22/1959	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: American Hemerocalles Society; founding director, National Capital Daylily Club			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings and complexes, single family dwellings, office buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, eclectic English, French and Spanish revival styles, Gothic Moderne, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Various Upper NW neighborhoods including Petworth; Greenway and Woodland in SE Washington; Arlington, Virginia			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Hilltop Manor/Cavalier	3500 14 th Street, NW	1926	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Trinity Towers	3017-3019 14 th St., NW	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Miramar	1301 15 th St., NW	1929	14 th Street Historic District
Westchester	Cathedral Avenue, NW	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Colonial Village	Arlington, Va.	1935	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Harvey H. Warwick is ranked as one of the city’s most skilled apartment building designers of his era., known for quality and innovation in apartment design. He designed two of the Washington area's most significant apartment building complexes: the Westchester on Cathedral Avenue, N.W., and Colonial Village in Arlington, Virginia, the first large-scale Federal Housing Administration-insured apartment complex. Warwick’s Washington apartment building designs influenced the development of the apartment building type in Washington, D.C. Colonial Village served as the prototype for the development of garden apartment complexes in Northern Virginia.

Warwick was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 11, 1893, and attended grade school in Kansas City, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. His formal education concluded with a year of high school in Glendale, California. He left home to live and work with his uncle, an architect, in Kansas City. From 1913 to 1915, he worked in two architectural offices in Kansas City, Missouri, and he then worked for a year designing school buildings in a Duluth, Minnesota, office. He entered practice in St. Cloud, Minnesota in 1916 but left it to join the Marine Corps in 1917.



Westchester Apartment Building
Library of Congress
 LC-H814-T-2564-003

After his Marine Corps service in World War I, Warwick came to Washington, D.C., in 1919. Although he was first listed in the Washington city directory as an architect in 1919, he initially worked for civil engineer Edgar Mosher before opening his own practice in 1922. Warwick’s registration to practice in the District was accepted on the basis of his experience because he did not have the educational requirements to use the designation “registered architect.” He was briefly associated with Louis Justement in a partnership in the late 1920s.

Warwick's principal client from 1922 until the Depression collapse of the housing market was Morris Cafritz. Cafritz had recently established a real estate business and, over the course of a long career, became one of Washington, D.C.’s most successful developers of the twentieth century. Warwick designed numerous single family dwellings for Cafritz in Petworth and other developing neighborhoods.

One of Warwick's first Cafritz commissions was an apartment building -- the first apartment building of the many Cafritz built. Over the next decade Warwick designed a number of the significant apartment houses built by Cafritz, including the Parklane at 2025 I St., N.W., (1928) and the Miramar, 1301 15th St., N.W., (1929). Warwick's first apartment building design was a prosaic composition for the seven-building C-A-F-R-I-T-Z Row on Spring Road, N.W. The unusual massing seen at the Randall Mansions (1923) at 1900 Lamont Street, N.W., began to reveal a more distinct talent. The Chalfonte (1925) for developer William S. Phillips, at 1601 Argonne Place, N.W., presented a Mediterranean façade, distinctly influenced by contemporary Los Angeles apartment building architecture.

Hilltop Manor (now the Cavalier) at 3500 14th St., N.W. (1926) provides an early example of Warwick’s skill in drawing inspiration from romantic styles, which mimicked English, French and Spanish castles, Tudor manors, English and French farmhouses, and Italian villas, expressed in the 1920s and 1930s as revival styles. Hilltop Manor's design, described by contemporaries as “French Renaissance,” is a decidedly transitional design (with both French and Tudor elements that could be described as Gothic Moderne). It was followed by the Miramar 1301 15th Street (1929). Warwick designed the Park Lane Apartments, 21st and Pennsylvania, N.W., in 1928 and the Capitol Towers, 208-210 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., in 1929. Warwick’s Trinity Towers Apartment Building, 3017-3019 14th Street, N.W. (1928) is a D.C. Landmark. The nine-story brick, tile and concrete building is an important example of Warwick’s conventional high-rise Gothic Moderne designs. The building's modest appointments and amenities reflect the transition after the First World War from full-service luxury apartments to buildings conceived and designed for Washington's growing number of middle class residents.

Warwick's finest high-rise apartment design was for the Westchester (1930). In 1930, Morris Cafritz joined in partnership with Gustave Ring to conceive the apartment complex to be known as the Westchester on Cathedral Avenue, N.W. Retaining architect Warwick to execute their idea, the men intended the Westchester as a 28-acre project with four, eight-story connecting buildings. Employing the Tudor Revival style, Warwick prepared a design that fully articulated every elevation of the projecting bay designs. Only three of the four buildings were completed as the Depression reduced developer Gustave Ring's financial ability to complete his plans.

Working with Gustave Ring in 1935, Warwick designed Colonial Village in Arlington County, Virginia. This pioneering garden apartment development was the first large-scale Federal Housing Administration apartment development in the country. Warwick produced carefully conceived apartment building designs within park-like settings. Colonial Village was the area's first garden apartment complex designed as a planned community. The complex featured open landscaped courts and sidewalks, adjacent shopping, and meticulous attention to amenities and the comforts of renters. Historian James Goode noted in his book on apartment buildings that, "because of its excellence in design and construction, Colonial Village became a prototype for dozens of other large garden apartment complexes in other states." Warwick teamed with Ring once again in 1939 to design Arlington Village, their second FHA-insured garden apartment complex in Arlington County.



Colonial Village, Arlington
Library of Congress, LC-H814-T01-2497-004

Warwick designed over forty apartment buildings in the Washington, D.C., area from 1922 to 1945. He was a close associate of Washington developers Morris Cafritz and Gustave Ring and he was associated with builder Paul T. Stone on several projects including Gunston Hall Apartments in Alexandria, Va. Warwick's commissions produced not only some of the area's most noted garden apartment designs but also examples of modestly appointed garden apartments complexes in northeast and southeast Washington including the Skyland Apartments and Suburban Gardens.

Warwick, who employed a variety of architectural styles, produced designs for buildings ranging from the early interpretations of Art Deco to the Colonial Revival. Art Deco experts Hans Wirz and Richard Striner, writing about a 1941 Warwick office building, stated that: "The Commonwealth Building reveals how his [Warwick's] style, like that of so many Washington architects of this period, developed from the highly ornate and eclectic look of the late 1920s to a style rather neatly poised between Art Deco and the International style by the early 1940s."

Warwick's prominence as an architect is primarily associated with his designs for both large and small apartment buildings. However, his work also included single-family houses and office and commercial buildings. He designed the Ambassador Hotel at 1412 K Street (1929), the Commonwealth office building at 1625 K Street (1941), both for Morris Cafritz.

Warwick was an investor in at least some of the apartment complexes he designed including Gunston Hall Apartments in which he invested with builder Paul T. Stone. The owner of Gunston Hall was listed on permits as Stone and Warwick Construction Company. Stone and Warwick Construction Co. also built the Skyland apartment complex. Warwick was its president and Stone was vice president. Warwick was a stockholder with Ring and Cafritz in the Westchester until they sold the complex in 1937. Warwick owned the Dunbar Hotel (demolished) at 15th and U Streets, N.W., once the principal hotel open to African Americans in Washington, D.C. In mid 1950s Warwick gave up his architectural practice to manage his investment in the Dunbar Hotel but he resumed the practice in late 1950s.

Shortly before World War II Warwick designed a Tudor revival style house for himself at 5910 Bradley Lane, Bethesda, Md. set in three acres of landscaped grounds. In his later years he was semi-retired and devoted much of his time to his gardens and the hybridizing of daylilies. He died at the age of 79 in July 1972.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
Other Repositories:	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Historical <i>Washington Post</i> searched through Proquest; Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: July 19, 1972 July 19, 1972	Page: C4
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	302	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
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<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Harvey H. Warwick Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. EHT Traceries, Inc. "Cavalier Apartment Building/Hilltop Manor." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2007. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. "Skyland, Big FHA Project, Opens Today." <i>Washington Post</i> , September 10, 1939 Warwick, Harvey to Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, December 17, 1956. D.C. Archives, Washington, D.C. Warwick, Harvey, Jr. "Biographical Sketch of Harvey Hodgen Warwick, Sr., A.I.A." Typescript, February 15, 1982 in collection of Frances Warwick (widow of Harvey Warwick, Jr.), Largo, Florida. Transmitted to EHT Traceries by Harvey H. Warwick III. "Westchester Firm Sale Deal Closed." <i>Washington Post</i> , June 3, 1937. Wirz, Hans, and Richard Striner. <i>Washington Deco</i> . Abbeville Press, Inc., 1994.			
Notes: Permit totals include permits listed under Harvey Warwick, Harvey H. Warwick and H. H. Warwick.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

C. E. (Charles Edgar) Webb			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 4/19/1876		Place: Washington, DC	
Death: 5/30/1964		Place: North Beach, MD	
Family: Wife: Margaret Dorothy Webb; Son: Charles Webb.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: May have worked with William James Palmer, DC Architect.			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1902	Latest Permit: 1921	Total Permits: 145
			Total Buildings: 247
Practice	Position		Date
Private practice (Washington, DC)	Draftsman		ca. 1894 – ca. 1922
Engineers Section, Construction Division of the U.S. War Department	Architectural Draftsman		ca. 1917 – ca. 1919
Unknown agency, U.S. Government	Civil Engineer		Pre 1930 - ??
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects	Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Row houses, Detached Dwellings, Apartment Buildings, Movie Theaters (conversions), Stables, Stores, Social Hall.			
Styles and Forms: Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival.			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Deanwood, Congress Heights, Fourteenth Street, Anacostia, U Street, NW, Palisades, Georgia Avenue.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Row houses for Walter F. Collins, 10 th Street, SE	210-228 10 th Street, SE, Capitol Hill	1904-1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Capitol Hill Historic District</i>
The Torraine Apartments	424 E. Capitol Street, NE	1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Capitol Hill Historic District</i>
The Fairfax Apartments	1200 E. Capitol Street, NE	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site <i>Capitol Hill Historic District</i>
Jewel Hotel	713-717 North Capitol Street NE	Unbuilt?	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dix & Eads Streets Cottages	Deanwood	1919-1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Movie Theater conversions	Various locations, NE, NW, SE Washington, DC	1909-1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born circa 1874 in Washington, D.C., little is known about Charles Edgar Webb’s early life or his architectural training. His father was a machinist. Webb first appears in the city directories working as a clerk in 1892-1893 on 4th Street, Southeast. By the following year, he had become a draftsman working at 521 4th Street, SE. He continued to report his profession as “draftsman” through 1904. By 1906, however, he is listed as an architect. For a short period around 1910, Webb appears to have shared an office with established D.C. architect, William James Palmer; however, it is not known whether Palmer employed him. Webb maintained a prolific private practice through the early 1920s; however, during World War I, he worked for the Engineering Division of the Construction Division of the War Department. That experience led to later full-time work with the U.S. Government. In 1920, his profession is listed as “Architect, Housing” in the U.S. Census; and by 1930 he reported working as a civil engineer for the U.S. government.

During his two decades in private practice, Charles Edgar Webb designed numerous buildings of various types across the District. The nearly 250 buildings attributed to Webb between 1902 and 1921 mainly stand in the Southeast and Northeast quadrants of the city in the neighborhoods that surround Capitol Hill; many of his later commissions were erected in the Deanwood neighborhood and other neighborhoods located east of the Anacostia River in Northeast. In addition to new construction, he designed additions and remodeled houses and commercial buildings for private clients. He executed much of his work for small-scale developers who commissioned small residential rows and individual houses in the city’s expanding residential areas.



210-228 10th Street SE; 1904-1905
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Much of Webb’s early work consisted of rather formulaic, Italianate and Queen Anne Victorian style row houses that were constructed of brick and incorporated semi-octagonal, full-height, projecting bays on their facades and decorative, corbelled brick cornices. Webb’s row houses typically incorporated rusticated stone lintels above their windows and doors. A good example stands at 210-228 10th Street, SE (1904-1905). Webb designed the ten-unit row of two-story, brick residences for local developer, Walter F. Collins. Webb also executed a number of modest, frame, Queen Anne-style dwellings in Southeast Washington, including the two-story, frame residence that he designed for R.H. Cowan in the Congress Heights neighborhood (3023 8th Street, SE, 1904).

Webb designed several small-scale apartment buildings during the first decade of the 20th century. The Torraine apartment building near Stanton Park (424 East Capitol Street, NE; designed 1905) is typical of his work. Designed for Charles W. Newhouser, the three-story, brick building incorporates the same semi-octagonal projecting bays that Webb favored for his row houses. The Fairfax Apartments at 1200 East Capitol Street NE near Lincoln Park is Webb's most elaborate design. The Classical-Revival style, three-story, red-brick apartment building features an elaborate, paneled entry sheltered by a classical portico, bowed and square projecting bays, and a modillioned cornice. Erected for owner Katherine C. Holt, the building retains its elaborate interior decoration, including paneled wood wainscoting, carved wood mantels and door lintels, inlaid wood floors, pocket doors, and coffered ceilings.



The Torraine, 424 East Capitol Street NE; 1905
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Like his residential work, Webb's commercial commissions were generally small in scale. Between 1909 and 1910, Webb executed plans for remodeling seven buildings as movie theaters. One example of his movie theater remodeling work that remains standing is the former Meaders Theater at 535-537 8th Street, SE in the Barracks Row area. Now occupied by the National Community Church, the theater opened in 1910; it operated until 1961. The remodeling work described in the 1909 building permit (#2518, Oct. 11, 1909) included a complete gutting of the interior and the installation of a new galvanized iron front, at an estimated cost of \$30,000. The Stanley-Crandall Company remodeled the theater again in 1927. Typical of Webb's store designs is the two-story, brick corner store located at 301 P Street, NW. Designed in 1914, the building incorporates a circular corner oriel window at the second story above the store entrance. In 1914, a group of investors lead by J.S. Dugan commissioned Webb to design a new hotel, to be called the Jewel Hotel, at 713-717 N. Capitol Street NE near Union Station. Although it was likely never built, a 1914 newspaper article describes an elaborate, four-story, 60-room hotel faced with stucco and white stone and topped by a Spanish tile roof.

Webb worked outside of Washington, D.C. as well. In 1904, working with architect C.N. Walker, he designed an eight-room school house and two small cottages in Hyattsville, Maryland. He also executed a suburban house for James McCauley near Oxen Hill, Maryland. A 1906 newspaper article praised Webb's design saying that he had incorporated "a number of very pretty incorporated ideas in suburban building which lend themselves to the charm of the surroundings." (*The Washington Times*, 16 September 1906).

Between 1917 and 1921, Webb worked almost exclusively for the real estate development firm of Irvin & Shank in the Deanwood neighborhood. Webb designed approximately 30 modest, one-story, frame cottages on scattered lots facing Eads Street, Dix Street, 44th Street, and Clay Street, Northeast. The simple cottages have pyramidal or hipped roofs, centered brick chimneys set at an angle, and one-bay, front-gable porches.



Interior of apartment in The Fairfax, 1200 E. Capitol Street NE; 1907
Photo courtesy of www.zillow.com

No information has been located to date regarding Webb's federal service. He worked for the military construction division for a period during and possibly after World War I. He appears to have continued to work for the federal government in architecture and engineering until he retired.

Webb retired to the town of North Beach in Calvert County, Maryland and died in 1964. He is buried at Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C.



Lodge Hall, I.O.O.F., Langdon Lodge, 2020 Rhode Island Avenue NE; 1908.

Photo courtesy of www.Google.com

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – Not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – Not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – Not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	303
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – Not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – Not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – Not in it		

Obituary Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 6/1/1964 Page: B4

Other Sources:

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.

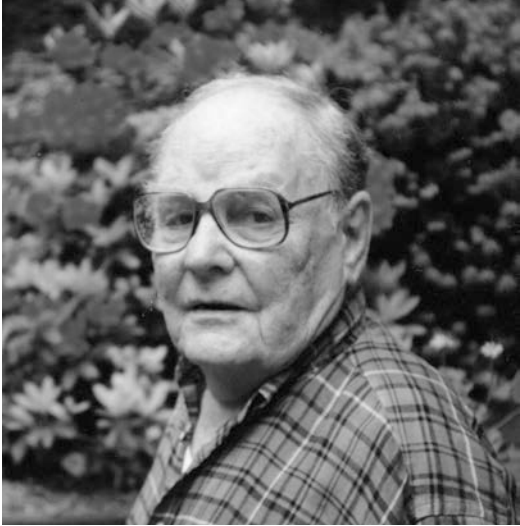
World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for Charles Edgar Webb. *Ancestry.com*.

Notes:

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Edwin Armstrong Weihe		 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: WDG Architecture</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/15/1907	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 12/28/1994	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Sister, Laura; brother, Herman; first wife, Caroline Cox (four children); second wife, Charlotte Kingsley (three children); ten grandchildren			
Education			
High School: Central High School, Washington, D.C., grad. 1925			
College: George Washington University, B.S. Architecture, 1931			
Graduate School: Catholic University, no credits			
Apprenticeship: Charles H. Tompkins, Co. (draftsman and designer, 5 years); Kenton D. Hamaker (6 mos.); Stone Construction, Co. (2 years)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 290	Date Issued: 12/2/1936
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1935	Latest Permit: 1949*	Total Permits: 123 Total Buildings: 262
Practice	Position	Date	
U.S. War Department	Assistant Architect, draftsman	1933-34	
Edwin A. Weihe	Principal	1938-44	
Weihe & Gibbs	Partner	1946-48	
Edwin Weihe & Associates	Partner	1949-62	
Weihe, Black & Kerr	Partner	1963-67	
Weihe, Black, Kerr & Jeffries	Senior partner	1968-87	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1946	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Board of Trade, Commissioners Zoning Advisory Committee, Board for the Condemnation of Unsanitary Buildings, Cosmos Club, Congressional Country Club, St. Alban's Church			
Awards or Commissions: Washington Chapter AIA Centennial Award, 1991; Awards for Superior Design, Washington Board of Trade, two in 1938, four in 1939, one in 1962			
Buildings			
Building Types: Office buildings, hotels, apartment buildings, mixed-use commercial structures, subdivision houses			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Streamlined Moderne, Modern Movement			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, K Street corridor, Connecticut Avenue business district, Dupont Circle			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Connecticut Avenue offices	1140 Connecticut Ave., NW 1225 Connecticut Ave., NW	1967 1968	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Quebec House (apartments)	Connecticut Ave. and Quebec St., NW	1949	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

The Pennsylvania Building	13 th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., NW	ca. 1953	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartments	4200 Cathedral Ave., NW	1954	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Office building	1701 K Street, NW	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Hamilton House (apartments)	1255 New Hampshire Ave., NW	1966	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mills Building (offices)	1700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	1966	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Crystal City Complex (offices, apartments, hotel and theater)	Arlington, Va.	1969	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Edwin Armstrong Weihe worked steadily as a successful architect in the Washington, D.C., area for more than 50 years. He designed over 60 buildings in downtown Washington and over 100 other notable structures in the District. His mark on the city of Washington is a significant one, particularly because of his introduction of several space-maximizing structural innovations, including flat-plate concrete construction, that were widely adopted by other designers of Washington, D.C., office buildings. A tribute article to Weihe in the *Washington Post* in 1979 was entitled, “The Weihe Trademark is Pragmatic Design.”

Edwin Weihe was born on May 15, 1907, in Washington and attended public schools. He graduated from Central High School in 1925 and then went on to George Washington University. He received his Bachelor’s degree in architecture in 1931. Weihe gained professional experience from several apprenticeship positions, working as a draftsman for Norris I. Crandall, Kenton D. Hamaker, and the U.S. War Department. After college he used his engineering knowledge as well as his design skills working for Stone Construction and for Charles H. Tompkins Construction Company.

Early in his career Weihe spent the most time working for Charles Tompkins, designing detached subdivision houses as well as slightly larger projects like the dormitory for the Carmelite fathers at 1600 Webster St., NE. Also in the mid-1930s Weihe worked as a part-time instructor of architectural design at George Washington University. He established his own private architectural practice in 1938.

The majority of Weihe’s work was located in Washington, D.C., and in Arlington, Va., but in 1942 he designed Suitland Manor as part of a \$1,250,000 defense housing project in Prince Georges County, Maryland. Suitland Manor

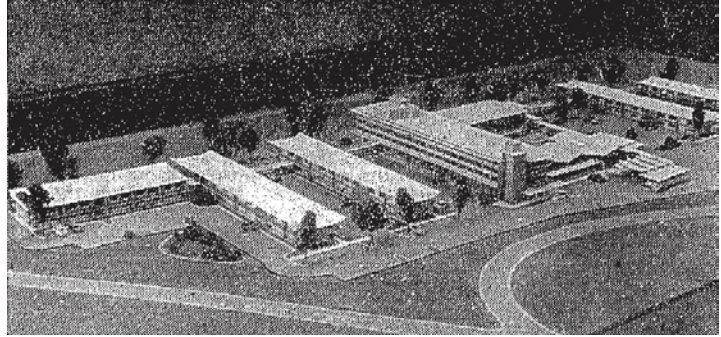


Quebec House Apartments, Connecticut Avenue and Quebec Street, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010



Entrance at Quebec House Apartments
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

was a group of English-style garden apartments totaling 108 two-story buildings. The development firm for the project was Sam Minskoff & Sons of New York City, which was responsible for some of the largest pre-World War II apartment houses and hotels in the nation. He also designed for privately-funded housing projects such as Livingston Manor in Southeast Washington in 1943.



Scale Model of Marriott Motor Hotel, Arlington County, VA

Washington Post, 3/30/1955, p. 8

Weihe served in the Navy in the Pacific during the Second World War, but resumed his architectural practice in partnership with Katherine Gibbs shortly after the war, and they took part in the post-war building boom. One example of their work is the Quebec House, an apartment building, designed by Weihe & Gibbs in 1948 and completed in 1949 on Quebec St., NW, near the intersection with Connecticut Avenue. With eight stories and 560 units, Quebec House was large in scale for its time. In 1955 Weihe was once again involved in large-scale construction as one of the architects of the Marriott Motor Hotel in Arlington County, adjacent to the Fourteenth Street Bridge and the Pentagon. It no longer exists, but was the largest drive-in motel in the world at the time of its construction.

In addition to residential neighborhoods in Northwest Washington and commercial centers in Northern Virginia, the District's downtown business corridor was the site of many of Edwin Weihe's projects. In 1963 he formed a new partnership with Byron B. Black and James R. Kerr, and Alexander H. Jeffries, Jr., would join in 1968. The Weihe Partnership designed scores of buildings downtown and in Arlington, Va., in the 1950s and 1960s, including: several office buildings on Connecticut Avenue between K Street and Dupont Circle (1001, 1140, and 1225 Connecticut Ave., NW), the 13-story Pennsylvania Building at 13th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, the Mills Building at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, the office building at 1701 K Street, NW, and the Crystal Plaza office complex (20th St. and Jefferson-Davis Highway, Arlington). Weihe designed for many of Washington's most prominent developers including John Akridge, Oliver Carr and Charles E. Smith.

With Weihe's extensive experience designing commercial buildings and office space in Washington, he became very knowledgeable in the issues of zoning and height restrictions. Weihe earned nicknames like "Mr. Zoning," for trying to update the District's zoning and building codes and for participating in debates about regulation changes. He was always interested in designing to create the maximum amount of usable space, and was the first architect in Washington to promote flat-plate concrete construction methods to maximize space within the limits set by the



Mills Building, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Google Maps, accessed 9/16/2010



1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW

EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010


District's building height restrictions. Weihe's use of sloping columns to improve the layout of underground garages and simplify the framing of upper story setbacks required by zoning was another major innovation that was soon adopted by the industry. Weihe also was a leader in the use of pre-cast concrete as a building cladding material in Washington.

DC Architects Directory

Critics of his work claimed it lacked distinction, to which Weihe replied in an interview in 1979, "I do not endorse eyesores or extravagance in private buildings. I'd rather be dull and efficient than frivolous."

In 1991 Weihe was the first recipient of the lifetime achievement award for the Washington metropolitan chapter of the AIA. He died just three year later at the age of 87. The Weihe Partnership architectural firm continues today as one of the oldest continuously operating local architectural firms. After Weihe's death the firm became known as WDG Architecture, specializing in exteriors and interiors and maintaining offices in Washington, D.C., and in Dallas, Texas.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> "Architect Edwin Weihe Dies; Helped Shape D.C. Skyline."		Date: 12/29/1994	Page: B4
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory		1956/1 st 1962/2 nd 1970/3 rd	591 746 973-74	
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Forgey, Benjamin. "Architect Awards to Weihe, Others." <i>Washington Post</i> , 11/3/1990, D10.				
Lyons, Richard L. "Builders Fear Reimposing of 12-story Limit." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 1, 1953, M11.				
"Prince Georges Will Get huge Housing Unit." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 29, 1942, R3.				
"WDG Architecture." www.wdgarch.com				
Willmann, John B. "The Weihe Trademark is Pragmatic Design." <i>Washington Post</i> , 12/22/1979, C6.				
"World's Biggest Motel Planned on Arlington Site by Hot Shoppes." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 30, 1955, 8.				
Notes: * Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits up to 1949. Edwin Weihe was active as an architect into the 1980s, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.				
Permit and building totals include listings for "Weihe, Edwin" (96 permits, 222 buildings), "Weihe & Gibbs" (14 permits, 15 buildings), "Weihe (Edwin) & Gibbs (Katherine)" (11 permits, 23 buildings), "Weihe (Edwin) & Hamaker (Kenton D.)" (2 permits, 2 buildings).				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Julius Wenig		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, 24 Feb. 1907</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 07/07/1872	Place: Frankfurt, Germany		
Death: 05/09/1940	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: married to Katherine Wenig; two children			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 18	Date Issued: 01/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1897	Latest Permit: 1940	Total Permits: 425 Total Buildings: 775
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Draftsman		1892-1895
Private Practice	Architect		1898-1940
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: November 1919	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Treasurer of the AIA; member of the Washington Architectural Club and the Washington Building Congress; member of the Washington member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Alhambra, and a charter member and president of the Windthorst Club.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, Commercial Buildings, Institutional Buildings, Apartment Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Victorian, Gothic, Craftsman, Italian Renaissance, Classical Revival			
DC Work Locations: Georgetown, Mount Vernon Square, Downtown, Sheridan-Kalorama, Foggy Bottom			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Mary's Orphanage	471 G Street	1902	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	440-442 Massachusetts Ave., NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mercantile Savings Bank	719-21 10 th Street, NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Livingston Clothing Store	908 7 th Street, NW	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
	2160-62 California Street, NW	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Locker Room	501-511 14 th Street, NW	1927	Demolished in 1979

Significance and Contributions

Born in Frankfurt, Germany, Julius Wenig maintained a thriving architectural firm in Washington, D.C., from 1898 until his death in 1940. He immigrated to the United States at the age of 17 and was a resident of Washington, D.C., by 1892. In the 1892 -1895 city directories, Wenig is listed as a draftsman, but any previous education or employment is unknown. From 1915 until 1940, Wenig's offices were located in the Mercantile Bank Building, a building he designed for the Mercantile Savings Fund in 1912. The two-story Classical Revival-style bank with details associated with the Craftsman movement is an important example of neighborhood savings banks which appeared in Washington around the turn of the century. The elements of classical architecture present in the building present an image of stability and financial security.

Julius Wenig's work consists of a variety of building types that spans the first four decades of the twentieth century. He designed apartment buildings, commercial buildings, residences, and an automobile showroom during the years 1899-1938. Most of the buildings Wenig designed are classical in style with simplified detailing. He was responsible for introducing numerous single-story stores throughout the city, often featuring a central show window and a parapet roof. A few examples of his more notable work are highlighted below:

- St. Mary's Orphanage, located at 471 G Place, and constructed in 1902, is a 3-story Gothic styled building, which continues to serve as an adjunct building for St. Mary's congregation. The main elevation is highlighted by a rich stone ornament placed above the entrance with an elaborate quatrefoil design and Gothic arch.
- The apartment building at 115 New York Avenue, N.W. was also designed in 1902. Wenig's understanding of apartment architecture is clearly illustrated in his use of the rowhouse form with squared projecting bays and his reliance on elements typical of Victorian architecture.
- The rowhouse structures at 440-442 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. date to 1910, and are fine examples of early 20th-century residential architecture. Although constructed at a later date than the other buildings in the row, Wenig carefully presents a strong design compatible in scale and detail to the other buildings.
- The Livingston Clothing Store located at 908 7th Street, N.W. was designed by Wenig in 1916. The architect employs the same textured buff brick, and Craftsman style brick work and patterns found on the Mercantile Savings Bank Building.
- Wenig designed the fine Italian Renaissance style commercial structures at 2160-62 California Street, N.W. in Sheridan-Kalorama in 1917. They are superb examples of the corner retail structures which are found throughout the city.

Wenig was one of the founders of the Washington Savings Bank along with the treasurer of the Mercantile Savings Fund Society, John D. Leonard. Wenig was an active member of the Washington Architectural Club, a social organization of architects that promoted the study of architecture through exhibits and lectures. In 1902, he was a member of the Washington Architectural Club's House Committee and presented pencil sketches of St. Mary's School and Sisters' Residences at the Annual Exhibition. Later, Wenig exhibited drawings of the National Permanent Building Association at the 1911 Washington Architectural Club Exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus.



The Mercantile Savings Bank – 1980

Source: Tracerics – Downtown Survey

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary Publication: *Evening Star/Washington Post* Date: 05/10/1940 (*Star*) 05/11/1940 (*Post*)

Other Sources:

“Architects Labor for City Beautiful.” Washington Post, 24 February 1907.

D.C. Preservation League. *Mercantile Savings Bank Building DC Historic Landmark Application*. 1990.

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Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

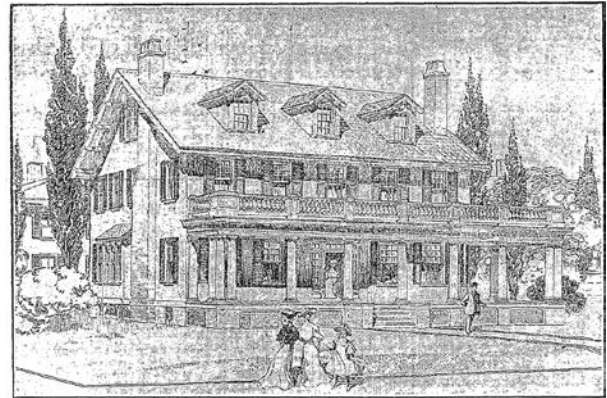
Last Updated: October 2010

Cloughton West			
Biographical Data			
Birth: March 19, 1885		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Death: July 1978		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: Married W. Annette "Millie" Pope in 1922			
Education			
High School: Washington D.C. public school			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship: Offices of William Poindexter			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 138	Date Issued: 10/28/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1908	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 254 Total Buildings: 722
Practice	Position		Date
United States War Department	Architectural Draftsman		1918-1920
Individual Practice	Architect		1909-1960
West & Talbott	Partner, architect		1919-1921
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, rowhouses, duplexes, detached houses			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Connecticut Avenue, NW; Capitol Hill; Dupont Circle; Kalorama Triangle; Washington Heights			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
The Biltmore	1940 Biltmore St., NW	1913	Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Emerson Apartment Building	1824 Belmont Road, NW	1916	Washington Heights Historic District
Apartment Building	1818 Kalorama Road, NW	1916	Washington Heights Historic District
Euclid Apartments	1740 Euclid St., NW	1919	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Kilpin House	2310 Ashmead Place, NW	1920	Kalorama Triangle Historic District
Park Crest, Woodward Apartments	2308 Ashmead Place, NW	1922	Kalorama Triangle Historic District

The Foreland Apartment Building	23 2 nd Street, NE	1926	Capitol Hill Historic District
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Significance and Contributions

Claughton West was a native of Washington, D.C., born in the District on March 19, 1885. West's parents, George W. and Blanche Claughton, were both from Virginia, but he was raised in Washington. He attended Washington, D.C., public schools, including the D.C. Grammar School from 1893 until 1899. He first studied architecture under respected architect William Poindexter, and was Poindexter's apprentice until 1908. West began practicing as an architect under his own name in 1908. He worked as an architect in and around the District for over 50 years, designing more than 600 houses and 40 apartment buildings. He designed buildings in all four quadrants of the city, but most of his extant work is in the northern half of Washington. The sheer quantity of residential structures built to his designs make West's work influential and important in the development of Washington, D.C.



West's Plans for Colonial Revival House for Judge George G. Perkins (1909)

Washington Post, January 24, 1909, C.A6

West's early career was marked by the design of residences which were mainly detached dwellings in the suburbs of Washington. But he exhibited a wide variety in design skill, and according to the *Washington Post* in 1908, he designed a new church at Lamont Street and Sherman Avenue in the "Gothic type" with an associate architect, Matthew G. Lepley. West designed primarily in the northern section of the District and into Maryland, including detached

dwellings in Chevy Chase, Connecticut Avenue Heights, Forest Glen, and Takoma Park. He gained recognition for a two-story colonial revival residence for the Honorable George G. Perkins just over the Maryland state line in Chevy Chase at the northwest corner of Melrose Street and Connecticut Avenue. The plans he drafted for the house were published in the *Washington Post* in January 1909. Additionally in 1909, West designed a new storefront and the interiors for the renovation of the Glover Building at 1419 F Street, N.W.



The Biltmore, 1940 Biltmore Street, N.W. (1913)

EHT Tracerics, Inc. photo, 2010

By the early 1910s West's focus shifted to designing apartment buildings. Purpose built apartment buildings became very popular in the District in this decade, and by 1930 an estimated fifty percent of the Washington, D.C., population lived in apartment buildings. Before the First World War, West designed apartment buildings for builder and architect Joseph J. Moebs. West designed The Biltmore, a "modern apartment house," that Moebs developed in 1913 overlooking Rock Creek Park at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Biltmore Streets, N.W. The six-story apartment building features an Italian Renaissance Revival door surround and an elaborate marble main hall on the first floor. The Biltmore is located in what is now the Kalorama Triangle Historic District. According to the *Washington Post*, Moebs and West also worked together on apartment buildings in 1912 and in 1915. On his application for

registration as an architect in the District of Columbia, West noted that he contributed to the designs for the Arlington Hotel at 1025 Vermont Ave., N.W., which was one of Moebs' largest development projects, completed in 1917. In the same decade, West designed two apartment buildings in the Washington Heights neighborhood: the Emerson apartment building at 1824 Belmont Road, N.W.; and the apartment building at 1818 Kalorama Road, N.W. The five-story Emerson building exhibits the Italian Renaissance Revival style with its villa-like form, while the Kalorama Road apartment building was designed in the Classical Revival style.

During World War I West began designing for Howard Montgomery Etchison, one of the most prominent owner/developers in the District in the early twentieth century. West designed nine apartment buildings for Etchison as well as several detached and semi-detached houses scattered throughout



The Euclid Apartments, 1740 Euclid St., NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Northwest Washington. One of the most notable apartment buildings West designed for Etchison was the Euclid in 1919. The Euclid stands at 1740 Euclid Street, N.W., and is categorized as a conventional mid-rise apartment building. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in April 2010 largely because of the building's remarkable historical integrity. West's design is in the Classical Revival style with a dramatic overhanging cornice and protruding bays at the building's corners.

West entered into a short-term partnership in 1919 with William Randolph Talbott and they maintained offices in the Homer Building until 1921. During these years West was employed at the U.S. War Department as an architectural draftsman, and he worked independently for several other prominent Washingtonian developers. His independent work included rowhouses in the northeast and northwest quadrants of the District for Middaugh and Shannon, and rowhouses on 3rd Street, N.E., for Waggaman & Brawner Real Estate. His work on 3rd Street, N.E., was razed for what is now Shaed Elementary School.

When the District instituted registration of architects in 1925 West registered, but he soon allowed his registration to lapse for nonpayment of fees. Thus he practiced as an architect rather than with the more prestigious designation of registered architect. West's practice declined in the Depression years of the 1930s, but he continued designing residences and renovations at least through the 1960s. In the 1930s and 1940s West primarily designed two-story detached houses and duplexes in the northeast and northwest quadrants of the District. He worked mostly in brick and masonry, and designed Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival dwellings. West also undertook several renovation projects in the latter part of his career. These included the significant renovations he supervised on the Marmel Apartments at 21 6th Street, N.E., on Capitol Hill in 1963.

At the time of West's registration as an architect in Washington in 1925, Charles A. Douglas, Esq. described West in a letter of recommendation as "quiet, dignified, well behaved and generally a young man of character." Another one of West's references, Royce A. Ruess, said West was "very considerate and cautious" with regard to economy in administration of client's money.

West died in Washington in July 1978.

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest.dc.gov; <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; Ancestry.com		
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	306	
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources:			
Adams, Anne H. <i>Euclid Apartments National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, 2009.			
Eig, Emily Hotaling. <i>Kalorama Triangle Historic District National Register for Historic Places Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 1987.			
“New Flats Near Park.” <i>Washington Post</i> , 6 July 1913, p. CF3.			
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Trieschmann, Laura V., Patti Kuhn, Megan Rispoli, Ellen Jenkins and Elizabeth Breiseth. <i>Washington Heights Historic District National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: EHT Traceries, 2006.			
“Two Pleasing Homes: Chevy Chase Circle to Have Attractive Additions.” <i>Washington Post</i> , 24 January 1909, p. CA6.			
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, District of Columbia, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.			
West, Claughton. World War I Draft Registration Card, 12 September 1918. Local Board for Division No. 9, District of Columbia.			
West, Claughton Application for Registration to Practice Architecture. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C., 1925.			
Notes: The latest permit listed is from 1949, but this is the final year included in the permit database, so there may have been permits issued to West after 1949.			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010

Clifton B. White			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 5/18/1905		Place: Knoxville, TN	
Death: 5/1985		Place: Maryland	
Family:			
Education			
High School: Maury High School, Norfolk, VA			
College: Beaux Arts Institute of Design, NY (Correspondence Course)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 496	Date Issued: 2/12/1946
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1930	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 214 Total Buildings: 249
Practice	Position	Date	
George N. Ray, Washington, DC	Architectural Drafting	1923-1926	
Bauman & Bauman, Knoxville, TN	Architectural Drafting	1926-1927	
Flournoy & Flournoy, Washington, DC	Architectural Drafting	1927-1928	
John J. Whelan, Washington, DC	Office Manager & Arch. Drafting	1928-1932	
Private Practice, Washington, DC	Architectural work/Architect	1932-1941, 1942-1966	
Engineer Board (U.S. Govt.), Belvoir, VA	Chief Architect & Draftsman	1941-1942	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1946-1966	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Registered Architect in Maryland (#477-A) 7/27/1945.			
Awards or Commissions: 1949 Certificate of Merit from Washington Board of Trade			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, apartments, stores, storage buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Capitol Hill, Cleveland Park, Georgetown, Chevy Chase, Brookland (Northeast DC), Anacostia			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	2401 Foxhall Road NW	1933	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	7717 17 th Street NW	1933	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling (duplex)	525 Quackenbos Street NW	1934	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Laboratory	1236 Mount Olivet Road NE	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1856 Plymouth Street NW	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Apartment Building	1126 South Carolina Avenue SE	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	3715 2 nd Street SE	1945	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mount Zion Methodist Church	12430 Scaggsville Road, Highland, MD	1961	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Clifton Bryan White was born in Knoxville, Tennessee on May 18, 1905. By 1919, his family had moved to Norfolk, Virginia where he attended Maury High School, graduating in 1923. That year, White started working as a draftsman for the Washington, D.C. architectural firm of George N. Ray while taking correspondence courses from the Beaux Arts Institute of Architecture in New York. White continued taking courses for the next four years while working for Ray until 1926, and then for the firm of Bauman & Bauman in Knoxville, Tennessee from 1926 to 1927. Clifton B. White moved back to D.C. in 1927; he worked as a draftsman for the firm of Flournoy & Flournoy for a year before moving to John J. Whelan's firm, where he worked as a draftsman and office manager from 1928 to 1932.

Although White did not set up in business as an architect until 1932, he was already designing buildings in 1930. That year, a building permit was issued with Clifton B. White's name as architect. In 1936, White moved his office out of D.C. to Silver Spring, Maryland where it remained for the rest of his career.

Through the 1930s, White seems to have had steady work designing single dwellings; approximately half of his work was done for individual owners and the other half for development and construction companies. He also designed a few stores and flats. Located mostly near Rock Creek Park in neighborhoods such as Cleveland Park, Chevy Chase, Brightwood, and Shepard Park, the buildings White designed are also located in Brookland, Deanwood, Capitol Hill, and Anacostia as well.

White's designs for dwellings most often took the form of two-story, three-bay brick houses usually in the Colonial Revival style and less often in the Tudor Revival style. Even when designing houses for developers such as H.G. Smithy Co. or Homesite Realty Corp. in the same neighborhood or nearby streets, White varied the layouts from center-hall to side-hall plans, and the architectural details of the doorways, window surrounds, and cornices. Most of the dwellings were estimated to cost from \$7,000 to \$10,000 to construct. White did receive larger single commissions as well. Among these were a two-story, brick house at 1856 Plymouth Street NW estimated to cost \$18,000 and a two-story, stone house at 2401 Foxhall Road NW estimated to cost \$45,000 for Mrs. Sydney C. Graves.

In 1937, the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects decided to make an example of White by issuing warrants against him. The warrants charged that he "engaged in the practice of architecture in the District" and assumed the title of architect without having qualified for and obtained a certificate of registration. White pleaded not guilty and sought a jury trial. In June 1937 at the trial, the jury found White not guilty. Results of the trial included suits and countersuits among the complainants and White, and a decision by the D.C. Board of Examiners to postpone issuing warrants to others.



**Buchol'ston Quarries Advertising Card; 1933
2401 Foxhall Road NW**

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars

Clifton B. White continued to design mostly dwellings until 1941 when he switched to war service as the Camouflage Chief Architect and Draftsman for the Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir, Virginia at the start of World War II. White stayed at Fort Belvoir through 1942, but he also designed a few dwellings in northwest D.C during this period. Among them are seven houses designed for the developer/contractor Jacobson Bros. and located between Rock Creek Park and Connecticut Avenue in Northwest. Six of the Colonial Revival-style dwellings were estimated to cost \$12,000 to build a two-story, brick house over 2,000 square feet in size.



7717 17th Street NW; 1933

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In July 1945, Clifton B. White was registered with the Maryland Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects after passing a four day written examination.

White then applied to the D.C. Board of Examiners in January 1946. His registration was granted February 12, 1946 without having to take the D.C. examination on the basis of his having passed the Maryland examination. In January 1947, White applied for membership to the American Institute of Architects (AIA); membership in the Washington, D.C. Chapter was granted the following month and continued until its termination in 1966.



525 Quackenbos Street NW; 1934

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In the later 1940s, White's received larger single commissions in D.C. for commercial buildings. Few of the stores, automotive repair, or storage buildings survive. Among the survivors is the heavily altered, two-story, concrete and brick garage and show room at 4800 Wisconsin Avenue NW. In 1946, White also received a commission to design a store at 1134 11th Street NW; the three-story, concrete, brick, and stone building has been converted into a church building. In 1945, White designed a three-story, International Style apartment complex at 3715 2nd Street SE. Located in the Congress Heights area, the complex consists of three, C-shaped buildings that feature alternating colors of brick in horizontal bands that wrap around the corners.

In March 1949, Clifton B. White was awarded one of twelve Certificates of Merit by the Washington Board of Trade for his work on the building at 1244 20th Street NW. White remodeled the three-story, brick, Italianate-style row house as an office building containing six offices. Removing the Italianate details, White introduced "Colonialized" elements to the building's façade such as large windows with multiple, small panes on the first story, a stringcourse, and a plain cornice.

DC Architects Directory

In the 1950s and early 1960s, White's work included the 1954 Blair Station Post Office and Annex (1954) in Silver Spring, Maryland, where he designed additions to the 1949 building and inserted a brick incised with "Clifton B White/Architect" in the façade of the annex. In 1961, he designed the Mount Zion Methodist Church at 12430 Scaggsville Road in Highland, Maryland.

Clifton B. White died in May 1985 at the age of 80.



3715 2nd Street SE; 1945
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*.

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography—not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	308
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital—not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects—not in it		

Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:


Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Clifton B. White Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Clifton B. White correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
 Social Security Index. *Ancestry.com*.
 U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.

Notes:

Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Clifton B. White was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Frank Russell White		 <p><i>Source: Washington Post, October 25, 1961, B14.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 05/02/1899	Place: Brooklyn, New York		
Death: 10/24/1961	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: First wife, Eula Griffin; second wife, Carolyn W. White; son, Frank Russell White, Jr.; daughter, Maj. Dorothy W. Neilson			
Education			
High School: Valley Forge Military School, 1903-1904			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 809	Date Issued: Dec 31, 1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1911	Latest Permit: 1940	Total Permits: 51 Total Buildings: 71
Practice	Position	Date	
Albert Beers	Apprenticeship	1911	
Harry Wardman	Architect	1911-1917	
Frank Russell White	Architect	1917-1960	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Board of Trade, Oldest Inhabitants Inc., Almas Temple, Scottish Rite Masons			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Apartment buildings, dwellings, commercial buildings			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Kalorama Triangle, Upper 14 th Street, Cleveland Park, Foggy Bottom			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Clifton Terrace	1313-1350 Clifton Street, NW	1914	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Wardman Park Hotel	2660 Woodley Road, NW	1917	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Chateau Thierry	1920 S Street, NW	1919	Dupont Circle Historic District
Heurich Building	1627 K Street	1938	Demolished early 1970s
York Apartments	532 20 th Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

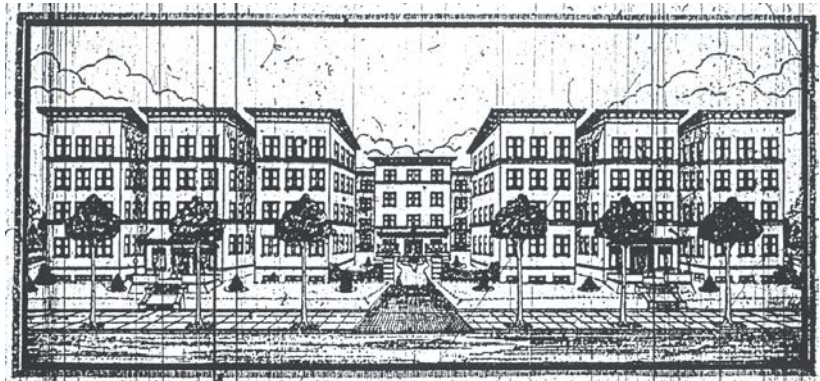
A native of Brooklyn, New York, Frank Russell White was born on May 2, 1889. At the age of ten, his family moved to Washington, D.C., where he remained until his death in 1961. Although Frank Russell White had no formal architectural training, he designed 51 apartment buildings, some 5,000 single-family residences and numerous commercial buildings including the Sheraton Park Hotel (formerly the Wardman Park Hotel), Hampton Courts, and the Heurich Building (1627 K Street, NW).

White trained in the offices of apartment architect Albert Beers around 1908-1911, when Beers was the chief architect for Harry Wardman. Beers was an excellent tutor for White. Although Beers practiced in Washington for only a short period, he was an extremely prolific designer and had a profound effect on the development of the city. After Beers' untimely death in 1911, White took over the design and completion of many of Beers' projects, including the Dresden, Northumberland, the Avondale, the Farnsboro and the more modest Royden, Windsor and Princess apartments. Working with Wardman at this pace of design and execution profited White's early training and developed his architectural talents quickly. Some documentation indicates that White purchased a partnership interest in Harry Wardman's firm at this time.

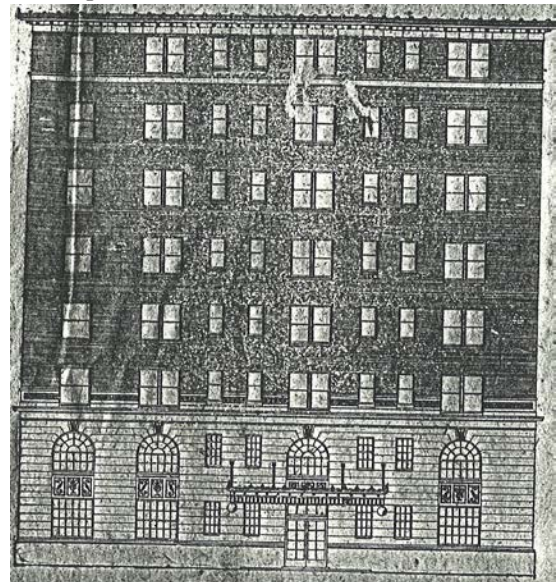
During his years with Wardman as one of his master architects, White designed important apartment buildings in Washington's northwest quadrant which bear witness to White's grasp of the essentials of apartment design and his versatility in a wide range of styles. During his 25-year career with Wardman he is reported to have drawn plans for over three hundred million dollars in completed projects. White designed Wardman Court (Clifton Terrace) in 1914 at 1312 and 1350 Clifton Street, N.W., in the Colonial Revival style. The Lealan, also built in 1914, at 1830 16th Street, N.W. was dressed in Mediterranean Revival details. In his designs for the Northbrook Courts- North and South (1917, 3420-26 16th Street, N.W.), White employed the Classical Revival vocabulary.

White's amicable separation from Harry Wardman occurred circa 1917 and he began to work with other developers around the Washington, D.C., area including Joseph A. Howar, Ernest G. Walker, Fred Gore, Victor Cahill, Zachariah T. Goldsmith, Anita Eckles and Karla King. At this stage of his career, White designed the Chateau Thierry (20th and S Streets, N.W.), The Tiffany (1925 16th Street, N.W.), and Schuyler Arms (1954 Columbia Road, N.W.). He also copyrighted plans for a unique bomb shelter of reinforced concrete designed to hold 30 people and cost only \$1750.00.

The failure of the cooperative Parkway Apartments (3220 Connecticut Ave) in 1924-1926 saddled White with financial difficulties that, combined with the onslaught of the Depression, left him with few architectural commissions and little financial support. He was arrested in Baltimore in 1931 on counterfeiting charges with his wife and served a two-year prison term.



Wardman Court (Clifton Terrace), 1312 Clifton St., NW, 1914
Washington Star, 2/6/1915



Plans, Chateau Thierry (20th and S Streets, NW)
Courtesy of Frank R. White's daughter, no citation

DC Architects Directory

He appears to have recovered to complete two additional projects in the District. His last two projects were the impressive 1936, Art Deco Heurich Building on K Street (demolished 1970s), and the 1940 York Apartments in Foggy Bottom for A.J. Howar. White died on October 24, 1961.

Sources		
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library MS 551 Frank Russell White Drawings, 1919-1946, 1956, 1959 and undated. Historical	
Other Repositories:	Society of Washington, DC Special Collections Register. <i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest.	
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> October 25, 1961 Page: B-14. <i>Washington Star</i> October 24, 1961	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	308
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Frank Russell White Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Goode, James. <i>Best Addresses</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Wirz, Hans and Richard Striner. <i>Washington Deco; Art Deco Design in the Nation's Capital</i> . Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1984.		
Notes: White's initial application to practice architecture in the District was held upon his successful completion of a verbal senior examination to be held by the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects. The Board scheduled his Verbal Senior Examination on Tuesday April 5 th , 1927, but it is not known if he attended the examination or passed. He submitted an additional application to the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects in 1951 to practice architecture in the District of Columbia. The application was initially denied in October 24, 1951 pending submittal of additional documentation to establish to the satisfaction of the Board the five years of practice as required by law. His application was eventually approved December 13, 1951.		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

George S. White			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 2/23/1898		Place: Jacksonville, FL	
Death: 6/1977		Place: Palm Beach, FL	
Family:			
Education			
High School: Riverside Military Academy Gainesville, GA, (1914-1916),; Chick Springs Military Academy, Chick Springs, SC (1916-1917)			
College: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, (1917-1918) Columbia School of Drafting, Washington, DC (1924-1925); George Washington University School of Architecture(1925-1926)			
Graduate School: Catholic University Architecture School (1927-1932)			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 795	Date Issued: 10/23/1951
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1928	Latest Permit: 1947	Total Permits: 197
Total Buildings: 350			
Practice	Position		Date
James E. Cooper	Architectural drafting		1926-1927
George T. Santmyers	Architectural drafting		1927-1928
P.H. Willis	Architectural drafting		1928
Volney O. Chase	Architectural drafting		1928-1929
George S. White	Architect		1929-1977
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: None known.			
Awards or Commissions: None known.			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Apartments, Flats			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival			
DC Work Locations: Chevy Chase, Tenleytown, Barnaby Woods, Brightwood, Shepherd Park, Congress Heights, Trinidad, Anacostia			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	5524 39 th Street NW	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Dwellings	5208-5216 4 th Street NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1520 Kalmia Road NW	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1461 Holly Street NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment	1235 Queen Street NE	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment	301 Hamilton Street NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3408 Legation Street NW	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	4342 Bladgen Avenue NW	1947	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

George S. White was born in 1898 in Jacksonville, Florida and graduated from Chick Springs Military Academy in Chick Springs, South Carolina in 1917. He attended the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill for almost a full year before enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1918. Sometime after leaving the Army, White moved to Washington, D.C. where he attended architecture classes at George Washington University from 1926 to 1927 and Catholic University's Architecture School from 1928 to 1932.

During college, White worked as an architectural draftsman in the offices of James E. Cooper, George T. Santmyers, P.H. Willis, and Volney O. Chase and obtained design commissions under his own name. In 1928, White's first permit as an architect was for a two-story, brick dwelling located in Chevy Chase, D.C. With an estimated building cost of \$14,500, the Colonial Revival-style house at 5524 39th Street NW was one of the more expensive dwellings that White designed during his career. The house was erected for Fred H. Gore.

In 1930, White started his own practice and worked almost exclusively for developers designing two-story, brick, three-bay Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival-style houses that varied slightly in architectural details and form. Even the five row houses that White designed for the developer P.H. Willis (for whom he had worked four years earlier) intermingled Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival-style buildings. Located at 5208-5216 4th Street, NW in the Petworth neighborhood, the two-bay row houses vary in porch roofline (from shed roof to front-gable roof), in cornice details, in chimney placement (side chimneys for the Colonial Revival houses and front chimneys for the Tudor Revival dwellings), and the presence of dormers.



5524 39th Street NW; 1928
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

White worked with Willis on detached, single family dwellings in Shepherd Park and Chevy Chase as well. A large proportion of White's designs were commissioned by the Jacobson Brothers who developed many lots in the Brightwood, Chevy Chase, Barnaby Woods, and Tenleytown neighborhoods. White worked in other neighborhoods of the city, including projects with Paul T. Stone of Stone Construction in the Barnaby Woods area, and with the Simpson-Peak Company in Northwest D.C. and Anacostia.



5210 4th Street NW; 1932

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

neighborhood. These brick, mostly Colonial-Revival-style houses were listed as three-story on the building permits; their attics were often lighted by dormer windows. At the same time, White and his assistants provided more than 100 individual house plans for The Simpson-Peak Company, which was developing areas of Montgomery County, Maryland. From 1939 on, White also worked for the Waggaman-Brawner Realty Corporation that constructed several two-story, brick houses in the Chevy Chase area of D.C (3300 & 3400 blocks of Legation Street NW; 3100 block of Tennyson Street NW; 6300 block of 31st Place NW; 6300-6400 blocks of 32nd Street NW; 3100 block of Upland Terrace NW; 5800 block of Nebraska Avenue NW).

During the 1935-1942 period, White designed two- and three-story apartment buildings. All of the buildings were variations of the same form with a Colonial Revival-style center entrance set in a five-bay, brick façade. The buildings had flat roofs, sometimes with a shaped parapet or false mansard on the façade, pilasters or quoins at the corners, and string courses. George S. White also co-owned and constructed four apartment buildings in the Brightwood neighborhood with developer P.H. Willis. For the apartment building at 1700 29th Street SE, White applied the stream-lined Moderne style to the same form.

In 1937, White received notice from the Board of Examiners that he was not entitled to advertise as an



3408 Legation Street NW; 1939

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1932, White applied for registration as an architect with the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars, but failed two of the four written examinations. In 1933, White repeated the two examinations, passed one, but failed the other and was again denied registration. He apparently never retook the failed examination.

From 1935 through 1942, White completed designs for larger developments as well as for individual dwellings. In the 500 block of Lebaum Street, SE in the Congress Heights neighborhood, White designed eleven, modest, one-story, brick houses for P.D. Crandall (1935) and Merrill Conner (1936). His work for the Jacobson Brothers included fourteen houses in the 1300 block of Tuckerman Street NW (1937-1938) in the Brightwood



1461 Holly Street NW; 1936

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

architect. In 1941, White applied for senior registration as an architect in Maryland, but was informed that he needed to pass a written examination which he did not take. He continued to perform the “functions” of an architect over the Maryland line” according to the Maryland Board of Examiners as he did in D.C. although terming himself a designer rather than an architect.

During World War II (1941-1945), George S. White worked in the Civil Engineer Corps (C.E.C.) at the Navy Yard in Washington, D.C. In 1945, White resumed his private practice designing single-family dwellings for developers. Two years later, he moved to Florida for health reasons but continued to maintain his architectural office in Washington. He returned occasionally to conduct business; this included preparing designs for almost 50 dwellings for the Waggaman-Brawner Realty Corporation.

In 1951, White applied once more for D.C. registration as an architect by exemption based on his more than five years of practice in the city. After providing proof of his continuing practice in D.C., White became a Registered Architect by exemption in October 1951.

White died in June 1977 in Palm Beach, Florida.



301 Hamilton Street NW; 1936
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects- not in it		p. 308

Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. George S. White Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. George S. White correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

Social Security Death Index. *Ancestry.com*.

Notes:

Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. George S. White was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Forrest George Wilcox			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 10/20/1884		Place: East Providence, RI	
Death: 1945		Place: Silver Spring, MD	
Family: Helen H. Wardell (wife)			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued: n/a
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1927	Latest Permit: 1941	Total Permits: 143
			Total Buildings: 231
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Architect		1930-1933
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA: n/a
Other Societies or Memberships: Masons and Shriners			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Apartments, Flats, Stores			
Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations: Takoma, Shepherd Park, Brightwood, Deanwood, Chevy Chase, Tenleytown, Barnaby Woods, Woodbridge			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartment	228 10 th Street NE	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Capitol Hill Historic District
Dwellings	5321-5331 Kansas Avenue NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	5370 27 th Street NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1800 Birch Drive NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1615 Manchester Lane NW	1934	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Forrest George Wilcox was born October 20, 1884 in East Providence, Rhode Island. U.S. Census records indicate that he worked as a machinist in 1900 and as a chauffeur for a private family in East Providence in 1910. By 1918, his draft registration card recorded that Wilcox had moved to Washington, D.C. to work as a mechanical engineer for the Coombs Motor Company. In 1924, *The Washington Post* noted that Wilcox received a degree in the Almas Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (The Shrine), which also indicates that he was a Mason.

In 1927, Wilcox's name appeared on his first D.C. permit as the architect of two, two-story, cinder-block houses in the Chevy Chase area of Northwest; the dwellings are no longer extant. Wilcox's next project—a two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house still stands in the Barnaby Woods neighborhood in Northwest. Wilcox's other works of the late 1920s include a two-story, brick apartment building on Capitol Hill and three, one-story, frame dwellings in the Deanwood area of Northeast D.C.

The 1930 U.S. Census recorded Forrest G. Wilcox's occupation as a mill work salesman; however, on his 1933 marriage certificate, Wilcox listed his occupation as "architect." The D.C. city directories for 1930-33 list Wilcox as an architect living in and with an office in Washington.

Most of Wilcox's known work as an architect dates to the 1930s. During this period, Wilcox designed single and duplex dwellings and row houses for both private owners and developers such as J.N. Hughes, the Columbia Construction Company, Samuel Eig, Waple & James, Inc., and M.B. Swanson. Although the preponderance of Wilcox's designs was Tudor Revival in style, he also worked in the Colonial Revival style.

Two of his Tudor Revival-style Takoma residences were published by the D.C. mail-order house company, Standard Homes Company, in its 1930 publication *Better Homes at Lower Cost*.



228 10th Street NE; 1928
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



370 27th Street NW; 1932
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1931, F.G. Wilcox was architect of five building permits involving Sears, Roebuck & Company houses. In May 1931, Wilcox revised the Sears plans for houses at 2429 Hamlin Street, NE in Woodridge and for 3507 Brothers Place, SE in the Congress Heights neighborhood. The Hamlin Street house seems to be a brick-clad version of the Tudor Revival-style "Maplewood" model from Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1932 catalog (#3302). The Brothers Place is a front-gable, brick house with a prominent front porch similar to "The Walton" (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1929 catalog # P13050). In June, Wilcox served as the architect with Sears Roebuck & Company listed as the builder for a two-story, front-gable, vernacular-style brick house in the Palisades neighborhood in Northwest D.C. (5430 Carolina Place NW) and a one-story, front-gable, brick house in the Hillcrest neighborhood in Southeast (2423

32nd Street SE). In August, Wilcox and Sears, Roebuck & Company received a building permit for a two-story, frame dwelling at 2324 33rd Street SE in the Hillcrest neighborhood' again the house resembles the Sears "Maplewood" plans.



321-5323 Kansas Avenue NW; 1931
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Wilcox generally designed dwellings with an estimated construction cost between \$5,000 and \$8,000. Two of his largest commissions for individual dwellings display the Tudor Revival-style and cost an estimated \$17,500. The two-story, stone-and-brick house at 1800 Birch Drive NW (1932) stands in the Shepherd Park neighborhood, while the two-story, brick-and-frame house at 5370 27th Street (1932) is located in Barnaby Woods. Wilcox's largest Colonial Revival-style house cost an estimated \$25,000 and stands at 1615 Manchester Lane NW (1934) in Brightwood. The hip-roof of the house is pierced by two stories of dormers, and the brick house is dominated by a two-story portecochere on the façade.

for a dwelling located at 4309 46th Street, NW near American University. The three-bay, Colonial Revival-style, brick house is one of his plainest designs.

By 1942, Forrest G. Wilcox lived in Silver Spring, Maryland. His World War II draft registration card records his business as “self-builder—graduate architectural engineer” and noted that his office was located in his home. The 1958 obituary for Forrest’s wife, Helen, indicates that he died in 1945.

F.G. Wilcox’s last building permit was recorded in 1941



1615 Manchester Lane NW; 1934
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		p. 310
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects-not in it		

Obituary Publication: Not found Date: Page:

Other Sources:

Marriage Certificate. Delaware, August 26, 1933. *Ancestry.com*.

Scott, Pamela. *Expansion Architectural Survey Report* [for Historic Takoma], October 31, 2002.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. East Providence, RI.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. East Providence, RI.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. District of Columbia.

World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for Forrest G. Wilcox. *Ancestry.com*.

World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 record for Forrest G. Wilcox. *Ancestry.com*.

Notes:

The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011

Lucian Thomas Williams			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/10/1873		Place: Virginia	
Death: 11/16/1929		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: Wife Frances E., son Francis B., daughter Hattie S.			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1909	Latest Permit: 1929	Total Permits: 271
			Total Buildings: 991
Practice	Position		Date
Lucian T. Williams	Carpenter		1896 <i>Boyd's Directory</i>
Lucian T. Williams	Electrician		1903, 1906 <i>Boyd's Directory</i>
Lucian T. Williams	Architect		1910 Census
U.S. Housing Corp.	Carpenter		1918 Draft Registration
Lucian T. Williams	Contractor		1920 Census; 1927 <i>Boyd's Directory</i>
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Freemasons			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Edgewood, Columbia Heights, Tenleytown, Eckington			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses	27-39 V Street, NE	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	4421-4429 9th Street, NW	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	1415-1421 Potomac Ave., SE	1910	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	531-541 Kenyon Street, NW	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	4110-4115 Emery Place, NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	220-236 Randolph Place, NE	1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Rowhouses	4120-4132, 4415-4423 15th Street, NW	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Masonic Temple	523 8th Street, NE	1914	Capitol Hill Historic District
Rowhouses	2010-2024, 2109-2131 4th Street, NE	1914-15	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	205-223 Rock Creek Church Rd., NW	1915	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	605-637 Otis Place, NW	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses	1333-1361 Taylor Street, NW	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Lucian T. Williams was a prolific designer of rowhouses throughout Washington, D.C., in the early decades of the twentieth century, although his name is largely unknown today. In a twenty-year career as designer and builder from 1909 to 1929, he constructed almost one thousand dwellings in the District according to building permit records.

Williams was born on August 10, 1873 in Virginia and moved to Washington, D.C., by 1896. The 1890 business directory of Genessee County, N.Y., lists Williams as a carpenter in Le Roy, New York; a town about fifteen miles southeast of Rochester. In the 1903 *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia*, Williams is listed as an electrician living in Northeast Washington. He remains listed as an electrician in the directory in 1908.

The 1910 United States Census lists Williams as an architect.

Later *Boyd's* directories document him as a contractor and carpenter. On his draft registration card from 1918, Williams lists his occupation as carpenter and the U.S. Housing Corporation, located at North Capitol and E Streets, Washington, D.C., as his employer. The United States Housing Corporation (USHC) was one of the first federally-sponsored housing programs in the country. It was created in July 1918 as a part of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. The purpose of the USHC was to build housing for workers employed in essential war industries and shipyards, providing emergency housing during a national construction shortage.



Rowhouses, 31-27 V St., NE
DCPropertyQuest, 2004



Dwelling at 4110 Emery Pl., NW
DCPropertyQuest, 2004

Washington, D.C., building permits indicate that most of the buildings Williams constructed were two-story brick rowhouses. Most of these dwellings are flat-fronted, three-bay buildings with full-width one-story porches. Some have false-mansard roofs with dormers. Like most rowhouses of this period in Washington, Williams' rowhouses were generally vernacular interpretations of the highly popular Colonial Revival style. Williams worked most heavily in neighborhoods in Northeast Washington, including Eckington and Near Northeast.

In addition to rowhouses, Williams built some detached dwellings on Emery Place in Northwest Washington in 1912. These were two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival frame dwellings constructed for J.S. Gruver. Williams designed houses for a number of developers, including Gruver, E.H. Gottwals, the Thrift Building Company

(possibly associated with Gruver), T.A. Jameson, and Klimkiewicz & Co.

Williams was also active in the Freemason community in Washington, D.C. He served as an officer in the Myron M. Parker Lodge in Northeast Washington in 1900 and, in 1914, he designed the Masonic Temple at 523 8th Street, NE, for the Northeast Masonic Temple Association.

Williams died suddenly in 1929 at the age of 56.



Masonic Temple (now condominiums) 523 8th St., NE
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC
	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
Other Repositories:	Ancestry.com, DCPropertyQuest.dc.gov		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 11/19/1929	Page: M3
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it			
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30			
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it			
Other Sources:			
<i>Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1896-1927.</i> Washington, D.C.: R.L. Polk Co., 1896-1927.			
Ben-Joseph, Eran. "Workers' Paradise: The Forgotten Communities of World War I." MIT. http://web.mit.edu/ejb/www/ww1/ww1a.html (accessed July 16, 2010).			
<i>Gazetteer and Biographical Record of Genesee County, N.Y., 1788-1890.</i> Syracuse: J.W. Vose and Co., 1890.			
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. District of Columbia.			
Notes:			
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010	

Edward Woltz			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1859		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Death: April 26, 1903		Place: Washington, D.C.	
Family: Married to Agnes Rainey			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
<i>Source:</i>			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1886	Latest Permit: 1903	Total Permits: 184
Total Buildings: 417			
Practice	Position		Date
	Clerk		1877-1879
	Draftsman		1880-1881
	Architect		1882-1903
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Woltz was a member of several secret societies including the Knights of Pythias and the Knights Loyal of Washington.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, stores, churches			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival			
DC Work Locations: Brookland, Kalorama Triangle, Trinidad, Columbia Heights, Petworth			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Epworth Church	7 th and A Street, NE	1895	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwellings	2001-2017 Kalorama Rd., NW	1897	Kalorama Triangle Hist. Dist.
Dwelling	1001 Irving Street NE	1901	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Edward Woltz was a Washington, D.C. native who served as a captain in the Washington Light Infantry. He began his architectural practice as a clerk in 1877. By 1882, city directories list Woltz as an architect. In the late-1800s, the former infantry captain designed numerous two- and three-story brick dwellings in the District’s new neighborhoods beyond the original city limits. Woltz’s designs combined architectural elements of the earlier Victorian period with the popular Romanesque Revival style. As shown by the row of buildings that Woltz designed along the north side of the 2000 block of Kalorama Road, N.W., these semi-detached houses typically consist of two units separated by a central party wall. The facades feature two- or three-story projecting bays, often with picture windows in the first floors. Woltz enjoyed success in repeating this design formula in neighborhoods such as Brookland, Kalorama, Trinidad, Columbia Heights, and Petworth. Woltz’s work is largely uncelebrated, however, perhaps owing to its ubiquity. A couple of his notable projects include the Romanesque-Revival Epworth Church at 7th and A Streets, N.E. and the unique circular house he designed at 1001 Irving Street, N.E. He is also credited with designing homes in Kensington, Maryland, a turn-of-the-twentieth-century garden suburb in Montgomery County. In 1901, Woltz was appointed as a draftsman in the Office of the District Building Inspector. He died suddenly on April 26, 1903 at the age of forty-four. Edward Woltz is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.



2017 and 2015 Kalorama Road, NW
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *The Washington Times* Date: 04/30/1903 Page: 12

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	315-16
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

Eig, Emily and Julie Mueller. *Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, DC: Traceries, 1989.
“Funeral of Capt. Edward Woltz.” *The Washington Post*, 30 April 1903.

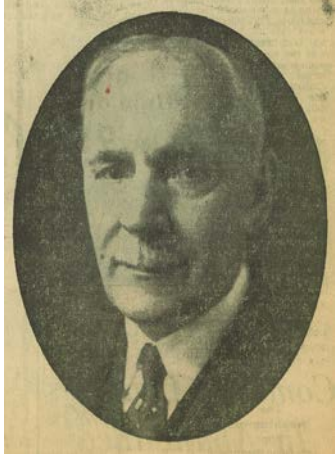
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Kensington Historical Society. *Kensington Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Annapolis, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1980.
“New Epworth Church.” *The Washington Post*, 7 July 1895, 10.
Robinson & Associates. *Brookland/ CUA Metro Station Area Plan Neighborhood History and Inventory of Existing Historic and Cultural Resources*. July 2006.
Notice of Edward’s Woltz’s Appointment as Draftsman. *The Washington Times*, 2 May 1901, 3.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Waddy Butler Wood		 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Blank & Stobler Photo</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1869	Place: St. Louis, MO		
Death: 01/26/1944	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College: Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 53	Date Issued: 04/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1894	Latest Permit: 1935	Total Permits: 146 Total Buildings: 183
Practice	Position	Date	
Private Practice	Architect	1894-1902	
Wood, Donn & Deming	Partner/Architect	1903-1912	
Private Practice	Architect	1912-1941	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1908	Fellow of the AIA: 1916
Other Societies or Memberships: President of the Washington Architectural Club (1907-1908); President of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (1917-1918); Member of the Society of Cincinnati and the Metropolitan Club.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Residences, Schools, Hospitals, Churches, Apartment Buildings, Office Buildings, Civic Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Romanesque Revival, Georgian Revival, Classical Revival, Spanish or Tuscan Revival			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, U Street, Kalorama, Massachusetts Avenue, Chevy Chase			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Union Trust Company Bldg.	740 15 th Street, NW	1890	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
East Capitol Street Car Barn	1400 East Capitol Street	1896	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Armstrong Manual Training School	1 st & P Streets, NW	1901-1902	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Barney Studio House	2306 Mass. Ave., NW	1902-1903	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bachelor Flats	1737 H Street, NW	1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Masonic Temple	1250 New York Ave., NW	1907	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Martha S. Tucker House	2320 S Street, NW	1908	Mass. Ave Historic District
Greystone	2325 Porter Street, NW	1913	Rock Creek Park Historic District

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Woodrow Wilson House	2340 S Street, NW	1915	Mass. Ave Historic District
The Victor Building (addition)	724-26 9 th Street, NW	1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Department of Interior	18 th & C Streets, NW	1936	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Waddy Butler Wood practiced architecture for 48 years in Washington, D.C., from 1892 to 1940, a period of great expansion and development of the city. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, one of six children of Captain Charles Wood, a Confederate soldier and native Virginian. When Wood was still a child, the family returned to Ivy, Virginia. He attended the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Virginia Polytechnic Institute) for two years studying engineering. Wood left school at the age of 18 to join a C&O Railroad Engineer Corps survey. He arrived in Washington in 1891, determined to fulfill a dream of becoming an architect. Wood first worked as a draftsman and studied architecture books at the Library of Congress in the evenings. Although self taught, he became a skilled architect and opened his own architectural office in 1892. He began his career designing modest residences in Northeast Washington. His first large commission in 1895 was for the Capitol Traction Company to design its new car barn in Georgetown (M Street and Key Bridge). He also designed the East Capitol Street Car Barn in 1896.



Union Trust Building, 740 15th Street, NW

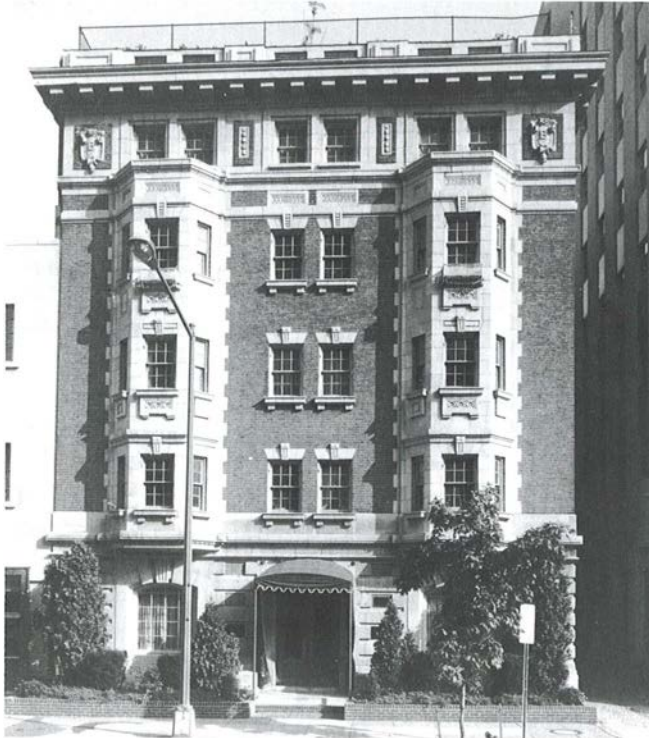
NCinDC, August 16, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2832611488/>

In 1902, Wood formed a partnership with Edmund Donn, Jr. and William I. Deming. Donn, a skilled architect educated at the Boston Institute of Technology (now M.I.T.) and Deming, a construction engineer and graduate of Columbian College (later The George Washington University) complemented the creative Wood, who served as the firm's chief designer. The firm was known for its outstanding and imaginative design while maintaining reasonable and affordable costs through the honest use of materials. The firm's work was not limited to modest buildings, however. Wood, Donn and Deming are credited with several prominent homes in Kalorama including the General Charles Fitzhugh Residence located at 2253 R Street, NW (1904); St. Patrick's School and Parish Hall located at 9th and G Streets, NW (1904); the Union Trust Bank Building located at 740 15th Street, NW (1907); and the Masonic Temple located at 1250 New York Avenue, NW (1907-1908).

In 1912, the partnership was amicably dissolved. As an independent architect, Wood continued to capture prestigious commissions. He focused his attention on commercial and government work, accepting commissions for residential work only for mansions of Washington's elite. During this period, he designed buildings for large corporations such as the Potomac Electric Company, designing 999 E Street, N.W., the Union Trust Company Building at 738-740 15th Street, NW, the Masonic Temple at 801 13th Street, NW., the Southern Railway Building at 1500 K Street, NW, the Commercial National Bank at 1405 G Street, NW, and the Department of the Interior Building. His commissions for private interests and large residential structures included the remodeling of the old Holton Arms School, the remodeling of the Chevy Chase Club, and the design for homes of Frederick Delano, George Cabot Lodge, Dr. Cary Grayson, and Henry Fairbanks, whose house at 2340 S Street he later remodeled for Woodrow Wilson. Wood designed All Saints Episcopal Church on Chevy Chase Circle in collaboration with Arthur Heaton. His Chevy Chase

DC Architects Directory



The Bachelor Flats, 1737 H Street, NW
Goode, Best Addresses, 64

houses include Nos. 4 and 8 Oxford Street and 15 East Melrose Street. Wood included the Chevy Chase residence of Howe P. Cochran on the selected list of his works which he submitted to the American Institute of Architects for its files.

Wood was also active in and did extensive work with the Washington Architectural Club and the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving as president in 1917 and 1918. Wood retired in 1940 to his country home in Warrenton, Virginia.

Sources

Vertical Files AIA Archives DC HPO HSWDC MLK Library

Other Repositories: Smithsonian Institution Architectural Records Collection

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 24 articles		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	316
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24	1938-39	905
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects	1970	670

Obituary Publication: Washington Post Date: 01/26/1944 Page:

Other Sources:

Bryan, Gray MacWhorter, Waddy Wood's Residential Structures in Washington, D.C. Master's Thesis Submitted to the University of Virginia School of Architecture, 1980.

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Eig, Emily. "Waddy Butler Wood, a Biographical Sketch of the Architect." In Look, David W. *The Interior Building: its Architecture and its Art*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1986.

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Ganschietz, Suzanne. *Union Trust Building National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Division, Dept. of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, 1983.

Goode, James. *Best Addresses*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988.

“Noted Architect Has Perpetuated Washington’s Finest Traditions. *Evening Star*, 15 September 1940.

“The Work of Wood, Donn, and Deming.” *Architectural Record* April 1906, 245-158.

Notes: Waddy B. Wood’s papers are archived at the Library of Congress

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010