

New Historic Landmarks and Districts

The Historic Preservation Review Board designates historic landmarks and districts for inclusion in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites. Nominations for designation come from property owners, government entities, or community groups, and are evaluated by the HPO staff and in public meetings before a decision is made.

Similar properties are often evaluated for designation in the context of common themes and patterns of history that are documented in advance. The National Register has established a specific process for this purpose. The resulting Multiple Property Documentation Form is not a nomination in its own right, but is adopted and evaluated through the same procedures to establish a basis for evaluating the DC Inventory and National Register eligibility of related properties.

In FY 2012, HPRB designated 13 new historic landmarks for inclusion in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites. HPRB denied designation of the Brightwood Car Barn at 5917-29 Georgia Avenue NW, and the apartment building at 1349 Kenyon Street NW, determining that they did not meet the criteria for significance. The application to designate the Ontario Theatre at 1700 Columbia Road was withdrawn by the sponsor.

The newly designated landmarks are:

Ward 1

The Maycroft

1474 Columbia Road, NW

The Maycroft exemplifies the conventional low-rise apartment buildings built in Washington's inner suburbs during the 1920s. Apartment buildings were slow to gain acceptance in Washington, but once city residents warmed to the building type they emerged in every quadrant of the city. The Maycroft is a strong representative of those that proliferated in Washington following World War I as the city's population boomed.

The Italian Renaissance-inspired building was designed by prolific Washington apartment architects Stern and Tomlinson. The Maycroft's four-story height and modified U-shaped plan are characteristic of the building type that contributed greatly to the development and character of Columbia Heights. *Nominated by Jubilee Housing and designated on December 15, 2011.*

Park Road Courts

1346 Park Road, NW

Park Road Courts was one of the earliest apartment buildings built in Columbia Heights. The three-story structure was completed while the neighborhood was transitioning from a wealthy suburban enclave to an area of moderately priced row houses and apartment buildings. The modestly appointed building would have appealed to middle income earners for its attractive location near the shops and restaurants at the intersection of 14th Street and Park Road, and for its accessibility to downtown Washington via the nearby streetcar line. The buff brick Classical Revival style building is the work of real estate developer John L. Warren and the architecture firm Hunter & Bell. *Nominated by the property owner and designated on March 22, 2012.*

HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS

Received FY	#	Approved		Denied			
		#	Owner-Opposed	#	Owner-Opposed	%	
2012	8	13	0	0%	2	1	50%
2011	21	14	0	0%	1	1	100%
2010	14	14	0	0%	0	0	-
2009	10	4	0	0%	1	1	100%
2008	17	11	1	6%	1	1	100%
2007	33	28	1	3%	2	2	100%
2006	14	10	1	10%	1	1	100%
2005	13	8	0	0%	1	1	100%
2004	13	10	0	0%	3	1	33%
2003	15	8	1	13%	0	0	-
2002	31	10	0	0%	0	0	-
TOTAL	189	130	4	3%	12	9	75%

Park View School (and Auditorium Interior)

Warder Street, NW

Park View School is distinctive among the District's elementary schools for its large auditorium and is a remarkable example of Elizabethan Revival architecture. In 1911, the quickly developing Park View neighborhood was in need of an elementary school for its 600 children. In 1916, after years of advocacy by the Park View Citizens' Association, the 16-room school designed by Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford was completed. The school closely resembles Ashford's high school designs and was a rare departure from the city's Victorian or Colonial Revival style elementary schools.

Also unique to Park View is its 700-seat auditorium. The hall, built well before other city elementary schools had auditoriums, was to be used for both school and community functions and includes a striking wooden truss supporting its roof. *Nominated by Advisory Neighborhood Commission 1-A and designated on May 24, 2012.*

RECOGNIZING OUR HERITAGE

Ward 2

Dorsch's White Cross Bakery (Wonderbread Bakery)

641 S Street, NW

Dorsch's White Cross (Wonderbread) Bakery is one of the few remaining bakery complexes in Washington and is an excellent representative of a once major industry in the District. First established on 7th Street by Peter M. Dorsch around 1904, the White Cross grew from a small neighborhood business to one of Washington's largest bakeries. Dorsch built the first of several expansions in Willberger Alley in 1913. There it joined many other bakeries operating along the area's alleys. He further expanded in 1915 and 1922 with the construction of two Craftsman style buildings facing S Street. By the end of the 1920s, the White Cross produced 100,000 loaves of bread a day and baked 40 different varieties of cakes. Dorsch sold his business in 1936 to the Continental Baking Company who primarily used the White Cross for production of its Hostess cake products. The S Street buildings, with their distinctive stone and glazed tile white crosses, are among the most architecturally notable industrial/commercial buildings in the city. *Nominated by the DC Preservation League and designated on November 17, 2011.*



DORSCH'S WHITE CROSS BAKERY

Peyser Building (Security Savings and Commercial Bank)

1518 K Street, NW

The Peyser is an exceptional example of a combination bank and office building. The five-story building is illustrative of the growing trend of banks in the 1920s to combine banking quarters with rentable space. At the time of its construction, "Washington's Wall Street" was expanding north from lower Fifteenth Street near the Treasury building to the streets around McPherson Square, transforming the formerly residential area into a business district. The Peyser is one of several 1920s office buildings and financial institutions surrounding the square. The building's double height first story functioned as the banking hall and the upper floors served as office space. The Classical Revival/Mannerist style

building became known for Julius Peyser, the one-time bank president who maintained offices in the building through the 1930s, and was designed by notable local architect George N. Ray and constructed in 1927-28. *Nominated by the DC Preservation League and designated on June 28, 2012.*

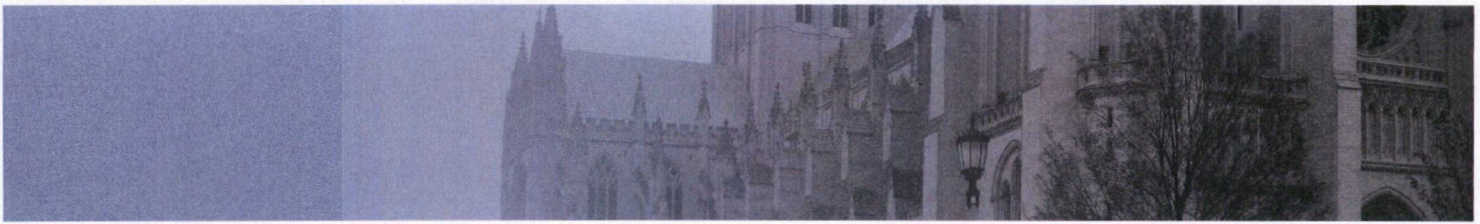


WESTOVER BUILDING

Westory Building

1724 F Street, NW

The Beaux Arts Westory Building is representative of the transition of its downtown neighborhood from a residential to a commercial district. For much of the 1800s, the area around the future Westory was a fashionable residential neighborhood. Beginning in the 1860s, commercial buildings began to replace homes as the area became a financial and business center. Completed in 1907, the Westory's early tenants included the Thos F. Keane Chop House and Buffet, described as "A Resort for Gentlemen," and through the 1920s financial firms and small businesses filled its floors. The terra cotta ornamentation of the double height base and the attic level, which is separated from the main brick shaft by a row of roaring lion heads, exemplifies the influence of the McMillan Plan on the business community and beautifully illustrates the City Beautiful Movement as applied to office buildings. Designed and built by architect Henry L.A. Jekel and nationally known builder George A. Fuller, the Westory is a striking example of an early 20th century steel-frame, multistory commercial building. *Nominated by the DC Preservation League and designated on June 28, 2012.*



Ward 3

Immaculata Seminary Historic District

4340 Nebraska Avenue, NW

Immaculata Seminary, founded in 1904, became one of Tenleytown's major institutions. Located on the site of Dunblane, a rare survivor of Washington's early nineteenth century estates, the seminary campus illustrates the area's transformation from a rural enclave to a busy suburb. The school was founded following a call by Catholic leadership to establish a "select school for girls" in Washington and grew to become an elite secondary school and junior college. The seminary originally consisted of the 1905 Baroque Revival style school building designed by architect A. O. Von Herbulis, and expanded to include the Dunblane manor house, a ca. 1839 Greek Revival structure. The campus grew further in the 1920s with the construction of a basilican-plan chapel and a dormitory addition to the main school building. *Nominated by the Tenleytown Historical Society and designated on October 27, 2011.*

Ward 4

Capital Traction Company Car Barn

4615 14th Street, NW

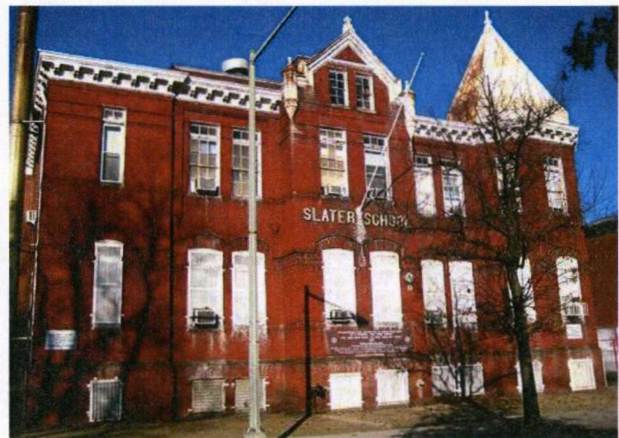
The 1906-1907 Capital Traction Company Car Barn is an outstanding example of a now obsolete building type in the District. Only seven of the thirty known streetcar barns remain in the city and the Capital Traction Car Barn is architecturally among the best built by the company. Around the turn of the 20th century, the Capital Traction Company began to improve streetcar service along 14th Street by extending its 14th Street line from the Park Road terminus to Colorado Avenue. The extension opened up previously undeveloped portions of the city, particularly north of Piney Branch Parkway. At the "new" end of the line, the company constructed this Italian Renaissance Revival car barn building to promote the expanded service as well as to attract new residents to the area. Soon after completion of the high-style car barn, designed by prominent local firm Wood, Donn and Deming, residential development, schools, and small businesses followed. *Nominated by the DC Preservation League and designated on September 27, 2012.*

Ward 5

John Fox Slater School

45 P Street, NW

John Fox Slater Elementary School exemplifies the school buildings designed in the 1880s and 1890s by the Office of the Building Inspector. Built during the era of Washington's segregated educational system, the red-brick Romanesque revival style structure is virtually identical to a contemporary elementary school built in Georgetown for white students. Completed in 1891, Slater was overcrowded soon after it opened. In the late 1910s, it was joined with the neighboring Langston School to become Slater-Langston. Both were part of a cluster of African American public schools along First Street, NW between L and P Streets that by 1925 was educating a quarter of the city's black public school students. *Nominated by the DC Preservation League and designated on October 27, 2011.*



SLATER SCHOOL

John Mercer Langston School

47 P Street, NW

John Mercer Langston Elementary School is an exceptional example of schools built for African American students during the District's segregated school system era. Langston was built in 1902 to handle the overflow of students from neighboring John Fox Slater School. Named for John Mercer Langston (1829-1897), the first African-American congressman from Virginia, who also had a distinguished career in the District of Columbia, the school was one of several schools for African American children along the North Capitol Street corridor. In the late 1910s it merged with Slater to become Slater-Langston and became an independent school again in 1951. The red brick two-story Italianate style building was designed by influential architect Appleton P. Clark. The eight classroom school has two towers on the front elevation marking the girls' and boys' entrances. *Nominated by the DC Preservation League and designated on October 27, 2011.*

RECOGNIZING OUR HERITAGE

Bunker Hill Elementary School

1401 Michigan Avenue, NE

Bunker Hill Elementary School is the most fully realized of the District's "extensible" schools. Built in the late 1920s to the mid-1940s, these schools were designed so they could be added on incrementally as the need arose. The first section of the school was completed in 1940 and subsequent additions were made through the 1960s. Established in 1883, Bunker Hill's first building, a one-room brick structure, was used to educate white students before being reassigned to the city's "colored" school division. A slightly larger structure erected in 1911 quickly proved inadequate for the growing Michigan Park community. After years of advocacy and a switch back to the segregated white division of the District's schools in 1926, the current school was erected. The Colonial Revival building exemplifies the chosen style of school architecture then mandated by the office of the Municipal Architect, which oversaw the city's school construction. Accomplished local architect Arthur B. Heaton worked with the office in executing Bunker Hill's design. *Nominated by the DC Preservation League and designated on April 26, 2012.*

Ward 6

Main Sewerage Pumping Station

1331 2nd Street, SE

The Main Sewerage Pumping Station is a remarkable example of a high-style public works project that is a direct manifestation of the City Beautiful Movement. Architecturally, the building is a striking 2-1/2-story brick building designed in a robust Beaux Arts manner reflecting late Renaissance Revival-style features. Though it was constructed between 1904 and 1907, its inception dates back to 1889 when the president appointed a board of sanitary engineers to devise a plan for disposal of Washington's sewage. Nearly a decade later, implementation of the sanitation system proposed by the board was begun, and planning for the pumping station was underway. Designed by the architectural firm of C.A. Didden and Son with associated architect Oscar Vogt, the Main Pumping Station is one of the first buildings the city constructed following the adoption of the McMillan Plan and is an early and exceptional representative of Beaux Arts public works buildings in the District. *Nominated by the DC Preservation League and designated on January 26, 2012.*

Tiber Island

401-461 N Street, 430-490 M Street, 1201-1264 4th Street, and 1262 6th Street, SW

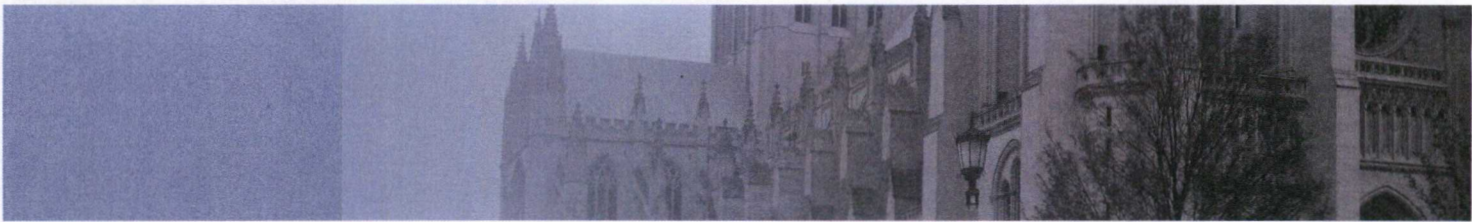
Tiber Island, designed by Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon and completed in 1965, was part of the nation's first Urban Renewal project. As part of the premier project, Tiber Island was considered a model for the rest of the country for its role in redeveloping Southwest Washington and was also an early example of condominiums. In 1966 the complex received an AIA Honor Award and Fortune Magazine included Tiber Island on its list of the ten best buildings in the United States. The development consists of four nine-story towers containing 368 apartments forming a pinwheel focused on a large open plaza. Eighty-five townhouses of two and three stories face into the complex. Eric Paepcke designed the landscape of the modernist brick and concrete development. *Nominated by the Southwest Neighborhood Assembly and designated on May 24, 2012.*



TIBER ISLAND



MAIN SEWERAGE PUMPING STATION



National Register Listings

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of resources worthy of preservation and commemoration. Listing in the National Register recognizes the historic importance of properties and ensures review of federal government undertakings that might affect the property's historic characteristics or setting. It also makes the property eligible for federal preservation tax incentives and preferential consideration in federal leasing.

In FY 2012, the National Register listed 8 DC properties nominated by the SHPO, and additional documentation was submitted on the existing nomination of Peirce Mill.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

Ward	Property	Address
1	Congressional Club	2001 New Hampshire Ave NW
	Park Road Courts	1346 Park Road NW
	Dorsch's White Cross Bakery	641 S Street NW
2	Peysner Building	1518 K Street NW
	Westory Building	607 14th Street NW
3	Franklin E. Kameny House	5020 Cathedral Avenue NW
	Peirce Mill *	Tilden St & Beach Drive NW
5	MM Washington School	27 O Street NW
6	Main Sewerage Pumping Station	125 O Street SE

* Listing amendment



PEIRCE MILL



CONGRESSIONAL CLUB

About National Register and NHL listing

The State Historic Preservation Officer nominates properties to the National Register, which is maintained by the National Park Service. In DC, the SHPO routinely forwards properties that have been designated in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites to the Register, since the listing criteria are substantially the same.

National Historic Landmarks, the nation's most significant historic properties, are designated by the Secretary of the Interior and are automatically listed in the National Register. With 75 NHLs, the District of Columbia has more of these highly significant properties than all but seven states.