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

Babcock-Macomb House

3415 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1912 (Arthur B. Heaton, architect); *DC designation February 1, 1989, NR listing February 10, 1995*

The Bachelor Flats

1737 H Street, NW

City's only known surviving example of an early luxury apartment house for single men; one of first Georgian Revival apartment building facades; built 1905, Wood, Donn & Deming, architects; *DC designation November 2, 1977, NR listing December 8, 1978; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Baker, Newton D., House: see Thomas Beall House

The Baltimore (Harry Wardman/Nicholas Grimm, 1905) at 1832 Biltmore Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District

Baltimore Sun Building (American Bank Building)

1317 F Street, NW

Built 1885-87 (Alfred B. Mullett, architect); *DC designation December 21, 1983, NR listing March 27, 1985; HABS DC-305*

Bancroft School (1924) at 1755 Newton Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District

Bank of Columbia: see Old Engine Company No. 5

Bank of the Metropolis [demolished]: see Rhodes Tavern

Banks and Financial Institutions in the District of Columbia (1790-1960)

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption July 28, 1994, NR adoption December 29, 1994*

Banks and financial institutions have played a central role in the history, growth, and architectural development of Washington. Their buildings represent a distinct, recognizable type that has consistently embodied the highest standards of design and construction. They have traditionally conveyed to the public the important intangible values of prosperity, trust, and solid conservatism.

From the historical perspective, there were three primary types of financial institutions—banks, savings and loans, and trust companies—that performed the common functions of holding money and making loans. As a group, all three could be distinguished by the yardsticks of the building type—the banking hall and the safe—but there were significant differences. Banks were fundamentally investor-owned institutions that issued bills of credit (or bank notes), took deposits, and loaned money for interest or discount. Banks typically supported commercial enterprises and credit-worthy depositors. Developing in the mid-19th century, savings banks did not offer bank notes (or later, checking privileges), but did offer interest on savings. Building and loan associations were similar to savings banks, but with a stronger emphasis on home ownership and mortgage lending. Dating from later in the century is the third type of institution, the trust company, whose functions included the conservation of large amounts of capital through long-term investment. Generally, savings banks served the middle and working classes, while trust companies catered to the wealthy.

The District of Columbia's earliest banks were located in the existing commercial areas of Georgetown and Alexandria. With few banks available, the relationship between some early banks and the U.S Treasury was particularly close. For a period, the Treasury deposited most of its funds with the Bank of Columbia. Only as the city grew did banking gravitate downtown, where a branch of the Second Bank of the United States was located after 1816. Although no bank buildings survive from the federal or antebellum periods, both the National Bank of Washington and Riggs National Bank date from the era. The oldest savings and loan, the Oriental Building Association, was established in 1861.

To help finance the Civil War and to solve the severe banking problems that followed the demise of the Second Bank of the United States, Congress passed the National Bank Act in 1863, instituting the first regulations for the establishment of national banks. The first Washington bank formed under the Act was the short-lived First National Bank (1863-73), founded by Henry D. Cooke, the brother of financier Jay Cooke. The 1860s and 1870s also saw the first federal regulation of Washington's savings banks. One of the most significant of these was the Freedmen's Savings Bank, which was housed in a building on the site of the present Treasury Annex. Also notable was the Equitable Co-Operative Building Association, founded in 1879.

By the 1880s and 1890s, bank buildings were concentrated in and around the 7th Street business district from Market Square to the Patent Office, and in the area between 14th Street and the Treasury Department. Because of the prestige of this latter location, close to both the White House and Treasury, it became home to the city's largest banks and bank buildings. It also became the prime location for trust companies, one of the major innovations in the financial industry at the time. As large corporations accumulated capital and individuals amassed large fortunes, trust companies answered the need for institutions with expertise in managing substantial funds, free of the investment restrictions placed on national banks. Washington Loan and Trust and American Security and Trust were the first of these companies.

Decentralization of banking also began in the 1890s. Until that time, there were no banks in the northeast or southeast quadrants. The first bank to open outside of Georgetown and central Washington was the National Capital Bank, established on Capitol Hill in 1889.

The beginning of the 20th century witnessed an unprecedented boom in Washington's economy, and parallel growth in the city's banking industry. There was an increase in the construction of bank buildings, the largest of which tended to adhere to the monumental architectural idiom established by leaders like Riggs and American Security and Trust Company. There was also exploration of the tall office form, as banking halls and rental offices were combined in a single structure.

District banking laws encouraged independent and often short-lived neighborhood savings banks to proliferate in this period. Such banks served individual and business customers in a limited area, and were typically housed in dignified classical buildings to give the institutions the impression of solidity and importance. At the turn of the century, there were five savings banks in Washington, with the Union Savings Bank being by far the largest. Between 1895 and 1914, however, the number of savings banks more than quadrupled to a total of eighteen. There was also significant growth in building and loans, to a total of twenty.

The trend toward decentralization of banking also increased, as the percentage of banks located outside downtown rose dramatically. Areas like Capitol Hill, Anacostia, the West End, Mount Pleasant, and Columbia Heights got their first purpose-built banks. It was often the smaller savings banks and loan associations that opened first in these outlying areas.

The Panic of 1907 exposed inherent weaknesses in the nation's banking system, and in 1914, the Federal Reserve Act introduced the modern system of regulatory controls governed by twelve Federal Reserve banks. For the first time, national banks were permitted to operate branches, to engage in the trust business, and to make loans secured by real estate. Many Washington banks actively pursued these opportunities, including potential profits in the real estate market. The 1920s saw continued growth, including the creation of new banks oriented toward specific populations, such as union members and government employees. More stable and longer-lived banks owned and operated by African-Americans also appeared. Architecturally, there was a tentative shift in the philosophy of bank design toward modernism.

In Washington as in the rest of the nation, the boom years of the 1920s were brought to a resounding halt with the stock market crash of 1929. Years of widespread speculation, including bank speculation in real estate, left many banks unable to respond to instability. Many did not have sufficient liquid reserves on hand—some because so much of their capital was tied up in their own lavish bank headquarters. The first "runs" on

Washington banks occurred in July 1932, when four small banks—the Bank of Brightwood, the Departmental Bank, the North Capitol Savings Bank, and the International Exchange Bank—failed. Two months later, after heavy withdrawals, the Prudential Bank was sold to the Industrial Savings Bank. Five months later, a receiver was appointed for the Commercial National Bank, and six months later, the national Bank Holiday was declared by President Roosevelt. All banks were closed from March 5 to March 9, 1933, and on March 9, the Emergency Banking Act gave the president broad powers to reorganize insolvent banks. In Washington, three national banks and ten savings banks did not reopen after the Bank Holiday—more than one-third of the city's 33 banks. Seven of the unlicensed banks were merged to form the Hamilton Bank, and only one, the Industrial Savings Bank, was subsequently reopened under a new charter. Bank construction virtually halted, and did not fully revive until the 1950s.

In the postwar years, design trends shifted towards the treatment of banks as commercial buildings rather than monumental structures. Open, friendly, and modern surroundings were in vogue, and modern conveniences became more important. By the late 1950s, both drive-in tellers and walk-up windows arrived.

Banneker Recreation Center

2500 Georgia Avenue, NW

Built 1934; *DC designation December 18, 1985, NR listing April 28, 1986; DC ownership*

Barber-Caperton House

3233 N Street, NW

Built c. 1813-16; Greek revival gazebo in garden c. 1830 (*HABS DC-155*); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

The Barclay (B. Stanley Simmons, 1924) at 1616 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District

George M. Barker Company Warehouse

1525 7th Street, NW

The lumber warehouse of the George M. Barker Company was constructed in 1906 to supplement its 35-year-old location at 649-51 New York Avenue. The company's founder, a New Hampshire-born carpenter, opened his first millwork establishment in downtown just after the Civil War. After his death in 1889, the business passed to his wife, and then to his sons and his daughter, Flora Welch, who commissioned the construction of the new building. Arthur M. Poynton, a construction superintendent for the D.C. Inspector of Buildings, designed the warehouse and presumably oversaw the construction. The significance of the Barker lumber warehouse lies in its scarcity as a reminder of largely vanished kind of building and economy. In a city that was never strongly industrial, working buildings were needed mainly for production and refinement of articles and foodstuffs for local consumption, as well as for the storage of goods made elsewhere. As a result, small workshops and storage yards were scattered along streets and alleys throughout the city where they would be proximate both to customers and housing for employees. The Barker lumber warehouse recalls the fine-grained mixture of uses once found in the city's urban neighborhoods, especially in the days before zoning. The two-story brick building with heavy timber framing is an excellent and evocative example of its type. Its brick and terra cotta facade now dominates the block, but originally stood cheek by jowl with stores, rowhouses, and a theater. The central entry and loft door suggest their former use for loading delivery trucks and wagons. *DC designation May 22, 2008, NR listing August 26, 2008*

Barney Neighborhood House: see Duncanson-Cranch House

Barney Studio House (and Interiors) (Embassy of Latvia)

2306 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Exceptional studio-salon and home of artist and community activist Alice Pike Barney (1857-1931), founder of Sylvan Theater and patron of Neighborhood House; rare local example of the artistic salons maintained by prominent European and American artists of the period; work of noted architect Waddy B. Wood; 4-story town house with stucco facade above limestone base; Mission style with shaped gable, quatrefoil windows, iron

balconies, and arched automobile portal; eclectic interior finishes and fittings in wood, iron, glass, and tile reflect the Aesthetic and Arts-and-Crafts design movements; built 1902-03; separate garage built 1921. The Embassy of Latvia has owned and occupied the house since 2001. *DC designation December 15, 1994 (including 1st and 2nd floor interiors, with foyer, salon, dining room, library, stair, and studios); NR listing April 27, 1995; within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; HABS DC-256; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

John Barry Statue

Franklin Park, NW

Memorial to Commodore Barry, the Irish-American naval hero; bronze standing figure on marble pedestal with carved figure of Victory; commissioned by Congress at the request of Irish-American groups; erected 1914 (John J. Boyle, sculptor; Edward P. Casey, architect); *see American Revolution Statuary; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Bartholdi Fountain

2nd Street & Independence Avenue, SW

The elaborate tiered cast iron fountain by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor of the *Statue of Liberty*, has graced the grounds of the Botanic Garden since 1878. It was purchased by the federal government for \$6,000 after being exhibited to great acclaim along with the right hand of *Liberty* at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The fountain exemplifies the fashion for civic embellishment in French Second Empire taste, while also demonstrating a virtuoso use of new technologies in public art. Rising 30 feet high above a marble pool, and originally plated in bronze, its three colossal caryatids hold aloft a large water basin, attended by tritons, reptiles, and dolphins. The garland of twelve light globes circling the rim of the basin was one of the first outdoor displays of electric lighting in the city and helped make the fountain a public attraction. *DC listing November 8, 1964, exempt from NR listing; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Battery Kemble and Battery Ricketts: see Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System

Battleground National Cemetery

6625 Georgia Avenue, NW

Established 1864; *NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented April 4, 1980), DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership*

The Bay State (Robert Scholz, 1939) at 1701 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue Historic Districts and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Mountjoy Bayly House (Chaplains Memorial Building; Hiram Johnson House)

122 Maryland Avenue, NE

Residence from 1929-47 of Hiram Johnson, former Governor of California and leading voice of the Progressive Movement, who called for the formation of the Progressive Party in 1912; built 1817-22; enlarged c. 1873; altered 1903; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 20, 1973, NHL designation December 8, 1976 (for association with Hiram Johnson); within Capitol Hill HD*

The Beacon (Joseph Moebs, 1910) at 1801 Calvert Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District

Joseph Beale House

2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1897 (Glenn Brown, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs*

Joseph Beale House (Egyptian Embassy)

2301 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1907-09 (Glenn Brown, architect); *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing May 8, 1973; within*

Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs; DC-257; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)

Thomas Beall House (Newton D. Baker House)

3017 N Street, NW

Thomas Beall constructed this large Federal house, typical of Northeastern seacoast mansions, as an investment in about 1794; it was purchased by Major George Peter in 1811. From 1916 to 1920, it was the residence of Newton Diehl Baker (1871-1937), one of the most distinguished Secretaries of War. Baker presided over the nation's World War I mobilization and continued to be a prime proponent of Woodrow Wilson's concept of world involvement during the 1920s. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation (as Baker House) and NR listing December 8, 1976; within Georgetown HD*

Beall-Peter-Dick House

3033 N Street, NW

Built c. 1770; inherited by Thomas Beall 1780; wings added and remodeled c.1871; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Beall-Washington House (Dunbarton)

1647 30th Street/2920 R Street, NW

Built by Thomas Beall c. 1784; home of his son-in-law Col. George Corbin Washington, great-nephew of George Washington; home of Eliah Riggs, other notables; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Beatty-Stuart House (Hyde House)

1319 30th Street, NW

Federal style brick house built for Col. Charles Beatty, owner of ferry between Georgetown and Virginia; owned by Nicholas Hedges, 1806-22; residence of merchant Thomas Hyde and son Anthony, secretary to W.W. Corcoran; Flemish bond with splayed brick lintels, originally 2-1/2 stories with dormers; built c. 1798, full 3rd story probably added by Joshua Stuart c. 1832; 19th century front porch removed 1943-44; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Behrend's Department Store (1913) at 720-24 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

The Belgrade and the Kirkman (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1908) at 1930 and 1918 18th Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District

Bell, Alexander Graham, Laboratory: see Volta Laboratory

Alexander Melville Bell House

1527 35th Street, NW

Large mid-19th century town house purchased in 1881 by Alexander Graham Bell as a residence for his father and stepmother; frequented by Bell while using rear carriage house as a laboratory (*see Volta Laboratory*); used after his father's death in 1905 as a library and laboratory; vacated 1920, sold by the Volta Speech Association; terraced corner site, 3 stories, flat roofed, with scored stucco facades imitating stone; bracketed Italianate cornice, front veranda of cast iron lacework, projecting console lintels; built 1854, architect unknown; south wing separated from property in 1950s; north addition in 1983; restored in 1989; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Bellair (Brooks Mansion)

901 Newton Street, NE

Built c. 1840; addition 1894; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing July 17, 1975; DC ownership*

Bellevue: see Dunbarton House

Perry Belmont House (International Eastern Star Temple)

1618 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Built 1909, Sanson & Trumbauer, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Dupont Circle HD*

Bernard Flats (Speiden & Speiden, 1901) at 1018 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Berret School (1889) at 1408 Q Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District

Berry & Whitmore Building (1891-93) at 1001-05 F Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House (National Council of Negro Women's Headquarters)

1318 Vermont Avenue, NW

From 1943 to 1955, this was the last residence of the noted educator, presidential advisor, and civil rights advocate (1875-1955), one of America's most influential African-American leaders in the 1920s-40s; founded the predecessor to Bethune-Cookman College; founded the National Council of Negro Women in 1935, and served as its president until 1949; served as president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History from 1936-51; headed the Office of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration (first African-American woman to head a Federal government office); became Special Advisor for Minority Affairs to Franklin Roosevelt, and the most influential member of his "Black Cabinet;" built c. 1875; became NCNW Council House in 1955; *DC designation May 9, 1975, NR listing October 15, 1982, NHS designation December 11, 1991; within Logan Circle and Fourteenth Street HDs*

Billy Simpson's House of Seafood and Steaks

3815 Georgia Avenue, NW

This unassuming two-story brick building was constructed in 1923 as part of a four-unit row housing commercial tenants on the first floor and residents above. During the transition from segregation to the era of Home Rule, it was the place where William W. "Billy" Simpson met a demand for an upscale venue in the African American community where luminaries of politics, government, and entertainment could meet, socialize, and strategize. Billy Simpson's opened in 1956 and became an immediate success. It attracted important figures and up-and-comers of the government, political and entertainment worlds. Stars like Redd Foxx, Dick Gregory, Ella Fitzgerald, and Sidney Poitier would drop in when visiting and performing in Washington, but it was Simpson's political and governmental connections that put him and his restaurant in the network of Washington's African-American establishment. Regular guests included his personal friends Congressmen Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Charles Diggs; the restaurant was also a favorite refuge for Washington's corps of African diplomats, often not warmly welcomed at white establishments. Simpson provided moral, political and material support to the rising black political class and to the causes of the tumultuous 1960s, including the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, the 1968 Poor People's Campaign, and the anti-war movement. Beneficiaries included first Home Rule mayor Walter Washington and the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, an organizer of the 1963 march and later the District's first congressman. Simpson kept his restaurant open round the clock to feed marchers, including Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy. He also participated in the strategy and financing to accomplish the defeat of South Carolina Representative John McMillan, an unsympathetic chairman of the House District Committee. In 1968, Simpson's restaurant served as Jesse Jackson's headquarters during the Poor People's Campaign. Built 1923 (Walter A. Dunigan, builder), with Tudor Revival facade alterations installed during the period of significance from 1956 to 1975. *DC designation September 25, 2008, NR listing March 17, 2009*

The Biltmore (Claughton West, 1913) at 1940 Biltmore Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District

Blagden Alley/Naylor Court Historic District

Bounded by 9th, 10th, M, and O Streets, NW

This district of residential, commercial, and service structures is notable for the network of alleyways enclosed behind a facade of middle-class residential streets. In isolated and cramped conditions, amid the stables and warehouses, such alleys provided habitation for the working poor. Blagden Alley in particular inspired humanitarian reformers to eradicate the deplorable living conditions that these alleys came to embody. While

African-Americans were disproportionately represented in the alley population, the area developed as an economically and racially mixed neighborhood with a rich variety of architectural styles and diverse quality. The district includes dwellings of freedmen, examples of black real estate ownership prior to emancipation, and houses like the home of Blanche K. Bruce, the first African-American to serve a full term as U.S. Senator. There are approximately 150 buildings, c. 1833-1941, and sites with archaeological potential; *DC designation September 19, 1990 (effective November 13, 1990), NR listing November 16, 1990; designation superseded by an expanded DC district July 22, 1999 (effective September 7, 1999); NR listing amended September 9, 1999 to create a larger Mount Vernon West Historic District; original DC designation reinstated December 16, 1999; see also Shaw HD*

James G. Blaine House

2000 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1881-82, John Fraser, architect; residence of James G. Blaine (1830-1893); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Blair House (Blair-Lee House; President's Guest House)

1651-53 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The large Federal town house diagonally opposite the White House, has served as the Federal government's official guest residence since 1942. Now expanded to include several adjacent houses, it is significant for the great number of dignitaries who have resided or been received there. Previous residents have included Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (a member of Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet"), Montgomery Blair (Lincoln's Postmaster General) and George Bancroft (1800-91), historian and author of the 10-volume *History of the United States*. Built in 1824 by Dr. Joseph Lovell, the house was substantially altered about 1861, and has been repeatedly modified to include a collection of period interiors; it was last restored and enlarged in 1988. *NHL designation October 29, 1937, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented October 26, 1973); within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; HABS DC-45*

Bluffs Bridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District

William J. Boardman House (Chancery of Iraq)

1801 P Street, NW

Built 1893-94, Hornblower & Marshall, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Dupont Circle HD; embassy ownership*

Bodisco House (Clement Smith House)

3322 O Street, NW

Large and distinguished Federal row house built in 1815-18 by Clement Smith; 3-1/2 stories with raised basement, gable roof, and dormers; facade of Flemish bond brick with recessed panels above windows, fine pedimented portico with curved stair and fanlight; Russian Legation and home of Baron Alexander de Bodisco, Russian minister to U.S. 1838-54; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-174*

Bolling Air Force Base Historic District [National Register eligible]

East side of Bolling Air Force base, including the original administrative core along Brookley Avenue and two groups of residential quarters along Westover Avenue

Bolling Air Force Base, the only Air Force installation in the District of Columbia, has served as the center for Air Force administrative headquarters and ceremonial activities since its founding. The original Bolling Field, founded in 1918, was located on low-lying tidal flats just north of the present site (now the Naval Air Station). It was named in honor of Colonel Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, Assistant Chief of the Air Service, and the first high-ranking officer to be killed in action during World War I. Between 1918 and 1926, Bolling Field served as Headquarters of the Army Air Service. It hosted the first Army Air Tournament in 1920, saw many aviation firsts as a base for early long-range endurance flights, including a transcontinental flight by pilot Eddie Rickenbacker in 1921. It was also a center of ceremonial activity, including the return of the *Spirit of St. Louis*

after Charles Lindbergh's solo trans-Atlantic flight in 1927, and the awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Rickenbacker in 1930.

Since the original field was subject to seasonal flooding, the War Department began acquisition of the present site in 1930. Construction of the New Bolling Field began in 1932. The new runways were built in 1936, the hangars and control tower were built in 1939, and the official transfer of personnel was completed by 1940. During World War II, Bolling's mission consisted of air transport and support services, air defense of Washington, and combat training. In 1941, the General Headquarters of the Army Air Forces moved to the base from Langley Air Field in Virginia. More than 150 temporary buildings were erected during the first few years of the war, and at peak activity, more than 5,200 people were stationed or housed on the base. After creation of the U.S. Air Force in 1947, Bolling became Headquarters Command USAF, with a new mission to support special activities and to provide technical training for the Department of Defense. Bolling also maintained facilities for proficiency flying for Washington-based air force personnel until increased activity at National Airport led to closure of the flightline in 1961. The base remains the ceremonial and administrative headquarters for the Air Force, housing many command units including the Air Force Honor Guard and Air Force Band, organized at the base in 1941. *Eligible for NR listing*

The eligible historic district includes 75 historic buildings dating from 1933 to 1945, and there is also significant potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on the base. The base was laid out and designed by the Army Quartermaster Corps using standardized building plans used across the country, with regional variations. At Bolling, the dominant architectural style was a variation of the Georgian Colonial Revival, called the "Mount Vernon" style by Luther M. Leisenring, Supervising Architect for the Quartermaster General. Most of the buildings are constructed of red brick, laid in Flemish bond with limestone or cast stone trim, and hipped or gabled roofs. Contributing buildings include:

Air Corps Barracks and Parade Ground (Building 20): The large consolidated brick barracks for enlisted personnel was the first building constructed on the new Bolling Field. It is architecturally the most elaborate, commanding the main entrance to the base with its broad 49-bay front. The barracks is set on a fieldstone base on sloping ground, rising 2½ stories on the east end and 3½ on the west. The center entrance is marked by a colossal Ionic portico in limestone, and the cross-gabled end pavilions are marked by brick pilasters and side pediments at a similar scale. A broad open porch extends across the central portion of the façade on either side of the main portico. The roof is slate. *Individually eligible for NR listing*

Base Dispensary (Building 21): The small 1½-story hip-roofed dispensary was the second building constructed on the base in 1933. It is rectangular with octagonal end pavilions, a slate roof, gabled dormers, and prominent chimneys. The center entrance is arched, with a paneled door, fanlight and sidelights. It is flanked by sash windows set in rectangular openings with stone keystone lintels and sills. The Flight Surgeon's dispensary provided the only medical care on the post until 1941. It faces the Air Corps Barracks at the main entrance to the base. *Individually eligible for NR listing*

Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Buildings 22-32): The long row of eleven 2½-story brick duplexes are representative of the standard base housing of the pre-World War II era. The line of buildings faces outward onto South Capitol Street at the main entrance, creating a long public façade for the base. The buildings are hip-roofed, with dormers and a prominent central chimney, stone trim, and wooden sunrooms at the rear. They were built in 1933.

Commissioned Officers' Quarters (Buildings 62-74): The row of thirteen 2½-story brick officer's houses (also 1933) are similar to, but more spacious than the NCO quarters. The buildings are set in a long row, with large yards and sweeping lawns. They demonstrate the "Mount Vernon" variation on the Colonial Revival style, with pedimented porches on the entrance front and octagonal bays on the garden front. At the rear of each house is a hip-roofed, screened wooden gazebo and brick barbeque grill (built 1934). Seventeen original two-space carports are made of cinderblock with pitched wooden roofs.

Fire Station and Guard House (Building 5): The two-story firehouse from 1933 is Flemish bond brick with a half-hipped roof, denticulated cornice, and large stone-trimmed apparatus doors.

Quartermaster Maintenance Building (Building 11), Quartermaster Warehouse (Building 12), and Air Corps Warehouse (Building 13): These nearly identical warehouses from 1933 are long rectangular one-story buildings with front gable roofs, corner pilasters, and large banks of side windows, originally industrial sash.

Post Exchange and Gymnasium (Building 15): The large one-story brick post exchange and gymnasium, built in 1933, is distinguished by stepped pediments and Palladian windows with brick voussoirs.

Electrical Substations (Buildings 10, 34, and 36): Small hip-roofed and shed-roofed buildings from 1933 and 1934 housed electrical facilities.

Hangars 1 and 2: The two remaining original hangars were built in 1938-39. They are red brick with concrete trim, large corner piers, and telescoping hangar doors. The segmental arched roofs supported on bowstring trusses are typical of Army hangars constructed after 1934. The large corner piers (one of which originally supported a control tower) were eliminated from the standard Army design soon after the construction of these hangars. Adjacent to each hangar is a small pitch-roofed hazardous storage building of a similar architectural character, dating from 1943. *Hangars are individually eligible for NR listing.*

Central Heating Plant (Building 18): The 1938 heating plant displays parapet gable ends, a corbelled denticulated brick cornice, large industrial sash windows on the sides, and double end doors set in arched openings under tall steel-framed windows and fanlights. Several chimney flues project from the roof.

Headquarters Wing (Building 410): The large, 2-story wooden building from 1941 is typical of the quickly erected World War II-era headquarters buildings, originally expected to be temporary. The E-shaped building is one of the Series 700 standardized building plans. It is an austere Colonial Revival form with front-gable side wings and a simple wooden cupola.

Base Garage (Building 3): The large one-story gable-roofed building from 1941 is similar to the 1933 warehouses.

Photographic Laboratory (Building 4): The large two-story hip-roofed brick laboratory from 1941 is distinguished by round-headed dormers, brick quoins, and a pedimented entrance with paneled door and fanlight.

Base Communications (Building 16): This two-story flat-roofed brick building from 1942 is representative of the wartime construction that greatly increased the density of the base. It is very simply detailed with belt courses and window keystones.

Education Center (Building 424) and Band Center (Building 425): These two-story 1943 cinderblock buildings with gable roofs are also representative of “temporary” wartime construction.

Chapel (Building 431): The modest frame building with neoclassical details, diminutive cupola, and gable-end portico dates from 1943 and is typical of the military base chapels provided for worship during the war.

Bomford Mill (Pioneer Flour Mills; Flour Mill)

3261 K Street, NW

Home of milling business established by Col. George Bomford (1782-1848), army ordnance expert and owner of Kalorama; built 1845-47 on site of 1832 flour mill (burned 1844); run by water power from C&O Canal, and in operation as cotton mill from 1847 until Civil War; converted to flour mill and enlarged c. 1883; operated as Pioneer Flour Mills until 1913; adjacent K Street flour mill built 1922 on site of 1847 flour mill owned by Alexander Ray; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-143*

Bon Secours Convent: see Convent of Bon Secours

Bond Building

1404 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1901, George S. Cooper, architect; facade incorporated in new building 1985-86; *DC designation September 18, 1980, NR listing September 15, 1983*

Borah, William E., Residence: see Windsor Lodge

Botanic Garden: see United States Botanic Garden

Boulder Bridge (1902): see Rock Creek Park Historic District

Boundary Bridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District

Boundary Channel Bridge: see Arlington Memorial Bridge

Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia

Eastern, Southern, and Western Avenues

The first monuments erected by the United States government, these markers are the enduring physical evidence of the establishment of a permanent national capital. They were placed by Major Andrew Ellicott, the principal surveyor of the capital city (and a noted surveyor of other state boundaries and cities), based on calculations by the African-American astronomer and mathematician Benjamin Banneker. Each Aquia Creek sandstone marker, engraved "Jurisdiction of the United States," indicates its position, date, and the adjoining state. Only 23 of the original 26 stones remain along the Maryland boundary (NE No. 1, SE No. 2, and SE No. 8 are missing). All were laid clockwise in 1792, following the Virginia stones, which were begun from Jones Point in 1791. The stones are one foot square with beveled tops. The corner stones were originally 3 feet high, and the intermediate mile markers 2 feet, although some are greatly eroded. The designation also includes protective iron fences erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution beginning in 1915. These represent a notable early example of the role of patriotism in inspiring preservation stewardship (*see also D.A.R.*). *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing November 8, 1996 (Multiple Property NR documentation adopted January 28, 1991)*

Bowen Building (1922/35/39, façade only) at 819 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District

Anthony Bowen YMCA (Twelfth Street YMCA)

1816 12th Street, NW

Home of the nation's first African-American chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1853 by educator, religious leader, and formerly enslaved Anthony Bowen (1809-71) to provide educational, social, and recreational services to men and boys; first full-service metropolitan building erected for the African-American YMCA, and the oldest of a handful remaining; major commission of W. Sidney Pittman, one of the nation's first African-American architects; construction instigated by Samuel W. Woodward, supported with funds from philanthropists John D. Rockefeller and Julius Rosenwald, matched by a local Capital Campaign; cornerstone laid by Theodore Roosevelt; one of the city's most influential social service organizations, active in community causes and the civil rights movement; built 1908-12, rededicated to Bowen in 1973, closed 1985; 4 stories, Italian Renaissance Revival style; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing October 3, 1983, NHL designation October 12, 1994; within Greater U Street HD*

Bowie-Sevier House

3124 Q Street, NW

Federal era mansion built c.1800 by Washington Bowie, ship owner and godson of George Washington; sold at auction 1890 to John Sevier, descendent of 1st Tennessee Governor; 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with dormers, Flemish bond, pedimented door with fanlight, generous grounds; built 1805, enlargements in 1956-57 for the Episcopal Church Home demolished ca. 2000; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-60; within Georgetown HD*

B.P.O. Elks, Washington Lodge: see Elks Lodge
Brazilian Embassy: see Robert McCormick House

Brickyard Hill House

3134-36 South Street, NW

Double wooden house built c. 1800 on property owned by Robert Peter (Scottish immigrant, one of Georgetown's first commissioners, and first Mayor in 1789); probably oldest house in Georgetown waterfront area; gable-end facade, pegged wood construction, original mantels; entrance moved from street facade; *DC designation January 23, 1973; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-158*

British Embassy

3100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1931, Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

The Brittany (Harry Wardman/A.M. Schneider, 1916) at 2001 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District
The Broadmoor (Joseph Abel, 1928) at 3601 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Brodhead-Bell-Morton House (Levi P. Morton House; National Paint and Varnish Association)

1500 Rhode Island Avenue, NW

Built 1879 (John Fraser, architect); facade replaced 1912 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, revised July 30, 1987; NR listing October 14, 1987; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Brookland Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 17

Brooks Mansion: see Bellair

Brown-Toutorsky House (1892-94) at 1720 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)

Brownley Building

1309 F Street, NW

One of the last remaining Art Deco commercial buildings downtown, built for Brownley's Confectionery; limestone facade with decorative aluminum spandrel panels; important work of local architects prominent during the interwar years; built 1932, Porter & Lockie, architects; *DC designation April 24, 1991, NR listing December 1, 1994*

Blanche K. Bruce House

909 M Street, NW

Washington residence of Blanche Kelso Bruce (1841-98), Senator from Mississippi and first African-American to serve a full term in U.S. Senate (1875-81); later Registrar of U.S. Treasury Department and D.C. Recorder of Deeds; built 1873, architect unknown; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing May 15, 1975, NHL designation May 15, 1975; within Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD*

Samuel M. Bryan House

2025 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1885, W. Bruce Gray, architect; *DC designation February 22, 1972; within Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

Buffalo Bridge: see Dumbarton Bridge

Bulfinch Gatehouses and Gateposts

On Constitution Avenue at 7th, 15th, and 17th Streets, NW

The former gate structures of the Capitol, built after 1814 at the foot of the west Capitol grounds, were part of the reconstruction of the Capitol after the War of 1812. They are generally attributed to Charles Bulfinch, the architect in charge of the restoration. The gatehouses and posts were removed in 1874 and reconstructed at their present locations in 1880; they were restored in 1940. The two one-room gatehouses of rusticated Aquia sandstone were designed to harmonize with the building's basement story. Their classical facades are in the style of Roman Triumphal arches with Doric columns, arched doorways, a guilloche frieze, and heavily foliated scroll of acanthus leaves and rosettes. The four rusticated gateposts are similar, topped with acanthus motifs and volutes. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; within L'Enfant Plan reservations and National Mall HD; US ownership; HABS DC-31, DC-35; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

The Bulletin Building

717 6th Street, NW

The Bulletin Building was erected in 1928 to house the offices and printing operation of the United Publishing Company. The Bulletin Building is significant as one of the city's better examples of industrial architecture with its four Art Deco bas relief limestone panels that depict the trade of the company within and instantly tie the physical fabric of the building to its 60-year history as a print shop. The building itself may be one of the best and most recognizable symbols of the printing and publishing trades, formerly so important to the city's economy and function. Built 1928; Rodier & Kundzin, architects; *DC designation September 28, 2006, NR listing November 12, 2008*

Ralph Bunche House

1510 Jackson Street, NE

International-style residence built for the noted educator, diplomat, and recipient of 1950 Nobel Peace Prize (for mediation of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war for the U.N.); first African-American desk officer at State Department; notable work of architect Hilyard Robinson; built 1941; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing September 30, 1993*

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

14th & C Streets, SW

Built 1914, W.B. Olmsted, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership*

Burke, Edmund, Park (Reservation 68): see The Plan of the City of Washington. The two major trapezoidal reservations on Massachusetts Avenue between 10th and 12th Streets, NW, were first improved in 1875, and landscaped by the 1880s. Quarter-round concrete coping replaced the perimeter post-and-chain enclosures in 1904. The statue of Edmund Burke was erected in Reservation 68 in 1922. *HABS DC-675*

Edmund Burke Statue

11th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, NW

The memorial to the English statesman, orator, and supporter of American independence was presented in 1922 by Britain's Sulgrave Institution to foster Anglo-American friendship. The bronze standing figure on a granite base is a copy of the original in Bristol, England, by sculptor J. Harvard Thomas, and stands on a base by architect Horace Peaslee. *See American Revolution Statuary; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Shaw HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

Burroughs, Nannie Helen, School [NR]: see National Training School for Women and Girls

Hilleary Burrows House

4520 River Road, NW

This 1897 Queen Anne style house is perhaps the only documented example of a Victorian pattern book house in the city. It was built for Tenleytown resident Hilleary T. Burrows according to a design by H. Galloway Ten

Eyck, a prominent Newark, New Jersey architect, who published two editions of residential designs. The house is one of the original structures in American University Park, and an exemplar of the middle-class residences erected in the new metropolitan Washington suburbs in the mid 1890s. It is sited on a generous lot next to Fort Bayard Park at the River Road entrance to the city, and remains one of the most visible and best-preserved homes in the area. The wraparound front porch with its robust turned posts is particularly fine. *DC designation August 23, 2001*

Busch Building (1890, façade only) at 710 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

Butt-Millet Memorial Fountain: see The Plan of the City of Washington (President's Park South). The memorial fountain on the north edge of the Ellipse was erected by friends of Major Archibald Wallingham Butt (1865-1912) and Francis Davis Millet (1846-1912), well-known figures in Washington society, who lost their lives in the *Titanic* disaster. Archibald Butt was a journalist and influential military aide to Theodore Roosevelt, and Francis Millet a journalist and distinguished decorative artist who superintended the decoration at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The memorial fountain, by sculptor Daniel Chester French and architect Thomas Hastings, consists of a raised marble basin and marble shaft with bas-relief figures representing *Art* and *Military Valor*. It was erected in 1913. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*