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Herbert Wadsworth House (Sulgrave Club)

1801 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Grand Adamesque mansion, one of only two remaining on Dupont Circle; winter residence of millionaire gentleman farmer Herbert Wadsworth (1851-1927) from western New York, and his accomplished wife Martha Blow Wadsworth (1863-1934); enduring reminder of the elegance of Washington society at the turn of the century; only known Washington work of noted Buffalo architect George Cary; built 1900-01; facades of light yellow Roman brick with cream-colored terra cotta trim; eclectic interiors designed for entertaining include Arts-and- Crafts entrance hall, Colonial Revival reception rooms, lavish Beaux-Arts ballroom; originally included an "automobile room," one of the city's first internal garages; purchased by Sulgrave Club and remodeled in 1932 (Frederick Brooke, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 5, 1972; HABS DC-274; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Ave Architecture I)*

Waffle Shop (and interior)

522 10th Street, NW

This diminutive restaurant built in 1950 is virtually the last remaining example of the stylish mid-20th century commercial storefronts that were once common in downtown Washington. It was designed by Bernard Lyon Frishman Associates in a distinctive Moderne mode characteristic of diners of the era, and particularly of the restaurant's fellow Blue Bell chain locations. The all-glass front, wave-patterned mosaic, and large neon sign were architectural and promotional responses to the faster-paced automobile age, and the brightly lit, visible interior of the shop became part of its advertising. *DC designation March 27, 2008; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Waggaman-Ray Commercial Row

1141, 1143, and 1145 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Notable example of the early-20th century effort by developers, architects, and merchants to transform Connecticut Avenue into an exclusive shopping area modeled after New York's Fifth Avenue; exemplifies the use of restrained classical architecture to project an image of sophisticated elegance; typifies the work of architects closely associated with the Avenue transformation; 2-3 stories, planar facades with classical design motifs in low relief; *DC designation November 23, 1993, NR listing February 24, 1995*

1141 Connecticut: Built 1915 as the Foss-Hughes Motor Company auto showroom (Clarke Waggaman, architect)

1143 Connecticut: Built 1915 (Clarke Waggaman, architect)

1145 Connecticut: Built c.1880, refaced 1921 (George N. Ray, architect)

*Wakefield Hall (B. Stanley Simmons, 1925) at 2101 New Hampshire Ave NW: see U Street Historic District
Walker Building (1937) at 734 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District*

John Walker House (Isaac Owens House; Gannt-Williams House)

2806 N Street, NW

Federal row house built for John M. Gannt; Flemish bond brick, gable roof with dormers, semicircular fanlight with tracery, keystone lintels; built 1817; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 19, 1973; HABS DC-62; within Georgetown HD*

Walker House [demolished]

923 27th Street, NW

Built c. 1815; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968*

Walsh Stables

1511 (rear) 22nd Street, NW

Built 1902-03 (Lemuel Norris, architect); *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing November 6, 1986; within Dupont Circle HD; see also Walsh-McLean House*

Walsh-McLean House (Indonesian Embassy)

2020 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Elaborate Beaux Arts mansion built for Thomas F. Walsh, self-made millionaire mining prospector and owner of Camp Bird Mine in Ouray, Colorado; home of his daughter Evalyn Walsh McLean, society figure and owner of Hope Diamond, and Edward B. McLean, editor of the *Washington Post* and an influential Republican; site of lavish entertainment for notables and royalty; undulating buff brick, limestone, and terra cotta facades with Louis XVI and Art Nouveau detail; interiors include elaborate "steamship" stair hall, skylit organ room, parlors, and conservatory; built 1903 by Danish-born New York architect Henry Andersen; purchased by Indonesian government 1951; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 18, 1973; HABS DC-266; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Institute of Pathology: see Army Medical Museum

Walter Reed General Hospital (Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Main Section Historic District) [National Register eligible]

Generally bounded by Georgia Avenue on the east, Aspen Street on the south, 16th Street and Alaska Avenue on the west, and 14th and Dahlia Streets on the north (part of the Walter Reed campus at 6825 16th Street, NW)

Walter Reed General Hospital is one of the oldest operating Army general hospitals, and has played an important role in medical advancements throughout its history. Since 1924, it has been associated with medical education as the site of the Walter Reed Army Medical School. The hospital campus is also significant for its architecture and design. The layout was influenced by both Beaux Arts planning principles and John Shaw Billings' revolutionary design for Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. The central administration building is the focal structure in a formal, axial plan with a series of dispersed wards and support facilities arranged in an ample landscaped setting. The buildings are united by their Georgian Colonial Revival architecture in red brick with wood and limestone trim. The site for the campus was acquired in 1905, and the hospital opened in 1908. Between 1920 and 1922, the hospital expanded with the acquisition of additional property that had already been subdivided into residential lots. Fifteen detached houses were included in the purchase, and were adapted for officer's housing.

The original Main Hospital (1908) has seven major additions—the Mess, Kitchen and Wards (1914), East and West Pavilions (1915), East and West Wings (1928), and General Mess, Library, and Wards (1928). Other contributing structures include Officer Housing and Barracks (1910), Nurses' Quarters (1911 and 1929), frame dwellings (ca. 1915 to 1919), Central Heating Plant (1918), Incinerator (1920), Service Club (1920), Rose Garden (ca. 1920), Army Medical School (1924), Red Cross Building (1927), Memorial Chapel (1931), and Fire Station (1946). *US ownership; eligible for NR listing; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

War Department (State Department) [National Register eligible]

21st & E Streets, NW

One of only two executed portions of the 1935 plan for Federal buildings in the Northwest Rectangle; monumental rectangular composition in "stripped classical" style; facades of shot-sawn limestone trimmed with polished red granite, abstract colossal portico; exterior sculpture never installed; interior murals; Old War Department built 1939-41, Gilbert S. Underwood and William Dewey Foster, consulting architects, under Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon of Public Buildings Service; occupied by the State Department beginning in 1947; New State Department built 1957-61, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, architects, with Harley, Ellington, and Day; *determined potentially eligible by GSA April 23, 1992; US ownership*

Artemas Ward Statue

Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW

Memorial to Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward, governor of Massachusetts Colony and first commander of Massachusetts military forces before George Washington; donated by Harvard University; dedicated 1938; Leonard Crunelle, sculptor

Warder Building (1892): see LeDroit Block

Warder-Totten House

2633 16th Street, NW

Built 1925 (George Oakley Totten, architect) using materials from original house built 1885 (Henry Hobson Richardson, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 14, 1972; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Wardman Motors (1925) at 1524-26 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District

Wardman Park Annex: see Wardman Tower

Wardman Row

1416-1440 R Street, NW

Built 1911-12 (Albert Beers, architect); *DC designation December 21, 1983, NR listing July 27, 1984; within Fourteenth Street HD*

Wardman Tower (Wardman Park Annex) and Arcade

2600 Woodley Road, NW

Built 1928 (Mihran Mesrobian, architect); *DC designation January 5, 1979, NR listing January 31, 1984; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Warner Theatre Building (and Interior)

1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (501-515 13th Street, NW)

Built 1924 (Crane & Franzheim, architects); *DC designation May 18, 1983, redesignated August 7, 1985; theater interior designated August 7, 1985*

Warring Barrel Company Warehouse [demolished]

3256 K Street, NW

Built 1860s; *DC designation January 23, 1973; demolished prior to 1968*

Washington and Georgetown Railroad, Boundary Street (Florida Avenue) Car Barn: see Manhattan Laundry

Washington and Georgetown Railroad, Navy Yard Car House: see Navy Yard Car Barn

Washington Aqueduct

Along MacArthur Boulevard, NW

The city's first water system followed soon after New York's Croton Aqueduct (1837-42), and Boston's Cochituate Aqueduct (1846-48). It was built from 1852 to 1863, placed in service in 1864, and with later alterations remains in service today. A superlative illustration of early military involvement in the civil sector, the aqueduct epitomizes the emergence of the Army Corps of Engineers into the field of public works and consequent major economic influence. It is also a monumental engineering achievement of designer, engineer, and Civil War Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. The aqueduct system includes a masonry dam at Great Falls, six bridges including the 220-foot masonry arch at Cabin John (the world's longest masonry arch when built), a mile of tunnels, twelve miles of conduit, brick air vents, and various control facilities. The water supply crosses Rock Creek and enters the city at the Pennsylvania Avenue (Meigs) Bridge, where it passes through arched cast-iron conduit tubes that also support the bridge. In the original bridge of 1861-62, these huge pipes were exposed, but they are now partially concealed by a 1916 granite facing and soffit.

The District portion of the aqueduct includes Dalecarlia Reservoir, a nine-foot diameter masonry conduit under MacArthur Boulevard (originally Conduit Road), and Georgetown Reservoir. Notable structures include the inscribed sluice tower at Dalecarlia Reservoir, superintendent's house at Dalecarlia, and Georgetown Reservoir with its air vent and Castle Gatehouse (built 1901). Contributing structures date from 1853 to 1880. *NR listing September 8, 1973, NHL designation November 7, 1973, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership; see also Castle Gatehouse and Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway (Meigs Bridge over Rock Creek, 1861-62/1916)*

Washington Arsenal: see The Arsenal

Washington Building (1927) at 1435 G Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District

Washington Canoe Club

3700 Water Street, NW

Built c. 1890; DC designation January 23, 1973, NR listing March 19, 1991; within Georgetown HD and Potomac Gorge; US ownership (land only)

Washington Cathedral (Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul and Close; National Cathedral)

Wisconsin Avenue at Massachusetts Avenue, NW

DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing May 3, 1974; see *Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Cathedral: Built 1907-17 (George F. Bodley, Henry Vaughan, architects); 1922-90 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

Saint Alban's Church, Guild Hall, Rectory, & Satterlee Hall

Hearst Hall: Built 1900-01 (Robert W. Gibson, architect)

Saint Alban's School for Boys: Built from 1905

Saint Alban's Lower School: (Cram & Ferguson, architects)

Episcopal Church House: Built 1913-14 (Henry Vaughan, architect)

Cathedral Library: Built 1924-27 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

Administration Building: Built 1928-29 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

College of Preachers: Built 1928-29 (Frohman, Robb & Little, architects)

Pilgrim Steps and Bishop's Garden: Built 1928-32 (Mrs. G.C.F. Bratenahl, architect)

Deanery: Built 1953 (Walter G. Peter, architect)

Beauvoir Elementary School: Built 1964 (Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse, architects)

See also separate listing for All Hallows Guild Traveling Carousel

Washington Circle (Reservation 26): see The Plan of the City of Washington. The city's first circle was laid out, enclosed, and planted with lawn, shrubs, and trees in 1856. Congress had authorized a statue of George Washington in 1853, perhaps for this location, but the statue was not installed until 1860. Streetcar tracks were laid around the circle in 1862, and after the neglect during the Civil War, further improvements were made in 1869 and 1874. The park was redesigned in 1885, and the two flanking reservations were probably first improved at that time. The circle was redesigned in 1932, and the K Street underpass built in 1961-62. *HABS DC-688; see also Washington Statue*

Washington City Church of the Brethren (1899) at 4th Street and North Carolina Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Washington Club: see Patterson House

Washington Coliseum: see Uline Ice Company and Arena

Washington Community Fellowship (ca. 1890) at 9th and Maryland Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Washington Hebrew Congregation (Greater New Hope Baptist Church)

816 8th Street, NW

Built 1897-98 (Stutz & Pease, architects); DC listing November 8, 1964

Washington Heights Historic District

Generally bounded by Florida Avenue, the Washington Hilton, Columbia Road, and the rear of buildings fronting on 18th Street, NW

The Washington Heights Historic District contains one of the most eclectic, yet cohesive collections of historic buildings in the Adams Morgan area. Platted in 1888, the neighborhood features intact groups of late 19th-century row houses along its grid streets, early-20th century luxury apartment houses framing the larger avenues, and an eclectic mix of commercial structures (both purpose built and modified) along both sides of 18th Street. The development of Washington Heights illustrates the neighborhood's architectural evolution from a streetcar suburb on the outskirts of the original city limits to a vibrant urban neighborhood and commercial corridor. Once a bucolic setting on the breezy heights at the northern boundary of the city, the area was first attractive for its easy walking distance to the horse-drawn streetcar line that terminated at

Connecticut and Florida Avenues. But its major growth was spurred by the electric streetcars extended through the subdivision along 18th Street in 1892, and along Columbia Road in 1896.

Until the early 1920s, Washington Heights remained mostly white and middle-class, but in the 1920s and 1930s, European and Asian immigrants began moving into the neighborhood, many operating small businesses on 18th Street, or working for the nearby embassies. These immigrants brought slow but increasing diversity to the neighborhood. Similarly, the neighborhood's African-American population, at first largely limited to servants or janitors living in the homes or apartments where they worked, became more diversified by 1930, with a large concentration along Vernon Street in particular. The sweeping demographic and social changes that define the neighborhood today did not occur until after World War II, when a housing shortage in the city caused many of the single-family row houses to be transformed into rooming houses, attracting a majority African American population. The changing demographics and the declining value of the area's real estate spurred the departure of many middle-class white families to the suburbs. Beginning in the 1950s and 60s, the area became increasingly attractive to Spanish-speaking residents, due in part to its affordability and to its proximity to Hispanic embassies. As political turmoil afflicted Latin American countries in the 1960s, the Latino population grew, and during the 1970s, in addition to increasing numbers of African Americans and Latin Americans, new ethnic groups, including Caribbeans, Southeast Asians, and Africans moved into the neighborhood, creating a multi-cultural and multi-national community that is part of the neighborhood's defining character. Includes 347 contributing buildings dating from 1891-1950. *DC designation July 27, 2006 (effective September 10, 2006), NR listing September 27, 2006*

Washington Hilton

1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Constructed in 1962-65, the Washington Hilton was hailed for its sinuous massing, its use of column-and-slab construction throughout, and its uniform precast concrete wall panels—in sum, a sharp departure from local traditions. Architect William B. Tabler created an important example of Modern design in Washington, innovative structurally, functionally, and aesthetically. Tabler, a Harvard-trained Midwesterner, first achieved success as the principal designer of the Statler Hotel at 16th and K Streets, and later as lead architect for the Statler company. When Conrad Hilton purchased the Statler chain in 1954, Tabler became the chief architect for the Hilton Corporation, starting him on a path to becoming perhaps America's greatest hotel architect, responsible for more than 400 hotels during his lifetime.

Tabler emphasized highly efficient function, attention to labor-saving details, and economy through the employment of new construction methods and building systems. He also favored materials like concrete, which offered lower material costs and speed in assembly, but also plasticity for dramatic massing and detail. On projects like the Washington Hilton, it allowed the Modern grid to be bent and shaped expressionistically while creating depth, shadow and the visual contrast of large windows within a light-colored grid. The “gull-wing” design of the Hilton avoids straight views down long, monotonous halls, maximizes the number of rooms with southern light and views, and allows the blank slab ends to become focal points of the design. The exuberant floating canopies represent another expressionistic touch inspired by the thin-shell concrete roofs popularized in the 1950s and 60s. In keeping with Conrad Hilton's motto, *World Peace Through International Trade and Travel*, the building's evocation of sails and wings—and famous airline terminals—was an appropriate idiom for an establishment welcoming diplomats from around the globe to the capital of the free world. *DC designation July 24, 2008*

Washington Lime Kilns: see Godey Lime Kilns

Washington Loan and Trust Company

900 F Street, NW

One of city's few remaining monumental Romanesque Revival buildings, prominently situated opposite Old Patent Office; home of city's first trust company, organized 1889 (Brainerd H. Warner, President), acquired by Riggs Bank 1954; one of city's first skyscrapers, built prior to height limitations; Richardsonian Romanesque facade of rock-faced granite with arched windows; mixture of masonry bearing wall and cast iron construction; some original interior features including ornamental cast iron stairs; built 1891, James G. Hill, architect; main banking room enlarged and remodeled in Classical Revival style, 1911-12; addition by Arthur B. Heaton

1926-27; DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; HABS DC-217; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS

Washington Loan and Trust Company, 17th and G Streets Branch [demolished]

17th & G Streets, NW

Built 1928 (Arthur B. Heaton, architect); DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1974

Washington Mechanics Savings Bank (1908) at 536-38 8th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Washington Monument

Monument Grounds

Built 1848-88 (Robert Mills, architect); DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see HABS DC-349 and Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)

Washington Monument Grounds (Original Appropriation No. 3; Reservation 2): see The Plan of the City of Washington. While often considered part of the Mall, the Monument Grounds have always been a separate reservation. The equestrian statue envisioned by L'Enfant as the western terminus of the great axis from the Capitol was never built; instead, the obelisk designed by Robert Mills was constructed over an extended period from 1848 to 1884. The McMillan Commission's plans for a formal, geometric garden to improve the grounds were never implemented. *See separate listing*

Washington Naval Hospital (Naval Medical School Hospital): see Potomac Annex Historic District. Built 1904-07, the Georgian Revival hospital (now Potomac Annex Buildings 3 and 4) was designed by Ernest Flagg, who was particularly known for his hospital designs and for his innovative uses of reinforced concrete, of which this building is an example. The pavilion plan used in the two connected buildings reflects an important trend in hospital design of the era, and the buildings also incorporated a sophisticated ventilation system.

Hospital Buildings: Seven buildings constructed in 1908-11 according to designs by the Bureau of Yards & Docks include Female Nurses Quarters (Building 1), Sick Officers' Quarters (Building 5), Contagious Ward (Building 6), Male Nurses' Quarters (Building 7), and three officers' residences (Quarters A, B, and C). The Georgian Revival hip-roofed buildings in yellow brick with brick quoins, stone trim, and wooden entry porticoes are more conservative and less distinctive in design than the main hospital, but as a group, they form a handsome and coherent architectural complex expressing a unified function.

Washington Navy Yard (Original Appropriation No. 14): see the Plan of the City of Washington and Washington Navy Yard Historic District.

Washington Navy Yard East Extension [National Register eligible]

Bounded by the Anacostia River, Parsons Avenue, M, and 11th Streets, SE

The East Extension is an integral part of the Navy Yard's complex of industrial buildings. It was crucial to the naval weapons development and testing mission during World Wars I and II, when the Yard was the center of the nationwide naval ordnance production system. The East Extension supported the production facilities primarily located in the western annex to the Yard. Some of the early buildings, such as the Experimental Mine Testing Laboratory and the Ordnance Laboratory, played an important role in ordnance testing. The extension as a whole is associated with the development of ordnance technology, and played a critical role in developing the nation's 20th-century military industrial wartime strength. It includes 18 contributing buildings dating from 1918 to 1944.

The east extension had its origins in the McMillan Plan effort to reorganize the rail lines intruding into the city. Several Acts of Congress in 1901 required that portions of these lines, including the extension that served the western portion of the Navy Yard, be removed from public streets no later than 1908. The Navy planned a replacement line into the eastern side of the Yard, and pursued land acquisition along the Anacostia, but a lengthy conflict over title and compensation ensued. The Navy ultimately settled on alternative access from the west, but with the onset of war, land was needed for expansion, and in 1917 the Navy acquired a

much larger eastern annex than first anticipated.

The Navy placed new buildings on the site as the need arose. The original plan was for storage and support functions in the eastern area, but as the site evolved, some manufacturing shops were located there as well. With the onset of World War II, construction in the eastern annex increased, creating a new area of dense development within the walled yard. *Eligible for NR as part of the Washington Navy Yard; US ownership; see also Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

Range Finding Tower and Optical Shop (Building 157): Built in 1918-19, this four-story brick structure housed a unique function important to weapons production. The visually distinctive, projecting top story of the 100-foot high range finding tower was used to calibrate and check various range finders, using the distances from the tower to various other structures as standards. It was probably the only such facility in the country at the time it was built. The optical shop was intended for lens repair and manufacturing.

Seaman Gunners' School (Building 166): Established in 1892, the Seaman Gunners' School was one of the first Navy programs intended to give enlisted men an opportunity to learn specialized skills for advancement to commissioned rank. While training was not a central component of the industrial mission of the Navy Yard, the school complemented the primary function of ordinance production. The three-story building with gold brick facades, stone trim, and modillioned cornice is distinctive in the Yard because of its residential appearance. The northern wing was built about 1918, and the southern wing in 1940.

Experimental Mine Laboratory (Building 172): The site of significant anti-submarine and mine-related work at the Yard, this two-story brick building was one of the most important mine research facilities in the nation. Built in 1918, it is one of the few buildings in the east extension to display architectural embellishment, including an arched portico and entry with nautical mosaics, cast stone window hoods, decorative brickwork, and a diamond-patterned belt course.

Proof Shop (Building 175): Guns were assembled and inspected in this one-story brick building, originally lit by huge multi-paned industrial sash windows. It was built in 1919-22.

Storage and Service Buildings: Secondary storage buildings on the site include the Laundry (Building 126), built 1904 and probably relocated; Ninth Street Garage (Building 169), built 1918-19/1936; and Paint and Oil Storage Building (Building 184), built 1919-21.

Quarters S, T, W, and Y: These four rowhouses were part of the existing residential district when the Navy purchased the site for expansion. They were retained due to the lack of immediately available housing during World War I, and remain as the only vestige of the former use of the site. Quarters S, T, and W are Queen Anne rowhouses dating from about 1898. Quarters Y is a flat-fronted classical rowhouse with a front porch, dating from about 1914.

Experimental Ammunition Building (Building 195): Built in 1937, this small classical revival building with rusticated limestone door surround was intended for the development of innovative ordnance technologies in anticipation of another world conflict.

Administration Building (Building 200): Strongly reminiscent of the sleek, modernist designs of the mid-20th century, and of industrial buildings by Albert Kahn, this massive brick structure with ribbon windows and stylized Art Moderne cornice was built in 1940 as the administrative headquarters for the gun factory.

Optical Shop Annex (Building 210): Built by the U.S. Public Works program in 1941, this workshop provided facilities for manufacture, testing, and storage of optical instruments, and played a significant role in the development of aviation ordinance. The four-story concrete frame structure with brick spandrels and multi-pane industrial sash is similar to the factory buildings on the western side of the yard.

Gauge Laboratory (Building 219) and Aviation Ordinance Building (Building 220): Built in 1944, this pair of four-story concrete and brick industrial buildings housed specialized functions essential to the World War II

ordnance production. Their design is similar to Building 210.

Storage and Service Buildings: Secondary storage buildings from the World War II era include the Ordnance Storehouse (Building 196), built 1940; and Optical Storehouse (Building 203), built 1941.

Washington Navy Yard Historic District

Bounded by M Street SE on the north, Parsons Avenue on the east, the Anacostia River on the south, and 1st Street on the west

The nation's first naval yard and first home port was begun in 1799, becoming the center for early-19th century naval operations during a critical period of expanding nationalism. The Yard was the major site for U.S. naval gun manufacture since about 1850, and was the center of a nationwide naval weapons production system during World Wars I and II. It saw the development of important ordnance technology, including the manufacture of the largest-caliber naval guns ever produced in America. Ultimately, the Navy Yard grew to a massive complex of industrial buildings and supply yards, with much heavy equipment, becoming the city's largest concentration of industrial architecture.

At the end of the 19th century, the Navy Yard was expanded westward to accommodate more gun and ordnance manufacture; the new annex was enclosed by an extension of the Navy Yard wall. The Navy Yard experienced growth in bursts coinciding with major naval construction campaigns—including the building of Theodore Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" after the Spanish-American War and the arms race that culminated in World War I. Contributing buildings in the western annex include two major building types: multi-story manufacturing structures of concrete post-and-beam construction, and foundry-type buildings spanned by roof trusses, and providing large, uninterrupted interior spaces for assembly-line manufacture with overhead electric cranes. Navy Yard expansion continued with the onset of World War II, in which the yard played a major role as the command center for naval ordnance production. The Navy Yard was renamed the U.S. Naval Gun Factory in 1945; production stopped in 1962.

DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 19, 1973, NHL designation May 11, 1976; DC designation expanded February 28, 2008, to include the former Navy Yard Annex; NR listing expanded January 3, 2008; original area is a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; see also Main Gate, Quarters A, Quarters B, and Commandant's Office; includes about 40 contributing buildings c. 1799-1920 and sites with archaeological potential

Second Officer's House (Quarters B)

8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1801 (Lovering & Dyer, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-101A; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

Tingey House (Commandant's House; Quarters A)

8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1804; named for Capt. Thomas Tingey, first Commandant of the Navy Yard (1799-1801); one of three Navy Yard structures that survived the burning of the Yard in 1812; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-12; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

Main Gate (Latrobe Gate)

8th & M Streets, SE

Built 1805-06 (Benjamin Henry Latrobe, architect); much altered & enlarged in 1880-81; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-100A; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

Commandant's Office (Building #1; Quarters J)

Montgomery Square and Dahlgren Avenue, SE

Built 1837-38; altered 1873 and 1895-96; remodeled 1948; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; within Washington Navy Yard HD; US ownership*

- Sentry Tower & Wall:** Built 1896; red brick, turreted octagonal towers with crenellated parapets
- Transportation Repair Shop (Building #74):** Built 1898, moved 1938; 2 stories, 55 by 380 feet, brick with slate gable roofs and large casement windows
- Boiler and Power Plant (Buildings #116-118):** Built 1905; brick with slate gable roofs and large arched windows; each with two 120-foot smokestacks
- Pattern and Joiner Shop (Building #160):** Built 1917; 4 stories, 137 by 321 feet, concrete framed with infill panels of brick and glass, decorative parapet; inner lightwell
- Boiler Maker's Shop (Building #167):** Built 1919; 2 stories, 100 by 320 feet, steel framed with stucco walls, two-tiered monitor roof, and open high-bay interior
- Electric Sub-Station (Building #170):** Built 1919; steel framed, faced in brick, with metal shed roof, continuous ridge monitor, open high interior
- Lumber Storage Shed (Building #173):** Built 1919; 2 stories, concrete frame, originally open-air
- Gun Assembly Plant and Extension (Buildings #197 and #202):** Built 1938, extended 1941; 6 stories, 149 by 400 feet, steel framed, faced in brick with panels of steel windows; high interior bay flanked by multi-floored side aisles

Washington Radio Terminal: see Western Union Telegraph Company

George Washington Statue

Washington Circle, NW

Bronze equestrian statue of George Washington, depicted as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army; commissioned by Congress, dedicated 1860; Clark Mills, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Washington Tobacco Company (1912) at 917 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
The Watergate: see Arlington Memorial Bridge

Watergate Complex

2500, 2600, 2650, and 2700 Virginia Avenue, NW; 600 and 700 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Recognized internationally for a name and even a suffix that has entered the popular lexicon, the luxury complex of modernist buildings on the banks of the Potomac River is an icon like no other in Washington. As a pioneering example of urban redevelopment, however, the Watergate Complex is significant both for its architecture and planning. In the era of suburbanization, the Watergate was private urban redevelopment project of unprecedented scale, aiming to renew an aging largely industrial area through a combination of urban and suburban amenities. It was also one of the first to make use of the 1958 zoning revisions that permitted Planned Unit Developments—projects that typically mix uses in a way not normally permitted, in exchange for special amenities. The design of the complex was conceived by 1961, and was substantially complete by 1971. The six component buildings, interconnected by underground garages, a shared group of shops, and some surface hyphens are:

Watergate East (2500 Virginia Avenue, NW): 13-story apartment house, built 1964

2600 Virginia Avenue: 11-story office building, built 1966-67

Watergate Hotel (2650 Virginia Avenue, NW): 13-story hotel, built 1966-67

Watergate West (2700 Virginia Avenue, NW): 13-story apartments, built 1967

Watergate South (700 New Hampshire Avenue, NW): 14-story residential, built 1969-71

600 New Hampshire Avenue: 12-story office building, built 1969-71

The Watergate is an early example of the modern idea of using proximity and orientation to take advantage of expansive views over rivers and parks, and it was a striking departure from the city's planning and architectural traditions. Like other modernist urban renewal efforts, it offered a mix of uses creating a self-contained and self-sufficient unit, but in doing so it erased an older urban fabric of buildings and streets, leaving an insular "town within the city." The Watergate was also a visually striking addition to a city not known for important Modernist works. Curvilinear forms relate the buildings to each other and to the site, exemplifying the modernist embrace of organic forms and taking full advantage of the plasticity of concrete, which is used both as a structural and finish material. This was one of the earliest projects to employ computer-aided design to render and dimension the curved exterior surfaces. The Watergate's designer was

Luigi Moretti, one of the most important Italian Futurist architects, and it is perhaps his most famous work, one of only two commissions in North America. The modernist landscape design by Boris Timchenko accentuates the space carved out by the buildings, with plantings, fountains and pools on successive gentle terraces affording unimpeded views toward the river from multiple vantage points at different elevations.

The site is also significant for its notorious position in American history as the location of the bungled break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters during the presidential campaign of 1972. The subsequent cover-up, investigation and scandal nearly led to President Richard M. Nixon's impeachment, and did result in his resignation. The consequences were many and important, including general public disillusionment, subsequent electoral success by the Democrats, and a shift in the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches—not to mention the entry of the word “Watergate” and scores of derivative “-gate” scandals and pseudo-scandals into the lexicon. *DC designation February 24, 2005; NR listing October 12, 2005*

The Watkins (A.S. Baird, 1908) at 406 Cedar Street NW: see Takoma Park Historic District

George Watterston House

224 2nd Street, SE

Built c. 1802-19 (Nicholas King, Nicholas Hedges, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; HABS DC-74; within Capitol Hill HD*

Weaver, Robert C., Federal Building: see Department of Housing and Urban Development
Webster Gardens Apartments: see Petworth Gardens

Daniel Webster School

723-29 10th Streets, NW

This twelve-room schoolhouse, the sister of Gales School, typifies the city's post-Civil War red brick public schools, and is one of the last such buildings downtown. The building shows how mass-production technology influenced the design of civic buildings in an era of great public works. It is an efficient standardized design developed by the Office of the Building Inspector, with austere Romanesque Revival facades by Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark. The contractor was Bright and Humphrey (who also built the Pension Building). Erected in 1882, the building soon became stranded in the growing business district. From 1924 to 1949, it housed the Americanization School, a specialized branch of the public schools with a curriculum based on English and citizenship classes. This institution reflected a national movement after World War I to support the assimilation of immigrants into American society; it was central to the lives of thousands of new citizens naturalized in Washington. The building is three stories, red brick with a corbelled cornice, hipped slate roof, multi-paned windows, and heavy brick and stone portal. It was named in honor of the celebrated orator Daniel Webster. *DC designation February 25, 1999 (reconfirmed October 26, 2000); US ownership*

Daniel Webster Statue

Scott Circle, NW

The memorial erected in 1900 to the famous orator and statesman Daniel Webster (1782-1852) is located on the west side of Scott Circle at Bataan Street. The standing bronze statue is raised on a tall granite pedestal with bronze relief panels depicting two of Webster's most famous speeches. The memorial was commissioned by Washington Post publisher Stilson Hutchins, an admirer of Webster, and a fellow native of New Hampshire. The sculptor was Gaetano Trentanove; the architect is unknown. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Sixteenth Street HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

Weeks House: see Whittemore House

Wendell Mansions (Edward H. Glidden, Jr., 1906) at 2339 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church (Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church)

14th & Corcoran Streets, NW

Splintered from Asbury in 1847, moved to present location in 1913; center of civil rights activism; Latin cross plan with square tower over transept, transitional in style between Romanesque and Gothic, red brick with rusticated red stone base; built in 1894 for Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church (Murdock and Harding, architects); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Fourteenth Street HD*

Wesley Heights Community Club

3301-05 45th Street, NW

For many years the social and commercial focus of Wesley Heights, this modest picturesque structure is typical of early-20th century neighborhood community centers. Such amenities, often a part of exclusive planned residential communities, influenced progressive suburban planning. Built in 1927 by the noted Washington real estate developers W.C. & A.N. Miller, the clubhouse illustrates the superior design, construction, and craftsmanship that distinguish their work in Wesley Heights. It originally housed clubrooms, a grocery, pharmacy with postal substation, and the Miller Company real estate office. The "English" design by Miller company architect Gordon E. MacNeil reflects the popularity of evocative European revival styles. The building is two stories, red brick and stucco with multiple gables, random limestone quoins, a Chippendale balcony, and shopfronts. *DC designation March 27, 1997*

West Georgetown School (1911) at 1640 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District

West Heating Plant (1946) at 1055 29th Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

West Potomac Park: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District

Western High School (Duke Ellington School of the Arts)1698 35th Street, NW

Western High School is among the city's grandest Classical Revival school buildings, poised like a temple of learning on the heights above Georgetown. Built in 1897-98, it is one of the city's first buildings constructed specifically for high school use. The design by architect Harry B. Davis is notable not just for its monumental Ionic portico and rejection of Victorian style, but also for its landscaped setting—an innovation attributable to the mature landscape that already existed on the site, a former estate known as *The Cedars*. The building is three stories with facades of red and buff brick (now painted) with limestone trim. The classroom wings were extended and the auditorium and portico widened as part of a school expansion in 1910, and after a 1914 fire, a new cornice replaced the original balustraded parapet. A rear expansion and auditorium by Municipal Architect Albert Harris date from 1925. Organized in 1890 and first housed at the old Curtis School on O Street, the school originally served white students in the western section of the District and suburbs. It accepted its first class as a high school for the arts in 1974, and graduated its last regular high school class in 1976. *DC designation May 23, 2002; NR listing July 25, 2003; DC ownership*

Western Market [demolished]

21st & K Streets, NW

Built c. 1872; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968*

Western Union Telegraph Company, Washington Radio Terminal

4723 41st Street, NW

This 73-foot-tall octagonal limestone transmission tower with a metal microwave antenna turret was constructed from 1945 to 1947 near the city's highest point of elevation. It served as a transmission and receiving station in an experimental radio relay triangle connecting New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh, inaugurating the first use of microwave radio for commercial communications. The system was an experimental one, intended to replace a century-old wire telegraphy network, and it continued in use for national security communications during the Cold War. Designed by architect Leon Chatelain, Jr., the terminal is an early and rare example of an architect-designed transmission tower, and its image was used in Western Union advertising as the icon for a modern communications system. The installation also includes a two-level poured-in-place concrete battery and engine room. *DC designation May 22, 2008, determined eligible for the NR May 21, 2004*

The Westmoreland (E.S. Kennedy and Harry Blake, 1905) at 2122 California Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

The Westover (1896): see The Luzon

The Westover (George S. Cooper, 1900) at 2000 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Margaret Wetzel House (George Washington University)

714 21st Street, NW

The three-story brick house built about 1853-57 for Margaret Wetzel is one of a few free-standing houses to survive from the once fashionable West End residential neighborhood. The façade is Italianate, with a bracketed cornice and stone window hoods with fan and floral motifs, but the flattened gable roof, attic treatment of the third floor, and Greek key belt course show continued Greek Revival influence. George Washington University purchased the house in 1931 as part of a major expansion effort. *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR October 25, 1990*

Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead (Anne Archbold Cabin)

4437 Reservoir Road, NW

Built c. 1843-50; *DC designation March 15, 1989, NR listing April 19, 1991; HABS DC-126*

Wheat Row

1315-1321 4th Street, SW

Built c. 1794 (attributed to architect William Lovering); renovated in 1966 (Chloethiel Smith, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing July 23, 1973; HABS DC-10*

Phyllis Wheatley YWCA

901 Rhode Island Avenue, NW

Social and recreational facility named for first African-American woman poet (c. 1750-1784); built 1920, Shroeder & Parish, architects; *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing October 6, 1983*

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The first public building to be erected in Washington, the White House has been the home of every U.S. president since John Adams, and is recognized around the world as the symbol of the presidency. It is associated with countless occasions of state, has housed the president's staff and visiting dignitaries, and has served from its earliest years as a place for the president to receive the public. Officially named the Executive Mansion, the White House very quickly assumed its common name from the whitewash applied to its Aquia creek sandstone walls; President Roosevelt adopted the name officially in 1902. The design of the house, by Irish-born architect James Hoban, was selected in competition in 1792. The cornerstone was laid that same year, and the house was occupied in 1800, although construction continued until 1803. After the burning of 1814, the gutted house was reconstructed from 1815 to 1818 under Hoban's supervision. He also supervised construction of the south portico in 1824 and the north portico in 1829, based on designs prepared in 1807 by Benjamin Latrobe. The house has been repeatedly remodeled and expanded, most significantly by architects McKim, Mead & White, who added the East and West Wings in 1902. In 1909, architect Nathan C. Wyeth expanded the West Wing, adding the first Oval Office. Further rebuilding efforts culminated in a complete reconstruction of the interiors and internal structure of the house in 1948-52. The south portico balcony was added at that time. *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; HABS DC-37; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; See Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C.)*

White House Grounds: see The Plan of the City of Washington. When the White House and its flanking Executive Offices were completed in 1800, the surrounding grounds were left unfinished for lack of funds. Thomas Jefferson made the first improvements, including a perimeter enclosure, but these were largely destroyed in the British invasion of the capital in 1814. When rebuilding was completed in 1818, an iron fence encircled the grounds, and by 1830 the grounds had been landscaped and planted with hundreds of trees, gardens, and lawn. By 1861, a carriageway was in place at the foot of the south lawn to carry traffic between

15th and 17th Streets. The grounds were largely neglected during the Civil War, but were substantially improved after the war, and sporadically through changing administrations. The most substantial 20th century redesign was undertaken by the Olmsted brothers in 1936, with the addition of masses of trees for privacy, and removal of others to clear the vista to the site of the Jefferson Memorial.

David White House

1459 Girard Street, NW

From 1910 to 1925, this was the home of David White (1862-1935), the distinguished geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey, best remembered as a leading expert on the origin and evolution of coal and as the author of a theory of oil distribution basic to the petroleum industry. The three-story rowhouse of Roman brick with greystone trim, round turreted bay and mansard roof is one of a row of three built in 1902 by architect C.L. Harding. *NHL designation and NR listing January 7, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979*

White-Meyer House

1624 Crescent Place, NW

Built 1912-13 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 20, 1988; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

Whitehaven (Thomas Main House)

4928 Reservoir Road, NW

Built c. 1805; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

Whitelaw Hotel

1839 13th Street, NW

Apartment hotel which long served as a unique place of meeting and public accommodation for prominent African-American educators, entertainers, and other notable public figures during the era of segregation; early and exceptional minority real estate development effort, financed and built entirely by African-American entrepreneurs, investors, designers, and craftsmen; notable example of the attempt by civic leaders to counter the effects of racial discrimination and economic adversity in the early 20th century; associated with prominent businessman and civic leader John Whitelaw Lewis; notable work of Isaiah T. Hatton, locally trained as one of the nation's first African-American architects; representative example of a large apartment building in the Italian Renaissance Revival style; important in the expansion of apartment living to a broader middle class; 4 stories, U-shaped with facades of buff brick with limestone trim, classical details, stained glass skylight over dining room; built 1919; extensively restored 1991-2; *DC designation September 16, 1992, NR listing July 14, 1993; within Greater U Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Sarah Adams Whittemore House (Weeks House; Woman's National Democratic Club)

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, NW

Built 1892-94 (Harvey L. Page, architect); addition 1966-67 (Nicholas Satterlee, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Dupont Circle HD*

Whittier Gardens (1939) at 3rd, Whittier, and Aspen Streets: see Takoma Park Historic District

Emily Wiley House

902 3rd Street/301-07 I Street, NW

This impressive three-story Italianate house constructed in 1869-71 is a rare survivor of a once densely-developed neighborhood in the Mount Vernon Triangle area. It represents a period of optimism in the neighborhood, when scattered upper-middle-class development was spreading east of the 7th Street commercial corridor. The tall, three-bay brick house embodies distinctive characteristics of its style, including its cubic form, elongated 2/2 windows with flat stone lintels, robust wood door surround, and bracketed wood cornice. The two-story rear service wing and the attached carriage house/stable are also characteristic of the period.

Little is known about Emily Wiley, who built and first lived in the house, but its history reflects the changing urban fortunes of the area. Between 1914 and 1919, it was the home of Holy Rosary parish, established in

1913 by Father Nicholas DeCarlo for Catholics of Italian birth or descent. In the early 1920s, it was occupied by an Italian immigrant and his family, while the rear service wing served as a meat and vegetable market. By the late 1920s, the main block of the house was operating as a store, and it also served as the home of the National Colored Voters Union and the Smith and Robinson Club, organizations formed to call for a national conference of African-American voters to support Al Smith's presidential campaign. During the 1930s, the house was rented out to a working-class family and multiple lodgers. *DC designation November 17, 2005, NR listing May 26, 2006; see also Mount Vernon Triangle Multiple Property Documentation*

Emily J. Wilkins House (Old Australian Embassy; Peruvian Chancery)

1700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Italian Renaissance Revival mansion built for Emily J. Wilkins, widow of Beriah Wilkins, a U.S. Congressman from Ohio and publisher of the *Washington Post*; notable work of Jules Henri de Sibour, city's most successful Beaux Arts architect; elaborate interior ornamentation in Jacobean and Tudor styles; extensive wood paneling and plasterwork; deeded in 1910 to son John F. Wilkins, socially prominent banker and businessman; Australian Embassy 1947-69, Peruvian Chancery since 1973; built 1909-10; *DC designation February 22, 1972; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

Willard Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1915) at 1916 17th Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District

Willard Hotel

1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1901 (Henry J. Hardenburgh, architect); addition 1925; renovated 1984-85; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing February 15, 1974; HABS DC-293; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Williams, John S., House: see Morsell House

Williams, Maie H., House (1917-18) at 2929 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)

Williams-Addison House

1645 31st Street, NW

Built c. 1850; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Wilson, John A., Building: see District Building

Woodrow Wilson House

2340 S Street, NW

Built 1915 (Waddy B. Wood, architect); *NHL designation July 19, 1964, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-133; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD; National Trust ownership*

Wilson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (ca. 1890) at 750 11th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

The Wilton (A.H. Beers, 1908) at 1931 17th Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District

The Windemere and the Harrowgate (Stern and Tomlinson, 1925-26) at 1825 and 1833 New Hampshire Avenue NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District

Winder Building

604 17th Street, NW

Built 1847-48; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969; US ownership*

The Windsor (T.F. Schneider, 1903) at 1425 T Street NW: see U Street Historic District

Windsor Lodge (William E. Borah Residence)

2139-41 Wyoming Avenue, NW

From 1913-29, apartment #21E in this building was the residence of Idaho Senator William E. Borah (1865-

1940), a leading Republican progressive, who was a powerful force in foreign affairs in the 1920s. He was a leader of the “irreconcilables” who defeated President Wilson's League of Nations, and of the isolationists in the 1930s. The eclectic paired apartment building was built in 1910-11, with an addition in 1929. *NHL designation and NR listing December 8, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Winthrop House (Alvin Aubinoe, 1940) at 1727 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue Historic Districts

The Wionia (F.J. Kent, 1897) at 410-20 11th Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Wisconsin Avenue Bridge (High Street Bridge)

Wisconsin Avenue over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

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

Wisteria Gardens (Stern & Tomlinson, 1924) at 1101 Massachusetts Ave NW: see Shaw Historic District

John Witherspoon Statue

N Street and Connecticut Avenue, NW

Memorial to Presbyterian minister, patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; bronze standing figure on pink granite base, erected 1909; William Couper, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Dupont Circle HD*

Woman's National Democratic Club: see Whittemore House

Maxwell Woodhull House (George Washington University)

2033 G Street, NW

This two-story corner house, built in 1854-55 by Maxwell Woodhull, is one of the city's few examples of the Italianate villa residential style introduced in the 1850s. The house is noted for its irregular plan and eclectic mixture of projecting bays, segmental and round-headed windows, and decorative elements. The house was donated to the University in 1921 by the original owner's son, General Maxwell Van Zandt Woodhull, a University trustee and benefactor. Woodhull had been instrumental in the University's decision to relocate from downtown to this block of G Street. William Henry Seward lived in the house between 1855 and 1858, when he was serving his second term as U.S. Senator from New York. An unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1856 and 1860, he was to serve as Secretary of State under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Remembered today for having negotiated the purchase of Alaska, he was known to his contemporaries as an outspoken opponent of slavery and the first major political figure in the nascent Republican Party. During the Civil War his principal diplomatic objective was to prevent Great Britain from intervening on the side of the Confederacy. *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

Woodlawn Cemetery

4611 Benning Road, SE

Non-denominational, integrated cemetery established 1895; one of the most prestigious burying grounds for black Washingtonians until the 1930s; contains monuments to notable African-Americans including Blanche K. Bruce and John Mercer Langston; site of an estimated 20,000 pauper's graves and many burials reinterred from earlier cemeteries dating from 1798; curvilinear plan on hilly terrain, park-like setting with irregular burial sections and simple stone markers; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing December 20, 1996*

Woodley (Maret School)

3000 Cathedral Avenue, NW

Built c. 1805; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-52*

The Woodley (T.F. Schneider, 1903) at 1851 Columbia Road NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District

Woodley Manor (Harry Wardman/Frank Tomlinson, 1919) at 2827, 2829, and 2831 28th Street NW: see Woodley

Park Historic District

Woodley Park Historic District (Old Woodley Park Historic District)

Encompasses roughly the area bounded by Rock Creek Park on the east, Calvert Street and Woodley Road on the south, 29th Street on the west, and Cathedral Avenue on the north

Suburban neighborhood platted in the 1870s, but not developed until the early 20th century; characterized by rows of houses within a park-like setting; flat-fronted houses in classical styles predominate, with front porches and light-toned materials common; commercial and apartment buildings along Connecticut Avenue; work of many notable local architects and builders represented, including Middaugh and Shannon, Harry Wardman, Clarke Waggaman, Albert Beers, A.H. Sonnemann, Hunter and Bell, William Allard, Joseph Bonn, and George Santmyers; includes approximately 395 buildings, c. 1905-1938; *DC designation April 18, 1990 (effective June 11, 1990), NR listing June 15, 1990*

Carter G. Woodson House

1538 9th Street, NW

For more than 40 years until his death, the preeminent educator, publisher, and historian Carter G. Woodson (1875-1950) lived and worked in this brick rowhouse. At a time of Jim Crow ideology and enforced segregation, Woodson pioneered the documentation of African-American life and the recognition of African-American contributions to the nation's history. Born to enslaved parents, Woodson was self-educated until he began formal schooling at the age of twenty. He received degrees from Berea College and the University of Chicago, and after several years of teaching, travel, and studies abroad, settled in Washington. In 1912, Woodson became the second African-American (after W.E.B. DuBois) to receive a doctorate from Harvard University. In 1915, he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, with offices in his home, and a year later, the *Journal of Negro History*. Before retiring from teaching in 1922, Woodson taught at M Street and Armstrong High Schools, and at Howard University, where he served as Dean of the School of Liberal Arts, and Head of the Graduate Faculty. In 1926, Woodson was instrumental in creating Negro History Week, still observed as Black History Month. In 1937, he founded the *Negro History Bulletin*, with the aim of reaching a broader audience than the academic *Journal*. At the time of his death, he was embarked on a six-volume *Encyclopedia Africana*. Woodson's three-story Italianate brick rowhouse was built between 1870 and 1874. *NHL designation and NR listing May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Shaw HD*

The Woodward

2311 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Luxury apartment building built for retailer S. Walter Woodward; elaborate Spanish Colonial entrance of polychrome terra cotta tile; rooftop pavilion; built 1913 (Harding & Upman, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Kalorama Triangle HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Woodward & Lothrop

1025 F Street, NW

Venerable department store; G Street section built 1901-02; F Street section built 1913; central section built 1920; corner at 11th and F Streets built 1926; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Downtown HD*

Woodward & Lothrop Service Warehouse

131 M Street, NE

Notable and rare local example of a department store warehouse combining the functions of storage, service, and delivery in a large, remotely sited, purpose-built facility; the city's most ambitious department store warehouse constructed prior to World War II, and one of its largest warehouse facilities of any kind; symbolic expression of one of the city's oldest and largest retail concerns; prominent visual landmark in the light-industrial area around Union Station; highly refined architectural expression unusual for utilitarian structure; unique design illustrates the influence of streamlined modernism on traditional forms; notable work of architects closely associated with the development of this building type; built 1937-39, Abbott, Merkt & Company, architects; *DC designation January 27, 1993, NR listing February 15, 2005*

Woodward Building (1911) at 1426 H Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District

Robert Simpson Woodward House

1513 16th Street, NW

The Washington home from 1904 until about 1914 of a leading late-19th century geologist and mathematician, who was the first president of the Carnegie Institution while he lived here; built 1895; *NHL designation and NR listing January 7, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Sixteenth Street HD*

Woolworth's (1917) at 406-10 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

Woolworth's (ca. 1940) at 3111 M Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

World War I Memorial: see District of Columbia World War I Memorial

Wormley School (1885) at 3331 Prospect Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Worthington, Charles, House: see Quality Hill

Wyeth, Mrs. Sarah S., House (1908-09) at 2305 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)

The Wyoming (and Interior of Entrance Pavilion)

2022 Columbia Road, NW

Notable Classical Revival apartment building; home of many prominent residents including Dwight D. Eisenhower (1922-36); lavish Beaux Arts lobby with decorative plaster, marble mosaic floors; original section built 1905, rear addition 1909, expansion and entrance pavilion 1911, B. Stanley Simmons, architect; *DC designation July 16, 1980, amended May 18, 1983 to include interior of entrance pavilion; NR listing September 27, 1983; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

1870 Wyoming Avenue NW (B. Stanley Simmons, 1908): see Washington Heights Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)