

## **Historic Resources within NMAAHC Area of Potential Effect**

(List compiled from the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites)

[http://www.planning.dc.gov/planning/frames.asp?doc=/planning/lib/planning/Inventory\\_Index\\_2007\\_01.pdf](http://www.planning.dc.gov/planning/frames.asp?doc=/planning/lib/planning/Inventory_Index_2007_01.pdf)

### **American Institute of Pharmacy (American Pharmacists Association)**

2215 Constitution Avenue, NW

One of the row of monumental buildings developed to extend the Mall to the Potomac, and frame the Lincoln Memorial; exemplifies Beaux-Arts ideals of the McMillan Plan of 1901; headquarters of nation's first pharmaceutical association (established 1852); temple-like structure set on a balustraded terrace with cascade of steps, extensive landscaping; Classical Revival facades in white marble; monolithic central block with heroic arched entrance, side wings; interior includes rotunda, museum, and library; built 1932-33 (John Russell Pope, architect); addition 1959-62 (Eggers & Higgins, architects); DC designation January 21, 1977, NR listing August 18, 1977; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **American National Red Cross**

17th, D and E Streets, NW

Monumental headquarters of the nation's largest official relief organization, founded by Clara Barton in 1881 (and chartered by Congress in 1900); memorial to the women of the Civil War, built with U.S. and private funds; exemplifies McMillan Plan development facing the Ellipse; Classical Revival facades of white marble with front and side porticoes, Corinthian columns, balustraded attic, hipped roof, tall chimneys; ample landscaped grounds; interior includes monumental stair hall, assembly hall with Tiffany stained glass, museum; built 1915-17 (A. Breck Trowbridge and Goodhue Livingston, architects); complementary north building built 1928-29, west building built 1931; DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation June 23, 1965 (original building), NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-347; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); included in Seventeenth Street HD

### **Arlington Memorial Bridge (and Related Features)**

Over Potomac River

The heart of Washington's monumental riverscape; major elements of the McMillan Commission Plan, forming the western terminus of the Mall composition; symbolic linkage of North and South by connecting the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington House (Robert E. Lee Memorial); authorized by Congress in 1913, funded 1922, built 1926-32 (McKim, Mead & White, architects); DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 4, 1980; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution (National Museum)**

900 Jefferson Drive, SW

Constructed between 1879 and 1881, this is the nation's best-preserved example of 19<sup>th</sup>-century world's fair or exposition-type architecture. Built to house the international exhibits left over from the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, it reflects the three principal requirements of this architectural type: to enclose a very large area, to present a tasteful, dramatic, and pleasing exterior, and to employ inexpensive construction technology. The architects were Cluss & Schulze. DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 11, 1971; HABS DC-298; within National Mall HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Auditor's Building Complex**

14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW

Built 1878-80 (James G. Hill, architect); addition 1891, demolished 1988; addition 1900-01; DC designation February 26, 1974, NR listing April 27, 1978; US ownership

### **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, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **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, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Constitution Hall (Daughters of the American Revolution)**

311 18th Street, NW

The city's largest auditorium, built to accommodate the annual Continental Congresses and other activities of the National Society, DAR; served as unofficial cultural center of nation's capital for more than 40 years; use of the hall denied to singer Marian Anderson in 1939, provoking a major event in civil rights history; major work of noted architect John Russell Pope; monumental Neoclassic design in Alabama limestone; designed 1924-24, built 1928-30; DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing September 16, 1985; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); see also Daughters of the American Revolution (Memorial Continental Hall)

### **Corcoran Gallery of Art**

1700 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1894-97 (Ernest Flagg, architect); addition 1925-28 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; NHL designation April 27, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); within Seventeenth Street HD; see also Renwick Gallery

### **Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall**

1776 D Street, NW

Monumental headquarters of the society founded in 1890 for patriotic, historic, and educational purposes; incorporated by Congress in 1895; has made major contributions to citizenship education, historic preservation, and historical scholarship; illustrates McMillan Commission Plan ideal of monumental institutional buildings framing parks; site of the Washington Arms Limitation Conference of 1921-22, one of the most significant international attempts to reduce global tension through disarmament and mutual pledges of arbitration; meeting place for annual DAR conferences; 3 stories, Georgian Revival

facades in Vermont marble with monumental Ionic porticoes; commissioned 1902, built 1904-10, Edward Pearce Casey, architect; adjacent administration building built 1923-49; DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 28, 1972; HABS DC-282; within Seventeenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.); see also Constitution Hall

### **Department of Agriculture (Administration Building)**

The Mall between 12th & 14th Streets, SW

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

### **Department of Agriculture South Building [National Register eligible]**

Independence Avenue and C Street between 12th and 14th Streets, SW

One of the largest and most significant examples of Federal government expansion during the 1930s, built as an office and laboratory annex to the Department of Agriculture; notable attempt to accommodate efficiency and flexibility in large-scale government construction, using modular scheme of multiple wings separated by light courts, originally termed the "Extensible Building;" once considered the world's largest office building; Classical Revival design intended to remain subordinate to the Main Agriculture building; variety of facade materials including variegated brick, terra cotta, iron, and limestone; extensive interior and exterior ornamentation with agricultural motifs; under design by 1927, built in phases between 1930-36, including pedestrian bridges across Independence Avenue; designed by Louis A. Simon of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury; determined potentially eligible by GSA April 23, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Interior Department Offices (Old Interior Building; General Services Building) [National Register only]**

18th & F Streets, NW

Built 1914-17 (Charles Butler, architect); NR listing November 23, 1986; US ownership

### **Department of the Interior South Building [National Register eligible]**

1951 Constitution Avenue, NW

Notable example of Federal office construction during the 1930s, built as the first headquarters of the U.S. Public Health Service; one of the monumental buildings lining Constitution Avenue in accordance with the McMillan Commission Plan; first headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1942-46); home of Atomic Energy Commission (1947-c1953), and various other Federal agencies including Bureau of Indian Affairs; the only substantial government commission of noted Washington architect Jules H. de Sibour; Greek Classical Revival style, marble facades with monumental windows between pilasters, tile roof, classical lobby; built 1931-33; determined potentially eligible by GSA April 23, 1992

### **Treasury Department**

15th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The Treasury building is the home of the federal government's second department, established in 1789. The building was erected between 1836 and 1869, and is the work of five major American architects—Robert Mills, Thomas U. Walter, Ammi B. Young, Isaiah Rogers, and Alfred B. Mullett. Conceived and built in the Greek Revival style which so captured the spirit of the young republic, this building and the Patent Office, undertaken at the same time, are the most outstanding examples of Greek Revival civil architecture in the country. Not only were they the largest non-military buildings undertaken by the federal government in their own time, but they also influenced countless examples of civil architecture across the nation.

From 1800, the Treasury Department was housed in the first of George Hadfield's three brick Executive Offices, built in 1798-99 on the site of the present north wing. The Treasury Office caught fire in 1801,

1814, and 1833, and was not reconstructed after the third conflagration. Robert Mills, who had been in the capital since 1830, was asked to assess the fire, and by 1836, his plans for a new Treasury building were accepted by Andrew Jackson. Undoubtedly, a major reason for Mills's selection was his interest in fireproof construction, demonstrated by his Fireproof Building (1822-27) in Charleston, South Carolina. Mills had also studied with both Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Latrobe.

Mills's design for the Treasury called for an E-shaped building opening west toward the White House, with a long classical façade on 15<sup>th</sup> Street, but only the east front and center wing were built under his supervision, from 1836 to 1842. The unusual vaulted structural system of the building and its monumental scale aroused suspicion in Congress, and some sharp professional jealousies among rival architects. In 1838, a bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the demolition of the half-completed structure. The architect presenting the case for demolition was Thomas U. Walter, Philadelphia's leading Greek Revival practitioner. Walter was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 1851, and he was authorized to prepare plans for extending the Treasury in 1855. His concept, which was carried through as others executed the work, established the ultimate rectangular layout, double courtyards, and porticoed facades.

The south wing was built from 1855 to 1861, under the supervision of Ammi B. Young, appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1852. While Mills had been forced to use Aquia Creek sandstone, the extension was carried out in granite. The columns were monoliths, whereas Mills's had been built up in drums. Rogers was abruptly dismissed by Secretary Salmon P. Chase in 1862, and replaced by Isaiah Rogers, who remained in the job until 1865, supervising completion of the west wing (1855-64), addition of an attic floor on all the wings (1863-65), and preliminary planning for the north wing. Upon his resignation, Rogers was succeeded by his former subordinate Alfred B. Mullett, who completed the north wing from 1867 to 1869. This wing contains the elaborately decorated marble Banking Room, which was the setting for Ulysses Grant's first inaugural ball in 1869.

The Mills interiors are minimally decorated, their volumetric architectural character resulting from the masonry barrel-vaulted corridors, flanked by groin-vaulted offices. The elegantly curved, cantilevered marble staircases are a signature of his work. In contrast, the interiors of the three later wings rely much more on interior decoration for their architectural character. Their structural system, influenced by the emergent cast iron technology, is one of shallow segmental brick vaults supported on cast iron beams, producing rectilinear volumes and a much less sculptural appearance. In these wings, Young, Rogers, and Mullett made extensive and imaginative use cast iron of and cast plaster decoration, including cast iron pilasters and friezes in the main corridors. Mullett's Cash Room is the most lavish space in the building, displaying seven varieties of marble in the paneled walls, and richly sculptural bronze railings for the balcony.

By the late 1890s, the need for additional office space led to the insertion of a large truss-roofed drafting room in the south courtyard, for use by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. By 1980, the poor quality of the building's original Aquia Creek sandstone led to the rebuilding of Mills's colonnade. Architects York and Sawyer added an attic story to the building in 1909-10, and made other alterations through 1923. The north entrance statue of Alexander Hamilton, by James Earle Fraser on a base by Henry Bacon, was also installed in 1923.

DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing November 11, 1971; HABS DC-348; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs, Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C. and Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

**The Ellipse (President's Park South):** Although the portion of Appropriation No. 1 surrounding the White House and departmental buildings was landscaped and enclosed during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the large expanse to the south, between the White House and canal remained for decades an unimproved open common surrounded by a shabby white fence. In 1851, the Commissioner of Public Buildings under President Fillmore secured renowned landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing to propose landscape schemes for the city's parks. While Downing retained the configuration of roads

around the President's House, he prescribed new treatment for the southern part of that appropriation. In this large common, he inscribed a large round lawn circled by a roadway labeled "Parade or President's Park." Downing's unexpected death in 1852 and the outbreak of the Civil War halted implementation of these plans for several decades, but the Ellipse was largely graded and planted by 1887 in the form that remains in place today. Over time, monuments and trees have been installed around the edges, but the essential character of the area has remained constant, as has its use for both formal and informal gatherings. NR listing May 6, 1980; see also Bulfinch Gatehouses, Butt-Millet Fountain. and First Division Monument

### **Federal Reserve Board**

Constitution Avenue between 20th and 21st Streets, NW

Built 1937 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect); DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Freer Gallery of Art**

12th Street & Jefferson Drive, SW

Built 1923 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; within National Mall HD; US ownership

### **Jefferson Memorial**

West Potomac Park

National memorial to the third U.S. President; major component of the city's monumental plan; Neoclassical rotunda by noted architect John Russell Pope, inspired by Roman Pantheon; caused controversy over design and construction on Tidal Basin; promoted by Franklin Roosevelt; Memorial Commission established 1934, initial design 1935-36, groundbreaking 1937, cornerstone laid by Roosevelt 1938, execution finished after architect's death in 1937 by Otto R. Eggers and Daniel P. Higgins; completed 1942; exterior of Vermont white marble on granite steps and terrace; bronze statue by Rudolph Evans commissioned 1941, erected 1947; pediment sculpture by Adolph A. Weinman, landscaping by F.L. Olmsted, Jr.; DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented May 9, 1981); within West Potomac Park; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Lincoln Memorial (and Statue of Lincoln)**

West Potomac Park

National memorial to the martyred 16th President; formal terminus to the McMillan Commission's extended Mall; masterful reinterpretation of the Greek temple for a 20th century monument; among the nation's most recognized public buildings, widely regarded as one of its most beautiful; major work of renowned architect and sculptor; site of pivotal events in the Civil Rights movement, including 1939 Easter concert by Marion Anderson and 1963 March on Washington address ("I Have a Dream") by Martin Luther King, Jr.; majestic peripteral Doric temple of Colorado marble with ornamented and inscribed attic frieze; elaborate landscaped and terraced base with monumental steps; Indiana limestone interior with murals, inscriptions, and massive Georgia white marble statue of Lincoln sitting in contemplation; Memorial Commission established 1910, design approved 1913, built 1914-22 (Henry Bacon, architect); statue erected 1922 (Daniel Chester French, sculptor); DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented March 24, 1981); within West Potomac Park; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Lockkeeper's House, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension**

17th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

This lockkeeper's house is the only remnant of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension, which was built in 1832-33 to connect the C&O Canal (begun in 1828, and originating at Rock Creek) to the

Washington City Canal (built from 1802 to 1815, and leading from the Potomac at 17th Street to the Anacostia). The extension was intended to ensure that the city would benefit from commerce along the major canals. The house is a simple 1½-story fieldstone building (originally 2 ½ stories) with a shingled roof and end chimneys. It fell into disuse by 1855, and was converted for park purposes in 1903. It was moved for street widening and restored to its present condition in the 1930s. DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; HABS DC-36; within West Potomac Park; US ownership

### **The National Mall**

Roughly bounded by the Capitol Grounds on the east, Independence Avenue on the south, 15th Street on the west, and Constitution Avenue on the north

Planned 1791; 1901; DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented May 19, 1981); a major element of the L'Enfant Plan; US ownership; includes approximately 10 buildings c. 1847-1976

### **National Academy of Sciences**

2101 Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1924; Bertram G. Goodhue, architect; DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 15, 1974; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **National Archives**

Between 8<sup>th</sup> Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1931-37; John Russell Pope, architect; DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership

### **National Gallery of Art**

6th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1941 (John Russell Pope; Eggers & Higgins, architects); DC listing March 7, 1968; within National Mall HD; US ownership

### **Natural History Building, Smithsonian Institution**

11th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

Built 1910 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); DC listing November 8, 1964; within National Mall HD; US ownership

### **Old Post Office**

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1891-99 (Willoughby J. Edbrooke, architect); renovated 1978-81; DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 11, 1973; HABS DC-135; within Federal Triangle and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership

### **Pan American Union (Organization of American States)**

17th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW

Home of the world's oldest international association, founded in 1890 to foster cultural and commercial ties among the Western Hemisphere republics; focal point of Washington's diplomatic and cultural activity; widely considered among the city's most beautiful Beaux-Arts buildings; among the first major buildings implementing the McMillan Commission plans for monumental extension of the Mall; first major commission in architect's distinguished career, won in an early nationwide design competition; construction largely funded by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie; occupies former site of the Van Ness Mansion, a commanding location on the Ellipse at Constitution Avenue; square in plan, organized around tropical patio; four-story, hip-roofed main pavilion housing ceremonial rooms, flanked by two-story

office wings, set amid ample lawns and gardens; marble facades exhibit symbolic blending of North and South American expression; triple arcaded main entry, classical details, terra cotta roofs, iconographic sculpture, ornamental bronzework; stately interiors with extensive artwork; originally Bureau of American Republics, established at the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington in 1889-90, renamed Pan American Union in 1910; built 1908-10, Paul Philippe Cret, and Albert P. Kelsey, architects; Gutzon Borglum and Isidore Konti, primary sculptors; Blue Aztec garden and 2-story arcaded annex pavilion completed 1912; reorganized as Secretariat of the Organization of American States in 1948; DC designation November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969; included in designation of Seventeenth Street HD; international ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Smithsonian Institution**

Jefferson Drive between 9th & 12th Streets, NW

Built 1847-55 (James Renwick, architect); alterations by Adolph Cluss after 1865 fire; DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation January 12, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-141; within National Mall HD

### **State, War and Navy Building (Old Executive Office Building)**

17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1871-88 (Alfred B. Mullett, architect); DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 4, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; HABS DC-290; within Lafayette Square HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **U.S. Botanic Gardens**

1st Street and Maryland Avenue, SW

Built 1902; Bennett, Parsons & Frost, architect; DC listing November 8, 1964; within National Mall HD; US ownership

### **The Capitol**

Capitol Grounds

The centerpiece of the Federal City crowns the hill L'Enfant described as "a pedestal waiting for a monument." The Capitol is both the seat of government and the physical symbol of the United States. It has been occupied continuously by Congress since 1800 (excepting one brief interruption), and until 1935 it housed the Supreme Court as well. The Capitol has been associated with nearly all of the nation's political leaders. Its legislative chambers have been the site of innumerable debates that have altered the course of history, and the place where presidents, military commanders, and international leaders have addressed the nation. The east and west fronts of the Capitol have been the traditional location of presidential inaugurations. Since the assassination of Lincoln, every president who has died in office has lain in state in the rotunda. The compass rose at the center of the rotunda floor marks the original prime meridian for the country, and is the measuring point for the layout of the city and boundaries of several states.

The Capitol has been under periodic construction for two centuries, and is an amalgam of work by an extraordinary series of leading—and sometimes quarrelling—19<sup>th</sup> century architects, builders, and craftsmen. It is the first major example in America of the Federal architectural style derived from English Neoclassicism, and exhibits numerous efforts at developing an indigenous style of architecture and decorative art drawn from the American environment and reflective of American character and ideals. Its major spaces include unsurpassed Federal and Greek Revival era rooms, and it houses notable examples of American statuary, artwork, decorative arts, and craftsmanship, including the most opulent mid-Victorian interiors in America. Its extraordinary double-shelled and trussed cast iron dome is a significant

and innovative engineering achievement. Seeing the dome as symbolic of the Union, Lincoln pushed ahead with construction in the midst of the war, and the year he began with the Emancipation Proclamation ended with the raising of Freedom over the Capitol.

Congress solicited designs for the Capitol in open competition in 1792, selecting a late entry by William Thornton, a British-trained physician and architectural amateur born and then residing in the West Indies. Thornton's Georgian design is most apparent in the original facades still visible on the west front. Execution of the work was entrusted to the runner-up, French-born architect Stephen Hallett. George Washington laid the cornerstone in 1793, but after construction began and Hallett deviated from the plans, he was dismissed and construction was placed under the supervision of English architect George Hadfield, from 1795 until 1798. James Hoban then succeeded him for completion of the north wing, which was occupied by Congress in 1800. Construction resumed in 1803 under the distinguished professional architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe (appointed by Jefferson), who revised Thornton's overall design, reconstructed parts of the north wing and supervised construction of the south wing, which was completed in 1807.

After British troops burned the building in 1814, Congress moved into a temporary "Brick Capitol" across the street, and Latrobe began reconstruction. Latrobe's contributions include revised floor plans, the broad entrance colonnade, and the famous corncob and tobacco-leafed capitals. Latrobe was relieved of the work in 1817, leaving plans for the entire building, but having built only two wings connected by a wooden walkway. He was succeeded in 1818 by noted Boston architect Charles Bulfinch, who completed the old house chamber (now Statuary Hall) according to Latrobe's design, but substituted his own designs for the central rotunda west portico, and copper-clad wooden dome. Bulfinch also improved the grounds, adding a terrace around the building and a fence with guardhouses at the periphery. The work was completed in 1829.

Growth of the Congress and the nation—the number of states had doubled by the 1840s—quickly filled the Capitol beyond its capacity. In 1845, Robert Mills made proposals for extensions, and in 1850, Congress authorized another design competition for expansion. Philadelphia architect Thomas U. Walter won the award, and began execution of his Renaissance Revival design for new House and Senate wings in 1851. Two years later, however, supervision of the work was given to engineer Montgomery Meigs, who revised the floor plans and added porticoes on the east fronts of the wings. The House wing was completed in 1857, and the Senate wing in 1859.

Walter also designed the extraordinary double-shelled cast iron dome constructed during the Civil War. The dome rises to 287 feet, taking its proportions from the size of the greatly extended building. At its base, the dome rests on the masonry drum of Bulfinch's dome, but the colonnade encircling Walter's new and higher drum is cantilevered out to a diameter 30 feet greater—a necessary aesthetic and engineering feat that could not have been accomplished without the use of iron. The unusual openness of the dome, with its three tiers of closely spaced windows, also depends on the iron structural frame. Construction of the dome culminated in December 1863, when Thomas Crawford's statue of Freedom, cast by Clark Mills, was raised atop the cupola.

Embellishment of the interiors continued in the decades after the war, and even exterior work on the House wing continued into the twentieth century. Carrère & Hastings made repairs and alterations in 1901, and in 1949-50, the House and Senate chambers were redecorated. The east front was extended in 1958-62, the west front restored in 1987-88, and offices installed under the west terrace offices in 1991. Construction of a visitor's center and public entrance under the east front began in 2002. The original facades of the Capitol are of Aquia Creek sandstone, painted white after the burning of 1814. The Senate and House extensions are of Massachusetts and Maryland marble, the dome painted cast iron, and the east front extension gray Georgia marble. At every phase of construction, architects used the

ornate Corinthian order traditionally reserved for the most significant buildings. Sculptural embellishment on the east front includes the central pediment group Genius of America, carved in 1825-28 by Luigi Persico (and replicated in the east front extension), the Progress of Civilization (1863) by Thomas Crawford in the pediment of the Senate wing, and the Apotheosis of Democracy (1916) by Paul Wayland Bartlett in the pediment of the House wing.

Major interiors include the original Senate, House, and Supreme Court chambers (1803-1819) by Latrobe, the Rotunda and Crypt (1822-29) by Latrobe and Bulfinch, and smaller rotundas and stair halls by Latrobe and Bulfinch; some incorporate new domes and other alterations (1901) by Carrère & Hastings. Notable among the many painted and sculptural decorations are John Trumbull's eight historical paintings in the Rotunda (begun 1817). Interiors in the 1850s wings were designed and executed by Walter, Meigs, and Italian fresco painter Constantino Brumidi. Major spaces from the period include vestibules, stair halls, reception rooms, and corridors, notably the Hall of Columns on the ground floor of the House wing. Decorative schemes are characterized by lavish use of marbles, ornamental plaster, scagliola, gilding, fresco painting, and patterned encaustic tile floors. Brumidi's works of art include the Rotunda frieze and fresco entitled Apotheosis of George Washington, at the canopy of the dome.

NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964; exempt from NR listing; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; HABS DC-38; see Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C.; Goode, Outdoor Sculpture of D.C.)

### **Van Ness House Stables**

18th & C Streets, NW, on Pan American Union Grounds

Built 1816 (Benjamin Latrobe, architect); DC listing March 7, 1968; on Pan American Union grounds; international ownership

### **Washington Monument**

Monument Grounds

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

### **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.)