

K

K Street Bridge over Rock Creek (1939): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway

3037 K Street, NW [demolished]

Commercial building built c. 1800 (probably an early tavern); *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1964*

Kalorama Playground (1947) at 19th Street & Columbia Road NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District
2120 Kalorama Road NW (apartments, Louis Justement, 1925): see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and
Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Kalorama Triangle Historic District

Roughly bounded by Columbia Road on the east and south, Connecticut Avenue and Rock Creek Park on the west, and the rear of properties on the north side of Calvert Street on the north

DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated November 22, 1986 (effective April 27, 1987); NR listing May 4, 1987; contains approximately 350 buildings built c. 1893-1931

Franklin Kameny Residence

5020 Cathedral Avenue, NW

Since 1962, this ordinary brick Colonial Revival house has served as the home and office of Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, one of the leading lights of the gay rights movement, and considered the father of gay activism. Trained as an astronomer, Kameny transformed his personal struggle into a cultural struggle that radicalized the gay rights movement and seized the rhetorical high ground. After being discharged from the Army Map Service in 1957 for his homosexuality, Kameny waged a four-year legal fight against the notion that sexual orientation would make one unfit or unsuitable for federal service. Although the Supreme Court declined to hear his case, it was the first time that an equal-rights claim had been made on the basis of sexual orientation. In 1961, Kameny co-founded the Mattachine Society of Washington, committed to achieving an equal legal and social footing for homosexuals. The organization focused on federal employment discrimination, assisting and counseling those who had been fired or disadvantaged while at the same time crafting the legal basis for overturning federal discrimination on a national level. During the 1970s, the organization compelled government agencies to liberalize their policies by forcing public scrutiny of hiring and security clearance decisions. Kameny also recognized that changing society's image of homosexuals and dispelling common perceptions would help open the door to legal equality. Among the obstacles was the stigma of the American Psychiatric Association's definition of homosexuality as a mental illness. After eight years of protest, Kameny and his allies succeeded in persuading the APA to remove homosexuality from its *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Psychiatric Disorders*. The Mattachine Society also ran a program of outreach to churches. Disdaining any apology for his homosexuality, Kameny coined the slogan *Gay is Good*, announcing that society would have to accept homosexuals on their own terms. Kameny was also prominent in local public service. In 1971, when the District of Columbia gained a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives, he was the first openly gay person to run for Congress. In 1975, he became the District's first openly gay official when appointed to the Human Rights Commission. Built 1955; period of significance 1962-1975. *DC designation February 26, 2009*

Kann's Warehouse (1904) at 717 D Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

Keith's Theatre: see Riggs Building

The Kenesaw (Averill & Stone, 1903-06) at 3060 16th Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District and
Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens

Anacostia Avenue & Douglas Street, NE

This unique feature of Washington's park system holds important collections of water plants, fish, reptiles, and amphibians; associated with the botanical study and development of water plants; site of early experiments in hybridization; purchased as farm after Civil War by W.B. Shaw, war veteran and civil servant; operated as commercial operation (Shaw Gardens) by Shaw and daughter Helen Shaw Fowler from 1882 to 1938; purchased by National Park Service in 1938; 9-acre gardens include water lilies and other species in series of

irregular ponds, dikes, and marshes on the Anacostia River floodplain; also includes board-and-batten Administration Building, built 1912, and two greenhouses built 1913; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing August 25, 1978; US ownership*

The Kennedy-Warren

3133 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Among the city's finest luxury apartment buildings, distinguished by its majestic siting and visual prominence; buff brick Art Deco facade with pyramidal tower, Aztec motifs, aluminum decorative panels and entrance marquee; major public spaces include two-story lobby, lounges, dining room, and ballroom; architect's most notable work; built 1931, Joseph Younger, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses and Washington Sculpture)*

Kesher Israel Congregation (1931) at 2801 N Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Kew Gardens (A.H. Sonnemann, 1922) at 2700 Q Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Key Bridge

Over the Potomac River at Georgetown

Built 1923 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); renovated 1987; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 1, 1996; DC ownership*

The Keystone (William S. Plager, 1904) at 428 8th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

King, Martin Luther, Memorial Library: see Martin Luther King Memorial Library

King's Palace (1914) at 801 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

The Kingman (The President Monroe) [demolished]

423-25 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Early apartment building documenting the emergence of the new building type and 20th century classicism; last remaining apartment building by Washington architect noted for apartment design; buff brick Classical Revival facade with round bays and central portico; developed by Alonzo Bliss, fabulously successful cure-all manufacturer; illustrates influence of wealthy investors on Washington real estate development; built 1902, Albert Goenner, architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991; demolished 1998; removed from Inventory May 28, 1998*

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

The Klinge (Robert O. Scholz, 1926) at 2755 Macomb Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District

Klinge Valley Bridge

Connecticut Avenue NW, over Klinge Valley

Built 1931-32 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect; Ralph Modjeski, engineer) *DC designation January 29, 2004, NR listing May 21, 2004; within Cleveland Park HD; DC ownership; see Bibliography (Myer, Bridges)*

The Knickerbocker (Merrill T. Vaughn, 1909) at 1840 Mintwood Place NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District

William Knowles House

1228 30th Street, NW

Frame house illustrating the influence of Greek Revival on the city's generally conservative early domestic architecture; maintains Federal form, but with frieze-like attic in place of dormers; Doric portico with fluted columns; built c. 1858; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-163; within Georgetown HD*

Korean War Veterans Memorial (1995): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District

Thaddeus Kosciuszko Monument

H Street and Madison Place, NW

Memorial to Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, military engineer, and Brigadier General in the Continental Army (responsible for fortifications at Saratoga and West Point); erected by the Polish Alliance; bronze statue on granite pedestal surrounded by figural groups; dedicated 1910; Antoni Popiel, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

Kresge's (1918, façade only) at 434 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

Kresge's (ca. 1940, with later addition) at 666 Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Kutz Bridge and Independence Avenue Extension: see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.

Independence Avenue was extended west from 14th Street in the early 1940s, primarily to provide better access to the Pentagon during the war. The avenue bridge over the Tidal Basin was designed in 1941 by Paul Philippe Cret, and completed in 1943. In 1954, it was dedicated to Brigadier General Charles W. Kutz, a three-term Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia.