

## M

*M Street Bridge over Rock Creek (1929): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway*

**M Street High School (Perry School)**

128 M Street, NW

One of the nation's first public high schools for African-American students, founded in 1870 as the Preparatory High School for Negro Youth; important benchmark in development of the city's educational system; represents struggle by African-American population for quality education, despite great disparities in facilities, grounds, architectural design, and size in the dual school system; precursor to Dunbar High School (established 1916); rigorous curriculum and exceptional faculty due to limited professional opportunities for African-Americans elsewhere; produced high proportion of college graduates and numerous prominent educators and public figures, including Carter G. Woodson; principals included Francis L. Cardozo, Sr., Robert H. Terrell, Anna J. Cooper; built 1890-91; architectural plans by the office of Building Inspector Thomas Entwistle (approved by Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol); *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing October 23, 1986; DC ownership*

**MacArthur Theater (and Lobby)**

4859 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

This large neighborhood movie house is characteristic of the theaters that were once prominent in the city's outlying commercial centers; such places of popular entertainment, convenient by car and removed from downtown congestion, help illustrate the city's social history and suburban expansion; built at the close of World War II, the MacArthur typifies the moderne style of architecture; it is the work of John J. Zink, noted for his technical innovations and the design of more than 200 motion picture theaters throughout the Mid-Atlantic states; it reflects the influence of modernism in both design and materials; one story, irregular shape, red brick with limestone frontispiece and streamlines, curved aluminum marquee, and frameless glass doors allowing an open flow from sidewalk to lobby (which features marble paneling, ramped terrazzo floor, aluminum trim, and cove lighting); built 1945; *DC designation June 26, 1997*

*MacFeely, Robert, House: see Arts Club of Washington*

**Mackall Square**

1633 29th Street, NW

Estate with one-room deep main house and Greek Revival Ionic portico built c. 1820 for Benjamin Mackall; rear wing mid-18th century; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-164; within Georgetown HD*

**Mackall-Worthington House**

3406 R Street, NW

Built 1820 for Leonard Mackall; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

*The Mackenzie (A.B. Mullett & Co., 1916) at 221 Constitution Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Macklin (Mihran Mesrobian, 1939) at 2911 Newark Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Madison, Dolly, House: see Cutts-Madison House*

*Main Gate, Navy Yard: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District*

*Main, Thomas, House: see Whitehaven*

*Malaysian Chancery (ca. 1960) at 2401 S Street NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts*

*The Mall: see The Plan of the City of Washington (Part of Original Appropriation 2; Reservations 3 through 6).*

The Mall's present formal, iconic appearance is largely a 20th-century creation based on the McMillan Commission's interpretation of the L'Enfant Plan, and represents perhaps the most significant accomplishment of the Commission. *HABS DC-678*

**Manhattan Laundry**

1326-46 Florida Avenue, NW

Complex of vernacular and designed commercial structures representing more than 50 years of commercial growth; illustrates expansion of urban core and industrial development along Florida Avenue; notable expression of commercial wealth; originally housed the traction facility for streetcar company chartered in 1862; converted to printing plant in 1892 and laundry in 1905; *DC designation June 19, 1991, NR listing November 21, 1994; within Greater U Street HD*

**West Building (Washington & Georgetown Railroad Company Car Barn):** Built 1877, John B. Brady, architect), steam plant (built 1908, altered c. 1914 and 1923), and addition (built 1926, A.S.J. Atkinson, architect)

**South Building:** Stable and warehouse (built 1911)

**East Building:** Includes rug cleaning plant and garage/dry cleaning facility (built 1936, Alexander M. Pringle, architect); and Administrative Offices (built 1936-37, Bedford Brown, architect; among the city's finest Art Deco designs; extensive use of glass block, enameled metal panels, and other innovative materials in classically-inspired facade)

### **The Maples (William Mayne Duncanson House; Friendship House)**

619 D Street, SE

Built 1795-96 (William Lovering, architect); enlarged 1936; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 18, 1973; HABS DC-5; within Capitol Hill HD*

### **Guglielmo Marconi Memorial**

16th and Lamont Streets NW

The Art Deco monument to Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937), the inventor of the radio, was donated by public subscription and erected in 1941. The gilded bronze bust of Marconi is set on a pedestal in front of a granite shaft that supports an allegorical female figure of *the Wave* soaring above a globe and clouds. The monument is the work of Italian-American sculptor Attilio Piccirilli and architect Joseph Freedlander. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; within Mount Pleasant HD; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Maret School: see Woodley*

*The Margaret (Harry Wardman/Nicholas Grimm, 1903) at 1809-11 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District*

### **Marine Barracks Historic District**

Bounded by 8th, 9th, G, and I Streets, SE

Nation's oldest continuously active Marine Corps installation, central to Marine Corps tradition and history; built on site selected by Thomas Jefferson; designed as the permanent home of the Marine Corps Commandant and barracks for 500 men and their officers; Marine Corps headquarters from 1801 to 1901; home of Marine Band (the "President's Own") since 1801; associated with many historical figures including Commodore Joshua Barney, General Archibald Henderson, John Philip Sousa, and notable detainees; quadrangle of buildings surrounding a central parade ground; includes approximately a dozen buildings built 1801-1935; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing December 27, 1972, NHL designation May 11, 1976; within Capitol Hill HD; US ownership*

### **Marine Barracks and Band Hall**

9th & I Streets, SE

Two major components (old Marine Barracks and Band Hall) of a unified composition of military buildings built 1902-06 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects), replacing original wooden barracks dating from 1801-06 (George Hadfield, architect); 490-foot-long Barracks defines east side of parade ground; 2 stories, glazed red-orange brick with limestone trim, hipped roof, arcaded loggia, and crenellated central pavilion; similar Band Hall forms south side of grounds; other structures in complex include 5 Officers' Quarters, Sentry House, and continuous iron fence; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 4, 1973, within Marine Barracks and Capitol Hill HDs; US ownership*

**Marine Corps Commandant's House**

801 G Street, SE

Only structure to survive from the original Marine Barracks, and one of few public buildings to survive the 1814 burning of Washington; built 1801-05 (George Hadfield, architect); official residence of the Marine Corps Commandant since 1805; distinguished example of early Federal design; 2-1/2 story brick town house with contiguous bow rooms facing parade ground; enlarged in 1840; mansard roof with hooded dormers added in 1891; addition 1934; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 14, 1973; HABS DC-134; within Marine Barracks and Capitol Hill HDs; US ownership*

*Marine Hospital Service, Hygienic Laboratory: see Public Health and Marine Hospital Service*

*Marion Park (Reservation 18): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The rectangular park at South Carolina Avenue and 5<sup>th</sup> Street was first graded and planted in 1885, although the present layout dates from 1964. It was named in honor of the distinguished South Carolina Revolutionary War soldier Francis Marion, nicknamed the Swamp Fox. *HABS DC-679*

*Market Square and Indiana Plaza (Reservations 35, 36, 36A): see The Plan of the City of Washington* Market Square, the open space at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Indiana Avenues, was first improved when a market was constructed on the adjacent Appropriation No. 7 in 1802. Reservation 36, on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets, was enclosed by the 1850s, and the statue of Winfield Scott Hancock located there in 1896. The statue of John Rawlins was located on Reservation 34, west of 9<sup>th</sup> Street, in about 1889, but this reservation was eliminated for construction of the Federal Triangle in 1932. Reservation 35, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, was combined with the National Archives site in 1937, and in 1965 it became the site of the simple monument suggested by Franklin D. Roosevelt as his memorial. Reservation 36A, east of 7<sup>th</sup> Street and now known as Indiana Plaza, was established in 1904. The street known as Market Space along the north side of the square was closed in 1979, and the present park and Navy Memorial were built in 1987-91. *HABS DC-691; see also Hancock Statue, Rawlins Statue, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial*

*Marlatt, Charles L., House (1908-09) at 1521 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

*The Marlboro and the Montgomery (Louis Krauss, 1900) at 514 and 512 U Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*Marshall, John, House: see Ringgold-Carroll House*

*Marshall, John, Statue (1884): see The Capitol and Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Martin Luther King Memorial Library (and interior)**

901 G Street, NW

The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, built in 1969-72, is the city's only work by one of the 20th century's most important architects, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. It is the architect's only constructed library design. It is also significant as the city's primary memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., dedicated as a living memorial in his memory soon after his assassination. *DC designation June 28, 2007; NR listing October 22, 2007; DC ownership*

*Maryland Courts (Frank Russell White, 1926) at 518 9<sup>th</sup> Street and 816 E Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Mason, John Thomson, House: see Quality Hill*

**Masonic Temple (Museum of Women in the Arts)**

1250 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1907-08 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects); renovated 1985-86; *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing February 18, 1987 (see also Old Masonic Temple)*

*Massachusetts Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek (1940-41): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway*

### **Massachusetts Avenue Historic District**

Generally including structures fronting on Massachusetts Avenue from 17th Street NW to Observatory Circle Boulevard of grand mansions, row houses, and embassies, known as "Embassy Row"; among the finest realizations of L'Enfant's Baroque vision of grand vistas and diagonal avenues; exemplar of the fashion for urban boulevards in the European manner, with dynamic interaction among buildings, streets, and landscaped open space; includes some of the city's most elegant and lavish turn-of-the-century residences; home to many foreign governments since early 1900s; many locally and nationally prominent architects represented; architectural styles include Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, Beaux Arts, Chateausque, and Classical Revival; includes approximately 150 buildings c. 1880-1940; *DC designation November 27, 1973, NR listing October 22, 1974*

*Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops: see Spring Valley Shopping Center*

*Mather Building (1917-18) at 916 G Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

*May Office Building (1869, altered 1909, façade only) at 501 7<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Downtown Historic District*

### **Mayfair Mansions**

Kenilworth Avenue, Jay, and Hayes Streets, SE

One of Washington's first top-quality housing developments for African-American families; among the first Federally subsidized housing in nation for African-American residents; project of Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux (1885-1968), religious leader and radio evangelist; notable work of one of city's first professionally-trained African-American architects; large garden apartment complex built on site of Benning Race Track; three-story Colonial Revival buildings sited around central commons; built 1942-46, Albert I. Cassell, architect; *DC designation May 17, 1989, NR listing November 1, 1989*

### **Mayflower Hotel**

1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Built 1924 (Warren & Wetmore; Robert Beresford, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 14, 1983; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

### **Henry McCleery House**

1068 30th Street, NW

Small brick row house probably built for Henry McCleery; 2-1/2 stories, now partly below grade as a result of 1831 street regrading for bridge across C&O Canal; fine interior woodwork; built c. 1800; *DC designation January 23, 1973; HABS DC-162; within Georgetown HD*

### **General George B. McClellan Statue**

Connecticut Avenue and California Street, NW

Erected 1907 (Frederick MacMonnies, sculptor; James Crocroft, architect); *within Kalorama Triangle HD*

### **McCormick Apartments (National Trust for Historic Preservation)**

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Among the city's most elaborate luxury apartment houses; residence from 1922-37 of millionaire industrialist, Secretary of the Treasury (from 1921-32, the longest cabinet tenure since Albert Gallatin), and author of the "Mellon Plan" which stimulated the economic boom of the 1920s; built 1915-16, J.H. de Sibour, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 3, 1973, NHL designation May 11, 1976; HABS DC-265; within Dupont Circle and Massachusetts Avenue HDs; National Trust ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I; Goode: Best Addresses)*

### **Robert S. McCormick House (Brazilian Embassy)**

3000 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built c. 1910 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

### **McGill Building [demolished]**

908 G Street, NW

Built 1891 (James McGill, architect); *DC designation February 20, 1973; demolished 1973; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

*McGuire-Jenkins House (1889) at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see (see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

*McKinley Manual Training School: see Shaw Junior High School*

### **McLachlen Building**

1001 G Street, NW

Architecturally distinctive commercial building in Beaux-Arts Classical Revival style, influenced by Chicago commercial precedents; significant work of noted and socially prominent Washington architect Jules Henri de Sibour; illustrates influence of McMillan Commission Plan on business district; home of family-run bank founded 1887 as real estate investment partnership, associated with local community development; 9 stories, corner site, richly ornamented facades of marble and glazed terra cotta with textured spandrels, Greek Doric entrance, exuberant cornice; banking hall remains; built 1910-11, altered and renovated 1988-89; *DC designation September 11, 1985, NR listing November 6, 1986*

### **McMillan Park Reservoir**

1st Street and Michigan Avenue, NW

Washington's first water treatment facility and a primary component of the municipal water system; major engineering and aesthetic achievement; caused elimination of typhoid epidemics and reduced incidence of other diseases; major component of the city's park system; collaborative effort of prominent figures in the City Beautiful movement; memorial to Senator James McMillan, sponsor of the Senate Park Commission; *DC designation August 21, 1991; US and DC ownership*

**New City Reservoir:** Built 1883-88 to receive Potomac River water via the Washington Aqueduct and Georgetown Reservoir (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, architects)

**Smith Spring House:** Built 1886 (T.W. Symons, architect); covers the site of springs identified by L'Enfant and used as a water source for the U.S. Capitol beginning in 1833

**East Shaft Gate House:** Built 1901 (Henry A. Macomb, architect)

**Filtration Complex (Pumping Station, Circulating Conduit, Gatehouse, Intake Gatehouse, Control House, Laboratory, Shelter House, Engine House, Regulator Houses, Filtration Beds, Sand Washers, Sand Bins, and Clear Water Reservoir):** Unified complex of red brick buildings, Flemish bond with tile roofs, and more utilitarian concrete structures; includes underground slow sand purification system advocated by the city's medical community in preference to chemical treatment; built 1904-05 (Allen Hazen, architect)

**McMillan Park:** Built 1906-13 (Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect)

**Storehouse, Shelter House and Garage:** Built 1911

**McMillan Fountain:** Erected 1913 (Herbert Adams, sculptor; Charles Adams Platt, architect; dismantled 1941)

**Chemical Tower, Flume Building, and Gatehouse:** Built 1939

*McMillan Plan: see the Plan of the City of Washington*

*McPherson Square (Reservation 11): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* This square was largely unimproved before 1867, when the Vermont Avenue roadway was removed and two triangular reservations combined to create a rectangular park, named the following year in honor of General Winfield Scott. In 1871, however, the roadway was reinstalled under Alexander Shepherd, and the next year, the site for the statue of

Scott, authorized when Congress named the square in his honor, was changed to its present location. In 1873, however, Congress authorized a statue of General James McPherson, and named the square in his honor. The rectangular park was recreated by 1876, when the statue was unveiled. The park was relandscaped in 1892, and again in about 1920; the walkways were repaved in 1931. *HABS DC-680; see also McPherson Statue*

### **James McPherson Statue**

McPherson Square, NW

The bronze equestrian statue of Brigadier General James B. McPherson honors the Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, killed in 1864 on the outskirts of Atlanta. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee raised \$23,500 for the statue, sculpted by Italian-born Louis Rebisso of Cincinnati. Congress contributed \$25,000 for the granite base and pedestal, designed by O.E. Babcock. The statue was cast from bronze cannon captured in the Battle of Atlanta. At the dedication attended by President Hayes in 1876, General William T. Sherman presided and General John Logan delivered the main address. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

### **Major General George Gordon Meade Monument**

Pennsylvania Avenue between 3rd and 4th Streets, NW

Erected 1927 (Charles A. Grafly, sculptor; Simon and Simon, architects); relocated 1984; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

*Meader's (Academy) Theater (1909/34) at 535-37 8th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Meigs Bridge over Rock Creek (refaced 1916): see Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway*

*The Mellis (A.B. Mullett & Co., 1913) at 624 Maryland Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*The Melwood (Wardman Construction Co., 1926) at 1803 Biltmore Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

*The Melwood and the Vernon (B. Stanley Simmons, 1906) at 1768 and 1774 U Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District*

*Memorial Avenue and Hemicycle: see Arlington Memorial Bridge*

*Memorial Church of the Holy Land: see Franciscan Monastery*

*Memorial Continental Hall: see Daughters of the American Revolution*

### **Memorials in Washington, D.C.**

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption February 22, 2007; NR adoption October 11, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

The memorials honoring distinguished individuals, expressing international goodwill, and commemorating significant events are notable components of the city's collection of monumental public sculpture, which is unsurpassed in the nation. The memorial statuary embellishes the city's public parks and serves as a record of the history of American commemorative memorials. Most are distinguished works of notable sculptors and artists.

*The Mendota (James G. Hill, 1901) at 2220 20<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Mercantile Savings Bank**

719-21 10th Street, NW

Notable example of a small early-20th century savings bank, embodying the historical associations and architectural expression of these once common, but often short-lived financial institutions; one of the last such structures downtown; illustrates use of modest classicism to convey dignity and financial stability, while retaining an approachable image; significant work of local architect; 2 stories, buff brick and limestone, Italian Renaissance Revival style; built 1912 (Julius Wenig, architect); altered 1938 (also by Wenig); *DC designation July 28, 1994*

*Merchants Bank & Trust (1912) at 1369 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

### **Meridian Hall**

2401 15th Street, NW

Tudor Revival mansion by one of city's leading Beaux-Arts architects; commissioned by Mary F. Henderson, the guiding force behind development of Sixteenth Street and the Meridian Hill area as an enclave of embassies and mansions; briefly used as an embassy as intended; scored stucco facade evocative of an English manor house, with large arched portal, panels of casement windows, cast stone quatrefoil ornamentation; interior features grand central staircase, salons, ballroom, and dining hall ornamented in Tudor classical style; built 1923, George Oakley Totten, Jr., architect; *DC designation December 19, 1990, NR listing January 28, 1991*

### **Meridian Hill Area**

Generally including the area around Meridian Hill Park from Florida Avenue to Irving Street, NW  
Built c. 1900-1940; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification); not subject to the D.C. Historic Protection Act; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

*Meridian Hill Baptist Church (1927) at 3146 16th Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

### **Meridian Hill Park**

15th, 16th, W, and Euclid Streets, NW  
Built 1915-20 (Horace W. Peaslee, architect; Ferruccio Vitale, landscape architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 25, 1974, NHL designation April 19, 1994; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Meridian Hill Area*

### **Meridian House**

1630 Crescent Place, NW  
Built 1921-23 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

### **Meridian Manor**

1424 Chapin Street, NW  
Meridian Manor was designed in the Colonial Revival style by George T. Santmyers, one of Washington D.C.'s most prolific apartment house architects. Built in 1926, it is a significant example of the speculative middle class apartment buildings constructed in the 1910s and 1920s adjacent to the 14<sup>th</sup> Street streetcar line. The building's design and architectural vocabulary characterized the work of developers and architects who attempted to capitalize on the proximity to the streetcar line in meeting the demand for solid, modestly appointed middle class apartment buildings. *NR listing March 29, 2001, DC designation September 26, 2001*

### **Meridian Mansions (The Envoy)**

2400 16th Street, NW  
One of the city's finest apartment hotels when opened; prestigious address which served as home to numerous senators, congressmen, and diplomats; lobby with massive marble columns, elaborate ornamental molding; built 1916-18, A.H. Sonnemann, architect; roof pavilions and lamp standards removed c.1963; renovated 1981; *DC designation December 9, 1982, NR listing July 28, 1983; within Meridian Hill Area; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

*The Methodist Building (Walter Ballinger, architect, 1923/1931) at 100 Maryland Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

### **Methodist Cemetery (Tenleytown)**

4100 Block of Murdock Mill Road, NW  
The Methodist Cemetery is the only known community cemetery in what was Washington County, and probably the best-preserved rural burying ground in the city. Established in 1855, it contains the burials of many of Tenleytown's earliest settlers and is as representative of the village's formation as were its churches, schools, taverns, and other businesses. *DC designation April 24, 2008, NR listing September 5, 2008*

*Methodist Episcopal Burying Grounds: see Mount Zion Cemetery*

*Metropolis Building Association (1890) at 201 Pennsylvania Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church**

1518 M Street, NW

Metropolitan, the national church of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, has been the site of numerous civic and educational assemblies, and addresses by notables including U.S. Presidents, and political, cultural, and civil rights leaders. It was the site of the funeral of Frederick Douglass. The congregation was formed by the merger of two congregations established in 1820 and 1838. The Gothic Revival building was erected in 1886; Samuel T.G. Morsell, one of the city's earliest large contractors, is credited as the architect. *DC designation April 24, 1973, NR listing July 26, 1973; HABS DC-352; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

**Metropolitan Club**

1700 H Street, NW

Built 1908 (Heins & LaFarge, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing April 28, 1995*

*Metropolitan Railroad Company Car Barn: see East Capitol Street Car Barn*

**Michler Place**

1739-1751 F Street, NW

Built 1870-71; largely demolished c. 1980 (facade fragments remain); *DC designation January 18, 1979; HABS DC-340*

**Military Road School**

1375 Missouri Avenue NW

This small neighborhood school, erected on the site of one of the city's first public schools for freedmen (built 1864-65), retains its historical connection with the struggle by African-Americans to secure the benefits of public education. Originally situated under the protective watch of Fort Stevens, and now adjacent to the greensward of parklands connecting the Civil War forts, the school documents the presence of Washington's vanished refugee settlements and their dependence on military encampments. The new building, as one of the city's first public buildings designed by the office of Municipal Architect (established 1909), and reviewed by the Commission of Fine Arts (established 1910), reflects attempts during the Progressive era to enhance the quality of public architecture throughout the city. It is a fine representative example of the work of Washington architect Snowden Ashford, built in 1911-12. The building is 2-1/2 stories, one room deep with a central entrance porch, gently flared hipped roof, wide scrolled eaves, and octagonal cupola; facades are red brick accented by stucco panels and limestone trim; to maintain left-hand daylighting in all four classrooms, the large banks of multi-paned windows on one side of the facade are balanced by recessed brick panels on the other. The site may possess archaeological potential. *DC designation July 23, 1998; NR listing July 25, 2003; DC ownership*

**Joaquin Miller Cabin**

Beach Drive north of Military Road, NW

Log cabin built in 1883 by "Poet of the Sierras" Cincinnatus Hiner ("Joaquin") Miller; served as his home from 1883-86; moved from 16th Street & Crescent Place, NW in 1912; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Rock Creek Park HD; US ownership*

*Miller, Commander Alexander, House (1900-01) at 2201 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

**Benjamin Miller House**

1524 28th Street, NW

One of the city's few small Greek Revival houses; built c. 1845 for Benjamin Miller (associated with building of Aqueduct Bridge); free-standing, frame, 3 bays, low gable roof, end chimneys, pedimented Greek Revival portico with Doric columns, 6-panel door with side lights; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-247; within Georgetown HD*



*Miller-Dudley Company auto showroom (1920) at 1714-16 14th Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

**Miner Normal School (Miner Building, Howard University)**

2565 Georgia Avenue, NW

Home of Miner Normal School and Miner Teachers College, centers for the training of Washington's African-American teachers for almost 80 years; associated with Myrtilla Miner, 19th century educational pioneer; notable early example of school building using Colonial Revival style; built 1913-14, Leon E. Dessez, architect, Snowden Ashford, supervising architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing October 11, 1991*

*The Minerva (Nicholas Grimm, 1904) at 1838 4<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*Minnehaha Theater (1909) at 1213 U Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

*The Mintwood (Louis Rouleau, 1929) at 1841 Columbia Road NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District*

*The Miramar (Harvey Warwick, 1929) at 1301 15<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*The Mississippi (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1436 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District*

*The Mohawk (Hunter and Bell, 1913) at 436 M Street NW: see Mount Vernon Square Historic District*

*The Monterey (Stern & Tomlinson, 1922) at 3530-32 Connecticut Avenue, NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*The Montgomery and the Marlboro (Louis Krauss, 1900) at 512 and 514 U Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*

*The Monticello and the New Lynton (Hunter & Bell, 1909) at 3151 and 3149 Mount Pleasant Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

**Montrose Park**

R Street between 30th and 31st Streets, NW

Montrose Park occupies land once owned by ropemaking magnate Robert Parrott in the early 19th century. Parrott allowed Georgetown residents to use his tract of land for picnics and meetings. The area became known as Parrott's Woods, and by the early 20th century it had fallen into disrepair. At the urging of Sarah Louisa Rittenhouse and others, Congress purchased the property and established Montrose Park in 1911. The old rope walk is a feature of the landscape design. *NR listing (with Dumbarton Oaks Park) May 28, 1967, amended March 12, 2004, DC listing March 3, 1979; separate NR listing November 15, 2007; within Georgetown HD*

**Clarence Moore House (Old Canadian Embassy)**

1746 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

French Baroque mansion, among the largest and finest on Massachusetts Avenue, built for Clarence Moore (investor and broker with W.B. Hibbs & Co.) and his second wife Mabelle Swift (heiress to Swift meat packing fortune); notable work of architects Bruce Price & Jules Henri de Sibour; elaborate and exceptionally fine interiors in French and English style, with extensive wood carving, plasterwork, and fittings; Canadian chancery and residence 1927-46 (house and furnishings purchased as Canada's first US diplomatic post); built 1906-09; Moore perished in Titanic in 1912; *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing April 3, 1973; HABS DC-267; within Massachusetts Avenue HD; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*The Moorings (Horace Peaslee, 1927) at 1909 Q Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

**Moran Building**

501-09 G Street, NW

Built 1889-90; *DC designation July 30, 1981, NR listing September 26, 1983*

*Moran, Mrs. Francis B. (Jane W.B.), House (1909-10) at 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*Moreschi Building (1958-59) at 905 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

**Morrison and Clark Houses (Soldiers, Sailors, Marines & Airmen's Club; Morrison-Clark Inn)**

1013-15 L Street, NW

Built c. 1865; bays added to 1015 L in 1867, part of cupola removed 1894, porch added 1917, side entry added 1923; houses connected 1930; *DC designation February 22, 1972, NR listing March 19, 1991; within Shaw HD; see Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)*

*Morrow Drive (1911): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

**Morsell House (John S. Williams House; Decatur-Gunther House)**

2812 N Street, NW

Federal house built in 1813 as home of Judge Morsell; elliptical fanlight, stone steps and iron balustrade; center hall plan; expanded; built 1813; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-29; within Georgetown HD*

*Morton, Levi P., House: see Brodhead-Bell-Morton House*

**Mott Motors/Plymouth Theater**

1365 H Street NE

Built in 1927-28, this one-story commercial row building typifies the small automobile dealerships that helped foster the transformation of traditional retail streets into automobile-oriented shopping strips. Designed by the noted local firm of Upman & Adams, the storefront is an eclectic Italianate composition, executed in textured limestone with Moorish entrances, a tile roof, and battlemented cornice. In 1943, the building was converted to a movie theater catering principally to African-Americans—the first such facility in the Near Northeast neighborhood. It remains a fairly intact survivor from the era of segregated public entertainment. *DC designation April 25, 2002, NR listing March 3, 2004*

*Mount Calvary Baptist Church (ca. 1895) at 801 North Carolina Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Mount Jezreel Baptist Church (1883) at 5th & E Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Mount Joy Baptist Church (ca. 1875) at 514 4th Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Mount Olivet Lutheran Church (Vermont Avenue Christian Church)**

1302 Vermont Avenue, NW

Built 1882-84 (R.G. Russell, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968; within Logan Circle and Fourteenth Street HDs*

**Mount Pleasant Historic District**

Roughly bounded by 16th Street on the east, Harvard Street on the south, Rock Creek Park on the west, and Piney Branch Park on the north

*DC designation October 15, 1986 (effective October 26, 1987); NR listing October 5, 1987; contains approximately 1100 buildings c. 1870-1949*

*Mount Pleasant Library (1925) at 16th & Lamont Streets NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

**Mount Vernon Memorial Highway**

Columbia Island along west side of Potomac River (south from Memorial Circle, continuing in Virginia to Mount Vernon)

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, the segment of the George Washington Memorial Parkway leading south from Memorial Bridge, was the first parkway constructed and maintained by the U.S. government. As a memorial to the nation's first president, it was the first road with a commemorative function explicit in its name and alignment. The parkway contributed to the establishment of a regional park system oriented along creek and river valleys, as envisioned in the 1902 McMillan Plan and 1920s NCPC plans. It was an important link in the evolution of parkway design from pioneering efforts in Westchester County to later federal projects such as Skyline Drive. It was also one of the first roads planned using aerial photography, and it established National Park Service standards for future parkway construction. The segment in the District includes Memorial Circle, about 1½ miles of roadway, the Boundary Channel Bridge (stone-faced concrete arch), light

fixtures, specimen and ornamental trees, and planned vistas. It was authorized in 1928 and built in 1931-32 by the Bureau of Public Roads (Gilmore Clarke, consulting landscape architect and bridge designer; Jay Downer, consulting engineer). Monuments along the parkway include the Navy-Marine Memorial (designed 1922, built 1934) by Ernesto Begni del Piatta, in commemoration of those who died at sea during World War I, and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove (1976). *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 18, 1981; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); see also George Washington Memorial Parkway*

### **Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church**

900 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built 1917 (Sauguinet & Staats, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964*

*Mount Vernon Square (Reservation 8): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* A public market was first erected on the 7<sup>th</sup> Street side of the square in 1846, but was removed in 1872. In that year the intersecting streets and avenues were laid out through the reservation, and the square improved as a group of six triangular parks. After residents petitioned for a single park at the location, the carriageways were removed in 1882, and the park planted with trees and shrubs. In 1899, Andrew Carnegie agreed to donate funds for a public library in the square. The library was completed in 1903, but the site was not redesigned and landscaped until 1913, and that design remains largely intact today. *HABS DC-682*

### **Mount Vernon Square Historic District**

Roughly bounded by 1<sup>st</sup> Street, New York Avenue, 7<sup>th</sup> Street, and M and N Streets, NW

One of two remaining fragments of a formerly contiguous neighborhood around Mount Vernon Square, this residential and commercial enclave derives its origins from scattered growth on what was once the city's fringe. Many of its oldest buildings are simple, flat-fronted frame houses built by working-class owners. By the Civil War, the area grew into an economically and racially mixed neighborhood, served by the public market in the square and the streetcar line along 7<sup>th</sup> Street. Bay-fronted brick and stone rowhouses, and fancy mercantile facades on 7<sup>th</sup> Street date from the prosperous Victorian years. At the same time, poorer residents continued to cluster in modest homes on the narrow side streets cut through large blocks. Owner-built homes predominate; a notable exception is the full block of 53 houses developed by T.F. Schneider in 1890. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the character of the neighborhood began to shift as auto repair shops, laundries, and warehouses sprang up along the increasingly busy New York Avenue traffic artery. The district effectively conveys the mosaic of overlapping social, racial, and workplace communities that characterize historic Washington. It includes 429 contributing buildings in a variety of architectural styles ca. 1845-1945; *DC designation July 22, 1999 (effective September 7, 1999), NR listing September 3, 1999*

### **Mount Vernon Triangle Historic District**

The Mount Vernon Triangle Historic District is a physical remnant of a unique 19th and early 20th century working class neighborhood that was largely dependent upon the commercial activity of the Northern Liberties Market and 7th Street corridor. The collection of historic buildings provides a visual reminder of the types and scale of homes and businesses that were erected by members of this community—working class entrepreneurs of mixed backgrounds, including a sizeable German and Italian immigrant population, many with ties to the local merchant community. The district also includes archaeological resources and buildings documenting the beginnings of automobile service businesses; 24 contributing buildings from 1873-1946. *DC designation November 17, 2005, (effective March 26, 2006), NR listing September 19, 2006*

### ***Mount Vernon Triangle, Washington, D.C., Architectural and Historic Resources, 1791-1946***

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption November 17, 2005; NR adoption May 26, 2006*

*See also Mount Vernon Triangle Historic District, Emily Wiley House, Second Baptist Church, and The Jefferson*

### **Mount Zion Cemetery (Methodist Episcopal Burying Grounds; Female Union Band Society Graveyard)**

Mill Road, NW

Established 1809; includes Old Methodist Burying Ground and Female Union Band Society Graveyard

established 1842 as benevolent association to provide burial for free blacks; leased for 99 years in 1879; *DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing August 6, 1975; within Georgetown HD*

### **Mount Zion United Methodist Church**

1334 29th Street, NW

Home of the oldest African-American congregation in the city, organized in 1816 from Dumbarton Avenue United Methodist Church (present name adopted in 1846); gable-roofed brick building with Gothic Revival facade, stained glass lancet windows, second floor sanctuary, tin ceiling with Gothic tracery; congregation sponsored one of city's first black schools (1823), active in underground railroad; site purchased from Henry Foxall 1875, construction begun in 1876, completed 1884; community house built 1813; *DC June 27, 1974, NR listing July 24, 1975; HABS DC-242; within Georgetown HD*

### **Mullett Rowhouses**

2517-2525 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Speculative luxury townhouses designed as an investment property by one of the most prominent 19th century American architects (Supervisory Architect of the U.S. Treasury from 1866-74 and designer of the Old State, War, and Navy Building); red brick Queen Anne facades exemplify Victorian aesthetic; financial difficulties connected with this project said to have contribute to architect's suicide a year later; built 1889, Alfred B. Mullett, architect; *DC designation September 19, 1990, NR listing September 30, 1994*

*Municipal Center at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.* This was the first building constructed according to plans developed during the 1920s for a civic center between Judiciary Square and Pennsylvania Avenue. The building was designed by municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth and constructed from 1939 to 1941. The overall form of the building reflects both its origins in the Beaux Arts civic center form, and the context of Neoclassical buildings on Judiciary Square, but the decorative inspiration is Art Deco and Art Moderne. Notable features include the cast aluminum revolving doors and abstracted classical columns, capitals, and moldings. Designed at the close of the New Deal era, the building also incorporates major artwork sponsored by the Works Progress Administration. In the interior courtyards are two enormous ceramic sculptural panels: *Democracy in Action* by Waylande Gregory, and *Health and Welfare* by Hildreth Meiere. Flanking the plaza steps to the west of the building are two granite bas-relief sculptural panels: *Urban Life* by John Gregory, and *Light, Water, and Thoroughfare* by Lee Lawrie. In the south lobby floor is a terrazzo map of the District of Columbia, and near the north entrance is an octagonal fountain by the John J. Earley Studio (dedicated in 1980 as the Washington Area Law Enforcement Memorial). See Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)

*Municipal Court (Superior Court Building B) at 409 E Street, NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.* Built in 1938-39, this building by Nathan C. Wyeth is the twin of the Police Court, forming the eastern edge of the square.

*Museum of Women in the Arts: see Masonic Temple*

*Myers, George Hewitt, House: see Textile Museum*

### **The Myrene**

703 6th Street, NW

Early multiple-family dwelling illustrating the evolution of apartments from the row house form; excellent example of the middle-class apartment "flat"; eclectic late Romanesque Revival facade; built 1897-98, J.H. McIntyre, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 9, 1994*