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O Street Market (Northern Market)

7th & O Streets, NW

One of three remaining 19th century public markets, built in 1881; *DC listing July 24, 1968, NR listing April 28, 1995; HABS DC-342; DC ownership*

Oak Hill Cemetery

30th & R Streets, NW

Established 1848; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-249 (gatehouse); see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Georgetown HD; see also Van Ness Mausoleum*

Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel

30th & R Streets, NW

Built 1850 (James Renwick, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-172; within Oak Hill Cemetery and Georgetown HD*

*The Oakland (B. Stanley Simmons, 1905) at 2006 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District
The Oakmont (Speiden & Speiden, 1903) at 225 Morgan Street NW: see Mount Vernon Square Historic District*

Observatory Hill (Original Appropriation No. 4): see The Plan of the City of Washington. Although L'Enfant anticipated use of this hill overlooking the Potomac for defensive battlements, it was set aside for a National University that never materialized. The site remained a lightly wooded military campground and overgrown meadow until 1842, when President Tyler selected the site as the permanent home of the Depot of Charts and Instruments (established 1830), and authorized the Navy to construct a National Observatory to make the astronomical observations essential for navigation. See also E Street Complex, Old Naval Observatory, Potomac Annex Historic District and Washington Naval Hospital

Octagon House (The Octagon; John Tayloe House)

1741 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1800 (William Thornton, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; see also Tayloe House (21 Madison Place, NW); HABS DC-25*

Ohev Sholom Synagogue (1852, altered 1906) at 500-02 I Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

Ohio Drive (1912-16): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District

Old Arsenal: see The Arsenal

Old Australian Embassy: see Wilkins House

Old Canadian Embassy: see Moore House

Old City Hall (District of Columbia Court of Appeals)

451 Indiana Avenue, NW

City Hall was the first public building that the Federal government erected for the District of Columbia. It was begun in 1820, after designs by architect George Hadfield, but construction proceeded fitfully because of chronic underfunding of the local government. Unlike the major federal buildings, which were built of stone, City Hall was constructed economically of brick with a stucco facing. By 1822, the central section was complete, and occupied by the mayor and registrar. The east wing was completed in 1826, but the west wing not until 1849-50. During the period before the Civil War, trials of abolitionists and Underground Railroad participants occurred here. In 1863, the District's newly formed Supreme Court took up residence in the building. Ten years later, it expanded to occupy the entire structure as Congress assumed control. From 1881-83, the building was enlarged on its north side, and in 1892, a brick ventilating tower similar to those on the Capitol grounds was added just to the west of the building. Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark oversaw both projects. By the early 20th century, the stucco facades had deteriorated to such an extent that in 1916-18, the entire building was refaced in limestone, and the interior was substantially rebuilt with new courtrooms. While the new facades followed the original design closely, some changes were made including removal of the 1883 north portico. Architect of the Capitol Elliott Woods was responsible for the work. *NHL designation*

December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-41; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; DC ownership

Old Columbia Heights Firehouse: see Truck Company F

Old Corcoran Gallery: see Renwick Gallery

Old Eastern Market Square (Original Appropriation Nos. 15 & 16; Lincoln Playground; Reservation 19 and 19A): see The Plan of the City of Washington. Located between Fifth, Seventh, K, and L Streets, SE, these appropriations appear to have been intended by L'Enfant to function as a market space serviced by a short canal from the Anacostia. An early market was constructed on the site, presumably the predecessor to Eastern Market. By 1894, the area was known as Reservations 19 and 19A, and by 1914 as Lincoln Playground.

Old Ebbitt Grill (Interior) [demolished]

1427 F Street, NW

Built c. 1890; DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1979; HABS DC-315

Old Engine Company No. 5 (Bank of Columbia; Georgetown Town Hall & Mayor's Office)

3210 M Street, NW

Remnants of an early home of one of the nation's first banks (1793-1826), which was extensively involved in the city's early development, construction of the Potomac Canal, and U.S. government financing; built 1796, occupied by bank until 1806, then by U.S. Bureau of Indian Trade (1807-22), Georgetown Town Hall (1823-63), Lang's Hotel (1863-70), D.C. government offices and storage (1871-83); largely reconstructed and refaced in 1883 to house Engine Company No. 5 (Peter Lauritzen, architect), which occupied until 1946; facade incorporated in new building 1983; 3 stories, flat brick facade with corbelled cornice, Queen Anne style entry doors, original Flemish bond brickwork on upper floors; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971, removed from NR April 6, 1983; within Georgetown HD; HABS DC-119*

Old Engine Company No. 6

438 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Built c. 1860; DC designation April 29, 1975, NR listing September 5, 1975; DC ownership; HABS DC-88

Old Engine Company No. 9 (1893) at 1624 U Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District and (HABS DC-89)

Old Engine Company No. 10

1341 Maryland Avenue, NE

Engine House 10 was erected in 1894-95 to serve the Stanton Park neighborhood, the northern portion of Capitol Hill, and the emerging suburban subdivisions of Trinidad and Ivy City. One of a series of eight District firehouses designed by Leon Dessez, it was similar to his since-demolished Engine House 11 of 1895 and is probably the best and most characteristic example of a Victorian-era firehouse still owned by the District. The front pedestrian entrance between two vehicle bays was typical of these stations, and the brick facade with limestone and terra cotta trim was common to those built in the mid-1880s through mid-1890s. *DC designation January 24, 2008, NR listing November 19, 2008; DC ownership*

Old Engine Company No. 11: see Truck Company F

Old Engine Company No. 12 (Eckington Firehouse)

1626 North Capitol Street, NW

Designed by Snowden Ashford, Engine Company 12 was constructed in response to the Eckington Citizens Association's call for fire protection. The firehouse has been a visual landmark of the neighborhood since its construction in 1896-97. The Italian Renaissance Revival edifice set the tone for institutional and commercial construction on North Capitol Street, where it remains as the last and architecturally most intact of the extant Victorian firehouses. *DC designation May 25, 2006, NR listing June 6, 2007*

Old Engine Company No. 26 (Langdon Firehouse; Chemical Company No. 3)2715 22nd Street, NE

Old Engine Company 26 was erected in 1908 following a petition by the Northeastern Citizens' Suburban Association for better fire protection for the new Langdon neighborhood. Because the firehouse served a suburban area generally beyond the city's hydrant system, it received a chemical engine and was originally known as Chemical Company No. 3. The building was designed by A.B. Mullett & Sons, the firm led by the sons, Thomas and Frederick, of the deceased former Supervising Architect of the Treasury. It is the most domestic of the city's firehouse designs, essentially a half-timbered, sixteenth-century English manor house, with modifications to accommodate fire equipment. The building was renamed Engine Company 26 at the beginning of the automobile era. In 1940, however, Engine 26 moved out when a restructuring of the fire department led to disposal of redundant stations. *DC designation June 23, 2005, NR listing August 8, 2007*

Old Executive Office Building: see State, War, and Navy Building

Old French Embassy

2460 16th Street, NW

This former embassy is among the finest of nearly a dozen Meridian Hill mansions built by the formidable Mary Foote Henderson (1841-1931), in collaboration with her favorite architect, George Oakley Totten. Built in 1906-07, the project was her first successful enticement of a foreign mission to Sixteenth Street, in keeping with her great ambition to create an "Avenue of Presidents" lined with lavish embassies and memorials. It is a superb example of Beaux-Arts residential architecture, ranking among Totten's finest work. The embassy was planned and built under French ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, who served from 1902-25 as one of the most influential and admired foreign diplomats ever assigned to the Washington corps. It was the site of critical political conferences during and after World War I, and served as Jusserand's residence until his retirement. The building is 4 stories with a domed corner pavilion, loggias, and mansard roofs; facades are limestone and terra cotta in the Parisian high style of Louis XVI and the Second Empire. *DC designation August 28, 1997; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

Old Holy Trinity Church

3513-15 N Street, NW

First Catholic church in DC; built c.1787-94; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-201; within Georgetown HD*

Old Hungarian Embassy2437 15th Street, NW

Built 1927 (George Oakley Totten, architect); originally intended as an embassy building; *DC designation December 16, 1987, NR listing March 16, 1988; within Meridian Hill Area*

Old Interior Department: see Interior Department Offices

Old Masonic Temple

901 F Street, NW

Built 1868-70 (Cluss & Kammerheuber, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1974; HABS DC-218; within Downtown HD*

Old Naval Hospital (Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars)

9th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, SE

Built in 1865-66, this 50-bed hospital was intended to serve Civil War naval forces on the Potomac, and remained in hospital use until 1911. It was probably built on the site of an earlier hospital. From 1920 to 1963, it served as the Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars, a private home founded by Civil War veterans to provide temporary shelter to veterans, including those pressing pension claims in the capital. The 3-story red brick Italianate structure is composed as a central block with projecting front and rear pavilions and porches, mansard roof, quoins, and molded cornice. The fenced and landscaped grounds include a detached stable. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 3, 1974, amended May 20, 2009 to establish national significance; US ownership (DC-administered); within Capitol Hill HD*

Old Naval Observatory (National Observatory; Naval Museum of Hygiene; Naval Medical School)

23rd & E Streets, NW

The original National Observatory was authorized by President Tyler in 1842 and completed in 1844 according to plans prepared by Lieutenant James Melville Gilliss. The observatory was the site of notable advances in astronomy and mathematics, and is associated with its first superintendent, Matthew Fontaine Maury, who supervised the publication of numerous volumes of oceanographical charts, and was the author of the first oceanographical textbook. The observatory installed a new transit circle instrument by the end of the Civil War. The domed south wing housed the 26-inch Great Equatorial telescope, the largest of its day, installed in 1873. In 1877, astronomer Asaph Hall discovered the moons of Mars with this instrument. From its inception, the observatory was authorized to calculate and keep official time, which was indicated by the dropping of a time ball from the flagstaff each day at noon. By 1878, poor atmospheric conditions in Foggy Bottom led Congress to authorize relocation to a new site, and in 1893, the observatory moved to its new home on Massachusetts Avenue extended. After its relocation, the property was transferred to the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to serve as a Museum of Hygiene, and later the Naval Medical School. Built in 1842-44, with alterations in 1847-48, 1865, 1873, 1894, 1903, and 1915-17. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation January 12, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-341; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Potomac Annex Historic District (NR-eligible); US ownership*

Old North: see Georgetown University

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*

Old Stone House

3051 M Street, NW

Considered the oldest house in Georgetown, built in 1765 for Christopher Lehman; restored by Hausman, 1956-58; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing November 30, 1973; HABS DC-2; within Georgetown HD; US ownership*

Old Woodley Park Historic District: see Woodley Park Historic District

The Olympia

1368 Euclid Street, NW

Built in 1898, the Olympia is the only remaining apartment house from the first wave of construction—spurred by the opening of the electric streetcar line in 1892—along upper 14th Street in Columbia Heights. With the new convenience of public transit uptown, these buildings created the city's first apartment corridor. Stylistically, the Olympia is also notable as a transitional mixture of Victorian and Beaux Arts design, reflecting the period from about 1895 to 1905 when monumental classicism returned to favor in Washington. In architect Albert B. Morgan's design, the stark verticality of hexagonal bays contrasts with the tripartite horizontal layering and design motifs of a classical façade. *DC designation February 28, 2002*

On Leong Chinese Merchants Association

618-20 H Street, NW

Headquarters for more than 60 years of the On Leong Merchants Association, which was responsible for relocating the city's Chinatown at its current site; Chinatown's first transformation of an existing building with applied Chinese ornamental features; exemplifies the demonstration of cultural identity through historically inspired architecture; reflects the importance of mutual aid organizations in the immigrant experience; constructed 1932 (Marcus Hallett, architect) by combining and altering two rowhouses built c. 1852; three stories, brick, with undulating pagoda-form roofs, fretwork balconies, patterned tiles, lanterns, and roof cresting. *DC designation September 26, 1996*

Organization of American States: see Pan American Union

Oriental Building Association

600 F Street, NW

The 1909 home of the Oriental Building Association embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a financial institution headquarters in the Italian Renaissance Revival *palazzo* style. The five-story corner building of buff brick and limestone houses a ground floor banking hall and leasable upper floors. A notable work of the German-American architect Albert Goenner, the building is located in the midst of the downtown mercantile neighborhood historically dominated by German-American businesses. OBA exemplifies the historical importance of immigrant self-help organizations and business relationships. Chartered in 1880, the association originated in 1861 as a building and loan association designed to allow small businesses and average savers to pool resources and offer credit. The association's name suggests that the founders may have been members of a fraternal lodge: at the time of its founding, there was an "Oriental Lodge No. 19" of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows downtown and a Masonic Oriental Lodge in Alexandria. For many years, the officers and directors of the Association were German immigrants; Goenner's selection as architect undoubtedly reflects his connections within that community. The association occupied its building at 6th and F Streets for nearly a century, and continues in business today as OBA Bank, the oldest savings and loan in the nation. *DC designation February 26, 2004, NR listing September 10, 2004*

Original Patentees Memorial: see The Plan of the City of Washington (The Ellipse). The National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists donated the memorial to the Original Patentees of the District of Columbia in 1935. The simple granite shaft commemorates the original eighteen landholders whose land grants embraced the site of the federal city. Each side of the monument contains a relief panel carved with a symbol of the early pioneers' agricultural pursuits—a tobacco plant, wild turkey, stalk of corn, and fish. The names of the original landowners are inscribed on the base with the dates of their land patents.

Orme Building: see The Champlain

The Oswego and The Exeter

1326-28 and 1330-32 U Street, NW

These twin apartment houses are notable among Washington's early multiple-family dwellings. Built soon after the 1896 opening of an electrified streetcar line on U Street, the Oswego (built 1900) and the Exeter (built 1904), reflect the changing nature of housing in an increasingly urbanized city. This type of moderately priced and attractively designed apartment house, conveniently located in an established neighborhood, helped to popularize apartment living for Washington's middle class. The buildings demonstrate an early use of the same design for twin buildings, which was to become a much-used technique for architects and developers in providing economical apartment housing. The buildings are the earliest extant apartment commission (at age 29) of architect B. Stanley Simmons, who went on to design more than 60 apartment houses in the city; they also represent the work of developers Lester Barr and Franklin Sanner. Each is three stories, T-shaped in plan with facades of tan brick atop a limestone base, with stone lintels, and sheet metal pediments and cornices; facades mix late Victorian and early Colonial Revival elements, including bay-like center pavilions with attenuated pilasters and pedimented door surrounds. *DC designation July 23, 1998; within Greater U Street HD*

Owens, Isaac, House: see Walker House

Owl's Nest

3031 Gates Road, NW

Owl's Nest, a handsome and imposing Shingle-style residence, is a rare artifact from the beginnings of suburban development on the fringe between Washington's earliest inner suburbs and its rural hinterlands. Built as a rural country house for journalist William L. Crouse, Owl's Nest and its exceptional wooded grounds illustrate the gradual transition of the former Washington County from farmsteads to scattered suburban country houses on large lots, to more dense suburbs on a planned system of gridded streets. Designed by Appleton P. Clark, Jr., a significant native architect, it is one of the city's best examples of this style, exhibiting the complex asymmetrical massing, wide sheltering roofs, massive stone walls, and contrasting wood-shingled surfaces that characterize the style. Built in 1897, the house and its hilltop setting

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above the old Grant Road have been remarkably little changed. *DC designation April 26, 2001*