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Sacred Heart Church

16th Street & Park Road, NW

Seventh century Northern Italian basilica style church; cruciform plan; profusely decorated interior; completed 1922, Murphy & Olmsted, architects; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

Sacred Heart School (1938) at 1623-45 Park Road NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District

Saint Aloysius Catholic Church

North Capitol & I Streets, NW

Excellent and prominently sited example of mid-19th century Renaissance Revival church; city's second oldest Catholic church; parish church of the Jesuit Fathers of Georgetown College, and centerpiece of Jesuit school complex; one of three known buildings designed by noted Jesuit mathematician, astronomer, and physicist; basilica form with pedimented Ionic entrance facade, arcaded side facades, and square belfry; facades and trim almost entirely red brick; elaborate marble and plaster sanctuary with monumental Corinthian pilasters, modillioned cornice, and domed chancel with murals by Constantino Brumidi (1805-80); built 1857-59, Fr. Benedict Sestini, architect; rectory built 1887; interior alterations 1925, 1934; *DC listing March 7, 1968, NR listing July 26, 1973*

Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church: see Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church

The Saint Clair (George S. Cooper, 1903) at 1717 T Street NW: see Strivers' Section Historic District

The Saint Dennis (Matthew Lepley, 1921) at 1636 Kenyon Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District

Saint Dominic's Church

630 E Street, SW

Built 1865-75 (Keeley, architect); rebuilt after 1885 fire; restored after 1929 fire; *DC listing July 24, 1968*

Saint Elizabeths Hospital Historic District

2700 and 2701 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE

Saint Elizabeths Hospital is one of the nation's earliest and most significant institutions for the treatment of mental illness. Established largely through the efforts of Dorothea Dix, the leading mental health reformer of the 19th century, it was chartered by Congress in 1852 as the Government Hospital for the Insane, with the mission to provide "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment" for patients from the Army, Navy, and District of Columbia. The hospital opened in 1855, and shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War was impressed into service as a general hospital for sick and wounded combatants. It was these wartime patients who originated the use of the name Saint Elizabeths, after the property's 17th century land patent, out reluctance to use the hospital's formal name. Congress officially renamed the institution in 1916.

As was customary and considered healthful, the hospital grounds were established outside the city limits, on what was the Barry Farm overlooking the Anacostia River. The first structure, the innovative four-story Center Building (1853-55), was designed by superintendent Charles Nichols and architect Thomas U. Walter in a castellated Gothic style. The building was an early example of the "linear plan" for mental hospital wards developed by reformer Thomas Kirkbride. Several more buildings were constructed to treat veterans after the Civil War, and by the 1890s the institution grew into a complex of residential and treatment buildings as well as a central kitchen, boiler house, ice plant, bakery, dairy, firehouse, gatehouses, and barns. A major expansion occurred at the turn of the century, with Italianate classical buildings designed by Boston architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; further expansion occurred through the 1950s. The campus is also notable for its designed picturesque landscapes. Gardening became part of patient therapy, as did work on the hospital farm, which lasted into the twentieth century.

St. Elizabeths served as a model for later institutions, both as a pioneer of humane treatment of the mentally ill and for its advancement of innovative therapeutic and diagnostic techniques. Over 150 years, the hospital treated perhaps 125,000 patients, and at its mid-20th century peak, housed 7,000 patients with a staff of 4,000.

Well-known patients have included presidential assassin Charles Guiteau and poet Ezra Pound. Thousands of former patients are believed to be buried in unmarked graves across the campus, and several hundred Civil War soldiers are interred in two small cemeteries. *NR listing April 26, 1979, NHL designation December 14, 1990, and DC designation May 26, 2005; US and DC ownership*

Center Building (Built 1853-55)

West Lodge (1856)

Boundary Wall (1858-1869)

East Lodge (1861)

Civil War Cemetery (1864-66)

Gatehouse (1874)

Patient's Circulating Library (1883); moved and enlarged 1904, renovated 1928-29

Dining Hall for Detached Buildings (1885-86)

Fire Engine House (1889-91, moved 1905)

Burroughs Cottage (1891)

Administration Building and 11 Lettered Buildings (built 1903; Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects)

Nichols, White, and Eldridge Buildings (1930s)

Continuous Treatment Buildings (9 buildings; built 1940s)

Saint James Episcopal Church and Rectory (ca. 1900) at 222 8th Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Saint John's Church

16th & H Streets, NW

Built 1815-16 (Benjamin Latrobe, architect); *NHL designation December 19, 1960, DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-19; within Lafayette Square and Sixteenth Street HDs*

Saint John's Church, Georgetown

3240 O Street, NW

The second oldest Episcopal Church in Washington, Saint John's was designed by William Thornton, architect of the U.S. Capitol. It was completed in 1809, and much modified thereafter; it originally had an octagonal steeple. The adjacent rectory was built in 1875. *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Saint John's Parish House: see Ashburton House

Saint Joseph's Catholic Church (1868) at 2nd and C Streets NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

The Saint Lawrence (Albert Beers, 1908) at 1807 California Street NW: see Washington Heights Historic District

Saint Luke's Episcopal Church

15th & Church Streets, NW

City's first independent black Episcopal church, established 1879 by Rev. Alexander Crummell (1819-98), one of the foremost African-American scholars of the 19th century, pioneer in the establishment of an African-American tradition of scholarship, spokesman for black liberation, and founder in 1897 of the American Negro Academy; epitomizes founder's view of the church as an institution fostering social change, education, and self-help; major work of Calvin T.S. Brent, city's first African-American architect; Early English Gothic style, gable-roofed with rough-cut random bluestone walls, red-and-white sandstone trim, lancet windows; long nave with cast iron columns, exposed roof framing, oak paneling, stained glass; built 1876-79; *NR listing May 11, 1976, NHL designation May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Fourteenth Street HD*

Saint Margaret's Episcopal Church (1895) at 1820 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Saint Mark's Church

3rd & A Streets, SE

Built 1888-94 (T. Buckler Chequier, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 8, 1973; within Capitol Hill HD*

Saint Mary's Catholic Church (Saint Mary Mother of God)

725 5th Street, NW

Built 1891 (E.F. Baldwin, architect); *DC listing July 24, 1968**Saint Mary's Church Orphanage (1902) and School (1906) at 481 G Place NW: see Downtown Historic District***Saint Mary's Episcopal Church (Saint Mary's Chapel)**

730 23rd Street, NW

Home of first African-American Episcopal congregation in Washington, founded in 1867 in split from Church of the Epiphany; congregation of pastor Alexander Crummell from 1873-79; timber roof, Tiffany windows; built 1886-87, Renwick, Aspinwall & Russell, architects; *DC designation March 28, 1972, NR listing April 2, 1973***Saint Matthew's Cathedral and Rectory**

1725-39 Rhode Island Avenue, NW

Built 1893 (Heins & LaFarge, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 24, 1974; within Dupont Circle HD**The Saint Mihiel (Frank R. White, 1920) at 1712 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District**Saint Monica's Episcopal Church (1930) at 1340 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District**Saint Patrick's Academy and Carroll Hall (1904) at 924 G Streets NW: see Downtown Historic District***Saint Patrick's Church**

10th & G Streets, NW

The first Catholic parish in the federal city, located on land purchased in 1794. Built 1872-84 (Laurence J. O'Connor, architect); additions in 1904 (Wood, Donn & Deming, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Downtown HD**Saint Patrick's Church Rectory (1904) at 619 10th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District***Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (Rock Creek Church)**

Rock Creek Church Road & Webster Street, NW

Built 1775; remodeled 1864; burned & restored 1921; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 16, 1972; HABS DC-47; within Rock Creek Cemetery**Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (1945) at 2430 K Street NW: see Foggy Bottom Historic District**Saint Peter's Catholic Church and Rectory (1889) at 2nd and C Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District***Saint Phillip's Baptist Church**

1001 North Capitol Street, NE

Built 1891-92 (Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect); *DC designation June 27, 1974**The Saint Regis (Merrill T. Vaughn, 1912) at 2219 California Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)**Saint Teresa's Catholic Church (1879) at 13th & V Streets SE: see Anacostia Historic District**Saint Thomas Apostle Church (1950) at 2665 Woodley Road NW: see Woodley Park Historic District**Saint Thomas Episcopal Church (1893, fragment) at 1772 Church Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District**Salem Baptist Church (ca. 1875) at 917 N Street NW: see Blagden Alley and Shaw Historic Districts***General Jose de San Martin Memorial**

Virginia Avenue and 20th Street NW

Gift from the citizens of Argentina; copy of the original by Augustin-Alexandre Dumont in Buenos Aires; erected 1925, relocated and rededicated on a new pedestal in 1976. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 12, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Schneider Triangle

2209, 2211, and 2213 Washington Circle, NW; 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, and 1011 New Hampshire Avenue, NW; 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, and 1016 22nd Street, NW; 2201, 2203, 2205, and 2207 K Street, NW (All of Square 53)

Built 1889 (Thomas Franklin Schneider, architect); *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing December 13, 1982*

Schuyler Arms (Frank R. White, 1926) at 1954 Columbia Road NW: see Washington Heights Historic District

Scott Circle (Reservation 63): see The Plan of the City of Washington. The circle was first improved in 1873 and the statue of General Scott placed in 1874. The flanking smaller Reservations 62 and 64 were graded and planted in 1874, and improved in 1901-02 in conjunction with the installation of the Daniel Webster and Samuel Hahnemann memorials. The entire area was refurbished in 1911-12, and further alterations made with the construction of the 16th Street underpass in 1941-42. *HABS DC-684; see also Scott Statue, Webster Statue, and Hahnemann Memorial*

Winfield Scott Statue

Scott Circle, NW

The equestrian statue of Brevet Lt. General Winfield Scott commemorates “Old Fuss and Feathers,” the Mexican War hero who ended his half-century career in 1861, after brief command of the Union armies at age 75. Congress appropriated \$35,000 for the statue the year after Scott’s death in 1866, and it was cast from bronze cannon captured in Mexico. Erected in 1874, the statue by New York sculptor Henry Kirke Brown depicts the elderly general on his favorite mare (at the last minute, rendered a stallion). The monolithic granite base was carved from the largest stone yet quarried in America. *Within a L’Enfant Plan reservation and the Sixteenth Street HD; see also Soldier’s Home*

Scott-Grant House

3238 R Street, NW

Built 1854; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Scottish Rite Temple

1733 16th Street, NW

Built 1911-15 (John Russell Pope, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Sixteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I; Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Sears, Roebuck & Company Department Store

4500 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Full-scale suburban department store of revolutionary design; among the city's earliest and most significant examples of modern commercial architecture; exemplifies the advancement of modern mass merchandising by an influential national retailer of affordable and dependable goods for the middle class; embodies functional efficiency and practicality as a basis for customer appeal; incorporates significant department store innovations, including suburban location, windowless layout, and rooftop parking; exhibits notable use of architectural concrete as a primary facade material; polygonal plan, 1 story plus basement, mezzanine, and penthouses; facades of board-formed and exposed-aggregate concrete with prominent automobile ramps, display windows, and signage; cantilevered entrance canopies and streamlined detail; built 1941, John Stokes Redden and John G. Raben, architects; *DC designation May 25, 1995, NR listing February 16, 1996*

Second Baptist Church

816 3rd Street, NW

The church begun in 1894 and dedicated in 1901 is the home of the city’s second oldest African-American Baptist congregation, founded in 1848. Second Baptist sprang from the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church and is noted in the Baptist movement as the mother church for many other area congregations. The church first located on this site in 1856, and served according to oral history as a stop on the Underground Railroad. For many years, its large and distinguished Sunday School Lyceum was a forum for illustrious guests including Frederick Douglass and Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr. The imposing Victorian Gothic church is also a

significant reminder of the largely vanished neighborhood northwest of North Capitol and H Streets. Designed by prolific and prominent Washington architect Appleton P. Clark, the church also reflects the fashion for Romanesque—notably in its rusticated Indiana limestone façade with massive square stair towers, rounded buttresses, and slit-like windows. The façade, original stained glass windows, and interior are highly intact. *DC designation December 18, 2002, NR listing June 30, 2004*

Second Division Memorial: see The Plan of the City of Washington (The Ellipse). The monument to the Army's Second Division, honoring the dead of World War I, was donated by Division members and friends. The 18-foot-tall gilded bronze sword is set in front of an opening in the granite backdrop, symbolically halting the German advance to Paris. The monument was designed by John Russell Pope, with sculptor James Earle Fraser, and dedicated in 1936. Wings commemorating the Division's dead in World War II and the Korean War were added in 1962. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Second National Bank (ca. 1876, altered 1910) at 509 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

Second National Bank

1331-33 G Street

Second headquarters of bank organized in 1872; rental office space above banking room (since altered); Italian Renaissance Revival facade, limestone with bronze infill, exemplifies flattened neoclassicism popular during the 1920s; one of a cluster of bank buildings; notable work of prolific local architect; built 1927-28, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect; *DC designation February 21, 1990, NR listing December 29, 1994*

Second Officer's House, Navy Yard: see Washington Navy Yard Historic District

Securities Building (1925) at 729 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District

Security Storage Company [demolished]

1140 15th Street, NW

Built 1890 (James G. Hill, architect); additions 1907 and 1921; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished 1965*

Sedgwick Gardens (Mihran Mesrobian, 1931) at 3726 Connecticut Avenue NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses and Washington Sculpture)

The Seminole (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1444 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District

Senate Office Building (Russell Senate Office Building)

1st Street & Constitution Avenue, NE

Built 1906-09 (Carrère & Hastings, architects); fourth side built 1933 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, exempt from NR listing; US ownership*

Senator Theater (Entrance Pavilion)

3950 Minnesota Avenue, NE

Entrance pavilion of neighborhood movie theater by noted Baltimore theater architect; imposing Art Moderne style entry pylon of buff brick and glass block with streamline motif in colored vitrolite; neon signage; built 1942, John J. Zink, architect; auditorium demolished; *DC designation September 19, 1990*

Sequoia: see USS Sequoia

The Seven Buildings (1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW)

1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Last of the "Seven Buildings," built 1794-96; reflect the influence of George Washington's building regulations, which encouraged the construction of brick row buildings; facade incorporated in new construction 1988; *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from the designation list March 7, 1968, redesignated May 23, 1984 (1901-09 and 1913 were omitted from the designation list July 24, 1968 and demolished 1960s); HABS DC-59; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Seventeenth Street Historic District (Seventeenth Street, NW, West Side between New York and Constitution Avenues)

DC listing March 7, 1968; see separate listing on each property

Corcoran Gallery of Art: Built 1894-97 (Ernest Flagg, architect); addition 1925-28 (Charles Adams Platt, architect)

Pan American Union: Built 1908-10 (Paul Philippe Cret and Albert Kelsey, architects)

Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall: Built 1910 (Edward Pearce Casey, architect)

American National Red Cross: Built 1913-17 (A.B. Trowbridge, architect)

Seventh Precinct Station House (1891, altered) at 3220-22 Volta Place NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Seventh Street, NW, East Side of 1000 Block

1005, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1015-1/2, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027-31, 1033, and 1035 7th Street, NW; 649 and 651 New York Avenue, NW

Commercial buildings built 1862-1938; *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing February 2, 1984; within Mount Vernon Square HD*

Seventh Street Savings Bank

1300 7th Street, NW

This bank is an excellent example of the independent and often short-lived neighborhood savings banks that proliferated at the turn of the century, serving individual and business customers in a limited area. The bank was formed in 1912, during an economic rebound following the “Knickerbocker” Panic of 1907, and the two-story building was constructed in 1912-13. The layout of the bank, with apartments upstairs, and shops and apartments in an adjacent wing on 7th Street (now demolished), is illustrative of the investment strategies needed to sustain such small institutions. The bank failed in the banking crisis of 1933, and was one of eight banks merged and reorganized as the Hamilton National Bank. The building design by the firm of (Alfred) Rich & (Alphonsus) FitzSimons typifies the customary classical style. The temple-front façade is executed in textured buff brick with limestone and terra cotta trim. Large arched windows with iron grilles, and a long side window bay light the banking hall. The building is now the lone survivor of a once-vibrant commercial block. *DC designation November 21, 2002*

Sewall-Belmont House (National Woman's Party Headquarters)

144 Constitution Avenue, NE

Built 1800, incorporating a 2-story 1750 house; burned 1814; rebuilt 1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 16, 1972, NHS designation May 30, 1974; within Capitol Hill HD*

Seward Square (Reservations 38-43): see The Plan of the City of Washington. This square was not developed as a rectangular park because of the trolley tracks laid along Pennsylvania Avenue during the Civil War in 1862. The Avenue was paved through the square in 1872, and the triangular reservations may have been graded and planted by 1876. In 1883, the Office of Public Buildings & Grounds proposed rerouting of the streetcar and roadway to create a rectangular park, but this did not occur. The square was known as Seward Place by that time (presumably in honor of Lincoln’s Secretary of State), but it was not formally named Seward Square until 1903, when a grassy median was added along the streetcar tracks. Fifth Street was removed from the park in 1963, and the park was relandscaped in 1975, after completion of Metro construction. *HABS DC-685*

Shadd, Mary Ann, House: see Cary House

Shaw Historic District

Roughly bounded by 7th and 9th Streets, L Street, 11th and 12th Streets, and Rhode Island Avenue, NW

The larger of two remaining fragments of a formerly contiguous neighborhood around Mount Vernon Square, this district stretches north of downtown along the old streetcar lines on 7th, 9th, and 11th Streets. The neighborhood developed mostly after the Civil War as an economically and racially mixed community, with buildings of diverse quality in a rich variety of architectural styles. Rowhouses dominate a streetscape

punctuated by churches, apartment buildings, and a few commercial strips. Owner-built homes are scattered throughout, but most of the housing stock is speculative construction, reflecting late-19th century mass-production technology and a taste for more elaborate building form and embellishment. There are approximately 450 contributing buildings, dating from c.1833 to 1932. *DC designation July 22, 1999 as part of an expanded district including the Blagden Alley/Naylor Court HD (effective September 7, 1999), NR listing September 9, 1999 as Mount Vernon West Historic District; DC designation amended December 16, 1999 to create a separate Shaw Historic District*

Robert Gould Shaw Junior High School (McKinley Manual Training School)

1616 Marion Street, NW (650 Rhode Island Avenue, NW)

The original home of William McKinley Manual Training School, this building completed in 1902 for white students (at the same time as its counterpart Armstrong for African-American students) was the product of an important trend in the educational philosophy of the period. By the end of the 19th century, educators nationwide began to promote the idea of industrial education alongside a more traditional academic one that prepared high school students for college. Architecturally, the imposing buff brick and limestone structure designed by Henry Ives Cobb reflects both the city's attempt to improve public school design through the use of private architects, and Cobb's Chicago origins, particularly in the third-floor running arcade of Romanesque arches. When McKinley moved to its larger Eckington campus in 1928, this building was converted to Shaw Junior High School, for African-American students. From the beginning, Shaw was overcrowded and the building deteriorating, and as conditions worsened, the building—dubbed *Shameful Shaw*—became emblematic of the city's neglect of African Americans. By the 1960s, the surrounding neighborhood became the Shaw Urban Renewal area. *DC designation September 25, 2008, NR listing December 22, 2008*

General Phillip H. Sheridan Statue

Sheridan Circle, NW

Erected 1908 (Gutzon Borglum, sculptor; Henry Winslow, architect); *within Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama HDs*

Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Roughly bounded by Connecticut and Florida Avenues on the east, P Street on the south, and Rock Creek Park on the west and north

DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated August 16, 1989 (effective September 25, 1989), NR listing October 30, 1989; includes approximately 610 contributing buildings built c. 1890-1945

Sherman Building (1882, altered) at 925-27 F Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial

Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, NW

Erected 1903 (Carl Rohl-Smith et al., sculptors); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

Shields, Susan Hart, House (1888) at 1401 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)

Shoemaker, Peirce, House: see Cloverdale

Shoreham Building (1928-29) at 806 15th Street NW: see Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District

Shrine of the Immaculate Conception

4th Street & Michigan Avenue, NE

Begun 1920 (Maginnis & Walsh, Frederick Vernon Murphy, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list March 7, 1968; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Sidwell Friends School: see The Highlands

Simpson's House of Seafood and Steaks: see Billy Simpson's House of Seafood and Steaks

The Six Buildings [demolished]

2109 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The last of the three-story Federal era brick houses known as the "Six Buildings" (2105 to 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue) stood until demolished about 1985. The real estate syndicate of Greenleaf, Morris, and Nicholson undertook construction of the houses in 1795 as part of a contract with the District Commissioners to build twenty houses annually, but as there was some doubt whether they met specifications for height and coverage, they were sold to Isaac Pollock, who completed them. After 1800, to relieve cramped conditions in the Treasury Office, the buildings briefly housed government offices. The Navy Department occupied 2107, and the State Department another of the houses; the War Department was located across Pennsylvania Avenue. There were numerous distinguished residents during the 19th century including James Madison and Sam Houston. DC listing November 8, 1964; omitted from designation list July 24, 1968

1509 Sixteenth Street NW (Averill, Hall & Adams, 1909): see Sixteenth Street Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

Sixteenth Street Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway (1907-10): see Rock Creek Park Historic District

Sixteenth Street Historic District

Generally including structures fronting on 16th Street, NW from Lafayette Square to Florida Avenue

Grand avenue of buildings along one of the most important streets in the Federal City; buildings varied in type and style, but related in conception, scale, materials, and quality of design; includes row houses, large detached houses, churches, small apartment buildings, monumental apartments, office buildings, and institutional buildings; styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Beaux Arts, and Art Moderne; many of Washington's most prominent architects are represented; contains approximately 147 contributing buildings dating from 1815-1959. *DC listing November 8, 1964 (preliminary identification), designated March 9, 1977; NR listing August 25, 1978; DC designation expanded January 18, 2007 to extend south of Scott Circle (effective March 11, 2007); NR listing expanded July 11, 2007*

William L. Slayton House (and interior)

3411 Ordway Street, NW

The Slayton House is one of only three houses known to have been designed by world-renowned architect I.M. Pei. The house, designed in the International Style, is located in the Cleveland Park Historic District. It was completed in 1960 and features a triple-vault, poured-in-place concrete roof as its most distinguishing feature. The front and rear elevations are all glass, resulting in a house that is largely transparent and open in plan. *DC designation May 22, 2008, NR listing October 2, 2008; within Cleveland Park HD*

Smith, Clement, House: see Bodisco House

Smith Row

3255-3267 N Street, NW

Built c. 1815 by Col. James Smith; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-67; within Georgetown HD*

Smith Spring House: see McMillan Park Reservoir Historic District

Smith-Bruce House

1405-11 34th Street, NW

Federal house built c. 1810; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

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; see also Arts and Industries Building and Natural History Building*

Social Security Administration (Wilbur J. Cohen Building)

330 Independence Avenue, SW

One of the last buildings constructed under the extensive Federal office construction program of the 1920s and 1930s; built for the Social Security Board (established 1935), and associated with the establishment of a

nationwide pension program, one of the most enduring accomplishments of the New Deal; illustrates the expansion of the McMillan Plan recommendations to Southwest Washington; among last works of noted Philadelphia architect; jointly planned with the Railroad Retirement Building; massive interconnected blocks in an abstracted classical style influenced by industrial design; limestone facades with monumental windows and pylons, Egyptian motifs; built 1939-40; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, Consulting Architect; designs implemented by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency; exterior relief sculpture by Henry Kreis, Emma Lou Davis; interior artwork. *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 6, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Society of the Cincinnati: see Larz Anderson House

Soldier's Home, Main Building (Sherman Building)

The first dormitory at the Soldier's Home evolved into a composite edifice of three buildings; *DC listing November 8, 1964; original section within Soldiers' Home NHS; US ownership*

Scott Building (Sherman Building South): Built 1852-57 (Barton S. Alexander, architect); clock tower and third floor added in 1869 (Edward Clark, architect)

Annex: Built early 1880s

Sherman North: Built 1889-91

Soldiers' Home National Historic Site (United States Military Asylum)

Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street, NW

The four oldest buildings and their immediate grounds comprise the United States Military Asylum as originally developed, and as it existed as the Soldier's Home during Lincoln's residency. The three buildings constructed for the asylum were designed by Lieutenant Barton Stone Alexander in a Romanesque Revival style. *NHL designation November 7, 1973; NR listing February 11, 1974; DC listing March 3, 1979; within the Armed Forces Retirement Home HD; US ownership; HABS DC-353; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Lincoln Cottage (Corn Rigs; Anderson Cottage): Built 1842-43, altered 1897 and 1923, restored 2001-08; *see separate listing*

Sherman Building South (Scott Building): Built 1854-57, tower added 1869; *see separate listing for Soldier's Home, Main Building*

Quarters #1: Built 1854-57

Quarters #2: Built 1854-57

Soldiers, Sailors, Marines & Airmen's Club: see Morrison-Clark Houses

Somerset House (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1801 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District

John Philip Sousa Junior High School

3650 Ely Place, SE

John Philip Sousa Junior High (now Middle) School, built in 1950, stands as a symbol of the lengthy conflict over the desegregation of public schools and the beginning of the modern civil rights movement. The school is nationally significant for its role in the U.S. Supreme Court case *Bolling v. Sharpe*, which was decided the same day as the four public school desegregation cases combined in *Brown v. Board of Education*. The case originated in September 1950, when in a move orchestrated by civil rights lawyers, Spottwood Bolling and other black children were denied enrollment in the new all-white school. While the Court's ruling in *Brown* established that the states could not maintain segregated public schools, its simultaneous ruling in *Bolling* made such schools also unconstitutional if maintained by the federal government. Drawing moral authority from the heart of the nation's capital, the ruling reinforced the absolute magnitude of the decisions striking down the "separate but equal" doctrine. Merrel A. Coe, architect. *NHL designation and NR listing August 7, 2001, DC designation October 23, 2008; DC ownership*

Southeast Branch Library (1922) at 7th and D Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Southern Aid Society Building/Dunbar Theater

1901-03 7th Street, NW

Built 1921 (Isaiah T. Hatton, architect; Reginald W. Geare, theater architect); *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing November 6, 1986; within Greater U Street HD*

Southern Building

805 15th Street, NW

Built 1912 (Daniel Burnham & Associates, architects); addition 1986-87; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Spencer Carriage House and Stable

2123 Twining Court, NW (Rear 2120 P Street, NW)

Built in 1905 for Southern Railway president Samuel Spencer, this combined carriage house and stable is a large and impressive example of its type. Such buildings were once an essential support facility for the wealthy residents of the city's mansions. The building is also notable as the work of John McGregor, a local "master builder" active from the 1870s to 1911. The structure is 2 stories, of red brick in a utilitarian design with modest brick detailing, a hipped slate roof, and cupolas. *DC designation December 19, 1995, NR listing August 29, 1996; within Dupont Circle HD*

Spring Valley Shopping Center (Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops and Square 1500)

4820, 4841-59, 4860, 4861, 4866, 4872, and 4874 Massachusetts Avenue, NW; 4301 49th Street, NW

Planned cluster of neighborhood commercial buildings, created as a village-like complex to complement the design character and prestige of affluent planned neighborhoods nearby; exemplifies the use of zoning regulations to control commercial sprawl; influenced by model neighborhood schemes of the 1920s, which abandoned continuous commercial strips (as this area was zoned in 1920) in favor of predefined commercial nodes (as zoned in 1928); prototype of the neighborhood drive-in shopping center, with centralized management and controlled tenancy, designed to offer a complete range of shops along with auto servicing; illustrates the evolution of retail business as a suburban convenience; typifies the Williamsburg-inspired Colonial Revival style popular in mid-century; significant work of pioneering real estate developers W.C. & A.N. Miller; *DC designation July 19, 1989; all buildings of red brick, 1 or 2 stories, with stone, wood, slate, and copper trim, sited with customer parking; includes:*

Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops (4841-59 Massachusetts), one of the oldest planned neighborhood shopping centers in the metropolitan area, nationally recognized at the time as a model of the building type; includes an arcade of shops, gas station, and forecourt with off-street parking; built 1936 (E. Burton Corning, architect; Charles Hillegeist, developer); *NR listing July 25, 2003*

4860 and 4866 Massachusetts Avenue: Grocery store (originally Spring Valley D.G.S. Market) and gas station (originally Esso); built 1936 (Gordon MacNeil, architect); *NR listing August 4, 2003*

Garfinckel's, Spring Valley Branch (4820 Massachusetts), an early outlying branch department store, built 1942 (Gordon MacNeil, architect)

4872-74 Massachusetts Avenue: Commercial buildings, built 1947 (office of W.C. & A.N. Miller, architect)

National Metropolitan Bank/Mayer & Co. Furniture Store (4301 49th Street), branch locations of downtown businesses, built 1949-50 (Edward R. Spano, architect)

Springland (Henry Hatch Dent House)

3550 Tilden Street, NW

One of a very few antebellum structures remaining in the former Washington County, this brick house is a notable example of the vernacular country house architecture of mid-19th century gentleman builders. It was erected by former U.S. Assistant Attorney General Henry Hatch Dent and his wife, Ann Maria Adlum Dent,

daughter of John Adlum, the most important figure in American viticulture (and owner of the neighboring estate named *The Vineyard*). The house is also significant as the residence of James MacBride Sterrett (1847-1923), who married the Dent's daughter Adlumia. Sterrett was a prominent writer and professor of religion and philosophy at Columbian College (now the George Washington University), and a founder and first rector of All Souls Episcopal Church. During the time Sterrett lived at the house, from 1891 until his death, he wrote several of his books on Hegelian idealistic philosophy. Built circa 1845, with an addition circa 1891; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing August 9, 1990*

Dent Springhouse

3517 Springland Lane, NW

This simple structure from about 1845 is a rare example of a once-common rural appurtenance vital for protecting water sources and providing cold storage for food. About 12 feet square and built of granite fieldstone, it stands in a swale below the Dent House, enclosing the source of a tributary stream of Rock Creek. The spring is now dry, but the water trough inside and exiting the house is well preserved. *DC designation June 25, 2002; NR listing August 21, 2003*

Square 38, Designated Properties

2301-13 Washington Circle, NW; 2315-2327 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, and 1015 24th Street, NW; 2300, 2324 & 2326 L Street, NW; 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, and 1010 23rd Street, NW (all of Square 38 except 2308-2320 L Street, NW)

Built 1876-1909; 1925; facades of some properties incorporated in new buildings c. 1980 and 1988-89; *DC designation August 16, 1979*

Square 1500: see Spring Valley Shopping Center

Stanley, Alice W. B., House (1930) at 2370 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)

Stanton Manor (George Santmyers, 1929) at 644 Massachusetts Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Stanton Park (Reservation 15): see The Plan of the City of Washington. By 1871, the park at the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues was known as Stanton Place, in honor of Lincoln's Secretary of War. The first improvements were made to the park in 1878-79, in preparation for the statue of Revolutionary War General Nathaniel Greene, placed in 1879. The park was redesigned in a more formal manner in 1921, and subsequent changes were made in 1930. In 1964, at the prompting of Ladybird Johnson's beautification program, the park was refurbished and playground equipment was installed on the west side. *HABS DC-686; see also Greene Statue*

Star Saloon at 509 11th Street: see Ford's Theatre National Historic Site. Three-story brick addition to Ford's Theatre, originally an interconnected lounge, bar, and restaurant; unadorned flat facade with cast iron pilasters at storefront; built 1863, first floor occupied by the Star Saloon 1863-65; demolished 1930, rebuilt 1967

State Department: see War Department

State, War and Navy Building (Old Executive Office Building; Eisenhower 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, Washington Sculpture)*

Statler Hotel (Capital Hilton) (1941) at 1001 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District

Steedman-Ray House: see Ray House

Stephenson, Dr. Benjamin F., Memorial: see Grand Army of the Republic Memorial

The Sterling (Appleton P. Clark, 1905) at 1915 Calvert Street NW: see Kalorama Triangle Historic District

Baron von Steuben Monument

H Street and Jackson Place, NW

Memorial to Baron Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben, Major General of the Continental Army and the man most responsible for training of American troops during the Revolutionary War; erected by act of Congress; bronze statue on granite pedestal with inscriptions, flanking figural groups; dedicated 1910; Albert Jaegers, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

Thaddeus Stevens School

1050 21st Street, NW

One of city's oldest surviving elementary schools for African-American students, named after Pennsylvania congressman and abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens; built 1868, enlarged 1883, largely rebuilt 1896; *DC designation June 20, 1972, NR listing July 12, 2001 ; DC ownership*

Stevens-Billings Houses

3025-27 N Street, NW

Built c. 1870; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Stewart, Alexander, House (1908-09) at 2200 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)

Stockett-Friske Company (1916) at 919 E Street NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

Stockton Hall: see George Washington University

Stoddard Baptist Home: see Ingleside

The Stoddert (Leon Dessez, 1899) at 2900-08 Q Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Stoddert, Benjamin, House: see Halcyon House

Strand Theater

5129-31 Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue, NE

The Strand Theater is significant for its role in the development of the Deanwood neighborhood, a historically African-American community in Northeast Washington. When it opened in 1928, it was the first motion picture theater constructed east of the Anacostia River for African-American patrons. The Strand was a center of community social life for more than 40 years and reinforced the self-sufficiency of the neighborhood. It was also reflective of the trend in the early motion picture industry to provide affordable but segregated neighborhood-based entertainment. The Strand is also significant for its association with its owner and builder, Abe E. Lichtman. A white Jew, Lichtman became a nationally known advocate for equal economic opportunities for African Americans, and was an important business leader through his ties with Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt. His theater staffs were almost always African American at a time when few would be hired for white-collar jobs, and he was also active in sponsoring recreational opportunities for African-American youth. The Strand is designed in a stripped-down version of the Renaissance Revival style, with facades characterized by symmetrical balance and a restrained use of classical elements. *DC designation June 26, 2008, NR listing November 25, 2008*

Streetcar and Bus Resources of Washington, D.C., 1862-1962

Multiple Property Documentation; *DC adoption March 23, 2006; NR adoption June 19, 2006, additional documentation November 14, 2006*

Washington's transit history contains interesting variations on the evolution of the industry as a whole. The most profound of these was the streetcar, both horse-drawn and motorized. The early routes of the streetcar followed the 1791 plan for the Federal City, drafted by Pierre L'Enfant seventy years before the first railway tracks were laid. The earliest lines followed the plan's principal thoroughfares, connecting the established residential and commercial areas of Georgetown with the centers of government along Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the United States Capitol, and beyond to the Navy Yard. The railway lines linked the wharves in southwest Washington, D.C. with the mercantile corridor along 7th Street, 14th Street, and the growing residential neighborhoods to the north. These 1862 horse-drawn routes reflected the city's developing nineteenth-century residential, commercial, and employment patterns. Although a technological innovation, the earliest horse-drawn railway routes conformed to and reinforced existing transportation patterns that had been served by earlier, less efficient conveyances such as the horse-drawn omnibuses, herdics, and horse-drawn carriages.

By the early 1890s, railway companies began to experiment with storage batteries, compressed air, overhead lines, underground cable, and electric traction that enabled streetcars to travel faster and climb steeper grades. Accordingly, the expansion of the railway lines became a tool used by real estate developers to encourage the city's burgeoning population to inhabit new neighborhoods, which improved the original city and then started to development localities outside the original city boundaries. These street railway lines were typically owned and operated by the real estate developers who maintained an interest in the neighborhood, streetcar line, and the first of the generating power companies.

The late-nineteenth-century era of rapid transit expansion, spurred by land developers, was followed by a period of consolidation in the early twentieth century. Owners, seeking profits in transportation and utilities over land development, simplified the routes and generally extended lines to serve established employment and residential areas rather than to promote new ones. In its heyday, roughly between 1903 and 1933, Washington, D.C.'s electric traction system consisted of two large companies operating city and suburban services, several separate suburban lines, and three interurban lines. This service, which was instrumental in the development of the nation's capital, functioned along side the automobile by the second decade of the twentieth century, and eventually was replaced by the motor bus in 1962. Thus, for nearly one hundred years, streetcars, both horse-drawn and electric, played a major role in the development of Washington, D.C.

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Strivers' Section Historic District

Roughly bounded by Swann Street on the south, Florida Avenue on the north and west, and the Sixteenth Street Historic District on the east

Predominantly residential area with longstanding associations with leading individuals and institutions in Washington's African-American community; characterized by late 19th and early-20th century rowhouses from the Edwardian era, generally of relatively simple, rhythmically repeating speculative designs; also includes small apartment houses and early-20th century neighborhood commercial structures, and occasional individually-designed row houses; styles include Italianate, Second Empire, Richardsonian Romanesque, Tudor Revival, and Beaux Arts; *DC designation June 30, 1983 (effective January 4, 1985), NR listing February 6, 1985; includes approximately 450 contributing buildings built c. 1875-1925*

Strong, Hattie, Hall: see George Washington University

Stuart Junior High School (1925-27) at 410 E Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Suitland Parkway [National Register only]

Extends from the Anacostia River at South Capitol Street to Marlboro Pike

The parkway linking Andrews Air Force Base with Washington is one of the network of planned entryways into the capital city. Authorized in 1937, it was not built until 1943-44, when it was considered an important transportation route to a major military airfield. Suitland Parkway exemplifies the type of defense highway advocated by Franklin Roosevelt, and it is also associated with key figures in the development of parkway design, Gilmore D. Clarke and Jay Downer. It was a new type of road combining parkway principles with the freeway efficiency of the German *autobahn*. Direct and high-speed, it also retained the parkway's contoured layout and camouflage of plantings—considered more impervious to air attack than a straight open highway. After the war, Suitland Parkway was transferred to the National Park Service, and as the customary entryway for foreign dignitaries, it has given many their first glimpse of the nation's capital. It has also hosted both

triumphal and mournful processions of public officials, from presidents returning after diplomatic missions to the funeral cortege of President John F. Kennedy. The parkway was incomplete at the end of the war, and a segment in Maryland remains only two lanes. About three of the total nine miles of roadway are located in the District. *NR listing June 2, 1995; US ownership*

Sulgrave Club: see Wadsworth House

Charles Sumner School

17th & M Streets, NW

One of three post-Civil War black schools, named in honor of Charles Sumner, Massachusetts Senator and ardent abolitionist who attempted unsuccessfully to ban segregated schools and public facilities in city; temporary home of the M Street High School; awarded medal for design at 1873 Vienna Exposition; headquarters for Superintendent and Board of Trustees for Colored Public Schools of Washington and Georgetown; "modernized Norman" style; built 1871-72, Adolph Cluss, architect; renovated 1984-85; *DC designation November 21, 1978, NR listing December 20, 1979; DC ownership*

Sun Building: see Baltimore Sun Building

Superior Court, Building A: see Police Court

Superior Court, Building B: see Municipal Court

Superior Court, Building C: see Juvenile Court

Supreme Court

1 First Street, NE

Built 1925-35 (Cass Gilbert, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation May 4, 1987; HABS DC-356; exempt from NR listing; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

Mary Surratt House

604 H Street, NW

The Mary Elizabeth Surratt Boarding House is an 1843 vernacular Greek Revival dwelling that Mary Surratt operated as a boarding house from September 1864 through April 1865. During this period, John Wilkes Booth visited the boardinghouse both socially and to meet with other members of the conspiracy while planning President Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mary Surratt was the first woman executed by the federal government, encouraging a debate regarding her guilt that has continued to the present. After her execution for her participation in the assassination conspiracy, subsequent owners continued to maintain the property as a boarding house. In 1925, then-owner Irvan Schwartzman converted the first floor of the dwelling into a commercial space and added show windows at the street level. In 1931, Yow Chin Teas moved into the building and subsequent tenants have included High Wah & Co. Importers, Sie Que Co. Imports, and the Suey Sang Lung Co. grocery. The building remains in use as a Chinese restaurant named Wok and Roll. *DC listing July 24, 1968, NR listing August 11, 2009; within Downtown HD*

The Susquehanna (Harry Wardman/A.H. Beers, 1905-08) at 1430 W Street NW: see U Street Historic District

Swartzell, Rheem and Hensey Building

727 15th Street, NW

Built 1908 (Paul J. Pelz, architect); facade altered and incorporated in new building 1984; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Fifteenth Street HD*

Sweeney-Plowman Houses (Cooper Houses)

2521 and 2523 K Street, NW

DC designation October 24, 1984

Sweeney House (2521 K Street): Built 1843

Plowman House (2523 K Street): Built 1868

Switzer, Mary, Building: see Railroad Retirement Board

William Syphax School

1360 Half Street, SW

This historically black elementary school commemorates William Syphax (1825-1891), the first president of the *Board of Trustees of Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown* (established 1868). Syphax was a proponent of a unified public school system, and a vigorous advocate for equal educational standards; he oversaw construction of both Sumner and Stevens Schools. The original Colonial Revival structure, built in 1901 (Marsh & Peter, architects), is a fine example of the public schools that the D.C. Office of the Building Inspector commissioned from local architects. The large 1941 addition (also in Colonial Revival style) by Municipal Architect Nathan C. Wyeth follows the “extensible” prototype created by his predecessor Albert L. Harris; this was further expanded in 1953. The building illustrates both the progressive civic design ideals of the turn of the century, and the modernization and expansion of the public schools during wartime mobilization. Like similar neighborhood schools throughout the city, it establishes a municipal presence in the local community. The original 2-1/2-story building is hip-roofed, with red brick facades, arched windows and white terra cotta trim; the 2-story additions are flat-roofed, with red brick facades, banks of multi-pane windows, and limestone trim. *DC designation April 22, 1999; NR listing July 25, 2003*