

CAPITOL HILL AND THE SOCIETY

Now in its twentieth year, the Capitol Hill Restoration Society has grown with the historic community it serves to become an important force for preservation of an architectural heritage and the amenities of urban life. It is an active organization of more than 1200 members who share a commitment to the continued vitality of this residential community. Not all its members are residents here, or homeowners, but all have discovered that same sense of authenticity which increasingly attracts new residents from other parts of the city and its suburbs.

Since 1955, the Society has spoken positively about the importance of Capitol Hill as a place to live. When words alone have failed to dissuade those who would replace streets with highways, open space with parking lots, or homes with high-rise buildings, the Society has sought redress from its city government and the courts. It makes recommendations to the city Zoning Commission on matters which affect the community. It joins like-minded organizations to support initiatives which benefit the entire city, and to oppose those which might impair the residential environment of Washington. And it follows closely Congressional activities which are of interest to the membership. The Society supports pending legislation to establish a Capitol Hill National Historic District and has undertaken a survey of buildings on the Hill in connection with nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The history of Capitol Hill and its architecture warrants special attention, as the Society was organized to nurture respect for a heritage which can be traced to Pierre L'Enfant's map of the Federal City, first published in 1791.

Capitol Hill as a community dates back to the early 18th century, when three small neighborhoods formed what eventually became the nucleus of a major metropolitan center: a boardinghouse community of Congressmen and Senators close to the Capitol; a residential neighborhood surrounding the Navy Yard; and an active commercial district along the Anacostia River. The Anacostia business district was thought to represent the trend for future growth for Capitol Hill, and it fostered hopes for a grand and fashionable eastern city built around business activity and a principal waterfront section of Washington.

However, the city's growth developed to the northwest, and Capitol Hill emerged, instead, as a very "respectable" middle class community. Its residents worked as government clerks, in the buildings trades, and

as the proprietors of small businesses, creating for themselves a solid, stable community from which was absent the wealth and constant change of more prestigious neighborhoods.

Residential Capitol Hill retains very much the appearance it had soon after the turn of the century. The major style of the 1880's and 1890's, the pressed brick-front house with handsome and varied decorative brickwork, is perhaps today the most familiar on Capitol Hill. Also prominent today are the then-popular French Second Empire or "Mansardic" design homes and simple flat front houses with metal overwindow and over-door decoration.

This pleasing architectural diversity, so well preserved for more than a century, is among those attributes which account for the continued vitality of this residential community. Though still not "fashionable" in the sense intended by its early residents, Capitol Hill is today more revered than at any time since 1800.

In sponsoring an annual House and Garden Tour, the Society seeks to share with its neighbors and friends a glimpse of the charm for which Capitol Hill is acclaimed. Proceeds from the Tour and other activities throughout the year sustain the Capitol Hill Defense Fund, which has been used to promote the Society's objectives.

A monthly newsletter helps to keep members informed of the Society's activities and of current events on Capitol Hill. The Society meets on the second Wednesday of each month at the Capitol Hill Methodist Church, Fifth and Seward Square, S.E.

We hope you will want to join!!

Additional information about the Society may be obtained by writing to:

CAPITOL HILL RESTORATION SOCIETY, INC. P.O. Box 9064
Washington, D.C. 20003





One

11 Seventh Street, N.E. HONORABLE and MRS. STEWART B. McKINNEY

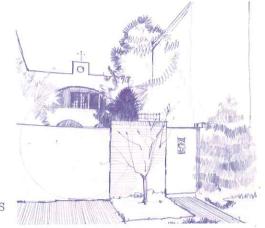
Newcomers to Capitol Hill are often surprised at the discovery that behind many traditional facades there are dramatic contemporary interiors. The Washington home of Representative and Mrs. Stewart B. McKinney of Connecticut is a particularly striking case in point.

Though this extensive restoration, begun late in 1973, is not yet complete, it is already evident that the McKinneys and architect Ellen Kurzman have brought new life to this turn-of-the-century commercial building. Prior to its restoration, the 140-foot long building had served as a carriage repair shop, a warehouse, and a grocery market. Only a very careful inspection reveals evidence of these former uses, but no residential building would have offered the luxury of such great space.

Visitors enter through an arched doorway which once graced the home of Mrs. McKinney's family in Southport, Connecticut. From this vantage point, tour guests can observe a soaring interior which owes its natural light to the presence of a large, open atrium with swimming pool which separates the front section of the house from bedrooms, a guest suite, and rental unit at the rear. It is an introverted house which derives privacy from the absence of exterior windows. Note, however, that there are three stained glass windows in the exterior wall to the right. These are a matched set from an old courthouse in Annapolis.

On the lowest level of the front section are a kitchen, pantry, wet bar, living room and central dining area. Here, as elsewhere in the house, its owners have made generous use of rough-hewn timbers, old brick and wide plank floors to create a contemporary, but inviting atmosphere. Two Regulator clocks and several large-scale oil paintings lend warmth. From the open main level, which features a custom built, U-shaped sofa, tour guests will proceed upstairs to the owners' quarters. These consist of a master bedroom and bath which overlook the atrium, and a second bedroom.

Not shown on the tour is the short gallery which connects these upper rooms to the bedroom of a guest suite, whose kitchenette and living area on the first level are reached by means of a circular staircase. Beyond this guest suite is a three-level, two bedroom rental unit with separate access from the alley at the rear of this building.



Two

20 Seventh Street, N.E. MR. and MRS. DON THOMAS

Frequent trips to Mexico account for the Thomas' interest in the arts, crafts and culture of that country, which is evident in the design and furnishings of their converted carriage house. The property was first occupied by a traditional row dwelling, with carriage house at the rear. That original house was demolished, leaving a large front garden in its place, and the carriage house refurbished in traditional fashion. Following their acquisition of the property, the Thomases determined that even this traditional restoration did not take adequate advantage of its site. It was a dark house, and not well-suited to the contemporary Mexican furnishings favored by the Thomases. With assistance from Robert Bell, a Capitol Hill architect whose own Kentucky Avenue house is on the tour this year, the owners have successfully achieved this final adaptation. Photographs which depict their progress can be seen on the dining room table.

Within the front walled court are an oval swimming pool and luxuriant garden. Guests enter the two-story living room, an addition to the original structure, through large doors which allow easy warm-weather access to the pool terrace. There is strong natural light from skylights throughout, and a sense of space made possible by the open floor plan. There are fireplaces in the living and dining rooms, and floors of handmade Saltillo tile, which the Thomases discovered in Mexico and plan to import as a commercial venture. In the raised dining room, this tile floor is covered by authentic sisal matting. A convenient pass-through connects the dining room to a functional kitchen.

On the second floor, a Mexican mood persists. In the guest room, there is abundant light and views of the living room below made possible by carefully articulated interior partitions. The ceiling fan in this room was brought home by the Thomases from Guadalajara. The master bedroom is well situated to benefit from the exterior court; note that there are doors to a balcony. In the master and guest baths, the Thomases have made extensive use of hand-painted Mexican tile. A unique arched shower enclosure in the master bath has its own skylight.

This is not the Thomas' first (or last) restoration on Capitol Hill; they have been responsible for twelve other projects to date. But this home reflects a personal style that is theirs alone, setting it apart from each of the others.



Three

913 East Capitol Street MR. WILLIAM F. CREAGER

For his meticulous restoration of this old (circa 1840) frame house, most recently a Chinese laundry, William Creager received the Restoration Society's 1974 award. It is a thoroughly traditional house, enhanced by careful attention to detail and furnishings which are appropriate to the period (late Federal to Victorian) of the original structure.

An expansive side hall, with walls and ceiling hand-stencilled by the owner, leads tour guests first to a comfortable front parlor. In this room is one of five fireplaces found throughout the house, and several noteworthy pieces of period furniture. These include a teak ship captain's bed carved in the Orient, a pair of early (1820) American side chairs, probably from Baltimore, and a fruitwood Empire parlor table. New, but authentic, pine flooring is partially covered by a handsome Aubousson rug. The black and white dining room floor, too, is unusual; Mr. Creager has executed a checkerboard pattern using deck enamel. The pull-down kerosene angle lamp, an American Hepplewhite table, and six decorated side chairs are also of special interest.

As can be seen from the rear of the house, both the kitchen and music room occupy an extension of the original structure. The existence of this addition is not easily detected from within, however, as Mr. Creager has been careful to assure continuity of design. The music room is as wide as the house, and opens to an elegant rear garden. Its 1854 Chickering piano was discovered by Mr. Creager at a used furniture store in rural Maryland. The standing screen in this room was built by Mr. Creager and covered in wall paper.

The original staircase rises to the second floor, where there are two bedrooms, and to the third, where there is one more. The house also boasts a basement, making it far more spacious than exterior appearances would suggest.

The second floor master bedroom is large, light, and lemon-colored. Three windows span the front wall, each framed by specially milled woodwork. The floors are original. A Victorian sleigh bed, an American maple high chest (circa 1810), and a light mahogany reading stand are among the interesting furnishings. Orange walls in the rear study provide an effective setting for the owner's collection of Washington prints and distinctive furniture, including an American caned settee, circa 1820.



Four

135 Eleventh Street, S.E. MS. LINDA C. WILSON

Perhaps the smallest of eleven tour houses this year, Ms. Wilson's home (circa 1850) imparts a nonetheless strong impression of its owner's heritage. Although Ms. Wilson acquired her house after it had been restored in 1973, she provided the finishing touches (and fine furnishings) which lend great warmth.

Here, as at the Thomas residence, the house itself is shielded from view and urban bustle by a walled garden court. A few steps through this garden from streetside gate to front door will make clear that the visitor has entered a delightfully tranquil environment. The splashing fountain is of Viennese origin, having been acquired by Mr. Gregg Hopkins, the former owner.

From the front entry hall, whose wood floors are original to this house, tour guests will enter a pale apricot living room which contains Ms. Wilson's diverse collection of period furniture, china, and accessories. Most of these have been purchased from Jack Trimpin, interior designer of Manassas, Virginia. Among Ms. Wilson's favorites are the "faux bamboo" armoire (whose mirrored front door hangs in the entry hall), a nearly ten-foot French mirror with brass trim, and a primitive American grandfather clock. The primitive oil portrait of a little boy was found in New Orleans, and is believed to date from 1830. Almost as old (1850) is the Mary Todd Lincoln china doll.

A small powder room and kitchen adjoin the comfortable dining room. Tour guests will leave the dining room through two sets of French doors, descend the outside staircase, and enter the owner's bedroom through yet another set of French doors. Mr. Hopkins' idea to use this oftneglected space permits the creation of a self-contained, second floor rental unit, which is not being shown. The bedroom is surprisingly bright, taking its character from wicker furniture, pickled pine panelling, and whitewashed ceiling beams. The colorful stained glass bathroom window was discovered by Ms. Wilson in Manassas.

Upstairs again, guests will enter an inviting library which faces the street and neighboring houses on Philadelphia Row. The colors — deep red and muted gray — are unusual, but well-suited to this room. Of special interest are the 1855 water color of a British Naval Officer, the oil painting (a 19th century cigar box lid), the camel-top wooden trunk, a pair of hand-worked brass sconces, and a wooden cheese mold which adorns the exterior wall.

Five

145 Kentucky Avenue, S.E. MR. and MRS. ROBERT A. BELL

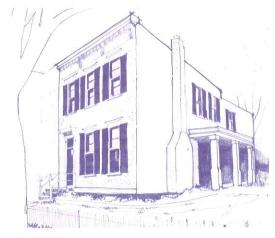


Architect-owner Robert Bell has employed in his own house -- a classic red brick bayfront, circa 1900 -- many of the same interior innovations which are characteristic of his other work on the Hill, including the Thomas home on Seventh Street, N.E. These include arched openings and the unstinting use of skylights to provide an abundant supply of natural light. The accompanying illustration was drawn by Mr. Bell in a style which captures the Persian flavor of his house. Those same

architectural elements which complement Mexican furnishings in the Thomas house are used to advantage here as the setting for a lively collection of Persian rugs.

Tour guests will enter through a small front garden planted with roses, boxwoods and spring bulbs. A set of exterior stairs descends to an "English basement" rental unit. Once inside, it becomes apparent that Mr. Bell has elected to undertake a complete interior renovation, having "gutted" the house subsequent to acquisition more than two years ago. Among the most interesting furnishings in the spacious living room are an Afghanistan prayer rug and a Bokhara which hangs over the fireplace. An impressive oak staircase, designed and executed by Mr. Bell, not only separates the living room from dining room and kitchen beyond, but serves as a skylit court, in which thrives a variety of green plants. Two Persian rugs, each more than 20 feet long, are hung on walls facing the open staircase. An arched wall frames the kitchen work space, and quarry tile provides a handsome, but practical floor. French doors in the dining room open to a side porch and garden.

In the master bedroom on the second floor, Mr. Bell has built an enclosed bed patterned after the design employed by Jefferson at Monticello. The raised-hearth fireplace, like the one in the living room, is new; the unrestored house contained none. An unpretentious ladder, to be replaced later by a more elaborate stairway, extends to Mr. Bell's third floor studio. In these workmanlike quarters — not shown on the tour — are drawings and models of the nearly twenty Capitol Hill restorations in which Mr. Bell has played a part. There are two other bedrooms and a bath on the second floor. Of special interest are the arched tub enclosure in the bath and French doors in the third bedroom which afford a view of the garden below.



Six

329 Eleventh Street, S.E. MR. DAVID DEAL

The trapezoidal shape of this post-Civil War house is dictated by the size and shape of its lot. Although a large side garden (on South Carolina Avenue) suggests space sufficient to permit a more conventional floor plan, this greensward is one of several such "pocket parks" set aside for public use when Capitol Hill was first developed. It does provide a gracious setting for Mr. Deal's house, and the convenience of entrances at front and side.

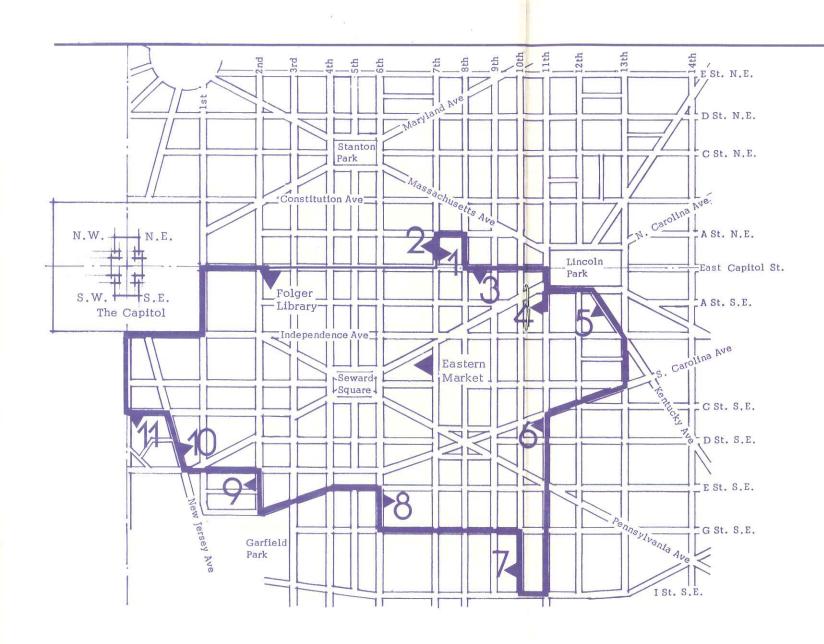
The owner is an interior decorator, with several Capitol Hill houses to his credit. His own house had been restored prior to acquisition, but has since been completely redecorated. The results speak for themselves; Mr. Deal has minimized the effect of an unusual floor plan by the choice of a monochromatic color scheme which masks anomalies. The visitor is scarcely aware that, upstairs and down, rooms become more narrow as one proceeds from the front of the house to the rear.

The living room furniture is arranged to emphasize a handsome painted brick fireplace with raised hearth. A painting by Randolph Payne, "The General", hangs to the right of the fireplace. An oriental theme is established here by an extensive collection of Chinese objects d'art, and carried throughout the house. Among the most colorful of these (on the etagere) are a red Peking glass bowl, a brown bowl with blue interior glaze, and a set of matched yellow rice bowls.

A large, three-panel supergraphic by Capitol Hill artist Mimi Moore dominates an otherwise traditional dining room. Note that doorways from this room to the side hall and kitchen are framed by specially-built bookshelves. The complete, modern kitchen is painted black, in sharp contrast to white counter-tops and wooden cabinets. A small laundry area lies beyond the kitchen.

Upstairs, there is a spacious master suite which includes the deep blue bedroom, a sitting room, and bath. A focal point in the second, or guest, bedroom is an opium bed of Chinese origin. Other elements of the Chinese motif include five hand-made rubbings, all found in Hong Kong, and a decorative panel inlaid with porcelain which serves as the backdrop for a blue ginger jar. A Cambodian silk wall hanging carries this same theme to the second bath, at the end of the hall.





TOUR HOMES

- 1 11 Seventh St. NE
- 2 20 Seventh St. NE
- 3 913 East Capital St.
- 4 135 Eleventh St. S€
- 5 145 Kentucky Ave. SE
- 6 329 Eleventh St. SE
- 7 753 Tenth St. S€
- 8 504 Sixth St. SE
- 9 515 Second St. S€
- 10 436 New Jersey Ave. SE
- 11 One D St. SE



Seven

753 Tenth Street, S.E. MR. and MRS. ROBERT G. NORRIS

This two-story Federal frame house is among the oldest on the tour and shares with the Creager residence an architectural heritage from the period, 1840 - 1860. Because of its age, the interior was in need of complete re-construction when this house was acquired by its present owners two years ago. The exterior clapboard, front and back, is original, however, and Mr. Norris has carefully preserved those structural features which remained sound after more than 100 years. A remnant of the original pegged framing, for instance, is visible above the first floor stair landing.

Despite the need to replace original components, Mr. Norris has achieved authenticity through the extensive use of salvaged materials which are appropriate to this house. His woodworking skills are apparent; much of the house itself, and many of the furnishings, have been designed, built or refinished by the owner. In addition to dark-stained ceiling timbers, there are in the living, family, and dining rooms, a number of wooden pieces which have been hand-carved by Mr. Norris. His collection of antique tools is mounted on the stair walls, and hangs from the ceiling in the dining room, but no one has yet identified the original use of two long implements -- found in southern Virginia -which hang above the fireplace. The random-width black walnut floor in the family room and its convenient wet bar are of special interest. The oak hutch in the dining room was shipped from England as a wedding present in the 1830's, according to a letter found by Mrs. Norris while refinishing the piece. Interesting photographs of the restoration in progress are displayed on the dining room table.

The downstairs bath is papered with menus from restaurants visited by the Norrises and helpful friends. In the kitchen, Mr. Norris built black walnut cabinets, including those on the far end of the room which completely conceal a washer and dryer. The kitchen opens to a deep rear terrace complete with tree house for the Norris' daughter, Casey.

On the second floor, there are three bedrooms and a second bath. Casey's room boasts a raised bunk bed and indoor swing, both the work of her father. Mr. Norris is also responsible for the stained glass shutters and lavatory in the bathroom. Oak floors in the comfortable master bedroom were salvaged from a hangar at National Airport. Timbered ceilings and papered walls help to create in this room the same measure of traditional warmth that prevails throughout.



504 Sixth Street, S.E. MR. CHARLES A. NICHOLLS



As a consequence of our concern for the restoration of historic structures, we often overlook the fact that a well-planned garden can contribute immensely to the enjoyment of an urban environment. Nearly all of the houses on the tour this year boast attractive gardens, but none is so emphatic, inside and out, as that of Charles Nicholls' late 19th century row house. As might be imagined, Mr. Nicholls is an amateur horticulturist of long standing. For the benefit of tour guests, many of the most unusual plants have been specially labelled.

The house is believed to have been built in 1872 as two separate structures, and was long occupied by a shepherd who raised livestock here and on adjacent, then-open land. Naturally enough, the Nicholls property is known to many on Capitol Hill as the "sheep farm". A portion of that open space is now devoted to Mr. Nicholls' side garden, through which tour guests will enter, and a greenhouse at the rear. Though this house was first restored in the 1950's, more extensive work was undertaken subsequent to its acquisition by Mr. Nicholls in 1971. He has been assisted in nearly every phase of the more recent restoration by Mr. Jerry Wilkening. Although Messrs. Nicholls and Wilkening have left the original building largely unchanged, their restoration has resulted in the addition of a solarium (by means of enclosing the lower porch), the greenhouse, and a new kitchen.

From the solarium, with its abundance of green plants, tour guests will enter the living room. The original window shutters and moldings have been retained. There are several notable 19th century American paintings in this room, including an impressionistic landscape by R.M. Shurtleff over the mantel, and fine antiques, such as the Scottish grandfather's clock, circa 1795, and an American pineapple pedestal Empire game table. In the dining room, too, there are several noteworthy paintings, including a Potomac River scene by Parker Mann (1888) and, above the sideboards, a view of West Point on the Hudson River during

the 1850's. An unusual brass gaslight fixture, complete with the original pineapple-etched globes, was found in an upstate New York mansion. The rug is a Sarouk oriental which had belonged to Mr. Nicholls' grandmother.

The kitchen, with a dark slate floor and wainscoting which once adorned the lower porch, opens directly to Mr. Nicholls' greenhouse. As a citation on the kitchen wall attests, Mr. Nicholls has been awarded the 1974 Burlington House Award for American Gardens "for the creation of a garden that beautifies and gives pleasure." It is easy to agree with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, chairperson of the selection committee for this award, that Mr. Nicholls' attractive urban house and garden are worthy of special recognition.

Nine

515 Second Street, S.E. MR. HECTOR J. ALVAREZ MR. JOHN W. BUCKALEW

The combined talent of Hector J. Alvarez, an architect, and John W. Buckalew, a mechanical engineer, is everywhere evident in this striking and unequivocally contemporary restoration. They have transformed this traditional, relatively narrow (14-foot) row house into an extroverted dwelling whose austere modern lines, use of natural light, and multi-level plan create an impression of considerable space. Even before entering the house, guests are apt to notice that ordinary small-paned windows have been replaced by larger three-panel casements.

The front windows in the now-open bay provide dramatic light for the breakfast nook and kitchen on the ground floor. To the left of the entry hall is a study-library, separated from the hall by handsome panelled



515 Second Street, S.E.

doors which are original to the house. A fold-down drafting board, desk and bookshelves in this room are among the furnishings expressly designed for the house by Mr. Alvarez. All of the art is his, too; boldly colored oil paintings, as well as vivid upholstered furniture, provide a strong counterpoint to white and refinished brick walls.

Toward the rear of the house are upper and lower living rooms. An exceptionally large single window in the 16-foot high lower room provides a garden view from both. Additional steps lead to the ground-floor dining room, whose noteworthy features include a concealed wet bar and full-length mirrored side shelf. A nearly undetectable sliding wall separates this room from the hall to the kitchen at the front of the house. A convenient powder room is located off the hall. In the kitchen, there are refinished brick walls and carefully crafted built-ins. Furniture in the sunny 18-foot high breakfast nook, like the couch in the lower living room, was designed by the architect and upholstered by his mother. All upper living room and dining room furniture are classics of contemporary design, represented in the permanent collection of The Museum of Modern Art.

Upstairs, tour guests will first see the back bedroom. An unexpected view of the Washington monument can be seen from this room. A spacious master bedroom occupies the front of the house. The floors in this room have been salvaged from the original structure. A variety of green plants thrives in the light of large front bay windows. The master suite includes a walk-in dressing room and a second bath.

Before leaving the house, tour guests will have had an opportunity to visit the recently completed rear garden. From this vantage point, as from the front, it is possible to compare this house with its neighbors, and to observe how well the old and new, contemporary and traditional, can co-exist on Capitol Hill.



Ten

436 New Jersey Avenue, S.E. MS. BETSY GRIFFITH MR. JOHN DEARDOURFF

A stately four-story brick house, this was originally identical to its neighbors on each side; they were constructed by the same builder in the 1870's. New Jersey Avenue was intended by Pierre L'Enfant to become a major thoroughfare, and the older homes of this neighborhood were built to an appropriate scale. These are also among the earliest of Capitol Hill houses, as development occurred first in the vicinity of the new Capitol building.

This house was restored in 1968 according to plans drawn for Arthur Cotton Moore, a renowned Washington architect, and acquired by Ms. Griffith and Mr. Deardourff in 1972. The couple occupy a bright, two-story apartment entered on the ground floors, shown on the tour, while tenants enjoy an equally spacious three-bedroom rental unit reached by the main door.

The living room is surprisingly bright; sliding glass doors front and back admit ample quantities of natural light. From the living room can be seen a garden designed by Georgetown landscape architect Eric Paepche, and an original carriage house, which is used either as guest quarters, study or greenhouse. The handsome marble mantel in one living room is not original to this house, but is older than the building itself. The curly maple chest in the dining room, a mid-19th century American piece, is among several antiques found in upstate New York by Ms. Griffith's mother. Collections of sea shells, baskets and pots are displayed to advantage on both the first and second floors. A narrow, but efficient, kitchen has been decorated to complement the color schemes of adjoining rooms. Note that the arched ceiling in the lower hall consists of wooden boat decking.

On the second floor, there are a chocolate-colored bath, master bedroom and sitting room. The floors in these rooms are original, but have been stained dark to achieve a contemporary effect. A ceiling fan in the owner's bedroom was found not on some remote tropical island, but in Brooklyn, New York. The English oak wardrobe in this room is an early 18th century piece. The bright colors of the front study were borrowed from a lively hand-crafted quilt over the sofa. Among the most interesting furnishings in this room is a recently refinished American Empire chest whose top and sides are cherry and tiger pine, respectively, originally made in 1835 as a wedding gift. The loveseat, rocking chair, and maple table are all from upstate New York.



One D Street, S.E. HONORABLE and MRS. PIERRE S. du PONT, IV



The Washington residence of Representative and Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, IV, is one of four adjoining row houses purchased by the du Ponts in 1974 from the estate of the late Curley Boswell, a long-time resident of Capitol Hill and founding member of the Restoration Society.

With the aid of their architect, I.W. Colburn, the du Ponts have made of this corner house a light, spacious home which boasts structural elements of the old (circa 1870) brick structure and a decidedly contemporary floor plan. Because the buildings had been uninhabited for 40 years prior to restoration and were, thus, in poor physical condition, the interior of each has been razed. Certain ornaments were salvaged, however, and have been used to advantage in the restoration.

Tour guests will enter the first-floor dining room from a secluded side garden. Silver walls create a stark setting for heirloom furnishings,

Capitol Hill residents were relieved to see in the Washington Post, on April 25, a headline which read "HILL RESIDENTS WIN A BATTLE FOURTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING HITS SNAG". A day earlier, the house Legislative Appropriations Sub-Committee had decided to defer consideration of a proposal by the Architect of the Capitol that he be authorized to acquire and demolish one hundred and one homes and several businesses in the vicinity of New Jersey Avenue, S.E., between D and E Streets, S.E., in preparation for the construction of a fourth house office building.

The houses described on these pages — Griffith-Deardourff (house number ten) and du Pont (house number eleven) — are among those threatened by the Architect's proposal. Because the sub-committee's action does not preclude later attempts to amend the appropriations bill or to otherwise authorize construction of a fourth house office building, the homes may yet be razed. The Architect's proposal is but one in a continuing series of such threats to the residential integrity of Capitol Hill. The Restoration Society will continue to resist any action which could impair the stability of our community.

which include an English bureau at the far end of this room. The orange Chinese porcelain on both walls and tables is part of a set purchased in 1876 by Mrs. du Pont's great grandmother at the Chinese Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The purple glass is early American, also part of a larger set, inherited by Mr. du Pont from his family. In the kitchen, a strong but warm yellow-orange color melds effectively with original chestnut paneling on the fireplace wall. This fireplace, like others on the second floor, has been adapted to use as a Franklin stove. Note Mrs. du Pont's collection of antique wooden boxes on the mantel, an old A&P tea box, and a small oil portrait discovered on the premises.

On the second floor, an entrance foyer is separated from the living room on the right by a short hall and a wet bar. The walls of the foyer are covered by brown wrapping paper. Its fireplace mantel is original, but double doors have replaced a large bay window. A small Charleston chair and an early American sofa, both inherited from Mrs. du Pont's family, are worthy of note. The bright, off-white living room contains a number of English and American antiques, including a corner cupboard, a gaming table in the bay window, a small 18th century sewing table from Charleston, and an 18th century writing desk, as well as several pieces of 18th century Chinese export porcelain. A Robert Motherwell print, one of the numbered Harvest Series, hangs above the mantel.

An original staircase leads to the third floor, where there are two bedrooms, each with its own bath. The smaller of these commands a view of William Boswell's boxwood garden, which abuts the du Pont property. The refurbished white wing chair in this room was found on the premises during restoration. A set of Ascension prints has been acquired by Mr. and Mrs. du Pont on periodic trips to France. Perhaps the most vibrant room of all six is the du Pont's predominantly green master bedroom, whose large, arched windows are focal points. Carefully coordinated wallpaper and fabrics, all of which are derived from a single print, have been used here and in the adjoining bath to create visual impact. The chaise lounge is an American piece inherited by Mrs. du Pont.

TOUR PATRONS

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TEA AT THE FOLGER LIBRARY 3:30~6:30pm



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Acknowledments

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