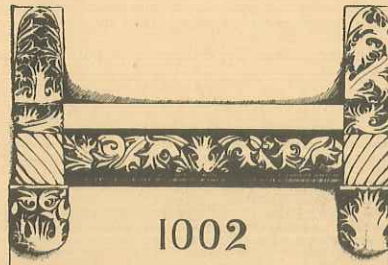
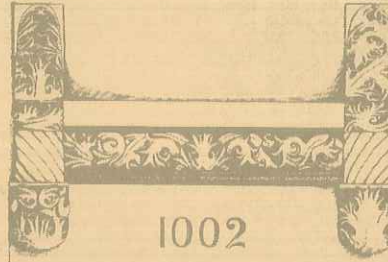
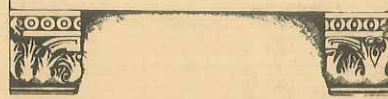


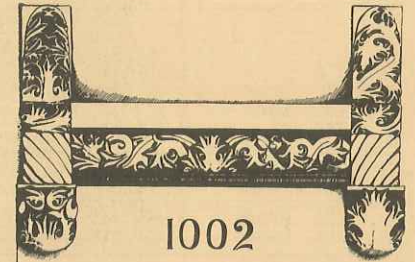
# Capitol Hill Restoration Society



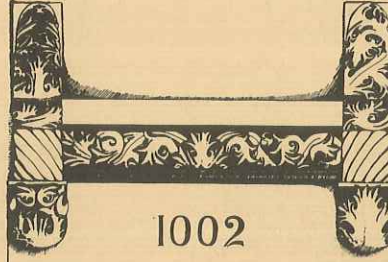
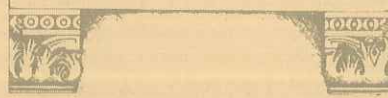
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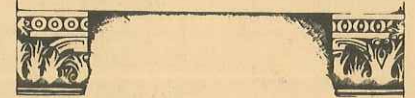
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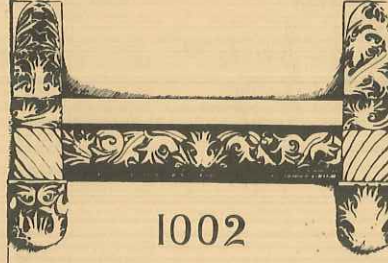
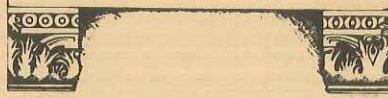
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**Sunday  
May 10, 1987  
30th Annual  
House & Garden  
Tour**

# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL BANK

OF WASHINGTON

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In an effort to identify the nation's safest banks, PERSONAL FINANCE commissioned a painstaking computer analysis of the more than 14,000 banks in America. To identify the cream of the crop, a "Blue Bank" category, limited exclusively to those banks meeting stringent profitability, asset size and equity ratio requirements, was created.

This chart is the result of that analysis and lists the largest "Blue Bank" in each state. Asset size and equity ratio (net worth/total assets) are given for each institution.

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By all objective standards, The National Capital Bank of Washington is truly the safest bank in the District—and one of the safest banks in the nation.

## America's Safest Banks, State by State

Largest blue bank, by state	Assets (\$ millions)	Equity ratio	Largest blue bank, by state	Assets (\$ millions)	Equity ratio
ALABAMA Merchants Nat'l. Mobile	698.1	7.9%	NEBRASKA Delray First Nat'l. Norfolk	145.8	8.1
ALASKA First Nat'l. Anchorage					
ARKANSAS State First Nat'l. Little Rock					
CALIFORNIA Hibernia Bank, San Francisco					
COLORADO Colorado Nat'l. Denver					
CONNECTICUT Bank of Commerce, New York	1,380.5	9.2			
DELAWARE Bank of Commerce, New York	429.5	8.2			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Nat'l Capital Bank, Washington	61.3	18.0			
FLORIDA Rutland Bank, St. Petersburg	429.7	8.1	NORTH CAROLINA Security Bank, Salisbury	235.2	9.8
GEORGIA Trust Company Bank, Macon	323.0	8.6	NORTH DAKOTA First Nat'l. Grand Forks	179.3	9.7
IDaho Twin Falls Bank, Twin Falls	155.4	9.5	OHIO First Nat'l. Akron	1,209.5	10.6
ILLINOIS Mid-City Nat'l. Chicago	291.6	10.3	OKLAHOMA First Nat'l. McAlester	220.0	8.1
INDIANA Gainer Bank, Gary	699.0	9.7	OREGON Nat'l Security, Newport	56.6	9.2
IOWA Davenport Bank, Davenport	879.4	9.2	PENNSYLVANIA Pennsylvania Nat'l. Pottsville	510.2	8.5
KANSAS First Nat'l. Topeka	400.3	9.6	SOUTH CAROLINA Comway Nat'l. Conway	122.5	8.4
KENTUCKY Mid-America Bank, Louisville	623.0	12.2	SOUTH DAKOTA Farmers & Merchants, Huron	94.6	9.8
LOUISIANA Ouachita Nat'l. Monroe	528.0	8.9	TENNESSEE Valley Fidelity, Knoxville	322.3	8.2
MAINE Merrill Bank, Farmington	101.2	9.9	TEXAS El Paso Nat'l. El Paso	782.6	10.3
MARYLAND Citizens Bank, Riverdale	1,073.9	8.8	UTAH Continental Bank, Salt Lake City	341.2	9.5
MASSACHUSETTS Hampshire Nat'l. So. Hadley	73.1	8.7	VERMONT Granite Savings & Trust, Barre	96.3	10.0
MICHIGAN Chemical Bank, Midland	366.8	7.5	VIRGINIA Nat'l Bank, Charlottesville	377.2	7.9
MINNESOTA Nat'l City, Minneapolis	413.2	9.4	WASHINGTON First Independent, Vancouver	286.8	14.4
MISSISSIPPI Peoples Bank, Biloxi	118.0	13.6	WEST VIRGINIA Charleston Nat'l. Charleston	187.0	9.4
MISSOURI United Missouri, Kansas City	1,153.6	9.5	WISCONSIN Security First, Sheboygan	229.8	7.8
MONTANA Farmers State Bank, Conrad	63.1	14.6	WYOMING Rock Springs Nat'l. Rock Springs	133.8	10.5

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## a short history of Capitol Hill

In March, 1791 at Suter's Tavern in Georgetown, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Pierre L'Enfant selected a site for a permanent seat of the American government, including the location of the "Congress House" on what was then known as Jenkins Hill.

At first, privately owned buildings sprang up nearest the new Capitol. They were occupied primarily by the English, Scottish and American—white and black—builders, artisans and craftsmen who worked there. Residences next clustered around the Navy Yard, and later the Marine Barracks. When the Federal government moved to Washington in 1800, boarding houses on New Jersey Avenue provided convenience for the Congressmen and profit for the proprietors. When the British invaded the capital in 1814, the Hill boasted a modest community which included an outdoor market, churches, hotels, taverns, and even cemeteries. It also had another ethnic group—the Italians brought to Washington by President Jefferson to play in the Marine Band.

New construction in the 1820s gave the neighborhood a more settled look. The depression of 1827 proved to be a boon. Many major speculators had to sell off unimproved lots they had been holding, and in most instances, the new owners erected improvements within a year. These new buildings helped fill the gaps between the Hill's two population clusters—the Navy Yard and the Capitol.

Very little changed during the 1830s, '40s and '50s. An influx of German craftsmen and Irish laborers began in the late 1840s. Other Europeans, such as Antonio Sousa of Portugal came during this period. Sousa joined the Marines, a precedent for his son John Philip, who became world-famous as the "March King." Many of the newcomers found jobs at the Navy Yard. Even more worked on the expansion of the Capitol building which began in the 1850s.

One German immigrant's art is literally part of the Capitol. Emanuel Leutze, a Hill resident, painted the monumental "Westward the Course of Empire Makes its Way" ("Westward Ho!") which adorns the landing on one of the grand staircases in the House wing of the Capitol. A more human scale portrait by Leutze can be seen in the drawing room of Tour house No. 1.

The era's residential development consisted primarily of short rows of small structures—widely scattered. A few of the rows still stand—in the 600 block of Independence Avenue across from the north end of the Eastern Market, in the 500 block of Seventh Street, S.E. (near the first house on today's Tour), and in the 400 block of East Capitol Street (between Tour houses 3 and 4).

Waves of post-Civil War speculation and new construction gradually turned the Hill into what we know today. Until then, development had been confined mainly to a crescent stretching from the Capitol south and east down New Jersey Avenue and over to the Navy Yard. Most of the land northeast of Fourth and Pennsylvania was still rural. The Naval Hospital (between Tour houses 1 and 2), whose construction

began as the War was winding down, faced a large "market garden," located across Pennsylvania Avenue. David Atkins, the garden's prosperous black owner, marketed its produce for decades. Philadelphia Row (between Tour houses 2 and 3) stood amid open fields when a Philadelphia tugboat manufacturer built it as a speculative venture in the mid-60s.

The Hill's first farmers' market, near the Navy Yard, had become so inadequate by the late 1860s that its replacement became a partisan issue. The Republican majority in the local legislature selected the site of the new Eastern Market, appropriated funds for its construction, and chose German immigrant Adolph Cluss to design the building. Construction was completed in 1872. The next year, Cluss won a major European medal for his design of public buildings.

During the 1870s, developer Albert Grant undertook one of the most ambitious residential projects ever attempted on the Hill—a long row of grand townhouses in the 200 block of East Capitol Street. Her Britannic Majesty's government negotiated to purchase two adjacent houses in the development for its new Embassy—just the catalyst many thought was needed to turn Capitol Hill into the most exclusive address in Washington. Events proved otherwise. For reasons never fully understood, Mr. Grant got his dander up at the suggestion that the two houses be slightly redesigned to accommodate interior connecting doorways. The British took a walk, and all illusions of grandeur walked with them. Soon known as Grant's Folly, the elegant but unmarketable row bankrupted its builder, became boarding houses, and in 1932 fell to the wrecking ball to make way for the Folger Shakespeare Library.

More financially successful and historically significant was developer Charles Gessford, for whom Gessford Court is named. Between 1878 and 1900 no one built as many houses on the Hill as Gessford. Typical of the long rows of houses put up in the last quarter of the 19th century, his developments fill the southwest corner of Seventh and South Carolina Avenue (1-½ blocks south of the Eastern Market on the first leg of the Tour route) and the southeast corner of Eleventh and Independence (between Tour houses 2 and 3).

The unifying factor in the social history of our neighborhood is that it has never lost its diversity. The Hill has experienced in full measure every wave of immigration to our shores since 1791. One of the last came at the end of the 19th century when Eastern European Jews seeking freedom from persecution found their way to the Eighth Street, S.E. commercial corridor. Their synagogue, the only one known on the Hill, today serves as home of the Tried Stone Church of Christ at 417 Ninth Street, S.E., across from the Naval Hospital.

The Hill did not escape the social upheavals of the 1950s and '60s. Several factors combined to make for trying times in Hill neighborhoods. Established black communities in Southwest and Southeast Washington were being bulldozed for urban renewal and for construction of the freeway, forcing the displaced to the Hill. Simultaneously, many long-time black and white residents moved away, their exodus spurred by the post-war advent of the automobile suburbs, inexpensive tract

houses, VA loans, and civil rights decisions. While the neighborhood's racial and economic balance tipped for a while, no element of its diversity ever disappeared completely. Organizations such as the Restoration Society and the Capitol Hill Kiwanis Club (the first such biracial club in the area), joined later by the Capitol Hill Association of Merchants and Professionals (CHAMPS), have worked over the past thirty years and more to retain the heterogeneity and comfortable livability of the Hill.

Battles have been fought and won in the recent past over highways that would have split the Hill, high-rises that would have destroyed its streetscape, local government efforts to demolish the Eastern Market and close our police station, Federal plans that would have turned East Capitol Street into a boulevard of government offices. A multitude of other threats, left unchecked, could have destroyed a community. As you tour our neighborhood today, we hope you will experience that same feeling so many of us enjoy: an appreciation of our heritage, delight in the pleasures of urban living.

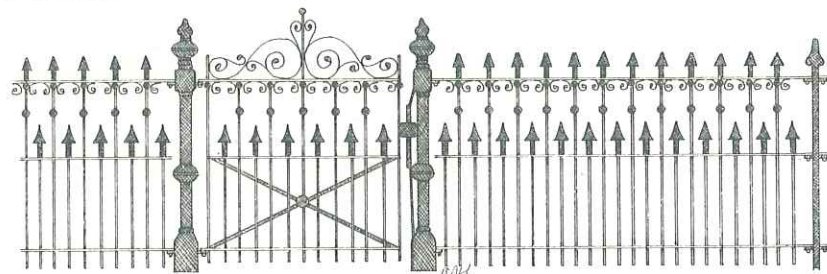
*[The authors of this short history acknowledge the works of Ruth Ann Overbeck, Constance McLaughlin Green, and other talented writers whose identity is unknown to us. Their contributions to earlier Tour booklets have been heavily plagiarized in compiling this account.]*

## W P I

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## Thirtieth Annual House and Garden Tour

1987 marks the thirtieth year the Restoration Society has sponsored the annual Capitol Hill House and Garden Tour. The Tour was adopted by the Society "to stimulate further restoration of the historic neighborhood and to encourage community interest" at a time when Capitol Hill was considered by many not a particularly "fashionable" place to live. Many references comparing the Hill to Georgetown appear in the early Tour booklets and newspaper articles.

One of the early driving forces of the Tour and of restoration on Capitol Hill was H. Curley Boswell, whose family has lived on the Hill since 1805. Boswell supervised the renovation and restoration of many well-known Capitol Hill homes. Two which appeared on the 1959 Tour (623-625 A Street, S.E.) were shown as "before and after" houses, one restored, the other not, but both originally identical. Many a tale survives of Curley Boswell backing a moving van up to a house a few days before a Tour and supervising the complete refurbishing of the premises from his own extensive collections, just for the Tour.

The first Tour lasted two days, and presented sixteen houses, located between Constitution Avenue and Ivy Street, and from South Capitol Street to just past Sixth.

The Tour was reduced to one day in 1959, but the area covered was expanded to include a house in the unit block of Ninth Street, N.E. In 1960 the Tour reached almost to Seventh and G Streets, S.E. It crossed Tenth Street in 1962, made it to Philadelphia Row and to C Street, Northeast in 1964, and to Kentucky Avenue in 1968. For the first time in 1977 houses were shown on Tennessee Avenue and on Thirteenth Street, Southeast; in 1978 near the corners of 8th & F and 10th & C Streets in Northeast and 15th & D, Southeast; and finally in 1982 the Tour reached 15th and Potomac Avenue, Southeast.

Many houses have appeared on the Tour more than once, including one in five different years. A few owners have had more than one house on the Tour, such as Barbara Held Reich who will be showing for the second time on this Tour one of the three houses she has presented. A record likely to stand for a while, though, is that of William P. Creager who between 1969 and 1982 had five different houses on five different tours.

Studying the history of the Capitol Hill House and Garden Tours over the past 29 years and beyond has provided a number of snapshots of life on the Hill at different times. The following is a portion of the introduction to the 1964 Tour booklet written by Pulitzer Prize winner Constance McLaughlin Green, who lived on the Hill until her death in 1975. The introduction was reprinted in 1976, and that year's booklet dedicated to her. Once every eleven or twelve years does not strike us as too often to reread words as accurate as these remain nearly 25 years after they were written.

"Here in the very heart of a great city an enclave has survived where neighbors feel neighborly. Pretentiousness is not an element of life on the Hill. Visitors are prone to exclaim with astonishment at

the charming exteriors restoration has effected in the closely built rows of houses lining street after street. Astonishment is likely to turn into admiration, perhaps into envy, when they discover the pleasantness of the interiors. Carefully tended small gardens and well-groomed patios are common adjuncts to Hill residences. Small wonder that here nationally known personages and obscure citizens live side by side with an enjoyment enhanced by the diversity of their backgrounds and occupations. The rigid conformity that critics of modern America attribute to suburban living does not exist on the Hill. A common interest in preserving the good things of the past without imposing a sterilizing standardization gives unity to the Hill community."

It is the feeling of a direct tie with the past that quickly engages the imagination of Capitol Hill dwellers. This year's Tour is dedicated to the owners of the 251 homes, buildings and gardens which have appeared on past Tours, and who have therefore enabled the Restoration Society to celebrate its thirtieth annual House and Garden Tour.

## Capitol Hill Restoration Society House and Garden Tours 1958-1986

19 2nd St., NE	1962	315 A St., NE	1961
9 3rd St., NE	1958,61,76	324 A St., NE	1958
20 3rd St., NE	1962	327 A St., NE	1958
108 3rd St., NE	1980	328 A St., NE	1958
10 4th St., NE	1959,67	333 A St., NE	1972
11 4th St., NE	1958	410 A St., NE	1984
413 4th St., NE	1983	606 A St., NE	1958
100 5th St., NE	1983	614 A St., NE	1965
108 5th St., NE	1974	617 A St., NE	1966,71,87
123 5th St., NE	1962,73	625 A St., NE	1963
121 6th St., NE	1958	638 A St., NE	1970
124 6th St., NE	1969	720 A St., NE	1977
129 6th St., NE	1958	304 C St., NE	1964
11 7th St., NE	1975	634 C St., NE	1983
15 7th St., NE	1978	919 C St., NE	1978
20 7th St., NE	1975	144 Constitution Ave., NE	1972
411 7th St., NE	1963	305 Constitution Ave., NE	1976
513 7th St., NE	1980	308 Constitution Ave., NE	1976
222 8th St., NE	1961,77	310 Constitution Ave., NE	1964,68
426 8th St., NE	1978	512 Constitution Ave., NE	1970
22 9th St., NE	1959,82	619 Constitution Ave., NE	1971
115 10th St., NE	1984	643 Constitution Ave., NE	1968
252 10th St., NE	1978,86	333 F St., NE	1979
115 11th St., NE	1979	1116 F St., NE	1986
129 11th St., NE	1979,84	630 Massachusetts Ave., NE	1973
155 11th St., NE	1980	727 Massachusetts Ave., NE	1976,87
211 11th St., NE	1979	821 Massachusetts Ave., NE	1982
125 12th St., NE	1980	919 Massachusetts Ave., NE	1982
126 12th St., NE	1983	144 Tennessee Ave., NE	1977
311 A St., NE	1968	630 East Capitol St.	1966

641 East Capitol St.	1982	530 6th St., SE	1961	513 A St., SE	1958	1013 E St., SE	1980,87
647 East Capitol St.	1986	536 6th St., SE	1960	514 A St., SE	1986	1100 E St., SE	1978
700 East Capitol St.	1980	700 6th St., SE	1960	516 A St., SE	1958	198 F St., SE	1967
706 East Capitol St.	1963	6 7th St., SE	1976	604 A St., SE	1958,59,	530 F St. Terrace, SE	1971
709 East Capitol St.	1977	27 7th St., SE	1979		61,69	336 G St., SE	1960,73
712 East Capitol St.	1978	417 7th St., SE	1977	623 A St., SE	1959	611 G St., SE	1972
713 East Capitol St.	1963	521 7th St., SE	1967	624 A St., (Rear), SE	1984	634 G St., SE	1968
715 East Capitol St.	1969,73,85	523 7th St., SE	1974,78,87	625 A St., SE	1959	636 G St., SE	1965
804 East Capitol St.	1978,87	525 7th St., SE	1969	629 A St., SE	1985	637 G St., SE	1967
811 East Capitol St.	1964	258 8th St., SE	1981	630 A St., SE	1964	638 G St., SE	1971
911 East Capitol St.	1986	10 9th St., SE	1970	704 A St., SE	1970	644 G St., SE	1960
912 East Capitol St.	1962	18 9th St., SE	1970	708 A St., SE	1973	713 G St., SE	1979
913 East Capitol St.	1975,82	306 9th St., SE	1985	712 A St., SE	1963	324 Independence Ave., SE	1963
1011 East Capitol St.	1972	316 9th St., SE	1967,70	814 A St., SE	1981	415 Independence Ave., SE	1961
1013 East Capitol St.	1972	530 9th St., SE	1972	518 Archibald Walk, SE	1972	416 Independence Ave., SE	1971
1116 East Capitol St.	1981	722 9th St., SE	1967	520 Archibald Walk, SE	1972	422 Independence Ave., SE	1966
1206 East Capitol St.	1985	109 10th St., SE	1967	522 Archibald Walk, SE	1972	500 Independence Ave., SE	1966
1207 East Capitol St.	1979	111 10th St., SE	1965,69	6 Brown's Court, SE	1981	650 Independence Ave., SE	1962,79
218 2nd St., SE	1960	209 10th St., SE	1973	116 C St., SE	1959	821 Independence Ave., SE	1971,76
313 2nd St., SE	1962,85	215 10th St., SE	1965	123 C St., SE	1981	823 Independence Ave., SE	1982
314 2nd St., SE	1962	306 10th St., SE	1968	137 C St., SE	1968,74	40 Ivy St., SE	1958
320 2nd St., SE	1963	509 10th St., SE	1966	139 C St., SE	1960	145 Kentucky Ave., SE	1975
322 2nd St., SE	1963	753 10th St., SE	1975	209 C St., SE	1974	151 Kentucky Ave., SE	1968
515 2nd St., SE	1975	122 11th St., SE	1964	308 C St., SE	1959	1 Library Court, SE	1985
114 3rd St., SE	1968,71	124 11th St., SE	1964	815 C St., SE	1968	129 N. Carolina Ave., SE	1962
118 3rd St., SE	1969	126 11th St., SE	1964	1222 C St., SE	1978	811 N. Carolina Ave., SE	1974
124 3rd St., SE	1969	130 11th St., SE	1964	1243 C St., SE	1980	813 N. Carolina Ave., SE	1974
306 3rd St., SE	1960	135 11th St., SE	1975	1249 C St., SE	1983	816 N. Carolina Ave., SE	1984
11 4th St., SE	1960	140 11th St., SE	1973	1 D St., SE	1975	919 N. Carolina Ave., SE	1984
13 4th St., SE	1959,60,65	146 11th St., SE	1973	43 D St., SE	1962	1002 N. Carolina Ave., SE	1962
14 4th St., SE	1979,87	154 11th St., SE	1984	319 D St., SE	1970	421 New Jersey Ave., SE	1958,65,
15 4th St., SE	1959,71,87	213 11th St., SE	1973	820 D St., SE	1972		72,81
117 4th St., SE	1985	329 11th St., SE	1975	1004 D St., SE	1977	434 New Jersey Ave., SE	1959,68
118 4th St., SE	1966	411 11th St., SE	1977	1230 D St., SE	1981	436 New Jersey Ave., SE	1975
120 4th St., SE	1970,76	426 11th St., SE	1980	333 E St., SE	1969	442 New Jersey Ave., SE	1958
402 4th St., SE	1964	119 12th St., SE	1982	621 E St., SE	1963	1000 Pennsylvania Ave., SE	1972
419 4th St., SE	1967	136 12th St., SE	1980	625 E St., SE	1960	316 S. Carolina Ave., SE	1970
529 4th St., SE	1972	139 12th St., SE	1966	633 E St., SE	1969	605 S. Carolina Ave., SE	1960
535 4th St., SE	1966	147 12th St., SE	1986	635 E St., SE	1973	621 S. Carolina Ave., SE	1961
11 5th St., SE	1966	228 12th St., SE	1974	639 E St., SE	1965	633 S. Carolina Ave., SE	1961,64
115 5th St., SE	1974	228 1/2 12th St., SE	1974	700 E St., SE	1967	908 S. Carolina Ave., SE	1980
208 5th St., SE	1961	124 13th St., SE	1979	810 E St., SE	1967	920 S. Carolina Ave., SE	1965,74
520 5th St., SE	1961,63,70	134 13th St., SE	1977				
537 5th St., SE	1969	429 15th St., SE	1978				
22 6th St., SE	1965	431 15th St., SE	1978				
128 6th St., SE	1961,69	708 15th St., SE	1982				
129 6th St., SE	1964	321 A St., SE	1971				
210 6th St., SE	1982	325 A St., SE	1967				
213 6th St., SE	1976	329 A St., SE	1963				
401 6th St., SE	1962,65,	330 A St., SE	1977				
	71,76,77	412 A St., SE	1983				
501 6th St., SE	1983	503 A St., SE	1966				
504 6th St., SE	1975	504 A St., SE	1958				
524 6th St., SE	1981	506 A St., SE	1983				
526 6th St., SE	1981	508 A St., SE	1964				

## one

523 7th Street SE  
Betsy and Henry Glassie  
From the tours of 1974 & 1978

This house is a combination of two structures. Facing the street is a brick section built in 1867 for Henry E. Marks, a neighborhood grocer. The rear section is a small frame house built in 1853.

The property was acquired by Henry and Betsy Glassie last year, and is now filled with their collection of antique Oriental rugs, British and American furniture, and 19th century American paintings. The latter are from the inventory of Montrose Galleries, owned by the Glassies.

The wide entry hall features a 1790 Baltimore inlaid cardtable and paintings by William Henry Holmes, Benson B. Moore and Chester Loomis. Dining room furnishings include a four pedestal banquet table c.1820; a tall case clock c.1720, a Chippendale chest-on-chest c.1740; an American walnut corner cabinet c.1760; and paintings by Max Weyl, Florence Wolf Gotthold and John Noble Barlow. The most unusual rug laid by the front windows was recently illustrated in *Handbook of Anatolian Carpets*.

Through the gourmet kitchen is a sunlit breakfast room added by the Glassies. The 17th century English table and chairs are recent compared to the artifacts, some dating from as early as the 4th century, B.C.

The garden and pool area surrounds the rear of the house. An old stable partly converted into Betsy's studio is open today.



Visitors re-enter the house on its second level through the den and bar, with its paintings by Stanley Arthurs, Milton Bancroft and one attributed to Howard Pyle. Early firemarkers frame the bookcases.

The living room and library on the second floor contain an 18th century chest-on-frame, chest-on-chest, and fall-front cabinet surrounding a magnificent Serapi rug. Thomas Cole's painting of Niagara Falls commands the room. Other artists represented include Lucien Powell, Emil Carlsen, Emanuel Leutze, and Shepard Alonzo Mount.

In the library are works by Edwin Lord Weeks, Milne Ramsey and Eduard von Grutzner, among others.

Three bedrooms on the top levels contain notable articles—a pair of New England bowfront chests in the master bedroom, maps and prints in the center room, and a "Lincoln" bed and dresser in the rear bedroom.

## two

1013 E Street SE  
Mrs. Rosalie Stroube  
From the tour of 1980

Three rooms—the front tin-ceilinged living room, the bookcase-lined middle room, and the kitchen—are little changed from the original dimensions of this 1859 clapboard house. A previous owner added the pebble-dash exterior and incorporated open side verandahs into the house proper at about the turn of the century. The Stroubes have designed and executed interior changes, especially upstairs, and added the solarium at the rear of the first floor.

Visitors will enjoy seeing the art and sculpture collected by the owners throughout the house, many fine pieces of which are displayed in the living rooms. A subtle motif of cherubs, which also continues throughout, begins here.

The vibrancy of the compact kitchen arises from its excellent plan, attention to detail, and bold color scheme. Handscreened wallpaper holds the promise of the garden, immediately beyond and past the double cathouse, not much seen on Capitol Hill nowadays.

Weather permitting, wisteria trusses as well as iris and clematis blossoms should appear and there are perennial plants of all description coming on for later bloom. The koi pond presents a place to sit in the sun and the Camelot umbrella gives shade on the brick terrace near the entrance to the



solarium which holds gardenias and citrus through the winter months.

Guests enjoy the almost outdoor dining room, once a verandah, where sun or candlelight is further sparked by bevelled glass, a mirrored skylight, and glass furnishings, including a carved Indian mirror.

Of special interest on the second floor are the rare Regina music box in the hall, an antique bed (with directions) in the front bedroom, and a Scandinavian armoire in the rear one where lace rabbits hang above a stained glass window. A Corian shower à deux, in an immensely appealing bath dressing room, is a bold and luxurious touch.

Ms. Stroube's office is filled with prodigious evidence of business and social activity as real estate agent and party planner and holds mementoes of happy days. Can you picture the summer garden, with musicians atop the neighboring garage, as the scene of anything but?

## three

804 E Capitol Street  
Mr. & Mrs. Francis W.  
Kraemer, Jr.  
From the tour of 1978

This 112-year-old residence seems in as fresh and crisp condition today as it must have appeared to its first owner, Francis Claveloux, a native Washingtonian and maker of mathematical instruments.

Past the marble-floored vestibule, a fine gilt console with a Federal eagle motif greets the visitor in an entry covered with Dufour paper showing the Bay of Naples.

A double-sized living room with deep plaster moldings and Louis XVI style chimneypieces is asymmetrically balanced with a perfectly scaled Steinway "L" grand at one end and a c.1810 Baltimore fall-front secretary bookcase at the other. Portraits of Mrs. Kraemer's great-grandparents are above the mantels; a pastel of Mr. Kraemer's father hangs by the piano. Other room furnishings include 19th century Imari plates, 17th century torches of Continental origin and an 18th century American wingchair. A panoramic landscape by Henry Dawson, member of the Royal Academy and student of both Turner and Constable, hangs above the Sheraton sofa.

The dining room contains a Sheraton sideboard, also a Baltimore piece, and English-made Chinese Chippendale chairs. Gold-leafed Japanese wallcovering acts as background for a rare,



allegorical set of three opium bed headboards. Silver water and lemonade pitchers, made in Mr. Kraemer's hometown of Meriden, Connecticut, are on the windowsill.

The cherry-panelled kitchen was remodelled and the greenhouse and library were added to the house by the Kraemers in 1976.

In the library, the antique mantel contributes to the warmth offered by books and prints. A modern Cocheo reproduction of a leather English porter's chair provides a place by the fire.

In the side garden, a raised brick terrace separates a formal garden with boxwood-lined parterres from the play area for the Kraemer children. Chinese dogwoods border on the east, while climbing hydrangea grows on the scroll-sawn fence and the house wall. The Gothic style iron fence, separating the grounds from the sidewalk, is as unusual for its design as for its state of preservation.

## four

14 Fourth Street SE  
Mr. Jerry Fisher  
From the tour of 1979

Once used as apartments, Mr. Fisher has transformed this large townhouse over the past twenty years into a civilized environment of peace and plenty, with unexpected treats for connoisseurs of many tastes.

Pocket doors in the drawing rooms are original to the 1883 house, as are the painted slate fireplaces. The furnishings include a George III washstand, the tall Scottish clock, and a rare Clementi square piano c.1809. The large carpets are Serrabends. Prominent also are a gorgeously painted French floral punchbowl, Bohemian glass mantel garniture, a very old Chinese pictorial tile, and an Irish crystal covered compote, used as a lamp.

From Ireland too is the tiered epergne centerpiece in the dining room. The table is set with Coalport china, Georgian silver, and antique French stemware. The rug is a Ferreghan. Atop a c.1710 figured walnut lowboy are numerous antique decanters on a Sheffield tray.

Canton-ware is massed in the Pennsylvania pine cupboard in the kitchen. Three spoonracks display American coinsilver, English demi-tasse, and Irish berry spoons.

A brick-paved garden in the rear is banked with broad-leaved evergreens and roses. Looking out to it, the breakfast room holds pictures with natural themes,



several by Capitol Hill artist Agnes Ainilian.

The informal winecellar downstairs features stoneware jugs, shells "collected from everywhere," and framed Plantagenets lining the walls.

Again on the main floor, a 1795 engraving of George Washington after a painting by John Trumbull is by the staircase newel. Architectural scenes along the Thames line the stairs to the library and bedrooms where the magnificent rugs continue—covering beds, chairs, and chests as well as floors.

In front, a Georgian chest-on-chest stands across from a strong tester bed in the alcove. From the hall sofa, used as a window seat, one spies the British man-of-war "Wellington" above the bed in the second room. Other naval engravings and sporting prints are in the library.

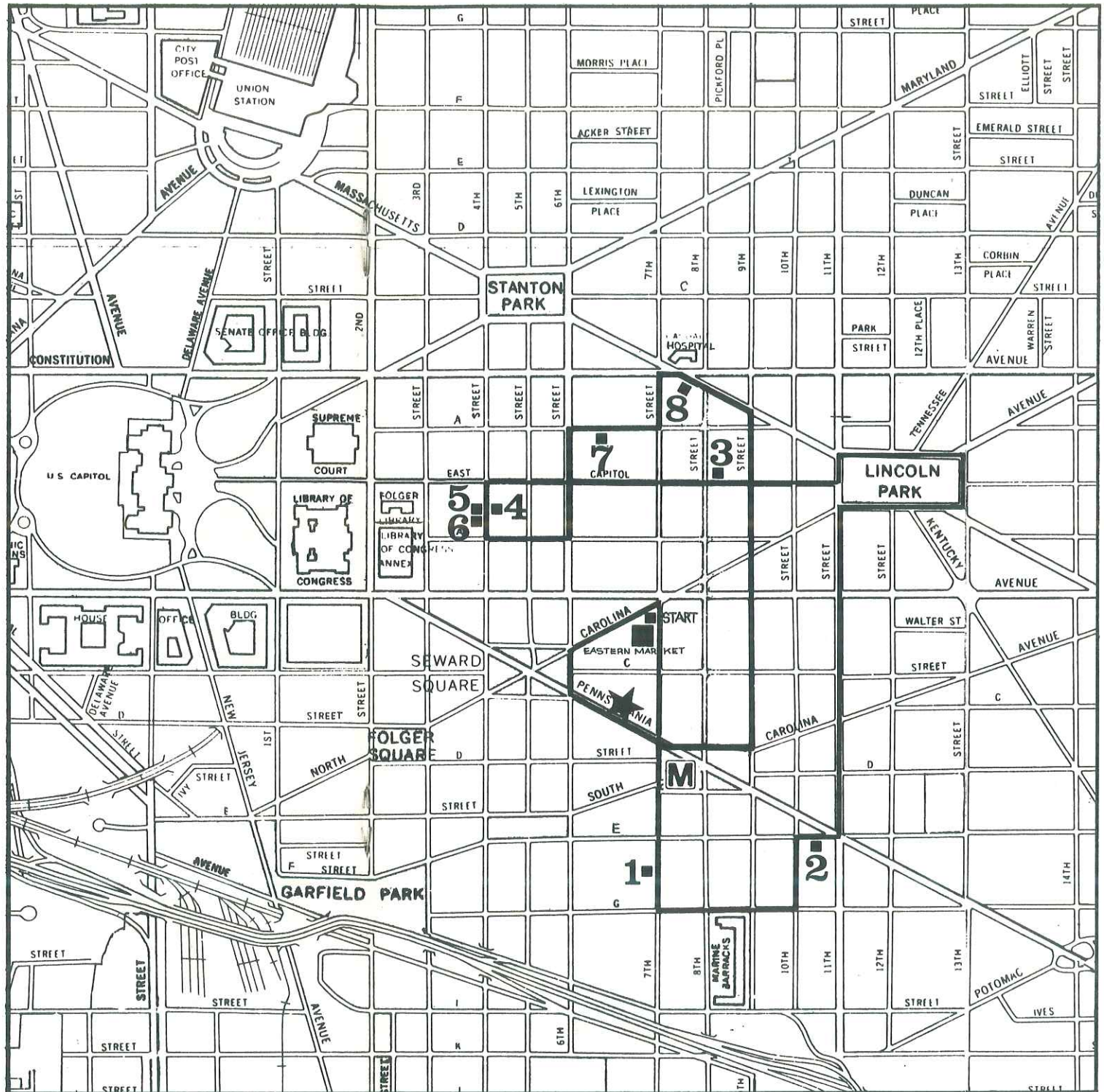
In the rear bedroom an interesting blind fret table of Gothic motif sits in the northeast corner. Eglomisé panels are hung above the bed while humorous "ideas" appear on the wall opposite.

# TOUR MAP

1. 523 Seventh Street SE
2. 1013 E Street SE
3. 804 East Capitol Street
4. 14 Fourth Street SE
5. 15 Fourth Street SE
6. 15½ Fourth Street SE
7. 617 A Street NE
8. 727 Massachusetts Avenue NE
- ★ Tea—Penn Medical Building  
650 Pennsylvania Avenue SE

Low-heeled shoes only, please

Please use our jitney service. It helps prevent traffic congestion and pollution.





## five & six

15 Fourth Street SE  
Rosemary & Ralph  
Nicholson

15½ Fourth Street SE  
Miriam Waddell

From the tours of 1959 &  
1971

This grand flatfront was purchased by the Nicholsons in 1961 after its having been restored in the 1950s by Capitol Hill "Restorationist" H. Curley Boswell for Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Brown. Originally #15½ was a Civil War addition to #15, built slightly earlier. The daughter of the original owner married a flutist in the U.S. Marine Corps Band and this house is reported to have been the scene of frequent rehearsals of the Corps Band under the direction of John Philip Sousa.

The straightforward two-room-over-two-room-plus-hall plan of the original house is typical of early Washington rowhouses. The rear kitchen, now joined to the front by a hallway, may have been entirely separate when constructed.

Many of the furnishings of the Nicholson's home are antique pieces from their families. These include the crossed swords above the living room mantel, the Union sword from her family, and the Confederate from his. The Orient is well represented here by the Chinese living room rug, the



15½ Fourth Street SE

beautiful teapot on the bookcase and other porcelain. The Eastern-inspired Spode "Indian Tree" china is an heirloom. A fondness for nature is evidenced by the gorgeous bird and animal engravings presided over by the owl clock, also a family piece, which is placed on the mantel.

Rooms upstairs beguile with antique charm. Don't miss the lace shades on the dressing table lamps (or the one over the front door!) and the ivory fan in the bedroom. Needlepoint pillows and a flag in the study recall Mr. Nicholson's appointment by President Kennedy to the post of



15 Fourth Street SE

Assistant Postmaster General.

Roses in profusion bloom happily in the bi-level garden where birds are attracted by the feed and water joyously supplied to them.

Tour guests will enter #15½ from the garden and will notice wooden doors to the underground smokehouse just off the skylit patio which Ms. Waddell uses as a winter garden as well as a dining room.

A most comfortable sitting room in the little house is centered by a superb fireplace mantel which the Nicholsons acquired from the Fairfax House after its demolition.

It is adorned with Japanese porcelain. A collection of miniature baskets rests on the shelves along with a pair of "Costume Francais" etchings in remarkable frames embellished with gilt pomegranates.

The bedroom upstairs houses a pencil post bed and a lovely inlaid dressing table. The now forgotten "Rosa," or an admirer, has left her name to glisten on one of the old windowpanes.

A second story deck at the rear, protected by custom made ironwork of bold scale, is an ideal place to get a last glimpse of the almost country garden, steps from the Capitol building.

## seven

617 A Street NE  
Barbara Held Reich  
From the tours of 1966 &  
1971

Late in the nineteenth century, a fanciful "stick style" facade with a newfangled bay window was added to the front of this plain, four-room frame dwelling, then perhaps fifty years old. The resultant "modern" facade has long since acquired the charm of the antique, and itself now masks a new interior with size-doubling addition constructed in 1968 by the late Robert Reich and his wife, Barbara Held Reich, the current resident.

The streetside kitchen leaves the remainder of the original building to serve as a dining room, while the addition adds an astonishingly large living room opening onto the garden.

Mrs. Reich's eclectic furnishings contribute to the aura of surprise. A crystal chandelier of ecclesiastical origin, found in Paris years ago, hangs above the dining table. The china dresser holds a family collection of Titianware as well as a variety of earthenware cups, gifts from the Folger Shakespeare Library, of which Mrs. Reich has long been a benefactor.

Beyond the skylit interior fountain and pool is the living room. Visitors will see an unusual wall arrangement of domestic whatzits and gizmos, most found in Capitol Hill houses, yards, and alleys. The fireplace surround is the reclaimed top of a doorway from the demolished Providence Hospital.



The upper level contains two bedrooms and baths separated by a library and, adjacent to it, an island in the sky—a sundeck and pot garden that gives absolute seclusion from the city. The library is placed to take advantage of this oasis and gathers serenity from the undisturbed, tranquil view.

In the front bedroom, note the American Empire daybed and the Gothic revival secretary, also a nineteenth century piece that belonged to Mrs. Reich's father, pastor of Georgetown Lutheran Church for thirty-eight years.

Wall hangings, sculpture, paintings, prints and folk art in abundant profusion decorate the interior. None of the placed objects are more disarming and delightful than the several ancestral portraits, some real and some not, that Mrs. Reich maintains were chosen for shared proboscidean tendencies. There is however, a common gleam of eye as well!

## eight

727 Massachusetts Ave. NE  
Myles & Carolyn Doherty  
From the tour of 1976

More than most earlier homes, the Doherty's semi-detached townhouse employs glass and wood for decorative effect. The outer leaded and bevel-cut glass front doors state one variation on the more direct theme offered by the panelled inner door, a theme continued throughout the house.

A deep chestnut doorway leads to the parlor. Less fussy now than they would have been in 1902, the furnishings include geographically eclectic souvenirs of Mr. Doherty's Asian travels, and evidence of Mrs. Doherty's interest in textiles. A graceful Pembroke table in the bay window and an antique Korean lady's dressing box are of particular note.

The arched interior hallway passage exemplifies an architectural return to Classic design. Impressive as it is, limited large-scale furnishings make the stairhall useful and comfortable.

An original skylight, its panes geometrically and classically subdivided, lights the upstairs hallway. Unusual placement of the mirrored armoire emphasizes the light given by the large bay window, its upper and lower sashes different and delightful.

Behind the library is the octagonal master bedroom. Antique linens were collected by Mrs. Doherty, a fashion designer, as particularly attractive examples of that art and craft.



To the rear is Mrs. Doherty's studio where, just for today, the mannequin wears a c.1895 wrapper. The porch provides an excellent view of the patchwork quilt of city gardens.

Downstairs, in the dining room, the St. George's cross panelling reappears. Painted, its effect is quite different from that in the stairhall. Among the objects on the American Federal sideboard is an unusually lovely silver fruit-basket, the gift of a friend.

The short hall from dining room to kitchen has been ingeniously fitted for easy-reach storage of foodstuffs, cooking books and utensils, well-employed in the kitchen. The stained glass window was originally installed in a Capitol Hill church.

The porch at the rear is the focus of the garden. Visitors might enjoy stepping back on the brick terrace to get its full effect before they leave the garden through the side passage to the street.

## the tea

Penn Medical Building  
650 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE

In 1935, that middle year of the Great Depression, the national indoor pastime was The Movies. Capitol Hill already had four movie houses south of East Capitol Street, but Warner Brothers of Hollywood decided to build a fifth—The Penn Theater. John Eber-son, their project's architect, was known internationally for his theater designs.

A black-tie ceremony inaugurated the streamlined art deco style theater in December, 1935. Clarence Donohoe, president of the Southeast Business Men's Association, was on the stage; but Axel Podnos, who directed the "salon string ensemble," was Capitol Hill's only resident on the program. The lights dimmed and the opening night audience watched rising star Olivia de Haviland play opposite established heart breaker Errol Flynn in "Captain Blood."

The Penn remained secure until the post World War II advents of TV and suburban sprawl. In 1967, new owners closed it briefly for renovation, to reopen with Andy Warhol's "The Chelsea Girls." Hillites of the era didn't support a fare of first class foreign films, so the end was in sight. A switch to "adult movies" made profits for the owners, but provoked the community.

The Carley Capital Group bought The Penn and several adjacent properties in 1982 and later sold the building to Capitol Medical Associates with Center Properties, Inc. When David M. Schwarz/Architectural Services was commissioned as designer, some elements of The Penn's art deco heritage were retained and the old marquee became the centerpiece of a new office building.

Today, the Penn Medical Building represents a collaboration of healthcare, business and art professionals working together to provide a vital community resource on Capitol Hill.

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## the Yost House

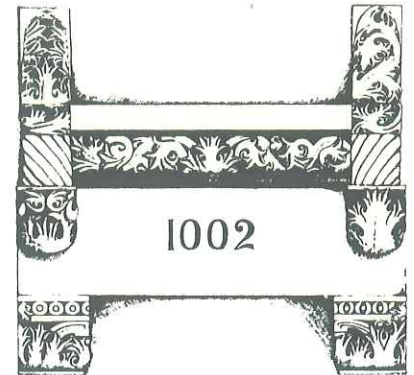
Restoration Society Headquarters  
1002 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE

The Capitol Hill Restoration Society Headquarters was dedicated on October 19, 1980. The plaque was unveiled by Mrs. Myrtle Yost Garner, a former occupant of the house. Michael Ainslie, Director of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, was the featured speaker.

The Yost House was purchased by the Society from Mr. and Mrs. John C. Leukhardt in August 1979. Mrs. Leukhardt is the former Elsie Yost. A matching grant in aid for historic preservation was provided by the Department of the Interior.

William H. Yost and his brother Amos built 1000, 1002, 1004, and 1006 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., in 1893. William J. Palmer was the architect. The William Yost family moved into 1002 on Valentine's Day, 1894, and family members occupied the house continuously until November, 1979, when the Leukhardts moved to Maryland. Two of the Yosts' eight children now survive: Mrs. Leukhardt, and Mrs. Myrtle Garner, also of Maryland.

Mr. Yost and his brother Amos were in the contracting business from about 1880 to 1908. They built many of the row houses on Capitol Hill and elsewhere in the city, including the Naval Lodge building at Fourth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., and the Hebrew Temple in the 800 block of Eighth Street, N.W. Mr. Yost later operated a lumber yard on Eleventh Street, S.E.



The Yost House remains virtually unaltered, with the exception of the 1915 kitchen wing addition. Originally the kitchen had been in the basement. The telephone number, LI 3-0425, which was transferred from the Leukhardts to the Society, is the oldest phone number continually in residential use in Washington, D.C.

The Society currently uses Yost House for board and committee meetings, as well as a number of other activities. A Society archives has been organized, and a Restoration Society office has been established in the house. A basement unit is rented for commercial purposes.

Ultimate goals for the house include the establishment of a library and archives of Capitol Hill material, a facility for meetings and receptions, and restoration to Victorian period decor and furnishings on the first and second floors.

## acknowledgments

The Capitol Hill Restoration Society wishes to express sincere appreciation to the following:

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*Our calligrapher, Patty Mattimore*

*And to Phil Ridgely, Ruth Ann Overbeck, Dick Wolf, Jim Pate, and the many others who gave so generously of their time, ideas and resources.*

The inclusion of a building on the Tour is not to be construed that the building is or is not in compliance with the laws and regulations of the District of Columbia.

## Capitol Hill Restoration Society, Inc.

The Capitol Hill Restoration Society, Inc., was founded in 1955. It is one of the largest and most active civic and cultural organizations in the Washington area. The purposes of the Society are to support and encourage—

- the preservation of Capitol Hill as a model urban residential area;
- the preservation of historic sites and buildings on Capitol Hill; and
- good practices in preserving and restoring buildings and grounds.

The Society believes that Capitol Hill should be a good place to live, as well as a place to work, and that its fine old houses can be restored more properly for the benefit of those who are willing to commit themselves to its future, rather than be demolished for office buildings, highways, and parking lots. The Society strives to preserve the traditional heritage of Capitol Hill in history as a place for tasteful, comfortable and rational living.

Activities of the Society include the following:

- initiating and supporting local and national legislation, including the Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act for the District of Columbia;
- publishing a newsletter 10 times a year, read and respected throughout the City, about Cap-

itol Hill and city-wide issues that affect Capitol Hill;

- encouraging and promoting the creation of an environment in which appropriate business development can take place on Capitol Hill;
- cooperating with other local and city-wide community organizations in helping to solve the city's problems;
- working with government agencies to meet their objectives, while protecting the community interests of Capitol Hill residents;
- appealing those administrative and judicial decisions which have an adverse effect on our neighborhood; and
- conducting research into requests for zoning changes on Capitol Hill, and making recommendations to the D.C. Zoning Commission and Board of Zoning Adjustment.

If you are interested in becoming a member of the Society, call or write for a membership form. Any individual having an interest in Capitol Hill is eligible to become a member. The Society hopes you will join.

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