On January 28, 2015—exactly 60 years after the first CHRS meeting—115 members and invited guests gathered in the parish hall at St. Mark’s Episcopal Church to celebrate and reflect on CHRS’s achievements, from past struggles to those still continuing.

It was an evening of laughter, of visiting with neighbors and friends and sharing stories of activism. It was an opportunity to remind ourselves of why CHRS came together in the first place: to advocate in defense of our remarkable Capitol Hill—its heritage, residents, architecture and its central place in our nation’s history. For 60 years, CHRS has worked to protect our neighborhoods from shortsighted urban planners, reckless developers and encroachment by the Federal Government. Most recently, for example, it has joined with a coalition of community organizations to protect our homes and lives from the very real dangers posed by CSX in building out the Virginia Avenue Tunnel.

In addition to CHRS members, the event was attended by Stephen T. Ayers, Architect of the Capitol; Ward 6 Council Member Charles Allen; ANC Commissioner Kirsten Oldenburg; Hill Rag Editor-in-Chief Andrew Lightman; and the National Park Service’s Peter May. Michelle Carroll, a former CHRS Board Member, volunteered to provide decorations and to cater the event. Music was provided by local pianist Jay Frost.

Councilmember Charles Allen recognized CHRS’s key role in advocating for the Capitol Hill community. He followed Cindy Janke and John Muller, both of whom are working on a series of articles on CHRS’s 60 years of advocacy and how it has influenced DC and even Congressional urban policymaking. Their articles can be found on our website (www.chrs.org) throughout this year.

The high point of the evening (aside from the cake, of course) was undoubtedly the presentations given by long-time members Muriel (Mimi) Wolf, Hazel Kreinheder and Douglas Wheeler. Mimi opened by citing a few of CHRS’s battles from the 1970s:

- Preventing the freeway from cutting up North Carolina Avenue and 11th Street and running right under Lincoln Park, thus bisecting the Hill, and pulling down Civil War-era buildings along with it;
- Preventing an 8-10 story modernist glass-walled office building on the site of what is now the Jenkins Row Condominiums by Harris Teeter. If built, it would have allowed Pennsylvania Avenue through Capitol Hill to look just like K Street downtown;
- In 1971 preventing Congress, acting through the Architect of the Capitol, from razing St. Mark’s Church and all other buildings between East Capitol and Independence Avenue from 3rd to 4th Streets, SE, in order to build another Library of Congress annex (the Speaker had decided that the site now occupied by the Madison Building should be used for Congressional offices).

Continued on page 8
On January 28, CHRS held its 60th anniversary celebration. Members and friends came to celebrate the diamond anniversary of one of the Hill’s oldest and largest civic organizations. (See photos from the event on pages 6–7.) As a relative newcomer to the Hill, I was fascinated to hear the stories of activism from CHRS’s early years. And I wondered why it’s different now.

Evolution of CHRS

Part of the answer, I think, is that CHRS began at a time when there were very few protections for historic resources, fewer people thinking about them and the Federal Government was looking for land on which to expand. Someone needed to stand up for this neighborhood and CHRS filled that need. When CHRS was able to get Historic District status for a large part of Capitol Hill in the mid-1970s and then get the Historic Preservation Act enacted to protect the historic district, a lot of the work was done. Today, instead of neighborhood groups having to protest each building demolition or inappropriate renovation, there are District offices that oversee historic preservation and enact preservation laws. CHRS helps homeowners and architects understand the relevant laws and submits comments to the Historic Preservation Review Board, but the constant activism against urgent threats required in the early days is no longer happening.

Today’s Work

There’s still a lot going on! Many volunteer CHRS board members put in the equivalent of a 40-hour workweek on a regular basis. As shared at the celebration by Historic Preservation Committee Chair Beth Purcell and me, here’s a brief list of some of the activities CHRS has been involved with in the last few years or is working on right now:

Building Design

CHRS held two public meetings about the Hine School where the developers presented their project and anyone could come and get their questions answered. While no one is completely happy with the final design, through the historic preservation process CHRS helped to improve the design above and beyond what the zoning rules alone would have produced.

CHRS also worked to improve the design of the Medlink project on Massachusetts Avenue, the Edmonds School condominium conversion a few blocks from Stanton Park, the North East Library renovation, the Stuart-Hobson School renovation and many other smaller projects.

Preventing Destruction

The historic preservation law can prevent destruction. We helped foil an attempt to remove stained-glass windows from an historic church. Neighbors near the church at 7th and A Streets, NE saw that the new owners had started to remove the stained-glass windows and got a stop-work order. The windows were put back in, but some were damaged in the process. The owners then requested a permit to remove them. CHRS joined with the neighbors to oppose this illegal action, totally against the purpose of an historic district, provided expert testimony, won before the HPRB and helped with fundraising to uphold our win in an administrative appeal.

Due to updated security regulations, the Marine Corps needs to move from its barracks building at 8th and I Streets, SE. CHRS is an official consulting party in the search for a new location and has advocated that the new barracks be located on one of several available sites nearby that will not entail destruction of historic buildings.

Education

The historic neighborhoods of Capitol Hill extend beyond the historic district. Working with EHT Traceries, CHRS has created a database for over 6,000 buildings in 105 squares east of the historic district in a project we call Beyond the Boundaries. Visitors to the CHRS website can access descriptions and photographs of all these buildings, along with a 200-page history of eastern Capitol Hill. This educational resource is available for research and, if residents wanted to apply for historic district status for their particular neighborhood, this resource would be a key asset in their application.

We take the educational part of our mission very seriously. In addition to articles in our monthly newsletter, CHRS offers free Preservation Cafés six times a year on topics of interest for owners of historic buildings such as winterizing your home, maintaining iron steps and stoops, taking proper care of Victorian roofs, restoring historic windows and what sort of maintenance projects are most important.

CHRS also provides free walking tours on the history and architecture of Capitol Hill, including North Lincoln Park, Rosedale, Swampoodle
Inaugural Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture to Question DC’s Historic Preservation Law

by Monte Edwards

The Capitol Hill Restoration Society is delighted to announce that William King, a student of Tersh Boasberg at Georgetown Law School, is the first winner of the Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture prize. His paper, suggesting a modification of DC’s Historic Preservation Law that would narrow the Mayor’s Agent’s options when approving demolition permits, was chosen by the selection committee as a perfect example of the type of research and public policy thinking that Dick Wolf championed.

The lecture will be held at 7pm on Friday, March 27 at the Hill Center at 921 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE. The event is free and open to the public.

The Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture will be an annual event to showcase excellence in research and writing on urban planning and historic preservation in the District of Columbia by a student or intern. Papers and projects on historic preservation must concern a topic on a historic landmark, historic district, or site in DC. Papers and projects on urban planning must relate to urban planning issues in DC. The winner will deliver the presentation and receive a $1,000 prize.

Dick Wolf (1933–2012) was one of the District’s most ardent and effective visionaries. Since moving to Capitol Hill in 1964, he worked tirelessly and effectively on community planning (including the Comprehensive Plan), historic preservation and sound neighborhood development. He served on the CHRS Board for many years, most often as President and also served on the Committee of 100 of the Federal City. His vision for Washington was of a great, world-class city that houses both the nation’s great institutions as well as families with young children; balances its appetite for massive growth with preservation of the character of its irreplaceable historic residential neighborhoods; provides top-flight neighborhood schools and safe streets for all families, visitors and workers; and integrates sound, sustained city planning principles, practices and administrative processes into all of the city’s business.

Join/Renew at Current Rates until March 15

Due to rising costs, CHRS will be implementing a modest membership rate increase, effective March 15, 2015. Starting March 15, the cost of a Single membership will go from $25 to $35 per year. A Dual (formerly Household) membership will go from $45 to $55 per year. The Single Membership is eligible for a $5 discount on one House Tour ticket; a dual membership will be entitled to purchase two discounted House Tour tickets. All members will continue to receive our newsletter and Historic District guidelines. Renew or join today at http://chrs.org/join-chrs or by calling the CHRS office.
The Historic Preservation Review Board (HPRB or the Board) considered the following cases on January 29, 2015. HPRB is responsible for determining if proposed changes to a building are consistent with the DC Preservation Act. A “concept review” is a preliminary determination of a building owner’s plan to alter the building and if the concept is approved, the owner will return to the HPRB for a final review. In these reports, “staff” refers to the staff of the Historic Preservation Office (HPO), which serves as the staff of the HPRB.

510 Independence Avenue, SE, HPA 15-095, concept/rear and roof addition. The Board approved this concept for a rear addition, not visible from Independence Avenue. The rear addition is brick, with one-over-one wood double-hung windows. The Board directed the applicant to retain as much interior fabric as possible and to minimize interior demolition. CHRS and neighbors supported the project.

645 Maryland Avenue, NE, HPA 15-065, concept/rear and roof addition on a one-story garage built in 1906. At the hearing of this project on December 4, 2014, the Board stated that a two-story addition could be compatible with the Capitol Hill Historic District. The applicant made several changes to the prior plan: The paint on the front will be removed to show the original red brick; the material on the front addition will be dark weathered zinc, more closely resembling the brick on nearby houses; more of the interior elements will be reused; the rear wall will be pulled back 16 feet, reducing the footprint by 500 square feet (but the second and third story are still set back 12.5 feet from the front of the garage); the roof deck will be accessed by a roof hatch. CHRS testified the project was not compatible with the historic district: that the mass of the project was not significantly reduced, that the front wall should be recessed an additional one to two feet in deference to the adjacent houses and that some members of the CHRS Historic Preservation Committee believe that the garage roof could be used as a roof deck, because people living on the second story could easily walk out there. Three neighbors testified in opposition to the project.

The Board approved the concept, stressing that this is a unique situation and not precedent-setting. The Board directed the applicant to further develop the landscape in front, show the roof deck dimensions (which should be minimized), raise the sill on the second story front windows and consult with staff if removing the paint proved problematic and the brick ultimately needed to be repainted.

The following cases, which CHRS also reviewed, appeared on the HPRB consent calendar:
- 240 9th Street, NE, HPA 15-134, concept/addition to garage;
- 21 7th Street, NE, HPA 15-152, concept/rear deck and siding;
- 213 11th Street, SE, HPA 15-052, concept/addition to garage and trellis. ♠

Interested in learning more about historic district designation? Contact CHRS at caphrs@aol.com.

Seeking Nominations for 2015–2016 Board

CHRS will hold elections for the 2015-2016 Board of Directors by postcard ballot in May. The elections committee, chaired by Patrick Crowley, is seeking recommendations of individuals who wish to be considered for positions on next year’s CHRS Board of Directors. These positions include President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, each for one-year terms and three At-Large Members for two-year terms. Nominations for the 2015-2016 CHRS Board of Directors will be announced at the end of April.

If you wish to be considered, to recommend someone, or to find out more about the duties of each position, please contact the CHRS office at (202) 543-0425 or email caphrs@aol.com and a member of the Elections Committee will respond.

Recommendations for consideration for the CHRS Board of Directors must include the position for which the person wants to be considered and his or her resume. Recommendations must be submitted by the end of the day on April 10, 2015.
The story of today’s Capitol Hill is the story of people, decades ago, who realized its potential and made sure its historic buildings survived despite huge challenges.

Reclaiming deteriorated but historic properties east of the Capitol had begun in the 1940s. On January 28, 1955, a group of community activists formed the Capitol Hill Restoration Society. There were already other localized neighborhood groups, some organized around its parks. CHRS crossed geographical lines and aimed to promote the Hill as a place to live and worked to protect its historic buildings.

Early House Tours
One of CHRS’s founders, H. Curley Boswell (1908–1973), was born and raised on the Hill. He lived at 11 D Street, SE, in a house that had been in his family since the 1870s and worked to restore both residential and commercial buildings. He served for many years as CHRS’s vice president and chaired its Zoning Committee.

In 1958 Boswell organized CHRS’s first house tour. This is now reputed to be the longest running tour in the city as it did not cancel its May 1968 tour, barely a month after the riots following Martin Luther King’s assassination. The tours are given credit for generating interest and enthusiasm for the neighborhood—and for attracting new residents. CHRS is now planning its 58th annual House and Garden Tour for May 2015.

The first house on the first tour, 421 New Jersey Avenue, SE, had been restored by Boswell. In 1960 CHRS honored him with its first Citizen of the Year award. His work on the house at 13 4th Street, SE received the first Residential Restoration of the Year Award. Articles on his work were widely published and in 1972, CHRS gave him credit for becoming a forceful preservation influence. In 1973 he was awarded the Evening Star trophy, presented by the Federation of Citizens Association, for outstanding public service to the District.

CHRS Tackles Early Threats
Its first decade set the pattern for CHRS activities throughout its next five. CHRS was established years before significant preservation legislation existed at the federal level or in the city, then ruled over by Congress. The organization tackled early threats to the integrity of the neighborhood. One was a proposal to create an “East Mall” centered on East Capitol Street that would have irrevocably split the neighborhood into north and south sections, if not destroying it completely.

A particularly traumatic loss occurred in 1960. The federal government took, by eminent domain, two blocks facing Independence Avenue between 1st, 2nd and C Streets, SE, now the site of the Madison Building of the Library of Congress. These blocks included shops on the avenue and many restored homes; all were demolished. One of these businesses, Gandel’s Liquors, still operates further east on Pennsylvania Avenue, SE. Many homeowners were not happy about the compensation they received for their lost properties. Although these buildings were lost, the action served to increase interest in and to steel the resolve of preservationists. (Marie Hertzberg, one of these dislocated homeowners, was interviewed for the Ruth Ann Overbeck History Project, an initiative of the Capitol Hill Community Foundation. See www.capitolhistory.org/interviews.)

Fighting Against the 11th Street Freeway
Another potentially devastating proposal was to put the East Leg of the Inner Loop freeway down 11th Street, requiring the demolition of much property and bisecting the neighborhood. It was thought that such a project would halt all restoration to the east. Fortunately, one Hill resident in particular stepped up to the plate.

Peter Glickert (1927–2009) came to Washington in 1951 and lived here the rest of his life. In 1958 he purchased the corner house in Philadelphia Row at Independence Avenue and 11th Streets, SE. Then he learned that a freeway was planned to come down 11th Street. It would have destroyed the post-Civil War row along with many other historic properties.

In 1959, he married Elizabeth (Betty) Lane (1928–2014), a native of Washington. While on their honeymoon the neighbor who had been shepherding freeway opposition died and Peter inherited the project, described as “hopeless” or “inevitable.”

Active in many organizations, Peter tenaciously represented as many as eight—including CHRS—during the freeway battle. He called it “a ditch in the front yard of the Capitol.” He also monitored...
CHRS Celebrates Its Diamond Jubilee at St. Mark’s
January 28, 2015

1: CHRS Secretary Susan Burgerman and Historic Preservation Chair Beth Parcell. 2: Longtime CHRS member C. Dudley Brown. 3: CHRS Treasurer Patrick Crowley and Community Relations Chair Elizabeth Nelson.

4: Carl Nash, Cindy Janke, and Nicky Cymrot. 5: Ward 6 Council Member Charles Allen. 6: CHRS Board member Jim Taylor.

7: CHRS President Lisa Dale Jones applauds the speakers. 8: CHRS Vice President Monte Edwards announces the Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture.


12: Patrick Crowley, Stephen Ayers (AOC), and Mimi Bittner. 13: Mimi Wolf and Hazel Kreinheder cut the cake. 14: Happy guests.

15: Peter May of the National Park Service, Esther Bushman of the Zoning Commission, and Monte Edwards. 16: CHRS Historic Preservation Committee member Shauna Holmes.
These were, needless to say, crucially important victories.
Hazel took over from there. She reminded us that, prior to the 1973 Home Rule Act, community organizations were as close as DC residents got to having their interests represented at any level of government. Furthermore, by that time it was clear that in order to protect the integrity of their neighborhoods, it would be necessary to have Capitol Hill designated as a Historic District. Hazel described conducting the exhaustive, multi-year survey that went into the application for a Capitol Hill Historic District. The researchers had to map the area, date all of the roughly 8,000 buildings between the Capitol to the west, the Anacostia River to the east and as far north as H Street, NE to the north and then physically view each building in order to verify that it still stood.

Hazel also told us the story of the heroic, if unsuccessful, effort to save Mary’s Blue Room, including her stand in front of the bulldozer. She told it again to the host of WAMU’s Metro Connection on Friday, February 6; she was joined for the interview by CHRS President Lisa Dale Jones. You can hear the broadcast at: http://bit.ly/1MIHzIB.

The work of Hazel Kreinheder and the other researchers presented a powerful argument for Capitol Hill’s nomination to be recognized by the National Register of Historic Places.

The final speaker, Douglas Wheeler, then the Chair of the Historic District Committee, was involved throughout the process. Capitol Hill was granted Historic District status in 1976. However, preservation advocates realized that, important as this was, the designation still did not provide authoritative legal protection. They decided that the City Council (this was following Home Rule, once DC finally had a local government) needed to adopt an ordinance to protect its historical properties.

And so they drafted what became the Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act of 1978, which established the Historic Preservation Review Board and to this day regulates demolition, renovations and new construction affecting buildings in the Historic Districts-citywide, not just on Capitol Hill. Doug ended his presentation by reminding us that the struggle to maintain the integrity of our community is still ongoing: “You are the guardians of this extraordinary legacy and you have a tool in the city’s Historic Preservation Ordinance to effect the degree of protection that simply did not exist in the early days of the Restoration Society.”

To listen to the three talks or to read full transcripts, please visit: http://bit.ly/1LovNQ1.

Diamond Jubilee, continued from cover

CHRS Workers, continued from page 5

other issues including the East Mall project and the possibility of a visitors’ center at Union Station. He received the CHRS Citizen of the Year Award in 1963 for the greatest civic contribution. By then the 11th Street freeway plan had all but been forgotten. Later he won the Evening Star trophy for citizen of the year. The freeway was eventually built on the east bank of the Anacostia River.

It is hard to imagine the development of today’s Hill if that freeway had been built. For most purposes, Capitol Hill now stretches from the Capitol itself all the way to the east and south Anacostia river banks to Florida Avenue on the north and may extend further still with the redevelopment of the Union Market area. If the freeway had been built, it’s unlikely any of that would have happened. That it did not is due to the determination of activist residents personified by Peter Glickert. ✯
Art Deco design was very popular in the 1920s and 1930s and remains a favorite of many today. Art Deco (also known as Art Moderne) is based on natural forms, surface decoration and curvilinear lines. Streamlining was also a distinctive element of Art Deco design. Streamlining borrowed from aeronautic design was applied to industrial buildings to produce the sort of modern, forward-looking and dynamic effect that businesses wanted to project. In 1936, the Hecht Co. hired Abbott, Merkt & Co. to design its new warehouse at 1401 New York Avenue, NE. Hecht Co. wanted a modern, efficient warehouse but also to make a design statement and to beautify Washington. The warehouse, a six-story building with six-foot tall bands of glass block, rounded corners, and a prominent corner tower, quickly became a local landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Hecht Co. warehouse is currently being renovated into an apartment building.

Small businesses with much smaller budgets than that of the Hecht Co., also wanted to make a statement with an Art Deco building. Massachusetts and South Carolina Avenues at 15th Street, SE is a major intersection. A new store designed by A.H. Sonneman (who also designed many rowhouses for builder Harry Kite) was built on this corner at 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, SE in 1923 during the peak of Art Deco’s popularity. On a more modest scale, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue is still distinctively streamlined, with the same rounded corners and continuous band of glass. The corner location showcases its streamlined profile.

The Croce family operated the store at 1500 Massachusetts from the time the building was constructed through 1980. In 1917, Robert Croce emigrated to the Washington area from Parma, Italy. In 1923, he opened a grocery store in the new building at 1500 Massachusetts Avenue. After the repeal of Prohibition, he switched from groceries to liquor, and operated Croce’s Liquors until shortly before he died in 1960. Son Robert E. Croce graduated from Eastern High School and began working in the family liquor store in 1939. In 1948, he added offices. Except for military service during World War II, he continued to work at Croce’s Liquors until he died in 1980. The building at 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, SE continues to be used as a liquor store with offices on the second story.1

and Hill East Alleys. The response to these tours has been very positive and this spring we plan a new walking tour featuring Groff Court.

We also provide education through the speakers we invite to our quarterly member meetings. Recent guests have come from Casey Trees and the Office of Planning. At one meeting in the past year, we had several representatives from organizations that are working to restore the Anacostia River talk about their activities and we even organized members’ Anacostia boat tours.

House Tour

And of course, each Spring, we put on our major fundraiser for the year: the Mother’s Day weekend House and Garden Tour, drawing over 1,500 visitors. This year, the house tour will take place on May 9 and 10 and will focus on the area around Stanton Park.

Transportation

CHRS is involved in transportation issues, since they affect the quality of life on Capitol Hill. The one with the biggest potential for major disruption—if it happens—will be the Virginia Avenue Tunnel. This project, which as of press time is delayed pending a suit brought by the Committee of 100, would dig up almost 1,000 feet of Virginia Avenue right in front of people’s homes and is a huge threat to Capitol Hill—not just during a construction phase, but even after, with larger and more frequent freight trains passing through carrying potentially hazardous materials.

CHRS held a workshop on the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and Section 106 to provide residents with the knowledge to advocate for themselves through the environmental review process. We analyzed hundreds of pages of environmental impact documents regarding the tunnel to find the many flaws in their science and reasoning and argued that the project should not go forward. We also testified before the District Council in an all-day hearing on the Tunnel.

CHRS has supported the DC Department of Transportation’s (DDOT) pedestrian safety projects on Maryland Avenue and Potomac Avenue. Both of these important projects are consistent with the L’Enfant Plan and historic preservation goals and, of course, are crucial for the safety of Hill residents and visitors. Recently, CHRS has advocated for neighbors on L Street, SE, arguing that DDOT should not turn this quiet street into a busy highway, as some of their proposals currently would do.

In 2009 CHRS sued the Secretary of Transportation and DDOT over the 11th Street Bridges project because the environmental impact statement inadequately evaluated the project’s adverse effects, including the additional 50,000 vehicles per day moving through Capitol Hill. In our settlement of the litigation, we won one of our most important goals: a commitment from DDOT that DDOT and the contractor would meet regularly with the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs), CHRS and the community during construction to exchange information. This “Community Communications Committee” improved the project as it was being constructed. It has proven so successful that DDOT now uses this committee concept on its major construction projects.

Zoning and Land-Use Issues

CHRS also gets involved in zoning issues. Construction and renovation projects on Capitol Hill are reviewed by our Zoning Committee. We have been involved in the zoning regulations rewrite and have recently testified in support of a proposal to limit pop-ups.

Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture

The first annual Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture will take place the evening of March 27 at the Hill Center. For more information, see the article on page 3.
Photographers: Document the Hill’s Historic District!

The creators of Capitol Hill Buildings have embarked on an exciting, comprehensive project: to photo-document every building in the Capitol Hill Historic District. See www.capitolhillbuildings.org for what’s been done so far. While others over several decades have photographed various parts of the Historic District there is no complete, documented, high-resolution photo record. Yes, resources like Google Earth have helped in recent years but often times the views are hidden behind foliage and it is not uncommon that the address and the views do not align.

With some 8,000 structures in the Historic District, this very ambitious goal can only be achieved with the help of volunteers armed with a camera that can shoot in a RAW format (an archival-grade format that allow for minor editing) and the fortitude to set out on a photo shoot even in less-than-ideal weather, when leaves are off the trees. If you are interested in joining this project, please contact Norman Metzger for details at normanmetzger@gmail.com.

March Preservation Café: How to Spot a Cheap Flip

Capitol Hill craftsman and contractor Gary Barnhart will discuss the subject of “flipping” on Wednesday, March 18 at 7 pm at the Kaiser Permanente building, 700 2nd Street, NE. Learn to evaluate the quality of home renovations before you buy. The historic homes of Capitol Hill are being bought and quickly flipped every day to reap the most profit for the owner or developer through renovations that look flashy but are often very shoddily done. A discerning eye can often see a lot of the shortcuts taken during construction. This presentation will show and explain many real examples of these kinds of fast but cheap makeovers with tips and tricks of what to look for to identify hasty and poor quality renovations. This presentation is intended both as an aid to prospective home buyers and current homeowners alike as well as an interesting look inside the make-up of the homes and the state of construction around us.

Please note the new location at Kaiser Permanente and start time (30 minutes later)!

Thank You, CHRS Supporters

We thank the following new members, patrons, and sponsors.

NEW MEMBERS
Hilary Benson
Bethany Carcone
Jennifer Ciardelli
Christine Hoffman

SPONSORS
Barry Abel
Patrick Crowley
Suzanne Hazard
Gary and Lisa Dale Jones
Larry and Grace Monaco
Jim Skiles and Lynne Church
Susan van den Toorn
James and Muriel Wein

PATRONS
Harriet Rogers

BENEFACTORS
Mary Ellen Cymrot
Bob Quilter (in memory of Teddy Houston)
Lyle Schauer
Muriel Wolf
MARCH

2 Monday, 6:30 pm
CHRS Historic Preservation Committee, Kirby House, 420 10th Street, SE, first floor. Details: Beth Purcell (202) 544-0178.

12 Thursday, 7:30 pm
CHRS Zoning Committee, Kirby House, 420 10th Street, SE, first floor. Details: Gary Peterson, (202) 547-7969.

17 Tuesday, 6:30 pm

18 Wednesday, 7:00 pm

27 March, 7:00 pm
Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture, Hill Center, 921 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE. Details: CHRS, (202) 543-0425.

APRIL

6 Monday, 6:30 pm
CHRS Historic Preservation Committee, Kirby House, 420 10th Street, SE, first floor. Details: Beth Purcell (202) 544-0178.

16 Thursday, 7:30 pm
CHRS Zoning Committee, Kirby House, 420 10th Street, SE, first floor. Details: Gary Peterson, (202) 547-7969.

21 Tuesday, 6:30 pm

58th Annual Capitol Hill House and Garden Tour
May 9–10, 2015
More information coming soon!