

These sites represent a small sampling of the hundreds of cultural treasures available to enjoy on Capitol Hill. Some are noteworthy due to their architecture, others for their connection to individuals and events that shaped our community and our country. **More detailed information at chrs.org/historic-sites-tour-2020/**



#1 - 801 Pennsylvania Ave SE: The Haines Department Store was built in 1892 by Elizabeth Haines. Advertised at the time as the largest store in the world built, owned, and operated by a woman, it comprised 65,000 sq. ft. on 2 floors and included 50 different departments. The store survived an economic depression in 1893 and a fire in 1905. The store was sold in 1910; subsequent businesses housed in the building include Haines Department Store, Hachman Furniture Store, a Foot Locker, and currently Dunkin Donuts and Baskin Robbins.



#2 - 715 8th St. SE: Rev. William Ryland, a Methodist minister and two-term Senate chaplain, lived here in the 1820s and 1830s when Eighth Street was both a commercial and a residential street. President Andrew Jackson, said to have visited Ryland here, commissioned Ryland as Chaplain of the Navy. Although the ground floor has been modified for present-day commercial use, the building is a typical early 19th century brick house, a reminder of the earliest days of 8th Street near the Marine Barracks and Navy Yard when houses like this were common.



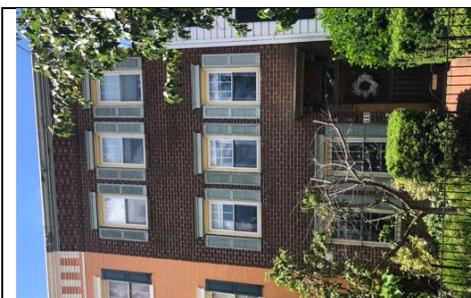
#3 - 8th & G Sts. SE: This residence has been home to all but the first two Commandants of the U.S. Marine Corps since it was completed in 1806. In 1814, during the War of 1812, the British burned Washington but refrained from burning the barracks and the Commandant's house. The Marine Corps Commandant's House was entered in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.



#4 - 636 G St. SE: Birthplace of John Philip Sousa (1854-1932), known as the "American March King" for the 136 military marches he composed and also as director of the Marine Band from 1880-1892. Many of his marches are famous, including "Semper Fidelis", official march of the US Marine Corps, and "Stars and Stripes Forever". A Capitol Hill neighborhood boy, he began his music education at his teacher's 8th Street house and attended nearby Christ Church. He is buried at Historic Congressional Cemetery.



#5 - 620 G St. SE, Christ Church: Christ Church at 620 G St. SE, built in 1807, was the first religious structure completed in the old City of Washington. The Episcopal Parish, incorporated in 1794, was formed particularly to serve the developing community near the Navy Yard. The church began celebrating its 225th year, starting in November 2019. The church was listed in the DC Inventory of Historic Places in 1964 and added to the National Register in 1969.



#6 - 517 6th St. SE: Former residence of Gary Hart, a U.S. Senator from Colorado from 1975 to 1987 and a front-runner for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination until he dropped out over allegations that he was having an extramarital affair with model Donna Rice. In April 1987, Gary Hart and Donna Rice were spotted at this residence by reporters from the Miami Herald. This home has changed hands twice since 1987 and is still used as a private residence.



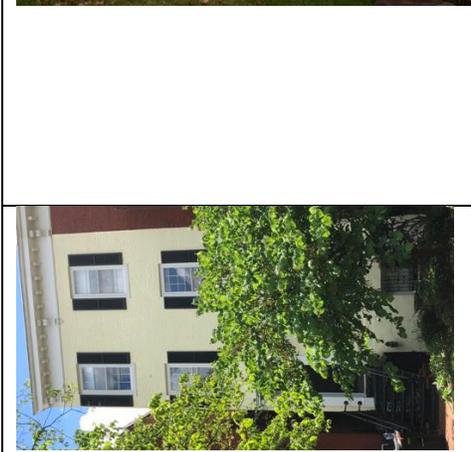
#7 - 423 6th St. SE: Built by Hugh Densley in 1802-03, like its neighbor at 421-1/2 6th St., the house was owned by Robert Alexander, who drew the plans for Christ Church, and was rented by Benjamin Latrobe, noted architect of the Navy Yard gate as well as other Navy Yard and US Capitol projects. When designated a DC landmark in 1964, it was named Carbery House for a later owner, James Carbery, local politician and naval architect at the Navy Yard as well as brother of Thomas Carbery, 6th mayor of Washington.



#8 - 421- 1/2 6th St. SE: Hugh Densley, noted master plasterer who worked on the White House and US Capitol as well as an early developer of residential real estate, built this house and its adjoining neighbor shortly after the Federal government moved to Washington in 1800. Joseph Sparatt, owner of a grocery store, bought the finished house from Densley. Looking east, it would have faced the large estate of The Maples on South Carolina Ave. SE, which may be what attracted Densley to this site when there were few houses in the area.



#9 - 619 D St. SE/630 North Carolina Ave. SE: "The Maples" is a landmark house built in 1795 by William Mayne Duncanson. It was purchased by Francis Scott Key in 1815, by Maj. Augustus A. Nicholson in 1838; by Delaware Senator John M. Clayton in 1856 and by Emily Edson Briggs in 1871. Briggs was a journalist who wrote popular Olivia columns during Civil War. She was one of the first female journalists to cover the White House and was the very first woman admitted to the Congressional Press Galleries. She wrote for the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press for more than twenty years. Her articles covered happenings on the Hill: dramatic scenes on the floor of Congress, inaugurations, and notably the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. She used her column to advocate for civil rights and women's suffrage. Later, The Maples became Friendship House. Currently it is a residential development.



#10 - 645 South Carolina Ave. SE – The home of Representative Richard H. Cain, fourth African-American Representative from South Carolina, who served two terms (1873 – 1875, 1877- 1879). His major congressional effort was advocating for passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 and delivered several well-regarded speeches on the subject. He was committed to education and went on to organize Paul Quinn College in Waco TX.



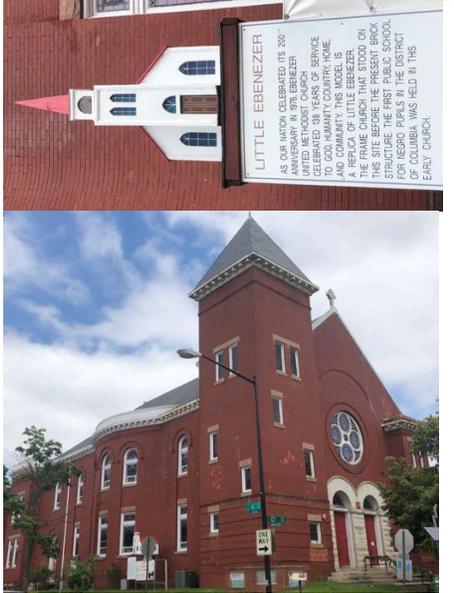
#11 - 601 North Carolina Ave. SE: Sculpted in 1972 by John Cavanaugh, Olive Risley Seward’s head is turned toward the square named after her adopted father, William Henry Seward, U.S. Secretary of State (1861-1869). Following the deaths of his wife and daughter, shortly after the Lincoln assassination, Olive Risley became Sec. of State Seward’s confidant and travelling companion. To avoid gossip about their relationship and 40-year age difference, Seward adopted Risley. Following Seward’s death, Olive Risley Seward lived primarily in Washington, DC and was a co-founder of the Literary Society of Washington.



#12 - 115 6th St. SE: Anna Etheridge Hooks (1839–1913), Union nurse and one of two women to be awarded the Kearny Cross for courage under fire, lived in this house at 115 6th St. SE after the Civil War. “Gentle Annie”, as she was known, enlisted in the Second Michigan Infantry at the beginning of the war and was at the 1st Battle of Bull Run. With the Third and Fifth regiments she was at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where she won fame for her bravery under fire and earned the Kearney Cross “for noble sacrifice and heroic service to the Union Army”.



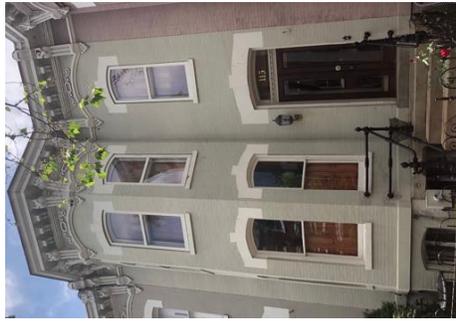
#13 - 408 Pennsylvania Ave. SE: Home of Michael Weller, noted 19th century businessman and civic activist. He served as an officer of the East Washington Citizens Association which pressed for improvements in the eastern side of the city: to fill the mosquito breeding grounds along the Anacostia River, to pave streets, to install lights, and to re-build a Pennsylvania Avenue bridge. Aware of the importance of recreation, he provided land near the Navy Yard for workers’ recreational use and convinced Congress to give land at Virginia Ave. and K St. SE for a children’s playground. Unfortunately, Weller died before he could accomplish his most cherished goal: voting rights for Washington citizens.



#14 - 400 D St. SE: The Ebenezer United Methodist Church dates to 1827, when the African-American members of the bi-racial Ebenezer Church on Seward Square left and founded their own church. The original church was a small frame structure, a model of which can be seen along the side of the church facing 4th St. In 1864, the first public school for African-American children was established in the church, run by Emma Brown, credited with being the first African-American public school teacher in Washington. After enrolling approximately 100 students, additional applicants were turned away. A year later, in 1864, a larger building – the Lincoln School - was built on C St SE between 2nd and 3rd Streets SE (now the site of the Capitol Hill Hotel) to provide public education to African-American students. The current Ebenezer United Methodist Church was completed in 1897 after the previous church structure was damaged by a tornado. This Romanesque Revival church was designated a DC landmark in 1975 and is also listed in the city’s African-American Heritage Trail. www.culturaltourismdc.org/portal/african-american-heritage-trail



#15 - 120 4th St. SE: Built in 1874 by Henry Larman, the sanitary engineer who helped carry out “Boss” Shepherd’s plan to modernize Washington by laying miles of road and sewer lines and installing the first gas lines. It was the home of Filippo Costaggini in 1880s when he worked on U.S. Capitol frescoes started by Constantino Brumidi. In 1957, twenty years before the Capitol Hill Historic District was established, the late Dudley Brown, recognized as an expert of Victorian design, saw the hidden charms of the house and devoted years to its renovation, both inside and outside.



#16 - 115 4th St. SE: Charles Lindbergh made history in 1927 as the first aviator to successfully fly across the Atlantic from North America to the European mainland. As a young boy Charles lived on Capitol Hill from 1907-1917, while his father Charles August Lindberg served as a Congressman representing Minnesota’s Sixth District. Lindbergh attended “old” Eastern high school, which was on 7th Street across from Eastern Market. On June 11, 1927 he returned to Washington DC’s Navy Yard along with his plane, Spirit of St. Louis for a hero’s welcome. This home is still being used as a private residence.



#17 - 224 2nd St. SE: Constructed between 1802 and 1819. While the earliest history of the house is uncertain, it is thought to have been built by George Watterston, who resided there from 1819 until his death in 1854. George Watterston was the 3rd Librarian of Congress. He received Jefferson's library in 1815 and adopted Jefferson's basic classification scheme as the Library's own. The Watterston House was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 and is currently the headquarters of the National Indian Gaming Association.



#18- Terrace Court (near 217 A St. NE): Typical alley dwellings built in 1889 as rental properties by Benjamin H. Warder. Decades later, people began to buy the dwellings, obtaining building permits for renovation, bringing in utilities, and adding an indoor bathroom. Under the Alley Dwelling Authority Act, occupying alley dwellings would have been illegal after 1944, but due to wartime housing shortages, the deadline was extended to 1955. Terrace Court residents successfully lobbied to have the restriction repealed in 1954.



#19 - 144 Constitution Ave. NE: Has been part of American history since the US government moved to Washington. As the Sewall-Belmont House, it was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1974 for its role in both the War of 1812 and as the headquarters of the National Woman’s Party (NWP), which was instrumental in the fight for equality of women. In 2016, after the NWP donated the house and property to the National Park Service, President Barack Obama designated it the Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument, recognizing the NWP for its fight in securing the right of women to vote, protection in the Civil Rights Act as well as other national and international endeavors. Currently used as museum, gallery, and NWP headquarters.



#20 - 316 – 318 A St. NE: Frederick Douglass and his family lived in the rowhomes from 1872-1878. Douglass escaped from slavery in 1838 and became a key force behind the abolitionist movement. He moved to Capitol Hill in 1872 to assist in President Ulysses S. Grant reelection campaign and to run the New National Era newspaper. Douglass moved to Cedar Hill in Anacostia, where he lived out his final 17 years. These houses, became part of the forerunner to the National Museum of African Art (now part of the Smithsonian Institution, located on the Mall) in 1964 when Capitol Hill resident and foreign service officer Warren Robbins bought them to house the African art he had purchased from antique shops in Germany.



#21 - 227 6th St. NE: Barack Obama, 44th President of the United States, rented the first floor one-bedroom apartment in this red-doored building in 2006, while a Senator representing the State of Illinois, before announcing his campaign for the presidency. In a November 2008 interview on the show “60 Minutes”, Obama joked that the apartment had a “vintage, college-dorm, pizza, empty bottle feel to it”. A fire c. 2007 did not cause structural damage to the property.



#22 - 506 East Capitol St. NE: The original 3- story flat-fronted home was refaced by Tulloch with an impressive Romanesque revival façade. A second-story corbeled bay was added and spans nearly the home’s width and a good portion of its’ height. A wide arch covers a balcony on the third level, which provides spectacular views of the Capitol Dome and Jefferson Building (Library of Congress). The windows are quite large, and many are stained and leaded glass. Daniel Chester French, sculptor of statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, is said to have had his studio in the 4th floor loft. The home is a private residence.



#23 - 629 Constitution Ave. NE: The Lincoln Exchange was built in 1906 by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company to handle increasing demand for telephone service in the Capitol Hill area. It was built at 629 B St NE (before it became Constitution Ave). All telephone calls to and from the Lincoln Exchange were routed through this building, where telephone operators would connect callers with the intended subscriber. It was designed by the NYC architecture firm of Eidlitz and McKenzie, and the builder was John McGregor. Today the building is a condominium “Lincoln Exchange”



#24 - 645 Maryland Ave. NE: Built in 1906, The New Union Garage served as a garage for over 100 years until it was closed in 2013 and converted into 3 large condos. Developers recreated the historic façade and sign from an old photograph, and added two floors above the original first floor. Rumor has it that President Lyndon Johnson once had his car serviced here.



#25 - 819 D St. NE: The Way of the Cross Church bought the distinctive Gothic Revival church building at 819 D St. NE in 1963 after their previous home was condemned for highway construction. Over 50 years later, looking to expand their campus, the church decided to sell but could not find another church interested in the building and in 2016 sold the building to the Rubin Group for conversion to condos. Because it is in the Capitol Hill Historic District, the Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the plans and paid particular attention to the repair of the windows which were restored by craftsmen in Pennsylvania. Bonstra Haresign Architects took on the tricky project of converting worship space to residential space



#26 - 800 D St. NE: Louisa and James Whelpley, then a clerk at the Treasury Department, built this family home in 1876. Ten years later, he was named by President Grover Cleveland to be assistant treasurer of the United States. Also active in DC affairs, he later became president of the Board of Education and president of the Eastern Building and Loan Association. The house was sold in 1919 and served as a special needs school, a rooming house and an apartment house, until 2000 when it was sold to a family who embarked on a much-needed restoration.



#27 - 9 8th St. NE: An interesting “addition” to the Whelpley family house is the house at 9 8th St. NE at the rear of the property, which was built in 1905 by James Whelpley for his son. Although unattached, it is built in a Washington row house form with a canted bay in a Colonial Revival style with door fanlight, keystone arches, and distinctive railing for the steps. A private residence, a descendent of the family lives there.



#28 - 28 9th St. NE: Richard Rothwell, a talented builder and stonemason, built the house in 1874. Rothwell worked on many residences and public buildings in Washington, including the U.S. Capitol and the National Building Museum. William Frederick Cody, a.k.a. Buffalo Bill, stayed at the Rothwell residence, frequently, during the years of his Wild West Show. The home is a private residence. **Another Rothwell home, 24 9th St. NE will be included in our Virtual Homes Tour later this summer.**



#29 - 1341 Maryland Ave. NE: Engine House No. 10 is one of several firehouses designed by the well-known architect Leon E. Dessez (1858 - 1918). His best-known building is the Admiralty House at the Naval Observatory (1893). This firehouse is in the Queen Anne style, in pressed brick with deep corbelling, pilasters capped with stone carvings of acanthus leaves, and round arched windows. It’s now a private residence



#30 - 1353 H St. NE: In 1921, Ruby H. Hall, a schoolteacher, replaced a bowling alley/pool room at 1353 H Street, NE with a brick dwelling. Not long after however, the building began a long history of commercial occupants: a furniture store from 1924 to 1979 or later, the H Street Collectors Mart (1990s), the Rock & Roll Hotel (2000s). It appears that the building was also once used by the Robert O. Freeman Funeral Home.



#31 - 1365 H St. NE: built in 1927 as an automobile showroom and has been the home of several businesses, including Mott Motors (Hupmobile dealer, 1920s), Duke & Otey used car dealer (1930s). In 1943, the building was converted into the Plymouth Theater which catered principally to African-Americans – the first such facility in the Near Northeast neighborhood when segregation was still widely practiced in public buildings. The H Street Playhouse used the building as a black box theater for many years and sponsored a successful DC landmark nomination in 2006.



#32 - 1337-1353 C St. NE: In 1886, Charles Gessford designed and built these one-story brick houses, 11-feet wide, for the rental market. They are two bays wide (a door and a window), with stepped cornices and jack arches. Nearby are other small houses, 12- and 13-feet wide, built in approximately the same time frame. Links to past walking tours in the area are posted at chrs.org.



#33 - 1300 block of A St. NE: On November 17, 1927 an F2 tornado with winds at 125 mph moved through Capitol Hill, damaging the rowhouses on the 1300 block of A Street, NE. On the left, without mansard roofs, are 1371-1375 A Street, NE built in 1913 by C.A. Peters, designed by W.R. Talbott. Further right, are rowhouses with mansard roofs, 1347-1367 A Street, NE designed and built by Herman R. Howenstein in 1916.



The houses were repaired and remain occupied.



#34 - 101 14th St. SE: Designed as a dwelling for owner S.L. Phillips by W. Edgar Howser and built by H. Scheffert in 1910. By 1914, Ruland & Howes were operating their grocery store here. Conrad Ruland (1849 – 1924), a German immigrant, went bankrupt in 1916, and the trustee sold the groceries, ice box, fixtures, and the horse and delivery wagon. Isaac Kushner (1881 – 1956), a Jewish immigrant from Russia, had his grocery store here from c. 1918 to 1924. Afterward, he continued to run grocery stores in different neighborhoods of the city. It has since returned to residential use.



#35 - 1403 Independence Ave. SE: Designed by Frank R. Hollingshead and built in 1919 as a one-story grocery store, it was the home of a Piggly Wiggly between 1921 and 1925. Piggly Wiggly introduced a new business model, allowing customers to select their own goods, rather than being waited on, individually, by a clerk. After that store closed, Eugene and Maude Racca, who lived at 1426 Ames Place, NE, used the location for the Crusty Pie Co. between 1929 and 1933. The bakery continued in business at other locations. In the 1940s and 1950s there were radio and appliance stores, and in the 1980s, a printing company. Thankful Baptist Church now owns the building.



#36 - 29 King's Court SE: Before the one-story cinderblock building was built in 1928 or earlier, there were four one-story duplex frame dwellings here. Between 1889 and 1917, Major Alfred M. Palmer, US Army, owned them, and rented to African American families. The existing building once housed a factory where paper boxes were made, e.g., for pizzas. Today, there are artists' studios here.



#37 - 1331 D St. SE: The Brewmaster's House", associated with National Capital Brewing Co., is a Colonial Revival building constructed in 1899 as an apartment building. We understand that at one time this was where the brewmaster lived. If so, it would certainly have been a convenient location and we do know that buildings related to the brewery were built as late as 1912 (when an ice storage building was constructed in the alley). If it was the brewmaster's home, this would be the only remaining building from that most exciting era. Square 1042 is being redeveloped as Beuchert's Park.



#38 - Park at C St., South Carolina Ave. & 13th St. SE: The small plaque in this triangle park commemorates St. Cyprian's Church, which stood on the corner of C and 13th Streets SE for over 70 years (across the street from the plaque). The church was established in 1893 and built in 1894 by the "Black Catholics of Southeast Washington". In 1966, the St. Cyprian parish merged with the parish of Holy Comforter to form the Church of Holy Comforter and St. Cyprian and the church was subsequently torn down. Currently, there is a row of 1970's era townhouses where the church once stood



#39 - 302 12th St. SE: Office for a coal and fuel yard, which occupied lots to the right, now the site of new homes. Such yards were once common all over the Hill. If coal was delivered to the street in the front of a house, the homeowner was required to move the coal off the street within a day. Furnaces that used fuel oil became popular because no longer did they were easier to manage, and fuel oil was much cleaner. Indicative of the time, even a small, utilitarian structure such as this had a decorative metal cornice and arches over the window and door like those used on larger residential buildings.



#40 - 124-154 11th St. SE: Built by prolific Capitol Hill builder, Charles Gesford, shortly after the Civil War, the sixteen row houses were the inspiration of Philadelphia native Stephen Flanagan for houses reminiscent of his home town, which led to its moniker "Philadelphia Row". Philadelphia Row and other houses were threatened in the 1960s when plans were revealed for the East Leg of the Inner Loop Freeway, that would have gone along 11th Street to connect southern and northern portions of the freeway, demolishing homes along its path. Peter Glickert, other Capitol Hill residents, and preservationist and activists joined forces to protest, lobby, and litigate the projects, which were abandoned in 1977.



#41 - 219 11th St. SE: Once the operational center and main residence for a small lesbian feminist collective in the early 1970s called The Furies. While there were three sites in DC that the Furies lived and worked at, the 11th Street house had the biggest basement, which the women used to host meetings and create their newspaper, called The Furies: Lesbian/Feminist Monthly. Now a private residence.



#42 - 111 10th St. SE: Built as a horse stable in 1878, the old carriage house at 111 10th St SE was converted in 1910 into an organ factory by Samuel Waters. Water's business -- he built and repaired organs, and was an inventor who received numerous patents over the years -- was very successful and numerous churches and theatres around the city boasted of having a Waters organ. He did not add heat or electricity to the factory; instead all mechanical energy came from a small gas-powered engine (which has since been added to the Smithsonian's collections). After Waters' death in 1963, it was turned it into living space.



109 10th St. SE: Waters, his wife and son (also named Samuel Waters) lived next door at 109 10th St SE The house has had several owners since the late 1960s and underwent a renovation in 2007. Before DC zoning laws were enacted in the early 20th century, many people lived next to, in front of, or over their businesses, such as grocery stores, tailors, breweries, and machine shops. As land became more valuable, population denser, and health effects known, efforts were made by city officials to separate residential, commercial and industrial uses through zoning laws.



#43 - Lincoln Park: Dividing East Capitol Street Between 11th and 13th Streets, Lincoln Park is home to two statues. One is a monument to educator and women's and civil rights activist Mary McLeod Bethune and the other is the Emancipation Memorial. Installed on her 99th birthday in 1974, the Bethune statue, sculpted by Robert Berks, depicts her passing her legacy to two children. The cane she is holding is modeled on the one given to her by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Funds for the monument were raised by the National Council of Negro Women, an organization she founded in 1935. It is the first memorial to honor a black woman in a public park in Washington DC.

The Emancipation Memorial, which includes a sculpture of President Lincoln, was created by Thomas Ball and dedicated on April 14, 1876. Frederick Douglass was the keynote speaker at the ceremony; President Ulysses S Grant was in attendance. The memorial was paid for with funds contributed solely by formerly enslaved people, most of them African American veterans of the Union Army, although Charlotte Scott, a freed woman, made the first contribution of \$5. The statue originally faced west towards the US Capitol but was rotated east to face the Bethune memorial. Lincoln Park is included in the District's African American Heritage Trail.

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#44 - 770 M St. SE: In 1891, The Washington & Georgetown Railroad Co. built a streetcar barn to serve its cable car line running from Georgetown along Pennsylvania Avenue to 8th Street SE and down to the Navy Yard gate. Known as the Navy Yard Car Barn, within a few years cable cars fell out of favor and the line and barn were converted to the electric streetcar system. Placed on the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places in 2006, the car barn is one of the few surviving streetcar facilities and a reminder of the Navy Yard's importance as an employment center. It also highlights the city's streetcar system that lasted 100 years and had a profound influence on the city's development. At this writing, blue paint covers the brick-and-brownstone building, so it is often called the "Blue Castle."



#45 - 1140 3rd St NE: The Uline Arena (later renamed the Washington Coliseum) opened in January 1941 as the largest indoor hockey rink in the country and was a major venue in Washington until the early 1970's. With a capacity of over 8,000 people, it was the site of many major sports, entertainment, and political events, including: one of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's inaugural balls in 1953 and the first concert by the Beatles in the US in 1964. Hailed as a triumph in concrete when it opened, the arena was the first thin-shell concrete building erected in Washington using a patented German system of reinforced concrete roofing. Like other public accommodations in DC at the time, events were racially segregated until boycotts forced the owner to abandon the policy in 1948. As Washington Coliseum it became an important venue for African-American cultural and political events. Nation of Islam founder Elijah Muhammed and Malcolm X spoke there in 1959 and 1961. It was also notable in the 1980s as a site of Washington's indigenous Go-Go music concerts. Listed as a DC landmark in 2006 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007, it has been renovated by Douglas Development and currently houses offices as well as the REI flagship store in DC



#46 - 219 3rd St. SE: Civil rights icon, John R. Lewis, purchased the home in 1987 when he became a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Georgia, a position in which he served until his death on July 17, 2020. Well known for his activism as a Freedom Rider and participant in the march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Lewis received many honorary degrees and awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation Profile in Courage Award and the Spingarn Medal from the NAACP. He was the first member of Congress to write a graphic novel, a trilogy titled *March*. Theodore J. Mayer built this house in 1887 as an investment. He emigrated from Switzerland in 1866, arriving with only \$12. He became the senior partner in Wm. M. Galt, Co., a grain dealer. He was active in banking and donated to many charities, particularly hospitals. John G. Meyers (1834-1902) designed this house, one of his smaller commissions. He is best known for the Christian Heurich Mansion, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW.