NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

781

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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OCT - 2 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Tilden Hall

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C.: 1880-1945

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 3945 Connecticut Avenue, NW

City or town: Washington State: DC County: _____

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** _X_**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_**A** ___**B** _X_**C** ___**D**

DAVID MALONEY / DC SHPO 30 SEPT, 2015

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Patrick Andrus 11/17/2015

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling /Apartment Building
DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling/Apartment Building

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Concrete, Wood

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located at 3945 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Tilden Hall is a five-story, Colonial Revival-style buff brick apartment building. The building features a V-shaped plan that responds to the acute angle of its lot—unusual in facing the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Tilden Street. Clad in five-course common bond brick, the building measures 126 feet wide at its front façade by 126 feet deep along its wings, and stands 54 feet in height, and is capped by a flat roof. The apartment building is situated on a 0.8 acre site, bounded by Connecticut Avenue on the west and by Tilden Street on the north. A small parking lot occupies the courtyard to the east of the building, while a six-story apartment building (3901 Connecticut Avenue), constructed in 1927 is located to its south. The front elevation of the building is set back approximately 100 feet from the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Tilden Street, and the lot features a mild slope, gradually decreasing in elevation from north to south. The building is approached from Connecticut Avenue by a brick and concrete walkway that is level with the concrete belt course that separates the front elevation's raised basement and first story. The Tilden Hall property is well landscaped, and the building's V-shaped footprint provides views from all apartments, including direct views southeast into Rock Creek Park.

Narrative Description

The building's canted front elevation faces to the northwest and is nine bays in width. The flanking outer bays are set at a forty-five degree angle from the front elevation and are treated as primary elevations in architectural detailing and fenestration. A classical portico marks the front entrance, which consists of three double-leaf French doors situated within the three central bays of the elevation's first story. To either side of the front entrance, the first story is pierced a single four-over-one, double-hung, wooden window, and two six-over-one, double-hung, wooden windows (all of Tilden Hall's exterior windows are double-hung and of wood construction with concrete sills unless otherwise noted). The second through fifth stories share a consistent and symmetrical pattern of fenestration. Each is pierced by four six-over-one windows, four four-over-one windows, and a centrally placed three-part window. These three-part windows consist of a central six-over-one window, with narrow two-over-one windows placed to either side. In addition, the second story's central three-part window features a molded concrete lintel and four concrete pilasters. Molded concrete belt courses run between the first and second, and between the fourth and fifth stories. The front elevation terminates in a molded metal cornice, above which runs a low brick parapet. These elements, along with the concrete belt courses, are found on each of Tilden Hall's elevations.

The apartment building's north and south (side) elevations are each twelve bays wide, and their six central bays are set back six feet from the building line. Both elevations are pierced at the basement level by two two-over-two windows. On the first story, the central six bays of each elevation contain four four-over-one windows, and two six-over-one windows. On the second through fifth stories, the central bays are pierced by four four-over-one windows and two three-part windows. To either side of these six central bays, the north and south elevation's outer bays form a pair of three-bay units that are both symmetrically fenestrated, with each story containing two six-over-one windows positioned to either side of a three-part window. Set between the north and south elevation's fifth-story windows are eight decorative concrete panels that are square in shape and feature an urn motif in relief.

Tilden Hall's V-shaped plan adds complexity to the form of the rear of the building. At the rear of the property, the building's two 126 foot wings each terminate in five-bay elevations, which lead into a three-sided rear courtyard. These two five-bay elevations differ slightly in their treatment of the first-story. The first story of the southern five-bay elevation is pierced by a two-pane vinyl sliding window and a single-leaf flat metal door. The first story of the northern five-bay elevation is pierced by one six-pane, and two three-pane, wooden awning windows, and a single-leaf metal door. Other than these first-story differences, both five-bay elevations feature consistent fenestration on their second through fifth stories, with each pierced by three four-over-one windows and two six-over-one windows. The center bay of these five-bay units is pierced by four four-over-one windows that are positioned in a staggered manner between the floors. In addition, the fifth story of each features two of the decorative concrete "urn" panels found on the building's north and south elevations.

Tilden Hall's rear courtyard is three sided. The courtyard's central elevation is three bays wide. At the basement level, it is pierced by three three-over-three windows. Above this, the first story is pierced by three nine-over-nine paired windows. The remaining stories of the courtyard's central elevation are each pierced by three four-over-one windows.

The outer two elevations of the courtyard are both ten bays in width, and feature a 4.5 foot setback executed in a stair-stepped fashion. This setback is located at the fifth bay (counting from the east). At the basement level, both elevations feature a single-leaf metal access door that is set below the level of the parking lot, and is accessed by a set of descending concrete steps. Basement level fenestration consists of a mix of metal louver, single-pane fixed-sash, and one-over-one, two-over-two, and three-over-three windows. The upper stories of each of the courtyard's outer sections are symmetrically fenestrated by a mix of four-over-one, six-over-one, and three-part windows. In addition, the fifth floor of each features five decorative concrete "urn" panels.

INTERIOR

Tilden Hall's interior arrangement reflects its V–shaped plan. On the first floor, a central lobby contains an elevator landing, and leads to two stairwells and to two long hallways that provide access to the building's individual apartments. Public areas on the upper floors include an elevator landing and two hallways. The basement contains the building's mechanical systems, laundry room, a maintenance shop, and space allocated for tenant storage.

Tilden Hall's first-floor lobby is rectangular in plan, and is accessed by the building's main entrance. Behind the front desk, the lobby's east wall is pierced by three paired, double-hung, nine-over-nine, wood sash windows which look out into the rear courtyard. To either side of the front desk area are openings, each leading to a stairwell and to one of the building's two main hallways. The first-floor elevator landing is located adjacent to the southern stairwell.

The lobby presents a number of classically-inspired details that are typical of many apartment buildings constructed in Washington during the 1920s. It features a pink and grey terrazzo floor and simple wooden baseboards. The lobby's walls and ceiling are finished in smooth plaster. Set at intervals along all four of the lobby's walls are pilasters which are square in cross section, and are ornamented on all three sides by a repeating late Georgian urn and floral motif executed in relief. The capitals of these pilasters feature an entablature consisting of a studded architrave, a frieze with papyrus leaves, and a molded cornice. These pilasters support a stylized girt, the underside of which is paneled, the outer face featuring a narrow frieze that incorporates fluting and rosettes into its design. Ceiling ornamentation consists of a running perimeter band of decorative plasterwork, designed in a floral pattern. Departing from the lobby's Colonial Revival aesthetic is an art deco aluminum letter box which is located at the elevator landing.

The building's stairs feature basic steel newel posts and railing, with a balustrade that combines spiral metal balusters with late Georgian ornamental ironwork.

Treatment of the hallways of the upper floors is consistent. These hallways have simple baseboard and crown moldings, and the apartments have partially louvered outer wood doors. The floors of the hallways are laid in red, white, and black linoleum tile in a stylish checkerboard pattern.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance
1922

Significant Dates
1922-1924 (construction)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Pyle, Frederic B.
Gormley, Philip F.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The five-story, brick Tilden Hall apartment building was designed by noted architect Frederic B. Pyle and constructed in 1922-1924 by the P.F. Gormley Company as a "high-class" apartment-hotel. As such, Tilden Hall provided a range of amenities, including food service to residents in one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments. Financial problems at Gormley Company slowed construction while the property was auctioned to the Asher Fireproofing Company, one of Gormley's subcontractors and the holder of a mechanic's lien. Upon completion in 1924, the property was initially managed by the William H. Saunders Company before being purchased by Maddux, Marshall, Moss & Mallory, Inc., the managers of a half-dozen other apartment-hotels nearer downtown. In later years, the property became a more typical apartment house as it passed through several hands.

Tilden Hall apartment building is a significant apartment building in that it reflects early twentieth-century development patterns in the District of Columbia, and the emergence of a residential and commercial corridor along Connecticut Avenue during the first half of the twentieth century. Architecturally, the building as designed by Frederic B. Pyle, serves as an example of the Colonial Revival style, and its design and siting contributed to the evolution of the apartment building form in Washington.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Based on its architectural and historical significance, Tilden Hall Apartment Building meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and Criterion C for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction.

The area of significance is **Architecture** as a fine example of Colonial Revival architecture by Frederic Pyle, and **Community Planning and Development** for its representation of the Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment building type in Washington in the 1920s**.** The Period of Significance is 1922, documenting the year the building was constructed.

The Tilden Hall apartments is nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) Form *Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945*. Tilden Hall meets criteria specifically developed to evaluate apartment buildings pursuant to the D.C. Apartment Building Survey and adopted by the DC Historic Preservation Review Board in 1989, and the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. Tilden Hall satisfies the following Multiple Property Document Criteria:

> A-2: Buildings that illustrate the development of the apartment movement as it related to the need for housing including the introduction of the building type and its early formation throughout the city.
> A-3: Buildings that are part of clusters, corridors, or districts that illustrate patterns of development of the city;

A-4: Buildings that reflect economic forces, both external and internal, that altered the development of the city; and
C-3: Buildings that reflect changes in aesthetic philosophies.[1]

These criteria reference the place of the Tilden Hall Apartments as one of the post-World War I boom apartment buildings spurred by population growth of the city; the acceptance of large-scale apartment buildings by the middle-class in Washington, DC during the 1920s and 1930s; and the Tilden Hall Apartments' role in the formation of a cluster of mid-and high-rise apartment buildings along Connecticut Avenue and in the Cleveland Park neighborhood in the first decades of the twentieth century. Additionally, the Tilden Hall Apartments meets criterion:

C-10: Buildings that are the work of skilled architects, landscape architects, urban planners, engineers, builders, and developers.

This criterion refers to architect Frederic Pyle's skillful application of modern building techniques to create the Colonial Revival styled building that responded to the contemporary aesthetic of the 1920s and appealed to Washington's burgeoning middle-class.

The Tilden Hall Apartment Building is significant as an example of a Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building Sub-Type. As described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, a Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building type is composed of buildings that contain at least 15 self-sufficient apartments, is at least five and no more than eight stories high, has a single main public entrance, and was designed to hold an elevator, but does not have to contain an elevator. Examples of this building type were typically constructed between 1890 and 1945. Conventional Mid-Rise Buildings played a critical role in the development of apartment buildings in the District of Columbia. These buildings employed modern technology such as steel-frame structural systems and passenger elevators to create tall buildings that accommodated many units on a small footprint. This efficient use of land led to greater affordability of housing units and greatly altered the course of residential patterns in the city. The Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building augmented the potential for solving the problems inherent to quickly housing a rapidly expanding population in the District.

The building was constructed during the 1920s, which was a period of increased apartment building construction in the District that was necessitated by the region's growing population following World War I. In Cleveland Park, the need for middle-class housing led to the construction of numerous apartment buildings along the burgeoning Connecticut Avenue corridor during the interwar period. The development of transportation infrastructure also influenced Cleveland Park's growth, particularly the introduction of streetcar service on Connecticut Avenue in 1892. In addition, the adoption of local zoning laws further dictated the character of both residential and commercial construction in the neighborhood.

[1] Emily Hotaling Eig and Laura Harris Hughes, *Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C., 1880-1945,* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, DC: Traceries, 1993), F.3-F.4.

The apartment building is locally significant in the area of **Architecture**. Tilden Hall was designed by noted and versatile D.C. architect Frederic B. Pyle. Active between 1892 and 1932, Pyle designed detached single-family houses, apartment buildings, and commercial structures in a variety of revivalist and eclectic architectural styles. Embodying character-defining elements that include a classical portico, belt courses, and ornamental panels, the building serves as a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, which was locally prevalent in apartment building architecture during the 1920s. In addition, Tilden Hall's U-shaped plan, setback, and ample landscaped grounds embody the "suburban" apartment building form, which arose in the District during this period. Tilden Hall was one of the first of these "suburban" style buildings constructed in Cleveland Park, and at the time, it was also one of the neighborhood's largest new apartment buildings.

As stated in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, examples of Conventional High-Rise Apartment Building must retain sufficient integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, associations and feeling to convey their associative, artistic, or informational values. The Tilden Hall Apartment Building has undergone minimal alterations since its construction in 1922. The building retains a high degree of integrity and continues to visually convey its artistic value as a Colonial Revival apartment building in Washington, D.C. and thereby its role in the apartment building movement in the city. On its exterior, Tilden Hall retains its original brick cladding, wooden sash windows, entry portico, front doors, and character-defining architectural elements such as its concrete belt courses and decorative concrete panels. In addition, the building contributes to the overall historic feel and architectural setting of the Connecticut Avenue corridor in Cleveland Park.

Development of Cleveland Park

Washington's Cleveland Park neighborhood developed as a streetcar suburb during the early twentieth century. Originally rural in nature, the area was characterized by large farms and estates during the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century, the area became desirable for its pastoral charm, and prominent Washington residents, including President Grover Cleveland, established country retreats on this former farmland.[2]

By the turn of the twentieth century, Cleveland Park was emerging as a desirable suburb of Washington, and its early growth was stimulated by infrastructure development. Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada played an active role in the development of Cleveland Park during this period. The Chevy Chase Land Company, which Senator Newlands established with three other investors in 1890, began purchasing land in the Rock Creek Valley along the present-day Connecticut Avenue corridor. At the time, Connecticut Avenue terminated at Florida Avenue, retarding development north of Rock Creek from the City of Washington. In order to facilitate the development of its land holdings, the company constructed two bridges across Rock Creek, and extended Connecticut Avenue to the north, providing a streetcar line along the corridor

[2] Kathleen Sinclair Wood, "Cleveland Park: Country Living in the City," in *Washington at Home: An Illustrated History of Neighborhoods in the Nation's Capital*, 2nd ed., ed. Kathryn Schneider Smith (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010), 312-17.

between downtown Washington and Chevy Chase, Maryland which opened in 1892. Cleveland Park's potential for development was also enhanced by the extension of electric streetcar service on Wisconsin Avenue in 1890.[3]

In addition, the Cleveland Park Company, founded in 1895 by Thomas Waggaman and John Sherman, was responsible for the construction and sale of many large, mostly frame, architect-designed houses in the neighborhood between 1895 and 1909.[4] Cleveland Park's residential architecture from this period primarily reflects the Queen Anne, Shingle, Tudor, Colonial Revival, Mission, and Craftsman styles that were popular at the turn of the twentieth century.[5]

The Apartment Building in Washington, D.C.

In addition to the construction of large detached frame houses, a large number of apartment buildings were constructed in Cleveland Park during the early twentieth century, reflecting both local and national trends in urban housing. In America, the apartment building form first arose in the late nineteenth century as a response to industrialization and surging urban population densities. The popularity of the apartment building continued into the first half of the twentieth century, as America's urban population continued to increase dramatically.[6] As numerous apartment buildings were being constructed in America's cities, their design was influenced by notions of class and status. As a result, luxury apartment buildings were constructed in an attempt to market to the sensibilities of the urban elite, while more modest buildings accommodated the working class.[7] These small, working-class efficiency apartments were constructed in large numbers in America's cities between 1880 and 1930.[8]

In Washington, a surge in apartment building construction occurred during the 1920s, and by the end of the decade, apartment buildings had become the primary form of new residential construction in the District.[9] This building activity was intended to address a shortage of housing following World War I, as the number of civilian federal employees living in the area increased substantially.[10] Apartment "corridors," such as Connecticut Avenue, began to form, as apartment building construction became concentrated along the newly formed streetcar lines. In addition, the 1920s marked a transition in apartment building design, from more urban, tightly-

[3] National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Nomination, Historic Streetcar and Bus Resources of Washington, D.C., 1862-1962, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #64500948, E34-35.
[4] Wood, 318-21.
[5] National Register of Historic Places, Cleveland Park Historic District, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #87000628.
[6] John Hancock, "The Apartment House in Urban America," in *Buildings and Society: Essays on the Social Development of the Built Environment*, ed. Anthony D. King (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1984), 151-58.
[7] Ibid., 160; National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Nomination, Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C., 1880-1945, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #64500083.
[8] Hancock, 172.
[9] James M. Goode, *Best Addresses: A Century of Washington's Distinguished Apartment Houses* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988), 178-79.
[10] Mark Andrich, "The Apartment Houses of Kalorama Triangle, 1901-1939," testimony presented before the DC Historic Preservation Review Board, July 30, 1986, 8; Goode, 173.

spaced buildings to "suburban" designs that were influenced by resort hotels.[11] Stylistically, the 1920s represented a blending of classical and eclectic details in the design of apartment buildings.[12] Another design trend that emerged during the 1920s was the irregular massing of buildings, with multiple projecting wings to maximize light exposure to the individual units.[13]

In 1920, the District adopted its first zoning ordinance. The law designated specific areas for apartment building construction, which was one factor in the emergence of apartment building "corridors" such as Connecticut Avenue. Also regulated was the size of the building's footprint on the building lot, its setback from the street, as well as the amount of open space surrounding the building. A height limit of five stories, later amended, applied to some neighborhoods, including parts of Connecticut Avenue.[14]

The Connecticut Avenue Apartment Building Corridor

In Cleveland Park, residential and commercial construction transformed the Connecticut Avenue corridor between 1920 and 1941. The first apartment building in the neighborhood was constructed at 3520 Connecticut Avenue in 1919 by prolific local developer Harry Wardman. Following its construction, a number of subsequent four and five-story brick apartment buildings with Colonial Revival details were built during the 1920s in the 3200 to 3600 blocks of Connecticut Avenue, NW.[15] Closely spaced on narrow lots with minimal setbacks, these buildings feature basic rectangular plans and flat roofs. Stylistically, they exhibit Italian Renaissance and Colonial Revival details that include rusticated ground stories, elaborate entry surrounds, belt courses, quoining, and decorative panels and medallions in stone and architectural concrete.[16]

During the 1920s, developers also constructed a number of five-story "suburban" apartment buildings along Connecticut Avenue that featured larger lots with greater setbacks and open space around the buildings. While these designs continued to primarily reflect the Italian Renaissance and Colonial Revival styles, they became more varied in form, with L, U and V-shaped plans appearing that increased light exposure to the building's individual units. These new building plans also created central courtyards that facilitated leisure activity. In addition to Tilden Hall, examples include the apartment buildings located at 3217-3221 Connecticut Avenue (1926, George T. Santmyers), 3446 Connecticut Avenue (1926, George T. Santmyers), and 3220 Connecticut Avenue (1927, Frank Russell White), all contributing resources in the Cleveland Park Historic District.[17]

[11] Goode, 183.
[12] Ibid., 173.
[13] Mark Andrich, "Uptown Living: The Connecticut Avenue Apartment Corridor," unpublished research paper, George Washington University, revised version, June 1987, 14.
[14] Mark Andrich, "The Impact of Zoning on Apartment House Development, Washington, DC, 1920-1985," unpublished research paper, George Washington University, February, 1985.
[15] Cleveland Park Historic District, National Register #87000628.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.

Beginning in the late 1920s, developers began to build larger apartment buildings in Cleveland Park to the north of Porter Street. Examples include The Broadmoor (1928, Joseph Abel), an eight-story, L-shaped, brick and concrete apartment building located at 3601 Connecticut Avenue, and designed in the Tudor Revival style. Another example is Sedgwick Gardens (1931, Mihran Mesrobian), a large, five-story, stylistically complex luxury apartment building that features two attached U-shaped blocks and an ornate expansive lobby.[18]

In Cleveland Park, retail and commercial development accompanied residential construction along Connecticut Avenue during the 1920s and 1930s. Initially, retail stores occupied the first floor of some of the neighborhood's apartment buildings. Later, zoning and increased automobile usage in the neighborhood influenced the development of early drive-in retail, such as the Park-and-Shop (1930, Arthur B. Heaton), located at 3501-3527 Connecticut Avenue. This complex reflects the Colonial Revival style so prevalent in the neighborhood's apartment building architecture, and it combined a coordinated approach to merchandising with convenient off-street parking.[19]

Construction

Tilden Hall, completed in 1924, was constructed in the heart of the emerging Connecticut Avenue apartment building corridor on a tract of land located one-half mile west of Rock Creek. The five-story apartment building, with its V-shaped plan and landscaped grounds, reflects the evolution of the apartment building in Washington during the 1920s, and it was one of the largest constructed in Cleveland Park at the time.[20] Tilden Hall was designed by well-known D.C. architect Frederic B. Pyle, and was constructed by the P. F. Gormley Company.[21]

Tilden Hall was constructed on rural land that was subdivided during the 1920s. During the Civil War, the site fell within a 126 acre tract owned by H. H. Dent that was known as part of Addition to Rock of Dumbarton.[22] In 1887, family heir Adlumig Dent Sterrett sold a fifty acre portion of the tract to William K. Ryan, a prosperous cotton merchant from Charleston, SC.[23] Following William K. Ryan's death in 1896, the property was acquired by Edward J. Stellwagen, one of the founders of the Chevy Chase Land Company. In 1910, Stellwagen sold his portion of part of Addition to Rock of Dumbarton located in Square 2234 to The Newlands Company, who

[18] Ibid., Goode, 274-75, 314-17.
[19] Cleveland Park Historic District, National Register #87000628.
[20] Paul K. Williams and Kelton C. Higgins, *Images of America: Cleveland Park* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 123.
[21] District of Columbia, Department of Inspector of Buildings, Building Permit No. 4269, October 28, 1922, Record Group 351, National Archives, Washington, DC.
[22] Benjamin D. Carpenter, *Map of the Real Estate in the County of Washington, D.C.* (Washington: B. D. Carpenter, 1881), 7.
[23] "Wants the Taxes Declared Void," *Washington Post*, April 26, 1894; "Mrs. Nash's Sudden Bereavement," *Washington Post*, January 3, 1896, http://search.proquest.com (accessed March 19, 2015).

subdivided it on August 7, 1922 to create Lot 1.[24] Two days later, on August 9, local developer Philip F. Gormley purchased the property from The Newlands Company.[25]

On July 18, 1922, Philip F. Gormley applied for a building permit to construct Tilden Hall. According to the application, the five-story building was constructed of brick and reinforced concrete at an estimated cost of $450,000, and it featured steam heating and two elevator shafts. Architectural plans for the building, produced by Frederic B. Pyle, were approved by the Inspector of Buildings on October 13, 1922.[26] However, financial difficulties encountered by Gormley led him to declare bankruptcy in 1923, delaying completion of the project. The incomplete building was sold at public auction on September 27, 1923, and was purchased by the Asher Fireproofing Company, who held a mechanic's lien on the property.[27] Construction of the building was ninety-five percent complete by February 1, 1924.[28]

After its completion, the building was managed by several local companies, who emphasized the building's location and amenities. Tilden Hall was initially managed by Thomas J. Fisher & Company. A 1924 advertisement for apartments in the building cites Tilden Hall's "city conveniences" and its "suburban environment." The ad also touts the building's close proximity to the Connecticut Avenue trolley line, which provided travel times of "twenty-five minutes to the center of the city."[29] The building was briefly managed by the William H. Saunders Company in 1925, who offered unfurnished one, two, and three bedroom apartments for rent.[30] By December of 1925, Tilden Hall was being managed by Maddux, Marshall, Moss & Mallory, Inc.[31] The firm purchased the property in February of 1926, and by March had converted the building into an apartment hotel, a move that the *Washington Post* at the time called "pioneering" due to Cleveland Park's distance from downtown. The article quoted the firm's announcement to convert the building:

> An apartment hotel at Connecticut avenue and Tilden street is really not beyond reasonable boundaries for such a venture, especially when it is considered that the rapid Connecticut avenue bus and trolley service places it within a few minutes of

[24] "Real Estate Transfers," *Washington Post*, October 7, 1910, http://search.proquest.com (accessed March 19, 2015); District of Columbia, Office of the Surveyor, Subdivision Book 68, Folio 182, recorded August 7, 1922.
[25] District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds, Liber 4784, Folio 56, recorded August 10, 1922.
[26] District of Columbia, Inspector of Buildings, "Application for Permit to Build," Building Permit No. 4269, July 18, 1922, Record Group 351, National Archives, Washington, DC.
[27] "Asks Mechanics Lien Against Contractors," *Washington Post*, August 12, 1923, http://search.proquest.com (accessed March 25, 2015).
[28] District of Columbia, Inspector of Buildings, "Daily Report," Building Permit No. 4269, February 1, 1924, Record Group 351, National Archives, Washington, DC.
[29] "Advertisement," *Evening Star*, May 29, 1924, http://infoweb.newsbank.com (accessed March 18, 2015).
[30] "Apartments for Rent," *Washington Post*, December 5, 1925, http://search.proquest.com (accessed March 18, 2015).
[31] "Apartments Unfurnished," *Evening Star*, December 20, 1925, http://infoweb.newsbank.com (accessed March 18, 2015).

> downtown proper. It offers all the advantages of a suburban apartment hotel located practically in the center of the city.[32]

A March 7, 1926 advertisement for Tilden Hall refers to it as a "high-class" apartment hotel with "excellent Table d'Hote service." As in previous marketing, the ad lists amenities that include Tilden Hall's modern fireproof construction, attractive foyer, large landscaped grounds, and the fact that, due to the building's V-shaped plan, all of its units contained exterior windows.[33] By July of 1927, Maddux, Marshall, Moss & Mallory were operating seven apartment hotels in Washington that, in addition to Tilden Hall, included the Arlington Hotel (E and Fifteenth Streets, demolished), the Cairo Hotel (Q and Sixteenth Streets, NRHP and D.C. Inventory), the Colonial Hotel (Fifteenth and M Streets, demolished), the Fairfax (Massachusetts Avenue and Twenty-First Street, contributing, DuPont Circle Historic District), the Hamilton Hotel (Fourteenth and K Streets, NRHP), and the Martinique (Sixteenth and M Streets, demolished).[34] The firm's ownership and management of Tilden Hall was short-lived, however, and in August of 1927 Maddux, Marshall, Moss & Mallory sold the property to the Federal Capital Hotel Company.[35] By 1930, Tilden Hall was being marketed by the realty firm of McKeever and Goss as a standard apartment building offering monthly rentals to tenants.[36] The building was purchased by its current owners, the Tilden Hall Corporation, on May 3, 1955.[37]

Subsequent Alterations

Since its construction, Tilden Hall has remained relatively unaltered, save for interior work, and upgrades to the building's mechanical systems. In 1967, the Legum and Gerber Company installed various bathroom fixtures in the building, replaced the windows in one apartment, and created a custodian's apartment in the building's basement.[38] In 1978, Daro Realty replaced sections of a basement sewer line.[39] The company installed two new passenger elevators in the building in 1994.[40]

Architect

Noted architect Frederic B. Pyle was active in the District of Columbia between 1891 and 1932, designing residential and commercial structures in a variety of architectural styles. Pyle was

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[32] "Upper Connecticut Avenue Will Have Apartment Hotel," *Washington Post*, March 7, 1926, http://search.proquest.com (accessed March 18, 2015); District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds, Liber 5708, Folio 53, recorded February 12, 1926.
[33] "Apartments for Rent," *Washington Post*, March 7, 1926, http://search.proquest.com (accessed March 18, 2015).
[34] "Apartment Hotels," *Washington Post*, July 18, 1927, http://search.proquest.com (accessed March 18, 2015).
[35] District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds, Liber 5931, Folio 160, recorded August 18, 1927.
[36] "Post Directory of Available Apartments," *Washington Post*, October 26, 1930, http://search.proquest.com (accessed March 18, 2015).
[37] District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds, Liber 10419, Folio 101, recorded May 3, 1955.
[38] District of Columbia, Department of Licenses and Inspections, Plumbing Permit No. B149073, December 12, 1967; Repair Permit No. B164273, December 12, 1967, D.C. Archives.
[39] District of Columbia, Department of Economic Development, Plumbing Permit No. B236528, January 12, 1978, D.C. Archives.
[40] District of Columbia, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Elevator Permit No. B385863, March 15, 1994, D.C. Archives.

born in London Grove, Pennsylvania in 1867, and he was educated at Swarthmore College, graduating in 1889. Pyle moved to Washington in 1892 and established an individual architectural practice.[41] Early in his career, Pyle designed numerous detached, single-family houses in the Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant and Kalorama neighborhoods. Pyle's work in Cleveland Park during this period was concentrated on Newark Street, NW, and these large frame houses reflect an array of eclectic architectural styles that include Queen Anne, Shingle, Tudor and Colonial Revival. In 1905, the architect designed his own personal two-and-one-half-story, frame, Shingle-style residence at 3319 Newark Street (contributing, Cleveland Park Historic District).[42]

After 1900, Pyle expanded his portfolio to include commercial buildings in downtown Washington. In 1903, the architect designed a steel-frame building at 517 Seventh Street, NW for the Hecht Company. Other notable examples include the Equitable Savings and Loan Building at 915 F Street which he designed in partnership with architect Arthur B. Heaton (1912, NRHP and D.C. Inventory), the F Street portion of the Woodward and Lothrop department store (1912, D.C. Inventory), the Philipsborn & Company building at 606-612 Eleventh Street, NW (1919, D.C. Inventory), the City Club at 1320 G Street, NW (1921), and the Evans Building at New York Avenue and Fifteenth Street, NW (1924).[43]

Including Tilden Hall, there are currently four surviving apartment buildings in the District of Columbia that were designed by Frederic B. Pyle. In 1902, Pyle designed a three-story brick apartment building at 10 Florida Avenue, NW.[44] This mixed-use corner building exhibits the projecting bays and stamped metal cornice seen in the District's late nineteenth century residential and commercial architecture, as well as typical Colonial Revival details that include a rusticated ground story, jack-arched keystone lintels, belt courses, and decorative concrete panels. Located at 1611 Corcoran Street is a three-story (with English basement), three-bay, brick and concrete, side-passage apartment building that Pyle designed in 1905 (contributing, Dupont Circle Historic District). Rectangular in plan and constructed on a narrow urban lot, the building is decidedly Colonial Revival in style with Georgian and Federal-inspired details that include jack-arched keystone lintels and a cornice line balustrade. In 1907, Pyle designed an elegant three-and-one-half-story (with English basement), five-bay, brick, central-passage apartment building that is located at 425 M Street, NW (contributing, Mount Vernon Square Historic District). This building, in particular, reflects the stylistic eclecticism seen in Pyle's work, with exaggerated Georgian details that include a rusticated Palladian ground-story, brick quoining, belt courses, jack-arched keystone lintels, and a heavy entablature at the roofline that features a cornice with pronounced dentils. In addition, a large segmental pediment is

[41] William Bushong, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller, *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, 1887-1987* (Washington, DC: Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1897), 153.
[42] Cleveland Park Historic District, National Register #87000628.
[43] National Register of Historic Places, Downtown Historic District, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #84003901; Bushong et al, 153.
[44] DC Preservation League and EHT Traceries, Inc., *The DC Apartment Buildings Survey* (Washington, DC: EHT Traceries, Inc., 1986).

incorporated into the building's elaborate entry surround, and is featured in its two pedimented dormers.

Overall, Pyle's design for Tilden Hall incorporates Colonial Revival stylistic elements in a restrained way, and his use of light brick, and rhythmic fenestration across the elevations, breaks up the monolithic weight of this large, flat-roofed building. His combined use of concrete belt courses and small, decorative, concrete panels, set at intervals across the fifth story of the building's north and south elevations, are elements seen in other Connecticut Avenue apartment buildings of the 1920s. For example, these exterior features are reflected in the design of the Parkway, located at 3220 Connecticut Avenue, and designed by Frank Russell White in 1927 (contributing, Cleveland Park Historic District). A similar stylistic approach can also be seen in the five-story apartment building located at 3532 Connecticut Avenue, which was designed by the firm of Stern and Tomlinson in 1921 (contributing, Cleveland park Historic District). Tilden Hall, therefore, contributes to the architectural cohesiveness of the Connecticut Avenue corridor in Cleveland Park, and the building also reflects the intense period of residential development that occurred in the neighborhood during the 1920s.

Throughout his career, Frederic B. Pyle was well-regarded as an architect within the District of Columbia, and he was involved in a number of local organizations. Pyle served as the president of the Washington Chapter, American Institute of Architects in 1913. He was also a member of the Board of Appraisers of the Equitable Building Association for twenty years.[45] In addition Pyle was a member of the Racquet, University, Rotary, Cosmos, and Columbia Country Clubs, the Society of Friends, the Free Masons of the District of Columbia, and the Washington Board of Trade. Frederic B. Pyle died in 1934.[46]

[45] Bushong et al, 153.
[46] "Frederic B. Pyle, Architect, Dead," *Star*, March 17, 1934, vertical files, EHT Traceries, Inc.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.77

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.940510 Longitude: -77.060958
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Tilden Hall at 3945 Connecticut Avenue NW occupies Lot 1 in Square 2234 in the subdivision by The Newlands Co., as per plat recorded in the Office of the Surveyor for the District of Columbia in Liber 68, Folio 182.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the property's legal description, as indicated in the land records of the District of Columbia, Liber 10419, Folio 101, recorded May 3, 1955 (last sale).

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Gentry, Architectural Historian
organization: EHT Traceries, Inc.
street & number: 1121 Fifth Street, NW
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20001
e-mail: john.gentry@traceries.com
telephone: (202) 393-1199
date: March 27, 2015

Additional Documentation

(See Continuation Sheet)

Photo Log

Name of Property: Tilden Hall

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: N/A State: District of Columbia

Photographer: John Gentry and Kimberly DeMuro, EHT Traceries, Inc.

Date Photographed: March 2015

Description of View: View looking southeast showing front elevation
1 of 14

Description of view: North elevation, view looking south.
2 of 14

Description of View: Rear courtyard, view looking west.
3 of 14

Description of View: East elevation (south section), view looking west.
4 of 14

Description of View: East elevation (north section), looking northeast.
5 of 14

Description of View: Rear courtyard, looking west.
6 of 14

Description of View: Courtyard elevation, looking north.
7 of 14

Description of View: Courtyard elevation, looking southwest.
8 of 14

Description of View: South elevation, looking northeast
9 of 14

Description of View: Interior view of first floor central lobby
10 of 14

Description of View: Interior view of first floor elevator lobby
11 of 14

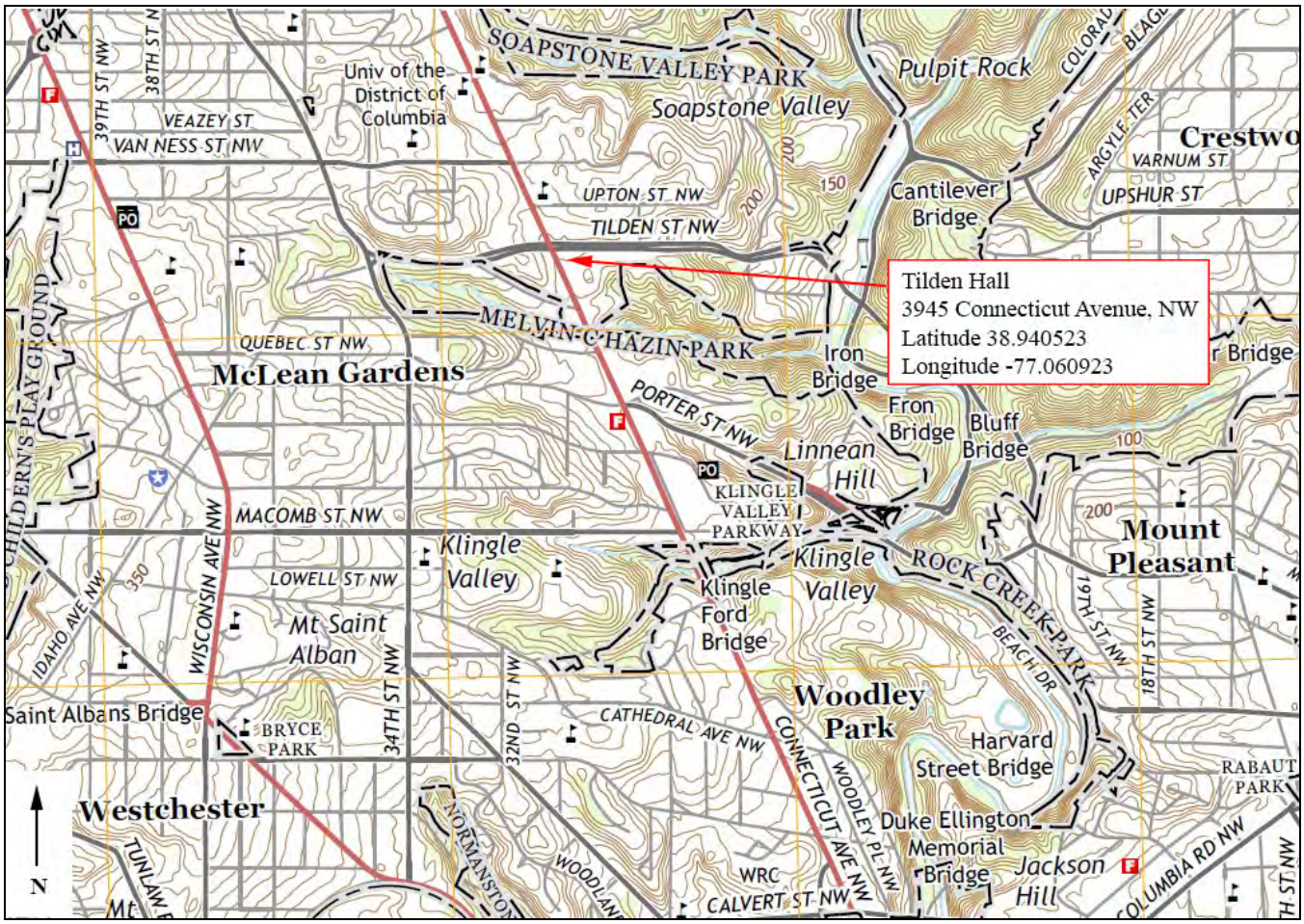
Description of View: Interior view of first floor stair hall
12 of 14

Description of View: Interior detail showing mailbox
13 of 14

Description of View: Interior view showing second floor stair hall and corridor
14 of 14

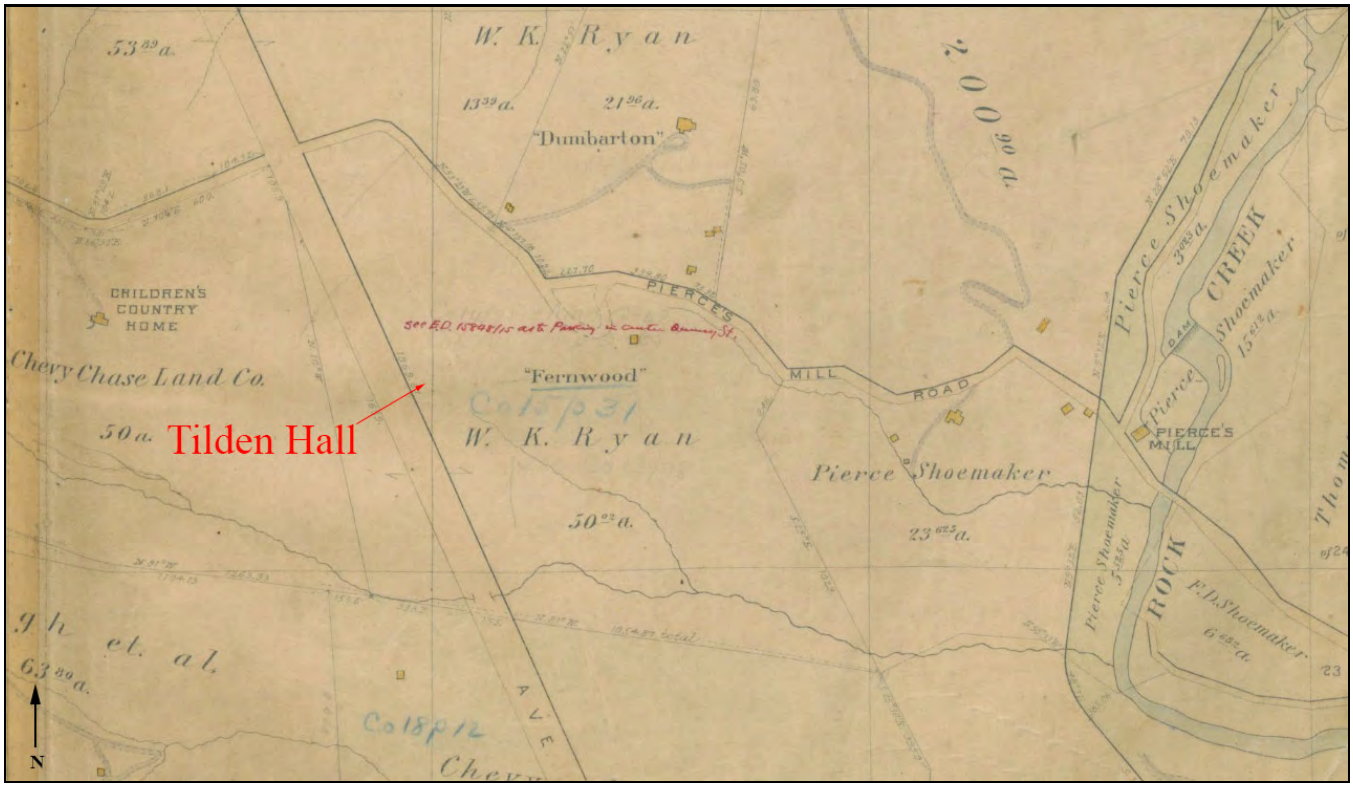
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation



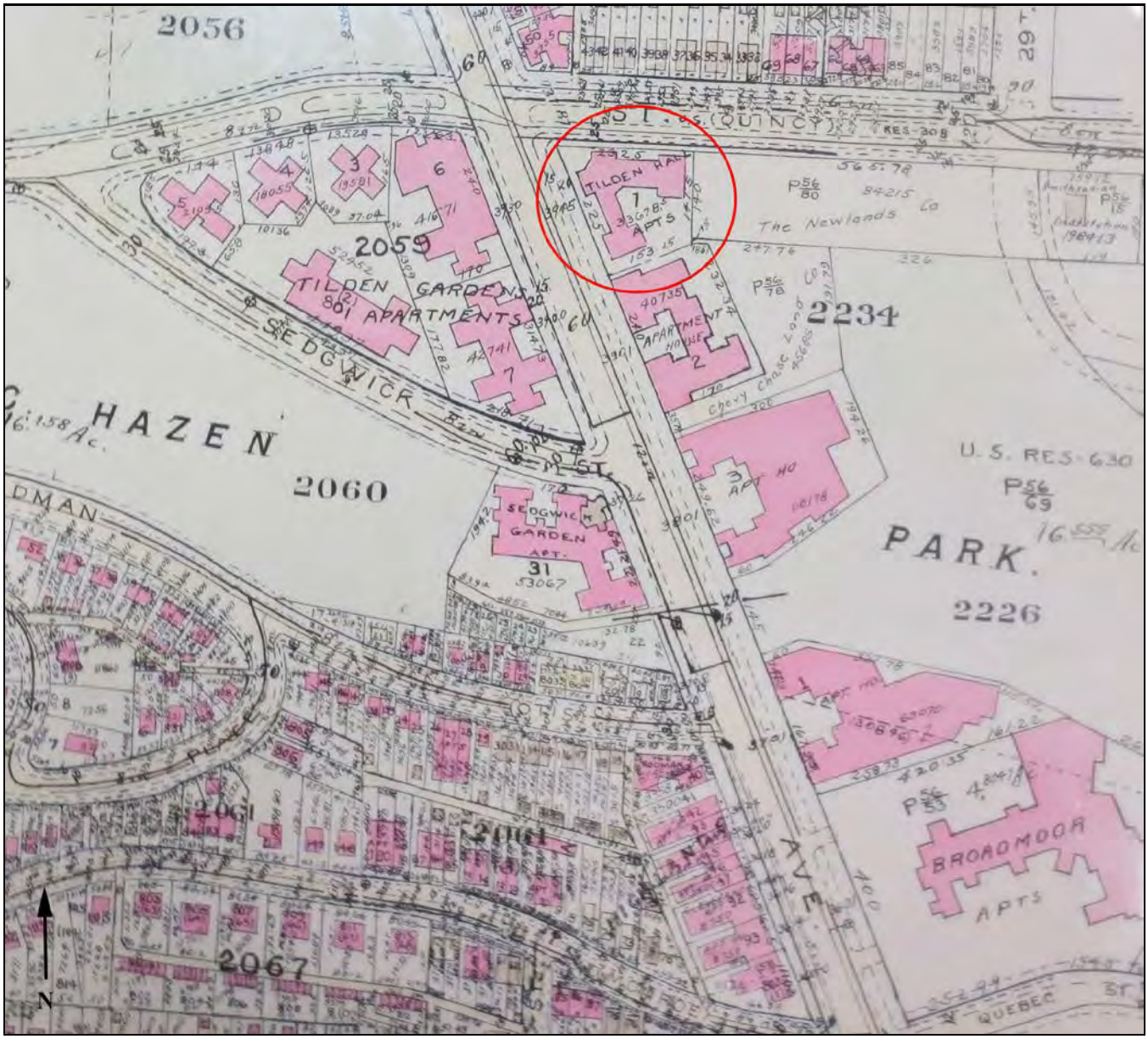
Site Map
Detail from 2014 USGS Washington West Quadrangle, indicating the location of Tilden Hall.

Site Plan of Tilden Hall showing National Register Boundaries



Detail from G. M. Hopkins' 1894 *Real Estate Plat Book of Washington, District of Columbia*, volume 3, plate 17 (Library of Congress).

Detail from G. W. Baist's 1903 *Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia*, volume 3, plate 21 (Library of Congress).



Detail from Baist's 1954 *Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia,* volume 3, plate 28 (Special Collections, D.C. Public Library).

Form 500 E. D.—2M—2-5-22 R. 3261-22

No. Brick Required 900 M. Permit No. 4269

FILL OUT APPLICATION IN INK

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO BUILD

Washington, D. C. July 18th 1922

To the INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS:

The undersigned owner hereby applies for a permit to build according to the following specifications:

1. What is the owner's name? P. F. Gormley
2. What is the architect's name? Frederick B. Pyle
3. What is the builder's name? P. F. Gormley Co Address 718 Union Trust Building
4. What is the house number? 3945 Conn ave NW
5. Has a plat been obtained from the Surveyor's office and building been located thereon as required by Sec. 26.
6. What is the number of lot? No. 1 square 2234
7. State how many buildings to be erected. One
8. Number of stories in height 5 Material Brick and reinforced concrete
9. If of frame, will the proposed structure be within 24 feet of any brick building?
10. Size of lot: Front 22.5' ; rear 153' ; depth 232.50
11. Size of main building: Width of front 126' - 0" ; No. of feet deep 126' - 0"
12. Size of back building: No. of feet wide ——— ; No. of feet long ——— ; No. of feet high ———
    No. of feet in height from level of sidewalk to highest part of roof at front 54' - 0"
    No. of feet in height from sidewalk to eaves at back 63' - 0" ; average height 54' - 0"
13. What is the purpose of the building? Apartment Ho. If a dwelling, for how many families? 65
14. Will there be a store in the lower story? No Nature of business to be conducted?
15. Will the building be erected on solid or filled land? Solid ; material of foundation Concrete
    Width of foundation 3' - 0" ; thickness 1'-0"
16. Thickness of external walls: To first floor level 17" ; 1st story 17" ; 2d story 17" ; 3d story 13"
    4th story 13" ; 5th story 13" ; 6th story ; 7th story ; 8th story ; 9th story
17. Thickness of party walls: To first floor level ; 1st story ; 2d story ; 3d story
    4th story ; 5th story ; 6th story ; 7th story ; 8th story ; 9th story
18. What will be the material of the front? Brick If stone, what kind?
19. Will the roof be flat, pitch, or mansard? Flat ; material of roofing Comp ; access to roof Stairs
20. Will there be any projections beyond the building line? No ; Have they been approved?
21. Projection of main steps from building line cellar step projection how projected
22. Are there any bay windows? No ; height ; width ; projection
23. Are there any oriels? No ; height ; width ; projection
24. Are there any tower projections? No ; height ; width ; projection
25. Are there any show windows? No ; form ; width ; projection
26. Are there vaults? No ; depth ; length ; width
27. Will there be an area? ; width projection ; how protected
28. Will front wall of building project beyond front walls of other buildings in block? No
29. Are there any elevator shafts? Two ; how protected 4" Gypsum Block
30. How will the building be heated Steam ; will the building be wired for *electric lighting or power?* Yes
31. What is the height of first floor above sidewalk or parking 1 ft.
32. Has the curb grade been obtained from engineer of highways? Yes
33. Has all alley grades been obtained? No ; If alley grade has not been obtained, has it been applied for? No
34. Has certificate of occupancy been issued? No
35. Has a certificate for parking been obtained from Superintendent of Trees and Parking? No
36. Is there a sidewalk, curbing, or improved roadway in front of proposed structure? Yes
37. Have deposited $ as required by order of Commissioners to cover cost of any damage to public property.
38. Collector's receipt for above deposit, No. , date
39. What is the estimate cost of the improvement? $ 450,000.00

A certificate must be obtained from the Plumbing Inspector before this application will be considered by the Inspector of Buildings. Application must be signed by owner of property.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER Philip F. Gormley
APPLICANT P. F. Gormley Company.
ADDRESS 718 Union Trust Building.

Complies with Zoning Requirements

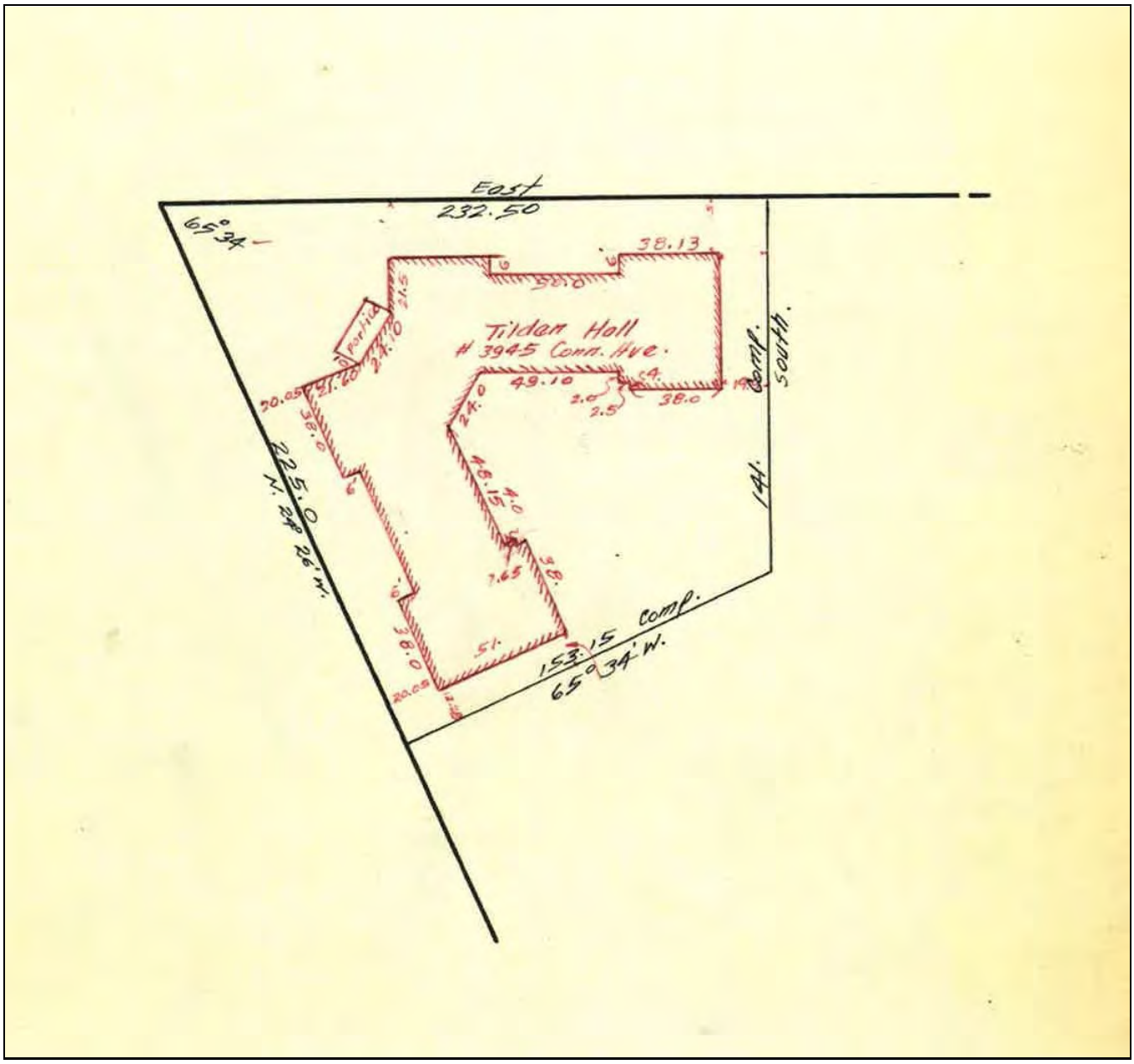
Sidewalk in Place

Fee $175.00 10.00 for inspection

Fl. Area 70069 sq. ft.

No fuel — gas to be used

Application for Building Permit No. 4269, July 18, 1922 (National Archives).



Survey of Lot 1, Square 2344, showing building outline and measurements, November 2, 1927 (Office of the Surveyor).

Photograph of Tilden Hall, taken ca. 1920-1950 (Theodore Horydcazk Collection, Library of Congress).

An Apartment in the Suburbs

City Conveniences—water, gas, electricity, telephone; through trolley service; twenty-five minutes to the center of the city. A new, modern, fireproof building with elevator service.

Suburban Environment—woods and fields nearby; a public park within five minutes' walk.

These are some of the advantages offered at

No. 3945 Connecticut Avenue

Corner of Tilden Street
Near the Bureau of Standards

Representative on Premises
Friday, Saturday and Sunday
Open Evenings

RENTAL AGENTS

Thomas J. Fisher & Co., Inc.

738 Fifteenth St. N.W.

Advertisement for Tilden Hall, *Evening Star*, May 29, 1924.

TILDEN HALL

An Apartment Hotel of Refinement

215 Outside Rooms

3945 Connecticut Avenue

Corner of Tilden Street—Entrance to Rock Creek Park

Maddux, Marshall, Moss & Mallory

Take Pleasure in Announcing That They Have Acquired

TILDEN HALL

And Have Added the Facilities of a High-Class

Apartment Hotel

With

Excellent Table d'Hote Service

(Beginning Today)

New—Modern—Fireproof—Attractive Foyer—Pleasing Appointments—All Outside Rooms—Two Elevators—Three Exits—Charming Environment—Sweeping Lawns—Beautiful Trees and Shrubbery—An Acre of Ground—Plenty of Fresh Air—Excellent Bus and Trolley Service to Heart of City.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS

1 room, kitchen and bath	$45	to	$60 monthly
2 rooms, kitchen and bath	$65	to	$75 monthly
3 rooms, kitchen and bath	$87.50	to	$100 monthly

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

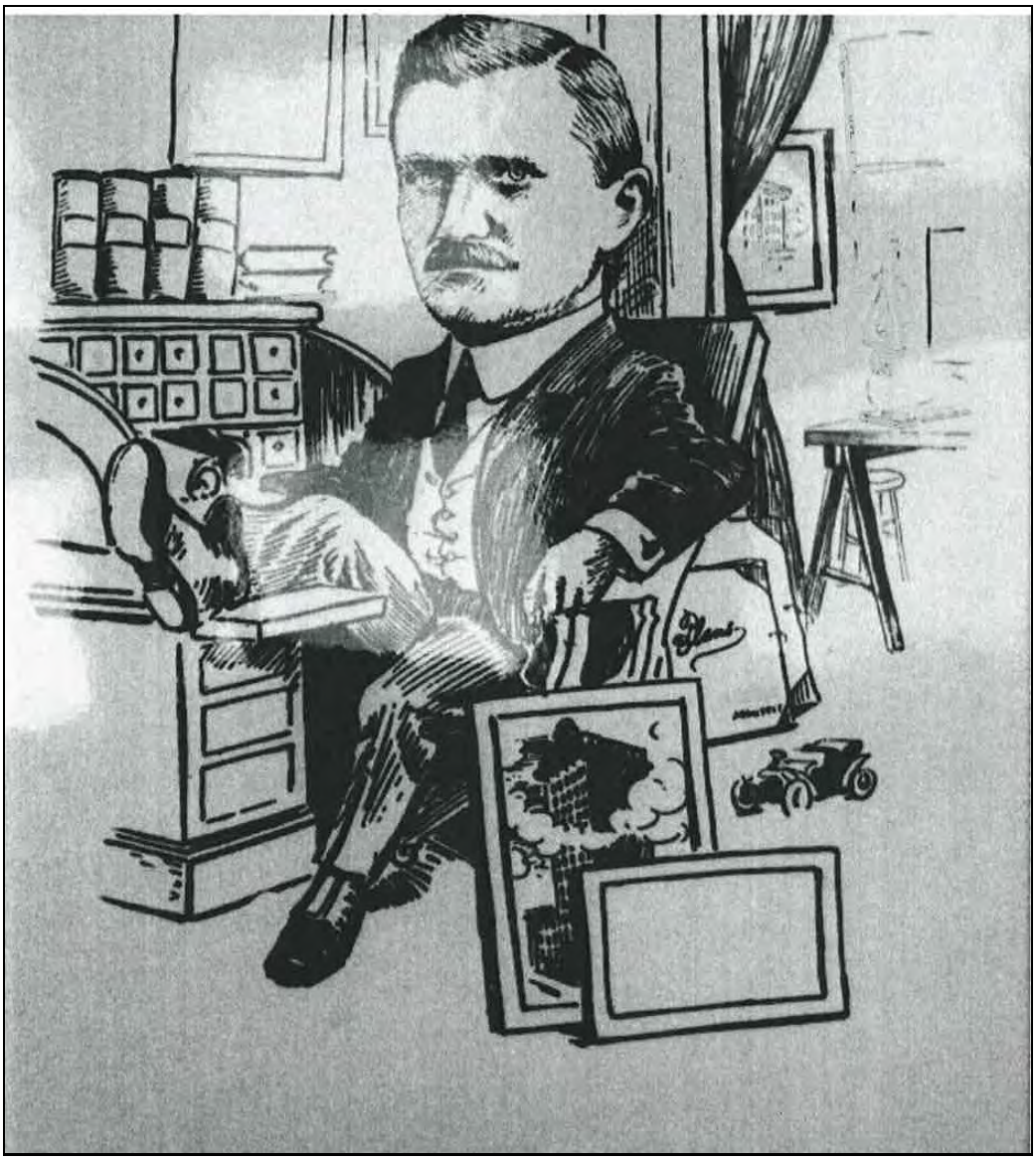
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1 room, kitchen and bath	$2.50	$15.00	$55 to $65
2 rooms, kitchen and bath	4.00	25.00	85 and 90
3 rooms, kitchen and bath	6.00	37.50	120 and 125

TABLE D'HOTE

Breakfast (week days, served from 7 to 9:30 a. m.)	35 and 50 cents
Breakfast (Sundays, served from 7 to 10:30 a. m.)	40 to 65 cents
Dinner (week days, served from 6 to 8 p. m.)	75 cents and $1.00
Dinner (Sundays, served from 1 to 3 p. m.)	$1.00 and $1.25
Monthly rate, breakfast and dinner, week days and Sundays	$37.50

Advertisement for Tilden Hall, *Washington Post*, March 7, 1926.

Advertisement for the 4-M hotels, *The Book of Washington*, 1927.



Undated caricature of Frederic B. Pyle (MS-384, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)

3945
FOR RENT
on RadPad!

8890
EVAN147

EXIT

EXIT

CUTLER MAIL CHUTE CO
FIRE DEPT.
LETTERS
US MAIL
Managed by
DARO
Realty, Inc.
4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 437
Washington, DC 20008
(202) 363-2255
daro@darorealty.com
NO SMOKING
BY ORDER OF FIRE CHIEF
WARNING
ELEVATORS SHALL NOT BE USED
IN CASE OF
FIRE OR ELECTRICAL EMERGENCY.
USE DESIGNATED EXITS.
EMERGENCY RECALL OPERATION
1. "RECALL" POSITION CALLS ELEVATOR TO THIS FLOOR.
2. "NORMAL" POSITION RETURNS ELEVATOR TO NORMAL SERVICE.
3. BY-PASS SWITCH OVERRIDES SMOKE DETECTORS AND RETURNS ELEVATOR TO NORMAL SERVICE.
STOP!
Important Customer Information
LETTER BOX

EXIT