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G Street, NW, 1900 Block [demolished]

1908, 1910, 1912 & 1916 G Street, NW

Houses, built c. 1875-1925; *DC designation August 11, 1977; demolished 1977*

Gaff, Thomas T., House (1904-06) at 1520 20th Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture II)

Nathaniel Parker Gage School

2035 2nd Street, NW

The Gage School was designed by Lemuel W. Norris and constructed in 1904-1905. The 1908 addition, designed by Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford, is complementary in its design to the original high-style Colonial Revival building. The school was attended by students in the neighborhoods of LeDroit Park, Bloomingdale, and Eckington and served as an important community meeting and recreation venue. Built 1904; Lemuel Norris, architect; *DC designation October 26, 2004, NR listing November 19, 2008; DC ownership*

Joseph Gales School

65 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

This twelve-room schoolhouse is one of few buildings to survive from Swampoodle, the old largely Irish and Italian working-class neighborhood around the Government Printing Office. Erected in 1881, it is the product of an effort to develop an improved prototype for local schools—at the direction of Congress, the design was by the Architect of the Capitol, Edward Clark. Gales School still commands a prominent site near Union Station. The austere Romanesque Revival building is faced in pressed brick, with molded belt coursing and a massive sandstone entranceway. The school was named in honor of Joseph Gales, Jr., the eighth mayor of Washington City. *DC designation May 23, 2002; DC ownership*

Gallaudet College Historic District

Florida Avenue between 6th and 9th Streets, NE

World's only liberal arts college for the hearing impaired, founded in 1857 as Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; well-preserved romantic landscape campus designed in 1866 by Olmsted, Vaux & Co. (on site of estate named Kendall Green); includes excellent examples of High Victorian Gothic collegiate architecture; monument to founder Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, pioneer educator of the deaf (Daniel Chester French, sculptor); includes approximately 10 buildings c. 1866-1885; *DC designation August 28, 1973, NR listing September 10, 1974, NHL designation September 16, 1985; HABS DC-300; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Gallaudet University, Chapel Hall

7th Street and Florida Avenue, NE

Built 1874-77; Frederick Clarke Withers, architect; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation December 21, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966; HABS DC-301; within Gallaudet College HD*

Gallaudet University, President's House

7th Street & Florida Avenue, NE

Built 1867 (Vaux & Withers, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing February 15, 1974; HABS DC-303; within Gallaudet College HD*

Gallinger Hospital [demolished]

Massachusetts Avenue, SE on Reservation 13

NR listing February 27, 1989; demolished circa 1990

Gannt-Williams House: see Walker House

Garden Club Entrance Markers

Westmoreland Circle, Wisconsin and Western Avenues, Chevy Chase Circle, and Georgia Avenue at Kalmia Street, NW

The Garden Club of America ceremonial entrance markers were erected in 1932-33 as part of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration, a nationwide series of events authorized by Congress to honor “the first true American.” Each indicates an important entrance to the city from Maryland. The installation was among the bicentennial events in Washington, which also included the formal openings of Arlington Bridge and the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Contemporaneous but unrealized were further plans to create a north portal at Sixteenth Street and more imposing entrance pylons at other locations. Each Aquia Creek sandstone marker bears the Maryland seal and a District cartouche with a bas-relief of George Washington standing with *Lady Justice*, a laurel wreath, rising sun, and depiction of the Capitol dome. The monuments were designed by architect Edward Donn and exemplify both the artistic expression of the time and the patriotic nature of the era’s civic embellishment projects. *DC designation May 24, 2007; NR listing April 29, 2008 (Chevy Chase, Westmoreland, and Georgia) and May 12, 2008 (Wisconsin & Western); US and DC ownership; Garden Club of America Entrance Markers in Washington, D.C., 1932-35, Multiple Property Documentation adopted DC May 24, 2007 and NR April 29, 2008*

Garfield Park (Original Appropriation No. 17; Town House Square; Reservation 17): see The Plan of the City of Washington. L’Enfant proposed a “grand cascade” in the large, irregularly shaped area where Virginia, New Jersey, and South Carolina Avenues converged at the city canal, probably because the site contained several natural springs. It was acquired as one of the original Federal appropriations, apparently for use as the seat of city government. The square was first improved from about 1883-87, but maintenance of the area proved difficult given its proximity to industrial uses. In 1892, it suffered further damage when the Grand Army of the Republic camped there during its annual reunion. Beginning in 1903, the 24-acre park was pared to about 9 acres by land transfers to the Pennsylvania Railroad, for construction of the Capitol Power Plant in 1905, and for construction of the Southeast/Southwest Freeway in 1969. Much of the present landscape plan, including a small lodge house, dates from 1916. HABS DC-674

Garfinckel’s (Julius Garfinckel & Co.)

1401 F Street, NW

Built 1929-30 (Starrett & Van Vleck, architects); *DC designation February 17, 1988, NR listing April 4, 1995*

Garfinckel’s, Spring Valley Branch: see Massachusetts Avenue Parking Shops

Garnet-Patterson Junior High School (1927-29) at 2055 10th Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District

Gearing Bungalow: see Greystone Enclave

General Accounting Office [National Register only]

441 G Street, NW

First fully modern block-type office building constructed for the Federal government, dependent on artificial lighting and complete air-conditioning; major departure from earlier “fishbone” plans; first headquarters of GAO (established 1921), and the city’s largest office building upon completion; prominent siting on Judiciary Square illustrates the influence of the Commission of Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission in placement and design of Federal buildings; massive horizontal block with lingering influence of abstract classicism; facades of shot-sawn limestone with polished red granite trim, aluminum windows, simple rectangular geometry, minimal detail; built 1949-51 (Gilbert S. Underwood, Supervising Architect, Public Buildings Administration); entrance relief sculpture by Joseph Kiselewski, elevator relief panels by Heinz Warneke; *NR listing September 25, 1995; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

General Federation of Women’s Clubs Headquarters [National Register only]

1734 N Street, NW

This rowhouse was the first permanent headquarters for the General Federation of Women’s Clubs. Founded in 1890, the Federation moved to this building in 1922, when it became involved in conservation projects and community programs. *NHL designation and NR listing, December 4, 1991*

General Post Office (General Land Office)

E, F, 7th, and 8th Streets, NW

This beautifully scaled and finely detailed building, with exceptionally fine interiors, is a tour de force of restrained neo-classical design and an outstanding example of American civil architecture. Built in two stages from 1839 to 1866, the building is the work of Robert Mills and Thomas U. Walter, two of the most noted 19th-century American architects. The design of the building, based on a traditional Renaissance palazzo, is the first use of the Italianate style for an important public building in America; it also was the first use of marble for one of Washington's public buildings. Both Mills and his contemporaries considered the building his masterwork.

The southern section of the General Post Office stands on the site of the Samuel Blodgett's Great Hotel, the first large building in downtown, built in 1795 and purchased by the government in 1810 to house the Post Office Department, City Post Office, and Patent Office. In 1814, Blodgett's Hotel was the only government building in Washington left unburned by the British, and it became the Hall of Congress for a short period thereafter. Blodgett's burned to the ground in 1836. By 1839, construction was started on the south section of the present building, designed by Robert Mills for use as the Post Office Department and City Post Office. These offices moved into the building about 1844, but quickly outgrew their space limitations, and in 1855, construction was begun on the north extension designed by Thomas U. Walter. Apparently, consulting engineer Montgomery Meigs suspended construction of the north wing in 1861, and the building was not completed until 1866. During the War, the basement was used as a Union supply depot.

The Post Office Department and City Post Office occupied the building during this entire period, and it was from here that Postmaster General Montgomery Blair initiated home delivery in 1863. Other notable Postmasters General who greatly modernized the postal system were Joseph Holt, Horatio King, and John Wanamaker.

In 1897, upon completion of the new Post Office building on Pennsylvania Avenue (*see Old Post Office*), Congress transferred the building to the Secretary of the Interior. After this transfer, it housed the General Land Office and the Bureau of Education. One of the government's first central power, heating and lighting plants, located in the basement, served the Pension Office, the Patent Office, Court House, Court of Appeals, and Bureau of Mines. Interior Department occupancy continued until 1917, when its new offices were completed at 18th and F Streets (*see Interior Department Offices*). After U.S. entry into World War I, the Army operated the National Selective Service Board from the building, and in 1919, General John J. Pershing occupied the building while preparing his final reports as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. After Pershing's departure in 1921, the Tariff Commission first occupied part of the building, and from 1940 until about 1990 it occupied most of the structure.

Although built in sections, the exterior is a harmonious composition, articulated by Corinthian pilasters and columns, with only minor differences in detail. The Mills wing is of New York marble, and the Walter section of Maryland marble. The keystone above the 8th Street carriageway entrance displays a carved female head representing *Fidelity*, and bas-reliefs in the spandrels of winged figures bearing a thunderbird and locomotive, symbolizing *Electricity* and *Steam*, respectively. These were sculpted by Guido Butti in 1856. Outstanding interior features in the Mills wing are the groined and barrel-vaulted corridors with plaster friezes on the main floor, two graceful curved cantilevered granite stairways in domed alcoves, and the vaulted third floor main hall with a domed central skylight. In the Walter section, the structural system of cast iron beams supporting segmental brick vaults is characteristic, and the wrought iron roof trusses are among the earliest documented examples of rolled I-beam construction. The granite pavilion that housed Walter's mail receiving room remains in the central courtyard, but his original two-story dead letter office, the major architectural space of the north wing, is only partially preserved.

DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; HABS DC-219; within Downtown HD and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; See Bibliography (Scott, Buildings of D.C. and Goode, Washington Sculpture)

The General Scott (Robert Scholz, 1940) at 1 Scott Circle NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District and

Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)

General Services Building [NR]: see Interior Department Offices

George Washington Memorial Parkway (Clara Barton Parkway) [National Register only]

Extends from Memorial Bridge south to Mount Vernon, and north on both sides of the Potomac River to the Capital Beltway (Clara Barton Parkway north from Chain Bridge on Maryland side); small portions are with D.C.

One of the last parkways completed among the many in the eastern United States, George Washington Memorial Parkway preserves a sizable amount of the natural terrain once familiar to George Washington, providing unparalleled views of the city he founded and the river he traveled. It is associated with a long and continuous planning effort for the Washington region, begun with the L'Enfant Plan, extended with the Permanent System of Highways Plan of 1898, and reinvigorated with the McMillan Plan of 1902. Well-known landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Charles W. Eliot II, and Gilmore D. Clarke invested much time and energy in the planning and execution of the parkway. It was authorized by the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930, and constructed in stages from 1930 to 1966. The parkway also commemorates George Washington's association with the Potomac River, including his enterprising efforts to tap the hinterlands through canals along the river, his estate at Mount Vernon, and his selection of the site for the nation's new capital. The commemoration of Red Cross founder Clara Barton, for whom the Maryland segment of the parkway was named by an Act of Congress in 1989, is notable as well. Her home at Glen Echo overlooks the parkway. *NR listing June 2, 1995; US ownership*

George Washington University, old Alumni House: see Wetzel House

George Washington University, Corcoran Hall

725 21st Street, NW

One of two buildings constructed after a 1922 plan by architect Albert Harris for a Georgian Revival quadrangle to house George Washington University; built 1924 (Albert L. Harris and Arthur B. Heaton, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

George Washington University, Lisner Auditorium: see Lisner Auditorium

George Washington University, President's House: see Ray House

George Washington University, President's Office

2003 G Street, NW

Built 1892 (George S. Cooper and Victor Mendeleff, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987; NR listing September 13, 1991*

George Washington University, Stockton Hall

720 20th Street, NW

One of two buildings constructed after a 1922 plan by architect Albert Harris for a Georgian Revival quadrangle to house George Washington University; built 1925-26 (Albert L. Harris and Arthur B. Heaton, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing September 13, 1991*

George Washington University, Hattie M. Strong Hall

620 21st Street, NW

The last building constructed by George Washington University in the Georgian Revival style of a 1922 campus plan by architect Albert Harris; a distinctive example of collegiate residential architecture, blending modernist geometrical massing with traditional style; the first women's dormitory on campus, built with funds donated by Hattie M. Strong, a philanthropist and university benefactor; seven stories, brick with limestone entrance portal and trim; the skyline of brick pergolas flanking a central pavilion is one of the most prominent campus features; built 1934 (Waldron Faulkner and Alexander B. Trowbridge, architects); *DC designation November 18, 1987, NR listing April 12, 1991*

George Washington University, Woodhull House: see Woodhull House

Georgetown Baptist Church (1899) at 3101 N Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown Branch Library (1935) at 1699 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown Commercial Buildings, M Street and Wisconsin Avenue

2803, 2919, 3056, 3068, 3072, 3112, 3116, 3209, 3211, & 3232 M Street, NW; 1216, 1219, 1221, 1249, 1304, 1515, 1517, 1522, 1524, 1527, & 1529 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Built c. 1780-1820; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (1220 Wisconsin Avenue demolished 1972, HABS DC-102); HABS DC-111 (Sims House, 2803 M Street), DC-64 (2919 M Street), DC-115 (Thomas Robertson House, 3116-18 M Street), DC-118 (Thomas Cramphin Building, 3209-11 M Street), DC-120 (3232 M Street), DC-80 (Beall's Express Building, 1522 Wisconsin Avenue), DC-108 (1527-29 Wisconsin Avenue); within Georgetown HD*

Georgetown Custom House and Post Office

1221 31st Street, NW

Built 1857-58 (Ammi Burnham Young, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 10, 1971; HABS DC-138; within Georgetown HD; US ownership*

Georgetown Historic District

Roughly bounded by Reservoir Road and Dumbarton Oaks Park on the north, Rock Creek Park on the east, the Potomac River on the south, and Glover-Archbold Parkway on the west

Georgetown was founded by an Act of the Maryland Assembly in 1751, and incorporated with an elected government in 1789. It became part of the District of Columbia upon its establishment in 1791, remaining a separate jurisdictional entity within the District until Congress revoked its independent charter in 1871. Congress abolished Georgetown as a legal entity in 1895.

Remarkably intact example of a complete historic town; encompasses the area laid out as a port town in 1751 prior to the establishment of the District of Columbia, and later absorbed into the city of Washington; rich variety of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings dating from all periods; includes many of city's oldest buildings; narrow grid streets establish intimate scale in contrast to L'Enfant city; wide range of houses from simple frame dwellings to spaciouly landscaped mansions recording all social levels of the community; architectural styles are also varied, including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque, and Classical Revival examples, as well as numerous vernacular structures; approximately 4000 primary buildings circa 1751-1950; *established by Old Georgetown Act September 22, 1950; DC listing November 8, 1964, NHL designation and NR listing May 28, 1967; period of significance expanded February 27, 2003, NR listing July 3, 2003*

Georgetown Incinerator (1931) at 31st & K Streets NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown Lutheran Church (1914) at 1556 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown Market

3276 M Street, NW

Public market constructed on site used for market since c. 1795; built in 1865 on fieldstone foundations of earlier market c. 1796; original 40-foot 1865 section expanded later; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR designation September 21, 1966 by amendment of the OG Act; NR listing May 6, 1971; HABS DC-123; within Georgetown HD; DC ownership*

Georgetown Post Office: see Georgetown Custom House and Post Office

Georgetown Presbyterian Church (1955) at 3115 P Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown Recreation Center (1908/16/49) at 34th and Volta Place NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown Reservoir: see Castle Gatehouse

Georgetown Town Hall and Mayor's Office: see Old Engine Company No. 5

Georgetown University (established 1789): see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown University Astronomical Observatory

Georgetown University

Built 1841-44 (James Curley, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 2, 1973; within Georgetown HD*

Georgetown University, Healy Hall

37th & O Streets, NW

Exuberant High Victorian edifice with picturesque tower prominent on the city skyline; symbolic center of Georgetown University, oldest Catholic institution in the U.S.; named for Rev. Patrick F. Healy, first African-American Jesuit and president of a major university; Northern European Romanesque facades of Potomac gneiss with 334-foot clock tower; begun 1877, exteriors finished 1879, interiors 1901; Smithmeyer & Pelz, architects; interiors include arched hallways, extensive wood paneling and carving; Riggs Library (1889), notable for cast iron book stacks; Hirst Reading Room (1901), Gaston Hall (coffered ceiling with elaborate painted decoration attributed to Bro. Francis L. Schroem); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 27, 1971, NHL designation December 23, 1987; HABS DC-248; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture); within Georgetown HD*

Georgetown University Hospital (1897/1903) at 3500 N Streets NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown University Hospital (1905/46) at 3800 Reservoir Road NW: see Georgetown Historic District

Georgetown University, Old North

37th & O Streets, NW, on Georgetown University campus

Built 1795-97; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-170; within Georgetown HD*

Georgetown Visitation Convent and Preparatory School

1500 35th Street, NW

The first Catholic girls' school in the United States, and among the first in America (established as the Georgetown Academy for Young Ladies), established by religious women in 1799; received first American charter of the Order of the Visitation in 1816; mother house for 13 convents; also housed Saint Joseph's Benevolent School c.1800-1918; associated with John Carroll and Leonard Neale, first U.S. Bishops; 14 contributing buildings built from 1819 to 1932; *DC listing November 8, 1964 (Chapel), March 7, 1968 (Monastery and Academy Building), NR listing March 29, 1991; HABS DC-211; within Georgetown HD*

Benevolent School: Built 1819, enlarged as infirmary 1860

Chapel of the Sacred Heart: Built 1821 (Joseph Picot de Clorivière, architect); Classical Revival stucco facade with Ionic pilasters and bell tower; altered 1857

Meat House: Built 1836

West Academy Building: Built 1838 (Richard Pettit, architect)

Saint Joseph's Benevolent School (Lalor House): Built before 1843

Monastery South Wing: Built 1857 (Richard Pettit, architect)

Main Academy Building: Built 1872 (Norris G. Starkweather, architect)

Wash House (1891), Fennessy Hall (1923), Gymnasium (1934), and Cabin

German-American Building Association (ca. 1895-1900) at 300 Constitution Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Germuiller Row

748 3rd Street, NW; 300-02 H Street, NW

Ensemble of Victorian era red brick rowhouses by one of the city's most prolific architects, sited on a prominent corner of Massachusetts Avenue; exemplifies late-19th century coordination of residential and commercial architecture; significant remnant of early neighborhood around Judiciary Square; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing December 1, 1994*

300 H Street: Commercial building with mortar and pestle on cornice, built 1890, Julius Germuiller, architect

748 3rd Street: Last of four identical rowhouses, built 1891, Julius Germuiller, architect

302 H Street: Rowhouse, built 1888, possibly by Germuiller

James Cardinal Gibbons Memorial

16th Street and Park Road NW

Erected 1932; Leo Lentelli, sculptor; George Kayl, architect. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; US ownership; within Shaw HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

Giddings School (1887) at 3rd and G Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

The Gladstone and The Hawarden

1419 and 1423 R Street, NW

Among the earliest extant middle-class apartment buildings in the city, and the first documented twin apartment buildings; well-preserved interiors; Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival facades illustrating final phase of Victorian eclecticism; named for British prime minister and his Welsh country estate; work of noted local architect influential in promoting apartment living for the middle class; built 1900-01, George S. Cooper, architect; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994; within Fourteenth Street HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Best Addresses)*

Glen Hurst

4933 MacArthur Boulevard, NW

One of only five substantial homes built in the decade after the Palisades subdivision was platted, Glen Hurst is typical of the early development in subdivisions that were not an initial success. Founded in 1890 by financier and Washington Post founder Stilson Hutchins, the Palisades of the Potomac Land Improvement Company planned to develop land on both sides of the river between Georgetown and Great Falls. The company's expectations apparently rested on taking advantage of low land prices, lovely topography, and the likelihood of a new streetcar line to Glen Echo, approved by Congress two years later and completed in 1895. But the residential building boom in the Palisades did not occur until after the turn of the century, peaking in the 1910s and 1920s when more modest homes designed by builders or even ordered by mail were the norm. The handful of large architect-designed 1890s homes illustrate the subdivision's character before arrival of the streetcar, when it was home to a few upper-middle-class residents who could afford personal conveyances. Glen Hurst was the home of real estate broker John C. Hurst, one of the original Palisades promoters. The architect, Richard Ough, was also intimately involved in the development project, designing not only Glen Hurst, but his own home there and the remaining three original houses. Glen Hurst is a substantial stone and frame Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1892 or shortly thereafter. It is a relatively high-style example for this area because of its size, the materials employed, and the richness of detail. *DC designation January 27, 2005, NR listing June 1, 2005*

The Glendower (John W. Points, 1903) at 21 6th Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Glenwood Cemetery Chapel

2219 Lincoln Road, NE

Significant example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture, exemplifying the widespread influence of the design principles of Henry Hobson Richardson; characterized by elemental massing, massive unbroken wall surfaces, and idiomatic proportion; notable work of Glenn Brown, one of the most influential Washington architects of his generation, and a national leader of the American Institute of Architects; epitomizes the design principles Brown espoused early in his career, before initiating a seminal campaign to improve the planning and architecture of the federal city along classical lines; focal feature of Glenwood Cemetery, a product of the "rural cemetery" movement (chartered 1854, after an 1852 ordinance banning cemeteries within the city limits); sited within a central circle on the picturesque undulating grounds laid out by civil engineer George F. de la Roche; one story, Flemish bond brick, with massive steep-pitched slate roof, dormers, Syrian-arched entrance, and rose window; built 1892; *DC designation August 17, 1988, NR listing January 9, 1989*

Glover, Charles C., House: see American Peace Society

Glover-Archbold Park

Along Foundry Branch from Potomac River to Van Ness Street NW

Established 1923; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 16, 2007; US ownership*

Godey House

1401 31st Street, NW

Built c. 1850; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

Godey Lime Kilns (Washington Lime Kilns)

Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway at 27th & L Streets, NW

Remains of manufacturing business established by William H. Godey; built in 1864, in operation until 1908; originally included 4 wood-fired ovens for making lime and plaster, using limestone shipped via the C&O Canal from quarries near Harper's Ferry; *DC designation May 22, 1973, NR listing November 2, 1973; HABS DC-102; within Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway; US ownership*

Samuel Gompers House

2122 1st Street, NW

The residence from 1902 to 1917 of Samuel Gompers, the pioneering labor leader and long-time president of the American Federation of Labor, during a period of great achievement; born in a London tenement in 1850, Gompers apprenticed in his father's cigar-making trade, emigrated to America in 1863, and at age 14, while working in New York's East Side, joined the Cigarmakers' Union; as a union organizer, he was instrumental in making the Cigarmakers a national labor model, with a hierarchical leadership exercising centralized control of benefit funds drawn from increased membership dues; in 1877, Gompers was a founder of the union federation which became the AFL in 1886; as its president until 1924, Gompers struggled for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, and succeeded in making the AFL the strongest spokesman for organized labor in America; his residence, a modest 3-story bay-fronted brick rowhouse typical of the Edwardian era, was also an informal meeting place for labor leaders; built 1902; *NHL designation May 30, 1974, NR listing September 23, 1974, DC listing March 3, 1979*

Samuel Gompers Memorial

Massachusetts Avenue, 10th and L Streets, NW

The memorial to labor leader Samuel A. Gompers (1850-1924), founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor, was dedicated in 1933, with President and Mrs. Roosevelt in attendance. The bronze seated portrait of Gompers is placed on a pedestal in front of a large granite plinth supporting six allegorical male and female figures representing aspects of the American labor movement: *Justice, Unity and Cooperation of the Labor Movement, the Protection of the Home, and the Overthrow of Industrial Exploitation by Education*. It was sculpted by Robert I. Aitken and donated by the American Federation of Labor. *DC designation February 22, 2007; NR listing October 11, 2007; US ownership; within Shaw HD; see Bibliography (Goode: Washington Sculpture)*

Samuel Gompers Memorial Park (Reservation 69): see The Plan of the City of Washington. The two major trapezoidal reservations on Massachusetts Avenue between 10th and 12th Streets, NW, were first improved in 1875, and landscaped by the 1880s. Quarter-round concrete coping replaced the perimeter post-and-chain enclosures in 1904. The statue of Samuel A. Gompers was erected in 1933, and Reservation 69 was officially designated Samuel Gompers Memorial Park in 1955. *HABS DC-675*

Goodwin, Edward P., House: see Frelinghuysen University

Gordon Junior High School (1927-28) at 1819 35th Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District

The Gornto (Nicholas Haller, 1905) at 1223 12th Street NW: see Shaw Historic District

Government Printing Office

North Capitol Street between G and H Streets, NW

Massive headquarters of U.S. government printer, located on this site since its organization in 1861; imposing composition of exceptional architectural strength on northern approach to U.S. Capitol; influential in development of surrounding residential area; original building Italian Renaissance Revival style; red brick with brownstone and ornamental terra cotta trim; repetitive, rhythmic arcaded facades; cast iron door & window frames; built 1899-1904, James G. Hill, architect; extension and one-story garage/storage building built c.1926, Louis A. Simon, architect; annex built 1938-40, Louis A. Simon; *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

Grace Baptist Church (1891/1920s) at 901 South Carolina Avenue SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Grace Church (Grace Protestant Episcopal Church)

1041 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Small Gothic Revival church housing the parish founded by Saint John's Church in 1855 as a missionary church for canal boatmen and workers; purchase of site and construction funded by D.C. governor Henry Cooke; similar to Oak Hill Chapel, constructed of Potomac blue gneiss with gable roof topped by bell-cotes; simple interior with exposed truss ceiling, carved woodwork; built 1866-67; rectory built 1895, parish hall built 1898; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 6, 1971; DC-101; within Georgetown HD*

Grace Reformed Church, Sunday School, and Parish House

1405 15th Street, NW

National memorial of the Reformed Church in the United States; Washington congregation established 1868, located on this site since 1880; associated with Theodore Roosevelt, who laid cornerstone and attended regularly during presidency; Gothic Revival church and Sunday School buildings in Cleveland greystone by the architect of the Library of Congress; iconographic sculpture by James F. Earley; Parish House built 1892, W.H.H. Knight, architect; Church built 1902-03, Paul J. Pelz and A.A. Ritcher, architects; Sunday School (Akron style plan) built 1911-12, Paul J. Pelz, architect; *DC designation January 16, 1991, NR listing April 18, 1991*

Grace, Charles Manuel "Sweet Daddy", Residence at 11 Logan Circle NW: see Logan Circle Historic District
The Granada (Wood, Donn & Deming, 1908) at 1433 T Street NW: see U Street Historic District
F.W. Grand (1900) at 400 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District

Grand Army of the Republic Memorial (Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson Memorial)

7th and C Streets, NW

Erected 1909 (John Massey Rhine, sculptor; Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation, Downtown HD, and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

Ulysses S. Grant Memorial

Union Square, below the west grounds of the Capitol

Erected 1922 (Henry Merwin Shrady, sculptor; Edward Pearce Casey, architect); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and National Mall HD*

Grant Road Historic District

Roughly the section of Grant Road from Wisconsin Avenue to Brandywine Street, NW (includes 4426, 4430, 4434, 4537, 4543, 4547, 4555, 4561, and 4565 Grant Road; 3831 and 3837 Albemarle Street, 3812 Brandywine Street, and 4425 Wisconsin Avenue, NW)

The Grant Road Historic District encompasses a distinctive remnant of the settlement that once stretched out along the country roads crisscrossing Washington County. During the Civil War, the road helped link the ring of earthen forts defending the Capital, and afterwards it was integrated into the substantial community at Tenleytown. The road retains the narrow meandering character and shifting grade of a rural byway, and it is still fronted by modest late-19th century frame houses, including the former Post Office and General Store on Wisconsin Avenue. Extant residences include well-preserved examples of "I"-houses, Italianate boxes, and various side- and front-gabled folk house forms. Buildings date from 1860 to 1931. *Designated February 28, 2002 (effective April 21, 2002), NR listing March 3, 2004*

Ulysses S. Grant School (School Without Walls High School)

2130 G Street, NW

The Grant School is a three-story, twelve-room public school built in 1882 to the design of noted Washington architect John B. Brady. It is one of the earliest surviving school buildings that represents the second phase of public school construction in the District (after the Adolph Cluss-designed model schools of the 1860s and 1870s) and features an exceptionally intact interior. The school is a visual and functional landmark of the 19th century, working class Foggy Bottom neighborhood. *DC designation May 25, 2006, NR listing May 22, 2007;*

DC ownership

Gray-Payne House [demolished]

1601 I Street, NW

Built 1887; *DC listing November 8, 1964; demolished prior to 1968; HABS DC-79; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture II)*

Greater Mount Zion Church (1869) at 609 Maryland Avenue NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District

Greater New Hope Baptist Church: see Washington Hebrew Congregation

Greater U Street Historic District

Roughly bounded by Florida Avenue, 12th, S, and 16th Streets, NW

The residential and commercial center of Washington's African-American community between 1900 and 1950, this "city within a city" shows how African-Americans responded to intense racial segregation and discrimination by creating their own neighborhood with hundreds of businesses, schools, churches, institutions, and entertainment facilities. The area served as the home to many prominent intellectuals, educators, and entertainers, as well as civic, civil rights, and religious leaders; it also contains a number of institutional buildings constructed by African-American architects and builders who have made significant contributions to the architectural heritage of the District of Columbia. The buildings in the district record the full development of a Victorian-era streetcar neighborhood from the opening of the first streetcar line in 1862, through its mature development during the last decades of the 19th century and into the early 20th century. The district serves as an excellent illustration of the forces affecting the city's development in this period, including the introduction of building codes, mass production of building elements, and the rise of a local industry of builders and real estate developers. These entrepreneurs constructed groups of speculative row houses for a growing middle-class market, most typically in brick with projecting bays and picturesque rooflines. The resulting cohesive building stock reflects a rich variety of stylistic invention applied to the rowhouse form; interpretations of Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival styles prevail. Contains approximately 1580 primary contributing buildings ca. 1862-1948; *DC designation December 17, 1998 (effective January 11, 1999)*

Nathanael Greene Statue

Stanton Park, NE

Bronze equestrian memorial to Revolutionary War general and commander of the Army of the South; commissioned by Congress, dedicated 1877; Henry Kirke Brown, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Capitol Hill HD*

Greyhound Bus Terminal

1100 New York Avenue, NW

Built 1939-40 (William S. Arrasmith, architect); restoration and addition 1989-90; *DC designation March 4, 1987; see Bibliography (Goode: Capital Losses)*

Greystone Enclave (Porter Street, NW, North Side of 2300 Block)

2323, 2325, and 2329 Porter Street, NW; 3445 Williamsburg Lane, NW

DC designation June 21, 1989

Linnaean Hill (3445 Williamsburg Lane): Built 1823; within Rock Creek Park

Greystone (2325 Porter Street): Built 1913 (Waddy B. Wood, architect)

Gearing Bungalow (2329 Porter Street): Built 1914 (Nicholas R. Grimm, architect)

Pine Crest Manor (2323 Porter Street): Built 1929 (Gordon B. MacNeil, architect)

Charlotte Forten Grimké House

1608 R Street, NW

From 1881 to 1886, this house built about 1875 was the home of Charlotte Forten Grimké (1838-1914), the pioneer African-American educator, early supporter of women's rights, writer, and active abolitionist. She was with the first group of Northern educators to enter the war-torn areas of the South, providing instruction to

formerly enslaved residents of Union-occupied territory. The journal she kept while at Port Royal, South Carolina from 1862-64 provides a vivid picture of her students' progress and growth. Her activities encouraged other African-Americans from the North to lend their skills in support of the newly freed population throughout the South. She was co-founder of the Colored Women's League in 1894, and was married to Francis J. Grimké (1850-1937), the pastor of the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, for more than 60 years. *NHL designation and NR listing May 11, 1976, DC listing March 3, 1979; within Dupont Circle HD*

Gunboat *Philadelphia*

National Museum of American History, 14th & Constitution Avenue, NW

The only extant Continental Army gunboat built and manned by Americans during the Revolutionary War, *Philadelphia* was built in 1776, and sunk in a battle on Lake Champlain that same year. Salvaged in 1935, she was remarkably well preserved by the water of Valcour Bay. *NHL designation January 20, 1961, NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing March 3, 1979; US ownership*