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*F Street, NW, 800 Block: see LeDroit Block*

*Gibson Fahnestock House (1909-10) at 2311 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

*The Fairfax (Charles Edgar Webb, 1907) at 1200 East Capitol Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Fairfax Hotel (1924) at 21st and Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Dupont Circle Historic Districts*

*Farmers & Mechanics Bank (ca. 1885, altered 1905) at 3068-72 M Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Farmers & Mechanics Bank (1921-22) at 1201 Wisconsin Avenue NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*The Farnsboro (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1915) at 2129 Florida Avenue NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District*

*Farragut Square (Reservation 12): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* This square was designated as the site for a statue of Admiral David Farragut in 1871, and the first improvements were made in 1872, including a central ellipse and Connecticut Avenue roadway through the square. The roadway was removed when the statue was erected in 1881, and the layout of the square remains largely unchanged from that time. The park was one of several refurbished in the 1960s with an allocation under First Lady Ladybird Johnson's beautification program. *HABS DC-671; see also Farragut Statue*

### **Admiral David G. Farragut Statue**

Farragut Square, NW

Erected 1881 (Vinnie Ream Hoxie, sculptor); *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

### **Federal Home Loan Bank Board (Home Owners' Loan Corporation)**

320 1st Street, NW

Headquarters of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (an emergency home mortgage refinance agency in operation from 1933-36) and other agencies administered by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (established 1932); associated with the implementation of New Deal policies supporting home ownership; representative example of early-20th century institutional office building in the Classical Revival style; limestone facades with classical detail, lobby ornamentation; constructed in 1927-28 as second headquarters of the Acacia Mutual Insurance Company (the nation's only Federally-chartered life insurance company, incorporated in 1869 as the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia); George E. Mathews of Hoggson Brothers, architect; acquired by the Federal government in 1934 for HOLC, expanded 1935-37 (Louis A. Simon of Public Works Branch, Department of the Treasury, architect); renamed Federal Home Loan Bank Board Building in 1937, occupied by FHLBB until 1970s; *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 3, 2007; US ownership*

### **Federal Reserve Board**

Constitution Avenue between 20th and 21st Streets, NW

Built 1937 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Federal Trade Commission: see Federal Triangle*

### **Federal Triangle**

Between 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Constitution, and Pennsylvania Avenues, NW

*DC listing March 7, 1968, NR eligible; within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Old Post Office:** Built 1891-99 (Willoughby J. Edbrooke, architect); *see separate listing*

**District Building:** Built 1904-08 (Cope and Stewardson, architects); *see separate listing*

**Commerce Building:** Built 1927-32 (York and Sawyer, architects)

**Post Office Department:** Built 1931-34 (Delano and Aldrich, architects)

**Labor Department, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Departmental Auditorium:** Built 1931-35

(Arthur Brown, architect)

**Grand Plaza and Great Circle**

**Internal Revenue Service:** Built 1927-35 (Louis Simon, architect)

**Justice Department:** Built 1931-35 (Zantzinger, Borie and Medary, architects)

**National Archives:** Built 1931-37 (John Russell Pope, architect); *see separate listing*

**Federal Trade Commission:** Built 1937-38 (Bennett, Parsons and Frost, architects)

**Federal-American National Bank (and Interiors)**

615-21 14th Street, NW

Elegant headquarters of the bank formed in 1923 through merger of two institutions; work of nationally prominent bank and skyscraper architect in association with Washington's leading Beaux-Arts practitioner; became headquarters of the Hamilton National Bank formed after the banking crisis of 1933; unusual plan with banking room on raised main floor and retail space at grade; monumental Classical Revival facade in limestone with large arched windows, engaged columns, sculptural embellishment, bronze vestibule; Renaissance Revival banking room with marble entrance stair, mezzanine, elaborate polychrome coffered ceiling, chandeliers, ornamentation in classical motifs, and innovative open counter design; built 1925-26, Alfred C. Bossom and J.H. de Sibour, architects; *DC designation July 18, 1990 (including vestibule, lobby, staircase, and banking room with mezzanine), NR listing December 29, 1994*

*Female Union Band Society Graveyard: see Mount Zion Cemetery*

*Field, Mrs. Marshall, House: see Pink Palace*

*1617 Fifteenth Street NW (George Santmyers, 1924): see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*1901, 1903, 1905, and 1907 Fifteenth Street NW (Hunter & Bell, 1916): see U Street Historic District*

*2437 Fifteenth Street NW: see Old Hungarian Embassy*

**Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District**

Generally including structures fronting on 15th Street NW between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Street

*DC designation July 31, 1981 (effective October 5, 1984); NR determination of eligibility October 18, 1984 (not listed due to owner objection), NR listing October 12, 2006; includes 20 buildings built 1835-1940*

*Fifth Precinct Station House (ca. 1905) at 5th and E Streets SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*56 Signers Memorial (1981): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

*Fillmore School (1888-92) at 1801 35th Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

*Firemen's Insurance Company (1882) at 301 7th Street NW: see Downtown Historic District and HABS DC-235*

**First African New Church (Church of the New Jerusalem)**

2105-07 10<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

This unusual neighborhood church was built in 1896 for the city's first African-American congregation of the Swedenborgian, or New Church. A Swedenborgian congregation was fully established in Washington by 1846, and in 1858 had built a church just north of the Capitol. After that structure burned in 1889, the church built both a national church on 16<sup>th</sup> Street and this separate African-American church near U Street, on the lot of an old frame chapel that had been moved to the site in 1879. Paul Johann Pelz, the associate architect of the national church, and one of the city's most prominent architects, also designed the African New Church. The brick building is far more modest than the imposing stone national church, but similar in some respects, including its picturesque massing, corner tower, and Romanesque Revival detail. The layout reflects specific New Church doctrine, with a lower sanctuary for baptism and instruction, and an upper sanctuary for worship.

In 1905, the People's Seventh Day Adventist Church purchased the building. It was the city's first African-American congregation of that denomination as well, although by the 1930s it had become the People's Seventh Day Baptist Church (remaining until about 1960). Both churches reflect the growing segregation of the city at the turn of the century and the emergence of separate African-American institutions in the U Street area. *DC designation July 24, 2003, NR listing January 29, 2009; see also Sixteenth Street Circle HD (Church of the Holy City)*

*First Baptist Church (1955) at 1328 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

**First Baptist Church of Deanwood**

1008 45th Street, NE

The First Baptist Church of Deanwood was constructed beginning in 1929. When it was completed in 1938, it was the only black church in the District to be unburdened by debt, a remarkable feat during the Depression. The original church building, designed in a modified Gothic style by African-American architect Roscoe I. Vaughn, is a dominant presence on what historically has been Deanwood's main street. Reverends George Brent and Andrew Allen were long-term pastors and pillars of the local community. Built 1929; Roscoe Vaughn, architect; *DC designation February 28, 2008, NR listing July 24, 2008*

*First Division Monument: see the Plan of the City of Washington (President's Park South).* The monument to the Army's First Division, commemorating those who died in the Great War, was donated by subscription from the members. It stands in President's Park on axis with the south entrance to the old State, War, and Navy Building. The gilded figure of winged Victory by sculptor Daniel Chester French is raised to a height of 80 feet atop a granite column that is one of the largest monoliths ever quarried in the United States. Dedicated in 1924, the monument was designed by Cass Gilbert. Inscribed on bronze tablets at the base of the monument are the names of the 5,599 dead. In 1957, the names of 4,365 World War II dead were added to those earlier inscribed. The new bronze tablets were designed by Cass Gilbert, Jr. *US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Fitzhugh, Emma S., House (1904) at 2253 R Street NW: see Massachusetts Avenue and Sheridan-Kalorama Historic Districts and Bibliography (Massachusetts Avenue Architecture I)*

**Fletcher Chapel (Church of God and Saints of Christ)**

401 New York Avenue, NW

One of the oldest surviving houses of worship in the city, representative of the early city's simple wood frame architecture; rare surviving example of the romantic, picturesque design principles popularized by landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing in the ante-bellum period; site of the founding meeting (June 23, 1893) of the Anti-Saloon League, an important Temperance organization influential in achieving passage of the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; first building associated with the Church of God and Saints of Christ, an African-American denomination (founded in 1903 by William Saunders Crowdy) which now has congregations throughout the U.S. and in other nations; built between 1854 and 1857 as a mission church of McKendree Methodist Church (established 1845); one story with front-gable roof, stuccoed walls (originally vertical board-and-batten siding), arched windows; *DC designation September 26, 1996, NR listing August 14, 1997; within Mount Vernon Square HD*

*The Florence (B. Stanley Simmons, 1909) at 119 8<sup>th</sup> Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

*Florence Court (T.F. Schneider, 1905) at 2153/2205 California Street NW: see Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District and Bibliography (Goode, Best Addresses)*

*Flour Mill: see Bomford Mill*

*Foggy Bottom Firehouse: see Engine Company No. 23*

**Foggy Bottom Historic District**

Roughly bounded by 25th Street on the east, New Hampshire Avenue and H Street on the south, 26th Street on the west, and K Street on the north

*DC designation October 15, 1986 (effective October 13, 1987), NR listing October 14, 1987; contains approximately 135 buildings c. 1860-1915*

*Folger Building: see Hibbs Building*

*Folger Park (Reservation 16): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The park on North Carolina Avenue between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Streets, SE, was first improved in 1879-85. President Arthur requested that the park be named after Charles J. Folger, his late Secretary of the Treasury. The Works Progress Administration redesigned the park in 1936, and this design remains largely intact today. *HABS DC-672*

**Folger Shakespeare Library**

201 East Capitol Street, SE

Exceptional modern classical structure housing the world's largest collection of Shakespeareana; constructed on site of Grant's Row (14 lavish townhouses constructed in 1871); acquired in 1928 by Henry Clay Folger, millionaire Standard Oil executive and avid Shakespeare collector; Elizabethan interior includes full-scale replica of 17th-century English theater; built 1929-32 (Paul Philippe Cret, architect; Alexander B. Trowbridge, consulting architect); addition 1981; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; within Capitol Hill HD*

*Ford Motor Company (1929) at 3040-50 M Street NW: see Georgetown Historic District*

**Ford's Theatre**

511 10th Street, NW

Site of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865; originally Ford's New Theatre, built by Baltimore theater entrepreneur John T. Ford on the site of the First Baptist Church (built 1833, abandoned 1859, converted 1862 to Ford's Atheneum, burned 1862); construction begun in 1863 (James J. Gifford, builder-architect); modeled after design of Baltimore's Holliday Street Theatre; unfinished building seized July 1865 by order of the Secretary of War; interior stripped out August 1865 and converted to three-story office building housing Army Medical Museum and Surgeon General (1866-87); section of interior collapsed in 1893 killing 22; facade and other alterations in 1894; used for storage until transferred to National Park Service in 1931; restored in 1967 to 1865 appearance; 3 stories, brick, gable roof with prominent ventilators, pedimented facade with brick pilasters, arcaded street level, cast iron and stone Italianate trim; *DC listing November 8, 1964, US ownership; HSR 1963, HABS DC-82; included within Ford's Theatre NHS and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

**Ford's Theatre National Historic Site**

Site of the first presidential assassination, which removed Abraham Lincoln's national leadership at a crucial moment at the end of the Civil War; ensuing policy of military reconstruction and severe treatment for the former Confederacy augmented generations of bitterness between north and south; assassination by actor John Wilkes Booth accentuated the disreputable image the American stage suffered in the late 19th century in rural and small town areas; *NHS designation and NR listing October 15, 1966 (documented January 21, 1982); DC designation June 19, 1973; included within Pennsylvania Avenue NHS; US ownership*

*See separate listings for: Ford's Theatre, Lincoln Museum and Library, Petersen House, Star Saloon, and Campbell Building*

*The Foreland (Claughton C. West, 1926) at 23 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NE: see Capitol Hill Historic District  
Forrest, Uriah, House: see Rosedale*

**Forrest-Marbury House**

3350 M Street, NW

Large Federal town house built c. 1788-90 for Col. Uriah Forrest, mayor of Georgetown; home of William Marbury in the 1830s; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 2, 1973; HABS DC-68; within Georgetown HD*

*Fort Circle Park System: see Civil War Fort Sites*

**Fort McNair Historic District (Washington Arsenal)**

4th and P Streets, SW

Established in 1791, Fort McNair is the third oldest U.S. Army installation in continuous use, and is nationally significant in the fields of architecture, military history, military education, and health and medicine. In addition to its original use for defense of the city, it has also served as a penitentiary, barracks, hospital, and college. By 1794, a one-gun battery and defenses were in place at Greenleaf Point, and in 1803, an arsenal building designed by George Hadfield was built on the site. Called the Washington Arsenal, it was the main storehouse for munitions in the city. The fort was destroyed by British troops in 1814, but rebuilt and enlarged

by 1816. Between 1826 and 1831, the Federal Penitentiary for the District of Columbia (designed by Charles Bulfinch) was built on a site just north of the Arsenal. The arsenal was enlarged to 69 acres in 1857 for construction of a hospital, and during the Civil War it housed 1,000 beds for care of the wounded. Large quantities of ammunition were manufactured at the Arsenal during the war, and an 1861 explosion there caused the city's largest loss of life during the war. In 1862, the penitentiary was closed due to the expanded activities of the arsenal.

The penitentiary is historically significant as the site of the imprisonment and trial of the conspirators in President Lincoln's assassination. Mary Surratt and three others were hanged in the prison courtyard on July 7, 1865. The penitentiary cell block and courtyard walls were razed in 1867, but the administration building where the trial was held still remains. The arsenal was closed in 1881, and the post transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, as Washington Barracks. Major Walter Reed, a faculty member at the U.S. Army Medical School from 1893, conducted exhaustive research on malaria at the post hospital and nearby Potomac tidal flats; in 1898 he reported his findings identifying mosquitoes as carriers of the disease. That same year, the post hospital was designated as the Army General Hospital; it was later renamed in Reed's honor and remained at Fort McNair until 1909, when it moved to its current location on Georgia Avenue.

Fort McNair was transformed after the Spanish-American War of 1898, as part of the modernization of American military forces and military education systems. With the birth of the Army War College in 1901, the post became the Army's center for the education and training of senior officers. The entire installation was redesigned by McKim, Mead, and White as a Beaux-Arts campus around the war college building on Greenleaf Point; this remains its primary character today. In 1924, the Army Industrial College was founded at McNair in to prepare officers for high level posts in Army supply organizations, and to study industrial mobilization. It evolved into the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. The Army War College was reorganized as the Army-Navy Staff College in 1943, becoming the National War College in 1946 and National Defense University in 1976. The post was renamed in 1948 to honor Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commander of Army ground forces during World War II, who was headquartered at the post and killed in Normandy in 1944. Fort McNair has been the headquarters of the Army's Military District of Washington since 1966.

*DC listing November 8, 1964, determined eligible for NR listing December 22, 1978; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; US ownership; includes 51 contributing buildings dating from the period of significance 1791-1944; see also The Arsenal (Greenleaf Point). Major structures include:*

**Penitentiary Administration Building:** 1832; 1869 Italianate alterations by Adolph Cluss, architect

**Model Arsenal:** Built 1838, Greek Revival

**Guard House:** Built 1838, Eastlake style, now Golf Club House

**Stable Guard House:** Built about 1860, rebuilt 1904 in Georgian Revival style by McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Army General Hospital and Dispensary:** Built 1880

**Hospital Death House:** Built about 1890

**Boundary Wall:** About 1900, by tradition built from bricks from the demolished penitentiary

**Main Entrance Gates (The Six Gun Gate):** Fabricated about 1875-1900, moved to present location 1903

**General Officers' Quarters (Quarters 7-9):** Three identical buildings, including Commanding Officer's Quarters; built 1903, Colonial Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Officers' Mess (Officers' Club) and two Mess Halls:** Built 1903, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Band Building (Quarters 18):** Built 1903, Colonial Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Enlisted Men's Barracks and Chapel:** Built 1903, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**General Officers Quarters (Quarters 1-6 and 10-15):** Twelve identical buildings, built 1903-05, Colonial Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Parade and Drill Field:** 1903-07, McKim, Mead & White

**Quarter Master's Commissary Stores and Offices:** Built 1904, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**National War College:** Built 1907, Neoclassical, McKim, Mead & White, architects; *see separate listing*

**Engineer Stables and Quarter Master's Stable:** Built 1904, 1919

**NCO Quarters (Quarters 23-28):** Six identical buildings, built 1905-08, Colonial Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Post Office and Gymnasium:** Built about 1908, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Engineers School:** Built 1914, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Quarter Master Shop:** Built 1914, Georgian Revival, McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Post Office:** Built 1939, Georgian Revival

**Eisenhower Hall, Industrial College of the Armed Forces:** Built 1960, Neo-Georgian Revival

*Forts Bayard, Bunker Hill, Carroll, Chaplin, Davis, DeRussy, Dupont, Greble, Lincoln, Mahan, Reno, Slocum, Stanton, Stevens, and Totten: see Civil War Fort Sites and Fort Circle Park System*

*Founders Library: see Howard University*

*Foundry Methodist Church (1903) at 1500 16th Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

### **Fourteenth Street Historic District**

Roughly bounded by S Street on the north, 11th and 12th Streets on the east, N and O Streets on the south, and the Sixteenth Street Historic District on the west

Diverse mid-city neighborhood with origins in the post-Civil War development boom along one of the city's first streetcar lines; records the complete evolutionary cycle of a prime streetcar neighborhood from birth to extinction of this formative transportation mode; illustrates 19th and early-20th century development patterns and housing types; Victorian architectural styles predominate, including Second Empire, Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Romanesque; also includes the city's most impressive collection of early-20th century automobile showrooms. Contains approximately 765 primary contributing buildings c. 1859-mid-1930s. *DC designation May 26, 1994 (effective August 22, 1994), expanded January 18, 2007 (effective March 11, 2007); NR listing November 9, 1994, expanded May 15, 2007; incorporates former listing of the Corcoran Street Special Street façade (DC listing July 24, 1968), Rhode Island Avenue Residential Buildings (1425-1463 Rhode Island, DC designation January 26, 1995, and 1440 Rhode Island Avenue (DC designation April 27, 2006)*

*Fourteenth Street Savings Bank (1905) at 2001 14th Street NW: see Greater U Street Historic District*

### **Henry Foxall House**

2908 N Street, NW

Federal house owned as an investment by Henry Foxall, foundry owner and mayor of Georgetown; built c. 1820, originally plastered; *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Georgetown HD*

### **Foxall-McKenney House**

3123 Dumbarton Avenue, NW

Large Federal house built by Henry Foxall for his daughter Mary Ann on her marriage to Samuel McKenney; free-standing, 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with dormers, Flemish bond, pedimented portico; center hall plan with fine interiors; built 1819; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-66; within Georgetown HD*

### **Foxhall Village Historic District**

Roughly bounded by Foxhall Road, Reservoir Road, Glover-Archbold Park, and P Street, NW, including some properties south of P Street

Built mostly between 1925 and 1933, Foxhall Village is a planned residential community characterized by its high-quality Tudor Revival architecture. The community is one of the most cohesive collections of residential properties in the city, evoking the image and feeling of an old English village. Most properties are row houses, with generous setbacks enhanced by lush gardens and planted terraces, following a picturesque layout along winding lanes, with circles and crescents that were inspired by historic precedents. There diminutive commercial center on Foxhall Road with its small octagonal tower is particularly charming and notable. The district includes about 388 contributing buildings from 1911 to 1935. *DC designation July 26, 2007 (effective September 10, 2007), NR listing November 29, 2007*

### **Franciscan Monastery and Memorial Church of the Holy Land**

1400 Quincy Street, NE

Church built 1899 (Aristides Leonori, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing January 17, 1992; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Benjamin Franklin School (and Interiors)**

925 13th Street, NW

Built from 1865-69, Benjamin Franklin School was the flagship of a group of seven modern urban public school buildings constructed between 1862 and 1875 to house, for the first time, a comprehensive system of free universal public education in the Capital. The innovative *Rundbogenstil* (“round-arched style”) design by Washington’s preeminent German-American architect Adolf Cluss won international awards for modern public school design at the 1873 Vienna, 1876 Philadelphia, and 1878 Paris World Expositions. The building was the site of Alexander Graham Bell’s “photophone” experiments in 1876, and housed the city’s first designated high school in 1880. It served as an elementary school until 1925, and housed the administrative headquarters of the school system from 1928 to 1968. The polychrome exterior, fully restored in 1990-92, is composed as a massive central block with side wings and facades of red brick and limestone, with turreted octagonal ventilation towers, patterned mansard roof, and cast iron trim including a bust of Franklin. Impressive volumetric spaces constitute the most important features of the interior. Notable are the broad twin staircase (reflecting the practice of segregating the sexes), the Great Hall with remains of the original frescoes in an architectural *trompe l’oeil* design, and the remarkable timber-frame roof truss system. Other features reflect both the original design and later adaptations in response to changing educational and administrative uses, evolving aesthetics, and technological advances. *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing April 11, 1973; NHL designation June 19, 1996; DC designation amended to include interiors September 26, 2002; DC ownership; HABS DC-289*

*Franklin Square (Reservation 9): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* Originally a city block, Franklin Square was the site of several natural springs, and the government purchased the property and by 1832 installed pipes to carry water to the White House and Executive Offices. The square was first graded in 1853, and further improved in 1864-66, when walks and beds were laid out, sodded, and planted. As early as 1868, a watchman’s lodge was constructed, and in 1914, the statue honoring Irish-American naval hero John Barry was installed. In 1933, the Works Progress Administration installed a new park design. *HABS DC-673; see also Barry Statue*

### **Benjamin Franklin Statue**

12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Memorial to Franklin as printer, philanthropist, patriot, and philosopher; donated by Washington Post founder Stilson Hutchins in the name of America’s newspaper publishers; marble standing figure on granite base; dedicated 1889 (Jacques Jouvenal, sculptor; J.F. Manning, architect); *within a L’Enfant Plan reservation and Pennsylvania Avenue NHS*

### **George S. Fraser House**

1701 20th Street, NW

Built 1890 (Hornblower & Marshall, architects); *DC designation June 27, 1974, NR listing August 19, 1975; HABS DC-318; within Dupont Circle HD*

*Freedom Plaza (Reservations 32 and 33; Western Plaza): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* The square now known as Freedom Plaza was first improved in 1853 as separate triangular reservations on either side of Pennsylvania Avenue. Walks were laid and a horse fountain installed in 1887. Reservation 32, on the south side of the Avenue, was transferred to the city in 1904 with the construction of the District Building, and the statue of Alexander Shepherd was installed there in 1909. The Pulaski statue was installed in 1910 on Reservation 33, on the north side of the Avenue, and the reservation was improved for the occasion. Shepherd moved to 32 in 1931; Reservation 32 was altered for roadway modification in 1958, and Reservation 33 was relandscaped in 1960. The two reservations were merged for the construction of Freedom Plaza in 1980, and the Shepherd statue was reinstalled in front of the John A. Wilson Building after 2000. *HABS DC-696*

### **Freer Gallery of Art**

12th Street & Jefferson Drive, SW

Built 1923 (Charles Adams Platt, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing June 23, 1969; within National Mall HD; US ownership*

**Frelinghuysen University (Edward P. Goodwin House)**

1800 Vermont Avenue, NW

Picturesque post-Civil War rowhouse which served from 1921-27 as the first permanent home of Frelinghuysen University (founded in 1917 to provide academic, vocational and religious education for black working-class adults); associated with the life and achievements of noted educator Dr. Anna J. Cooper (1859-1964), who served as president from 1930-41; significant to the history of African-American education in Washington; representative of institutions promoting racial solidarity and self-sufficiency during a period of intense segregation; illustrative of neighborhood social change, as the city's foremost African-American neighborhood assimilated speculative housing built for middle-class whites; built in 1879 (Diller B. Groff, builder; first occupied by insurance agent Edward P. Goodwin and family); 2 stories, red brick, triangular plan with octagonal corner tower, bays, corbelling, patterned slate roofs, and elaborate iron finials; *DC designation June 22, 1995; NR listing November 6, 1995; within Greater U Street HD*

*French Embassy: see Old French Embassy*

*B.B. French School (1903-04; HABS DC-74) at 545 7<sup>th</sup> Street SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

**Friends Meeting House (Friends Meeting of Washington)**

2111 Florida Avenue, NW

Built 1930 (Walter F. Price, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 6, 1990; within Sheridan-Kalorama HD*

**Friendship Baptist Church**

734 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW

This handsome late-19<sup>th</sup> century church is one of few buildings that survived the Southwest Washington urban renewal program of the 1950s and 1960s. The church symbolizes the resistance to one of the most important—yet also most socially destructive—urban renewal projects in the nation. The congregation and its pastor, Rev. Benjamin H. Whiting, saved the church from the demolition, effectively arguing that the church was one of the bedrock institutions of the neighborhood, along with Randall School and Southwest Health Center—the latter serving the “mind” and the “body” of the neighborhood, while Friendship served the spirit. Built in 1886-87 by one of the city’s earliest African-American congregations, the structure is a good representative example of eclectic Victorian design, displaying Romanesque, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne motifs in its turreted façade. James E. Boyce was the builder; the architect is unknown. Additions include a 1930 choir loft and 1952 parish hall. *DC designation May 27, 2004, NR listing November 19, 2004*

*Friendship House: see The Maples*

**Thomas Fuller House**

2317 Ashmead Place, NW

Built 1893 (Thomas J.D. Fuller, architect); *DC designation May 16, 1984, NR listing February 21, 1985; within Kalorama Triangle HD*