Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

Theme XXII: Social and Humanitarian Movements

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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INVENTOR	Y NOMINATION	FORM	DATE ENTERED	
SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T			
<b>A</b>	TYPE ALL ENTRIES	COMPLETE APPLIC	CABLE SECTIONS	
1 NAME				
HISTORIC				
AND/OR COMMON	Carnegie Institution	Administration	Building	
AND/OR COMMON				
2 LOCATIO	N			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
STREET & NUMBER				
STREET & NOWBER	1530 "P" Street, N. W	٧.	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	2000 2 002000,		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
	Washington	VICINITY OF		
STATE	District of Columbia	CODE 11	COUNTY	CODE 001
3 CLASSIFI				
OLASSII I	GATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	<sub>v</sub> -PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	_other Administr _tive_Offices_
OWNER C	OF PROPERTY			
NAME	Compasio Institution	of Woohington		
STREET & NUMBER	Carnegie Institution	or wasnington		······································
STREET & NOWBER		N.		
CITY, TOWN	1530 "P" Street, N. V	<u> </u>	STATE	
<b>3</b> , 7.3	Washington. —	VICINITY OF	District of Co	olumbia
LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
	14 Of MIGHL BLOCK			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEED	OS FTC D 4 C D	•		
	Recorder of Dec	eds		
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN	6th and "D" Streets,	N. W.	STATE	
CITT, TOWN	Washington,		District of Co	alumbia
DEDDEGE		INC CUDYCY		JI UIIIDI a
REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEY	3	
TITLE				
	none known			
DATE				-
DEBOOLEG		FEDERA	L _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
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## CONDITION

CHECK ONE

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_EXCELLENT
\_XGOOD
\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_UNALTERED

\_ORIGINAL SITE
X\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Carnegie Institution Administration Building was designed by the firm of Carrere and Hastings in 1910 and was partially remodeled and added to under the direction of William Adams Delano in 1937. Constructed in the Beaux Arts style, of Indiana limestone, the front facade has a monumental portico, surmounted by a balustraded flat top roof, supported by Ionic columns, with four double columns at center, two single columns at each end.

The cornice is classical with traditional Greek ornament. A flight of broad steps, framed by urns on pedestals, leads from 16th Street to the large bronze entrance doors (seldom used). The flanks of the original building are constructed on a raised, rusticated basement level, with three large window openings above, with pedimented lintels. The upper level has three simple windows. The original building was basically square, with projecting pavilions on the sides, two stories on a raised basement. The 1937 back wing, is similar in material and design, although less ornate in treatment. It also has a rusticated basement, high first story windows, and simple second story windows.

The 16th Street entrance leads into a two-story rotunda, framed by large Corinthian columns and winding side staircase. The building houses a 450-seat auditorium, and many spacious offices and meeting rooms, most of which are only infrequently used at the present time. Since World War II the institution has provided free office space for several scientific societies while they were establishing themselves. Currently a few administrative workers for the institution have offices in the building, but all research work is conducted at laboratories located elsewhere in Washington, D. C., Maryland, California, and Chile.



SPECIFIC DAT	es 1910, 1937-8	BUILDER/ARCHITECT Carr <b>e</b> re and Hastings, 1910 William Adams Delano, 1937-8							
1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 X1900-	X_ARCHITECTURE ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	XEDUCATIONENGINEERINGEXPLORATION/SETTLEMENTINDUSTRYINVENTION	MILITARYMUSICPHILOSOPHYPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT	XSOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN  THEATER  TRANSPORTATION  OTHER (SPECIFY)					
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTURE	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURELAWLITERATURE	RELIGION X SCIENCE SCULPTURE					
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW						

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building has housed the administration of a unique organization since the early years of its existence. Founded with the realization that basic scientific research is essential to human well-being, the Carnegie Institution of Washington is an early example of farsighted American philanthropy.

Andrew Carnegie was not only one of the shrewdest industrialists of post-Civil War America, but he was the most generous of them with the proceeds of his genius. His philosophy of life, probably unique among his peers, was responsible for the multitude of varied projects which he founded and supported, all directed towards the betterment of human existence.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington is an admirable example of Carnegie's farsighted generosity. Endowed with a \$10 million gift in 1902, the institution shows its benefactor's understanding of the necessity of basic scientific investigation to the enrichment of human existence. Heretofore, few philanthropists had been interested in endeavors which promised no practical results which could reflect to their founder's credit.

Following his retirement in 1901, Andrew Carnegie settled down to the enjoyment of apportioning his wealth. He sought the advice of eminent men in reaching his decisions, but he took care to screen out their more selfish suggestions. The establishment and endowment of the Carnegie Institution of Washington bespoke its benefactor's philosophy of life. The institution was chartered "to encourage in the brdadest and most liberal manner investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." Carnegie chose Daniel Goit Gilman, the recently retired president of Johns Hopkins University, to administer the institution. i becausery Certified

The contributions of the Carnegie Institution of Washington have been varied. Carnegie himself took the most pride in the Mount Wilson Observatory. Other natural science departments worked in the fields of geophysics, plant biology, embryology, and genetics. The Department of Historical Research, under the direction of J. Franklin Jameson, the editor of the American Historical Review, enable American historians to readily locate essential archival materials. Today, the institution has limited its activities to basic research in the physical and biological sciences, trying to avoid duplicating the work of any other institutions.

History from original Historic Sites Survey report by Steven Lewis, 1964.

(NATIONAL, HISTORIC

LANDMARKS)

NATIONAL HISTORIC

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)