

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

542

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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.

RECEIVED 2280

JUL - 8 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Denrike Building

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1010 Vermont Avenue NW

City or town: Washington, D.C. State: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

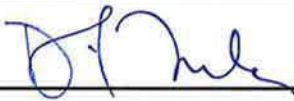
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

		<u>DAVID MALONEY / DC SHPO</u>	<u>6/30/2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE</u>			
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

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**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:)

Joe Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

8.22.16  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL/Gothic Revival

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Limestone

### **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.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

The Denrike Building is an 11-story office building designed by architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. in a Gothic Revival style and built in 1925-26. Located just north of McPherson Square in what was historically considered the northern limit of the city's financial district, the Denrike building is composed of the traditional early 20th century three-part commercial block of base, middle and top. The concrete-frame, limestone-clad building is rectangular in plan, is covered with a flat slag roof, and is characterized by its distinctive Tudor Gothic style detailing concentrated on the building's façade at its base and top. The building is divided into six equal bays whereby each bay of the building's "shaft" includes pairs of single windows. The vertical bays are separated by pilasters with Tudor Gothic detailing, while the individual floor levels are separated horizontally by limestone spandrels, the four center bays of which are decorated with open-book-type recessed panels in the spandrels.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### Site

The Denrike Building, designed by notable local architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. and built in 1925-26, is located on the western side of Vermont Avenue just north of K Street and McPherson Square. Although the building does not face McPherson Square, it is part of the collection of early to mid-20th century office buildings erected in the city's financial district as it spread north from lower 15th Street around the Treasury to McPherson Square. The Denrike abuts the equally tall Wire Building (built 1949) to its south, and a lower, four-story office building (built ca. 1980) to its north.

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### Exterior

The principal elevation of the Denrike Building faces Vermont Avenue and is divided into six equal vertical bays and three horizontal sections. The base of the building consists of the first and second stories, corresponding on the interior with first-floor commercial storefronts and second floor offices. The first floor storefronts have been altered from their original on more than one occasion, including most recently in 2014. These storefronts consist of standard plate glass show windows with glass doors which are flush with the plane of the wall surface. The original limestone piers or walls separating the storefronts have been removed and at one time was re-clad in granite, but in 2014 were re-clad in historically appropriate limestone. The entrance to the office building is located in the fourth bay from the south of the building where its double glazed replacement doors are flush with the plane of the exterior wall. A similar entrance door leading to a primary ground floor tenant is located in the third bay, such that the two central bays offer primary entrances to the building.

Above the storefronts, the original historic limestone wall is intact. The six bays above the storefronts consist of large, tri-partite, plateglass replacement windows, set within the original openings. A stone cornice separates the building's base from the floors above. The cornice features regularly spaced stone modillions with larger and more stylized versions located at the top of each pier between the window bays. These larger modillions are extremely geometric (almost art Deco-like) and feature figurative heads serving as label stops or drip molds. These figurative moldings appear to represent several different beast-like, but human, heads.

The third floor, which visually rests upon this cornice, divides the base from the middle of the building and is the most highly ornate floor of the building. Here, the pairs of windows are separated by smooth limestone stiles and capped by blind Tudor arch lintels. The arched lintels are identical on all of the windows on this floor and include two blind tracery arches set within a wider and broader pointed arch. The arch spandrels are carved with raised Tudor roses, the delicacy of which contrasts with the less-detailed geometric carvings found throughout the building. The piers between the bays project like buttresses, and are ornamented with long recessed panels with trefoil arch tops. The piers culminate with a stepped pediment adorned with a carved trefoil on center.

Floors 4-9 are identically detailed with limited decoration separating the floors and vertical bays. The four central bays have carved spandrel panels below both windows in each bay, each one carved with a pair of simple rectangular recessions with reveals that imply an open book. The flanking outside bays have no spandrel panels cut into the smooth limestone wall.

Floors 10-11 represent the top of the three-part commercial building. This top is architecturally separated from the building's middle or "shaft" by more ornate decoration compared to the stories below and by slightly recessed window bays that allow the vertical piers, or pilasters to become more three-dimensional and buttress-like. Also, intricate Tudor-inspired bas relief sculpture found on each of the six spandrels between the 9th and the 10th stories forms a definitive horizontal band, like a belt course that clearly separates one part of a building from another. The bas relief sculpture in the two end bays resembles an open scroll with carvings of

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Tudor roses to either side of a central trefoil. The four interior bays feature raised bas-relief panels, similarly carved with Tudor roses to either side of a central trefoil. A gabled tablet with a blind trefoil arch within it separates the two panels located under each of the pairs of windows. Although the tablet lacks any inscription or image, it does feature a recessed trefoil panel.

The 10th and 11th stories are separated by recessed panels in the spandrels at each bay. Like those found in the central bays of the “middle” part of the building, these recessed panels read as an open book. The building culminates at the 11th story where carved stonework is found to either side of the bays of windows and above them at the cornice line. Large drip molds in the form of human heads are located to either side of the window bays on center of the implied buttresses. These heads form true drip molds as down spouts carrying water from the roof empty out directly above them at the cornice line.

Unlike the rectangular windows found on floors 3-10, the windows on the 11th floor have segmental arched openings capped by carved lintels featuring a band of Tudor roses. Above the windows the limestone frieze features raised bas relief sculpture on all six bays. The four center bays hold single quatrefoil roundels above each of the windows, while the two end bays offer a gargoyle-type head, more bestial than human, on-center of the pair of windows and flanked by recessed panels. The cornice is capped with copper flashing.

The Denrike Building abuts the 1949 Wire Building to its south and a smaller four-story, mid-20th century building to its north leaving only the unarticulated upper level floors on the north side elevation exposed. This side elevation has a buff brick curtain wall punctured by single 1/1 replacement windows. The limestone façade turns the corner and is quoined into the brick. The rear elevation, visible from the alleyway behind is purely utilitarian with red brick walls and pairs of single 1/1 windows in the building’s six bays.

### Interior

The Denrike Building includes several ground floor retail establishments and the 11-story office building entered via separate entry doors. The entrance to the office building is in the center-west bay with a set of double steel-framed, glass replacement doors. These doors open into the lobby, clad with marble floors and walls. Two elevators are located against the north side wall, while a quarter-turn-stair with marble treads and risers and an iron railing is located beyond the elevators at the rear of the lobby. The office floors above have carpeted corridors, furred out walls and dropped ceilings with no historic features or fixtures.

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## 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.)

- 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.
- 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1925-1926

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1925

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Appleton P. Clark, Jr.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Denrike Building is an eleven-story office building on the west side of Vermont Avenue just north of McPherson Square in downtown Washington, D.C. constructed in 1925-26. Designed by notable local architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr., the Denrike Building is executed in a Tudor Gothic Revival style of architecture, a style rare for this city's commercial building fabric. As one of a collection of 1920s office buildings and financial institutions surrounding McPherson Square, the Denrike Building represents the northernmost edge of the city's financial district as it spread north from lower 15th Street around the Treasury Building to McPherson Square. The Denrike Building replaced the 19th century residence of former House Speaker Joseph Cannon (House Speaker from 1903-1911) on the site. The Denrike Building is illustrative of the wave of 20th century commercial development that replaced older and well established residential building stock in the city's downtown that had, during the 19th century, been home to the city's most prominent and affluent residents.

The Denrike Building is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C with Architecture as the Area of Significance. The Denrike is an excellent example of the Tudor Gothic Revival style as executed for commercial buildings. The style's historic precedent, Tudor Gothic, was the final development of English Perpendicular Gothic and is characterized by the use of the multi-point Tudor arch. The Revival style tends to be more geometric in form than its historic precedent, however, and can be compared to certain expressions of the emerging 20th-century Art Deco aesthetic. Although the Gothic Revival style was favored for commercial buildings in other cities during the early 20th century (i.e. the Woolworth Building in New York and the Chicago Tribune in Chicago), the style was less common in this city for buildings other than ecclesiastical ones. Based upon an office building survey conducted of the downtown area, only four fully executed Gothic Revival style commercial buildings were built, including the Denrike Building (1925-26), the Barr Building (1926-27), the Mather Building (1916), and the Securities Building (1926). Of these, the Denrike Building is the only Tudor Gothic example.

The Denrike is the work of local master architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. whose long career, both as an architect and public servant, from 1886 to 1939 had a significant influence on the city's built environment. The Denrike Building--one of several office buildings designed by Clark--is reflective of the architect's early predilection for Medieval styles.

The Period of Significance for the Denrike Building is 1925-1926—the beginning and end dates of the building's construction. The Denrike Building maintains its integrity despite the loss of original fabric at the ground floor storefronts and replacement windows throughout.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### McPherson Square: From Residential to Commercial/Office Building

The Denrike Building was constructed in 1925-26 as a speculative venture by owner William F. Dennis about whom little is known, but who clearly saw the growing need for office space in the city's downtown and contributed to the transformation of McPherson Square from a residential neighborhood to the northern edge of Washington's "Wall Street." The Denrike Building replaced an older 19th century residence on the site known at the time as the Cannon Residence for its former occupant, House Speaker Joseph Cannon. The house was built during the last quarter of the 19th century in an exclusive residential neighborhood home to some of the city's wealthiest and most prominent individuals.

Included within the 1791 L'Enfant Plan, McPherson Square was developed in its first decades with a scattering of buildings and was home to a mixed race working class community. The most notable of the buildings on the square were a "Colored Presbyterian Church" facing the square from the east and the home of Jonah Hoover, D.C. Marshall and later chief usher at the White House on the south side of the square.

In 1867, when responsibility for the city's reservations came under control of the Army Corps of Engineer's Office of Buildings and Grounds, the square itself saw its first improvements when two triangular open spaces were joined to form a square. In 1873, the square was graded and planted, and the following year was named in honor of General Winfield Scott. In 1871, Congress authorized the construction and erection of a statue to honor Scott for the square. However, by 1872, new plans dedicated the circle at 16th Street and Massachusetts Avenue for the Scott equestrian statue. The following year, Congress approved the erection of a statue of Brig. General James McPherson for what had been dubbed "Scott Square." Upon erection of the statue in 1876 the name of the square was appropriately changed to McPherson Square.

By the time the statue was erected, the square was already becoming a fashionable residential neighborhood. Ulysses S. Grant's Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish occupied the Hoover House on the south end of the park, while the luxurious Arlington Hotel, built in 1868, occupied the southwest side of the square. At the north end of the square at Vermont Avenue and K Street, in 1875, real estate developer Archibald Lowery erected an opulent Second Empire-style mansion whose principal entrance faced Vermont Avenue. Over the next two decades, the prestige of the square continued to grow. In 1884, Michigan Senator Thomas Palmer built a grand Romanesque Revival-style residence adjoining the Lowery House and moved in, thereby adding to the already distinguished list of occupants on the square (Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and the Cornelius Vanderbilt family both lived in the Lowery House at different times). In 1907, millionaire John McLean and his wife who had been living in the 1860 Hoover-Fish House, hired architect John Russell Pope to design a block-long Renaissance-inspired palace that incorporated the walls of the older house into the new construction. The Mclean House featured ornate and excessive interiors

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designed for lavish entertaining and was the epitome of the late 19th century residence of the city's socially and financially elite.

By the first decade of the 20th century, however, the neighborhood was beginning the gradual shift from residential to office building. Initially, business offices moved into the square's large residences. In 1899, for instance, the Justice Department moved its headquarters from Pennsylvania Avenue into the Lowery House, later expanding into the adjacent Palmer House. However, as the city's financial district centered along 15th Street and the U.S. Treasury Building began to expand north during the 1910s and 1920s, the need for dedicated office buildings grew and the residential buildings fronting McPherson Square became prime candidates for replacement.

The first residential displacement occurred in 1912 when the University Club, built to cater to downtown businessmen, was built on the west side of McPherson Square, replacing several residential row houses. In 1917, the Davidson Building on the opposite side of the square and at the opposite corner became the first major office building to break ground on the site of former residences. During the 1920s, the square's residential properties were replaced one-by-one by office buildings (principally real estate-related) and financial institutions. During the mid-1920s, the local press focused much attention on this change from residential to commercial, often lamenting the loss of the "old" residences, but also recognizing the "march of progress." McPherson Square was recognized in particular as being "the center of investment houses and real estate organizations" and the northern edge of the city's financial district. In 1939, following a building hiatus during the Depression era, the McLean House at the south end of the square was demolished to make way for the Import Export Bank, thus marking the end of an era.

### Construction of the Denrike Building

The Denrike Building was constructed in 1925-26 during the height of this commercial building activity around McPherson Square. When it opened in 1926, the building was noted for its Gothic design and high quality materials. According to press reports at the time, the interior included six shops in the first story and 230 office rooms in the upper floors, "arranged in groups and some single, the units being of moderate size and all intercommunicating, affording on each floor any size arrangement of up to 23 rooms." According to the city directories, the Denrike Building quickly housed a variety of businesses, many of which were associated with the real estate and construction industry, including real estate and investment firms, surveyors, engineers, brokers, and trade associations. The city directories also indicate that a large number of lawyers held offices in the building.

One of the building's largest tenants was the newly formed Great National Insurance Company. Established in 1926, the Company moved into the Denrike Building upon its completion that same year. The Washington Post reported that the "large "capital stock fire insurance company" contributed to Washington's "growing list of financial institutions."

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Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr.

The Denrike Building was designed by notable local architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. and stands as one of his most stylistically notable buildings. Clark was born in Washington, D.C. in 1865 and graduated from Central High School in 1883. He had no formal architectural training beyond a course in high school. He made a tour of Europe, studying its different styles of architecture, and served an apprenticeship under Alfred B. Mullett in the mid-1880s before launching his own architectural practice at the age of 22 in 1886. Clark's commissions included a wide range of building types including office buildings, banks, churches, schools, theaters, apartment buildings and private residences.

At least seven of Clark's buildings have been individually designated as landmarks in the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites. In addition to being principal of his own firm, Clark was active in local architecture circles. In 1919, he served as the President of the Washington Chapter of the A.I.A during which time he initiated the effort to obtain a registration law for Washington architects. He was a real estate investor and a director of a number of local business enterprises including the Washington Hotel Company, Equitable Life Insurance Company, Citizen's Savings Bank, and the Washington Sanitary Housing Company. Clark was active in the Chamber and Commerce and the Board of Trade, and was often called upon to oversee matters of design and architecture.

Appleton P. Clark, Jr. published several written works, including "The History of Architecture in Washington," as well as influential writings on institutional homes for children. Through his architectural accomplishments and endeavors throughout the city, Clark became one of Washington's most influential architects. Clark held a particular interest in the design of public schools. He designed five schools for the District of Columbia, including the Eckington (1897), Petworth (1901), Langston (1901), Wheatley (1902-1903) and Eaton Schools (1909). Because of Clark's interest in public school construction he was appointed by the District Commissioners, in 1909, to chair a volunteer committee of architects and builders to investigate conditions affecting the safety of children in public schools.

Although much of Clark's later work reflects Classical Revival styles, his early work, which includes the original Washington Post Building and the residence known as the Owl's Nest, provides examples of popular late Victorian styles inspired by medieval and Jacobean prototypes. The later Denrike Building (1925-26), reflects Clark's continued or revived interest in Medieval architectural styles and corresponds with an interest in the Gothic Revival style for commercial buildings nationwide. The Denrike building, however, provides the only known example of the Tudor Gothic style in Clark's work.

Clark died in 1955 at his winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida. In his obituary, the Washington Post deemed Appleton P. Clark the "Dean of Architects

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“Big Office Building Now Ready for Use: Eleven Story Structure Completed on Site Once Occupied by Speaker Cannon’s Residence,” *The Evening Star*, April 10, 1926, p. 23.

City Directories, 1930, 1934.

“Denrike Building Has 230 Up-to-Date Office Apartments,” *The Washington Post*, April 11, 1926, p. R6.

Design Forum Architects, “DC Downtown Office Building Survey, Phase II,” September 1992, D.C. Historic Preservation Office.

Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District, National Register Nomination, 2006.

Goode, James. *Capital Losses: A Cultural History of Washington’s Destroyed Buildings*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2003.

“Insurance Company’s Expansion Under Way,” *The Washington Post*, October 9, 1926.

“McPherson Square (Reservation No. 11), Washington, District of Columbia,” Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS-DC-680, after 1933.

“New Insurance Company has \$2,000,000 Capital,” *The Washington Post*, August 27, 1927.

“Real Estate Firm in New Quarters,” *The Washington Post*, July 11, 1926, p. R6

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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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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**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):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** less than one acre (7,496 square feet)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.903114 | Longitude: -77.033867 |
| 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: |

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

The Denrike Building at 1014 Vermont Avenue, NW is located on Square 216, Lot 27.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Denrike Building has been associated with Square 216, Lot 27 since its construction on the site in 1925-26.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kim Prothro Williams  
organization: .D.C. Historic Preservation Office  
street & number: 1100 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW  
city or town: Washington, D.C. state: \_\_\_\_\_ zip code: 20024  
e-mail kim.williams@dc.gov  
telephone: 202 442-8840  
date: September 2009

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Denrike Building

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County:

State:

Photographer: Kim Williams (Photos 1-2; 4; 6-8) and Lindsay Foshee (Photos 3 and 5)

Date Photographed: August 2014; August 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

View looking northwest showing east elevation

1 of 8

View looking southwest showing east elevation

2 of 8

View looking west showing east elevation

3 of 8

View looking skyward showing north end pier and cornice detail

4 of 8

View looking skyward showing central bays and cornice

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Interior view of stair from landing between lobby and second floor

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Interior view showing mailbox in lobby

7 of 8

Interior view of second floor hallway

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County and State



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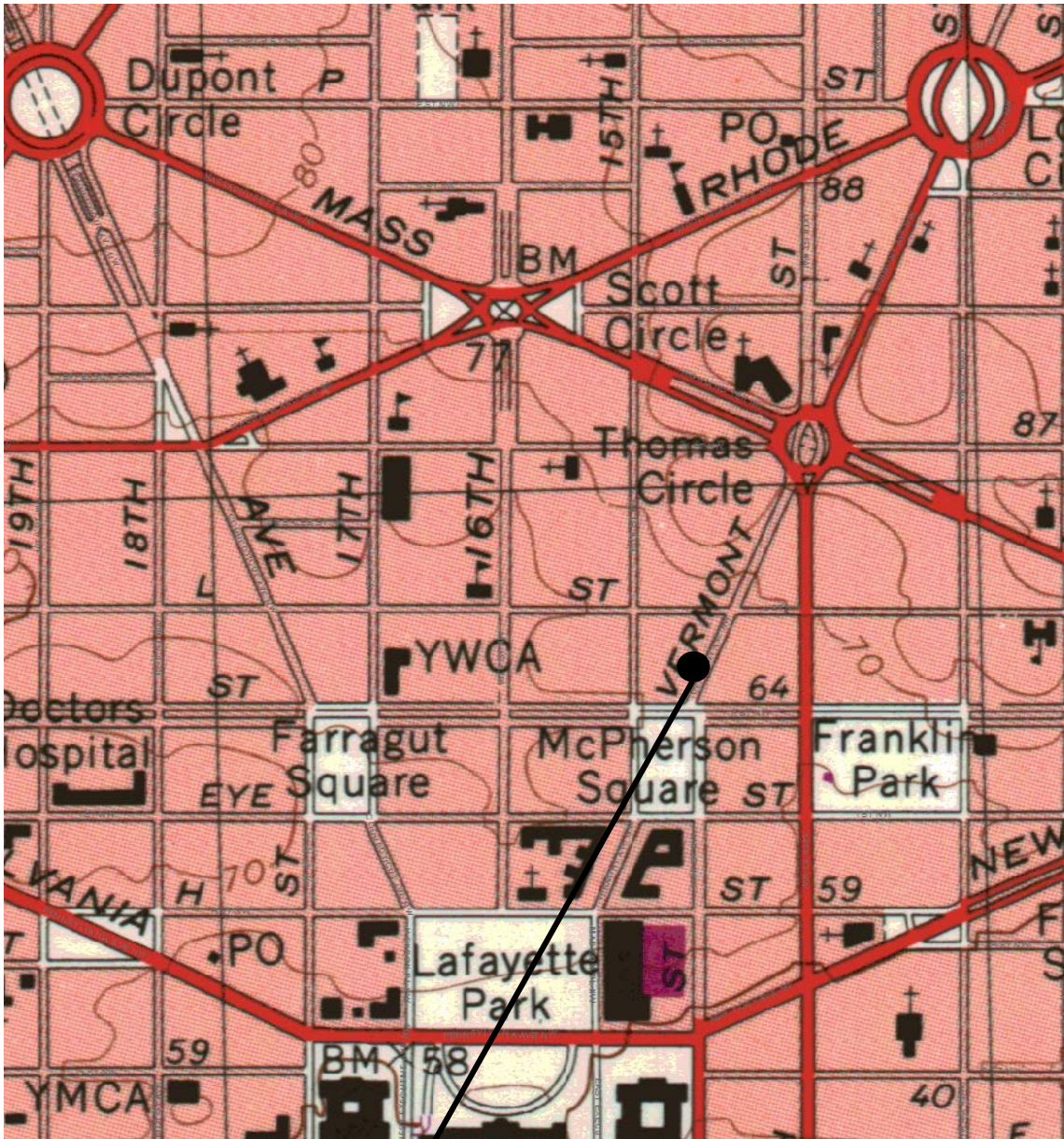
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Denrike Building  
Name of Property

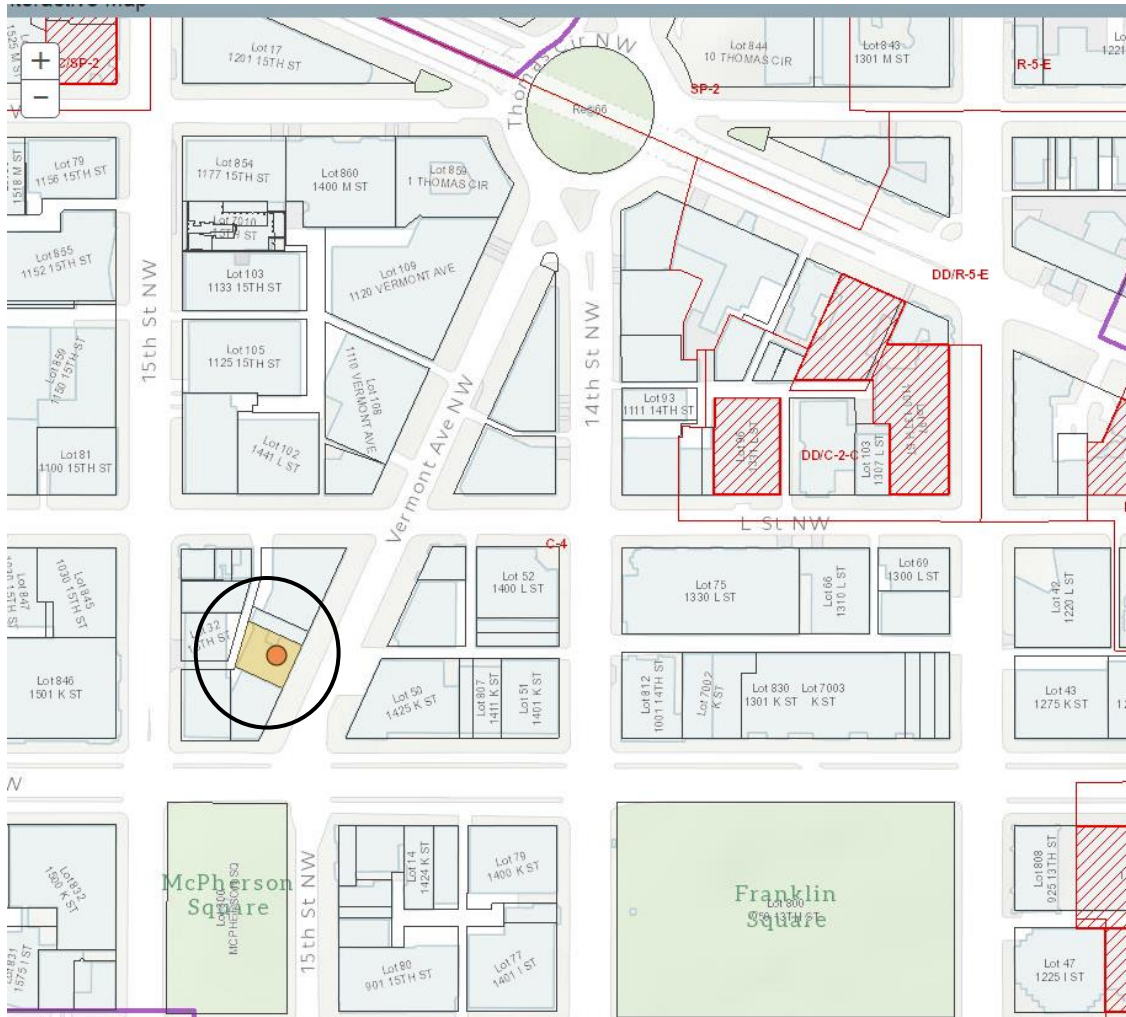
Washington, D.C.  
County and State



Map showing site of Denrike Building  
1010 Vermont Avenue  
Washington, D.C.  
(From USGS Washington West Quad Map)

Denrike Building  
Name of Property

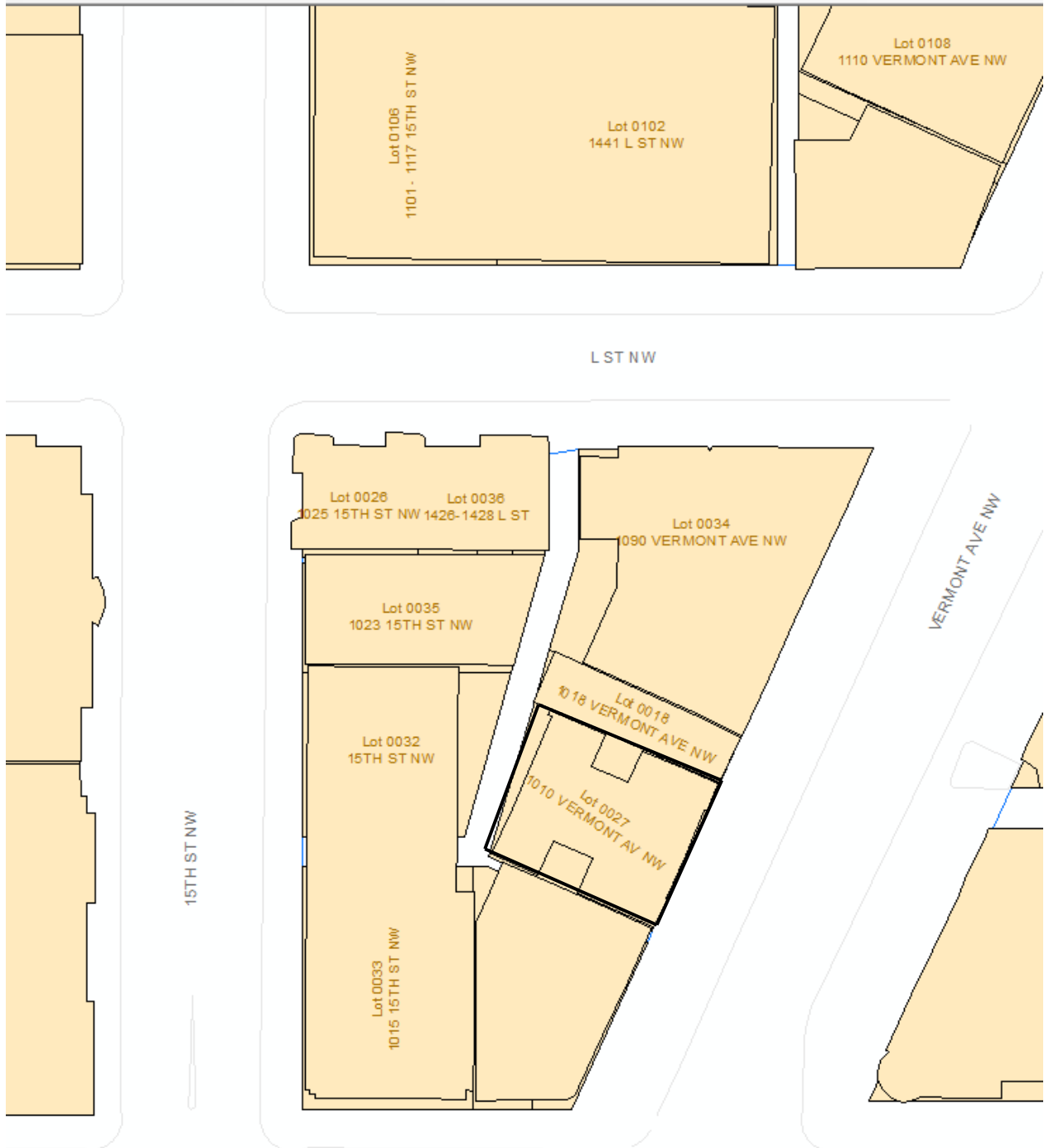
Washington, D.C.  
County and State



Site Map showing Denrike Building  
1010 Vermont Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C.  
(From DC GIS, 2015)

Denrike Building  
Name of Property

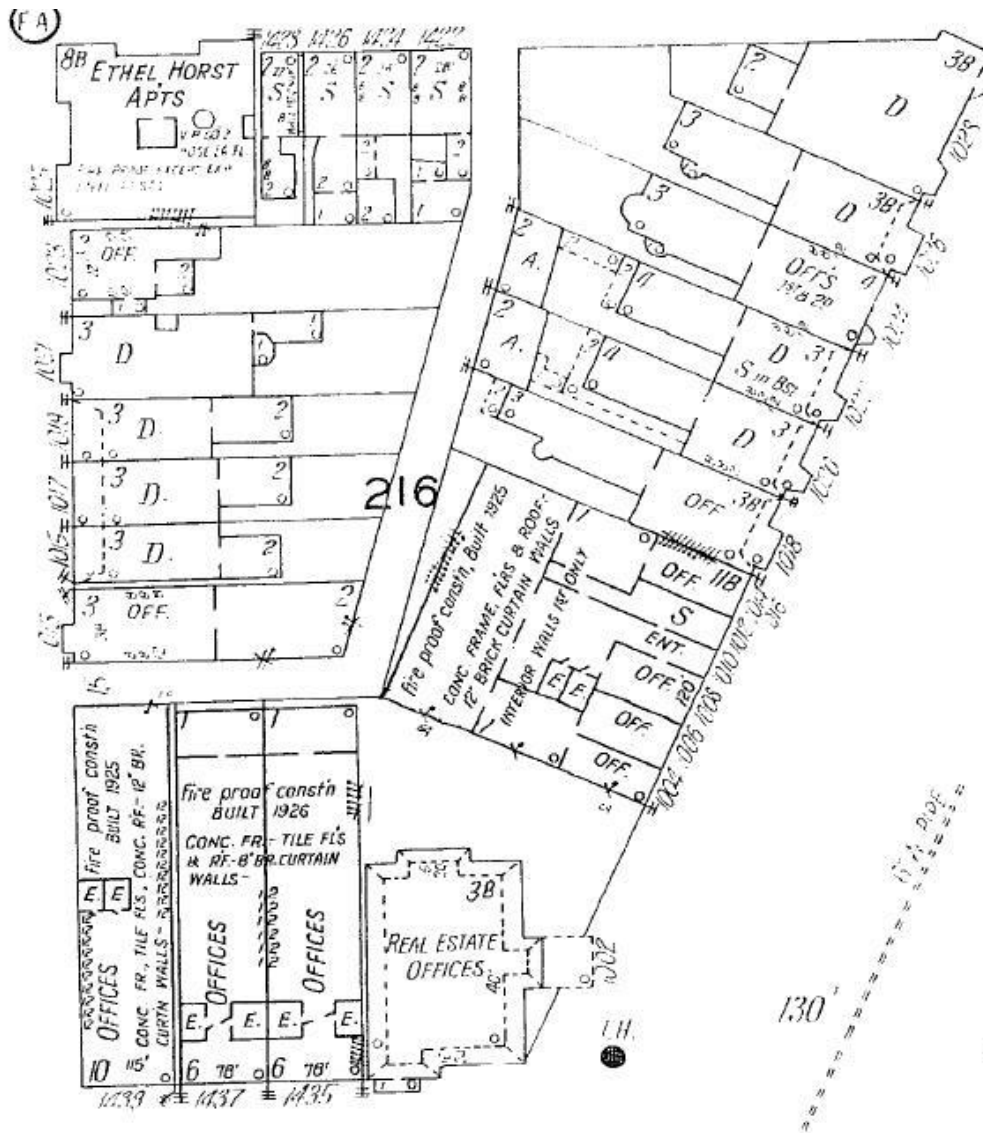
Washington, D.C.  
County and State



Site Plan of the Denrike Building showing National Register Boundaries

Denrike Building  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State



Historic Map Showing Denrike Building at 1004-1014 Vermont Avenue  
(From 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map)

**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.



wander  
graphics

PICTURE FRAMING

THE ROASTING HOUSE

VERMONT INTERNATIONAL

MEGA WRAPS

CASA ANCA





COFFEE

PICTURE FRAMING

THE BOARD ROOM

RENOVATION INTERNATIONAL

MEGA WRAPS

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2

EXIT

NOTICE  
FLOOR  
TO  
PROTECT

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Denrike Building  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 7/08/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/26/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/10/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/23/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000542

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 8.22.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE


RECEIVED 2280

JUL - 8 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service



MEMO

DATE: June 30, 2016  
TO: Patrick Andrus  
FROM: Kim Williams   
RE: Transmittal Letter for the Denrike Building

Please find enclosed two disks for the Denrike Building National Register nomination

The enclosed disk, Disk 1 (of 2) contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Denrike Building and the enclosed Disk 2 (of 2) contains photographs as per the NR photo requirements of the Denrike Building.