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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# 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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Central Heating Plant

other names / site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 325 13<sup>th</sup> Street, SW  not for publication

city or town Washington  vicinity

state District of Columbia code DC county District of Columbia code 001 zip code 20405

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] Date 5.23.2007

Signature of certifying official  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal Government  
FEDERAL PRESERVATION OFFICER  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] DAVID MALONEY, ACTING SHPO Date 5-15-2007

Signature of commenting official/Title  
State or Federal agency and bureau  
DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

7/6/2007  
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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: Public Works

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: Public Works

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: Industrial Art Deco

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

roof Asphalt

walls Brick

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Heating Plant

Name of Property

District of Columbia

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### Summary:

The Central Heating Plant is located at 325 13<sup>th</sup> Street, SW on a site bounded by C Street to the north, D Street to the South, 13<sup>th</sup> Street to the west and 12<sup>th</sup> Street to the east. The building is surrounded on three sides by federal buildings that include the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Annex buildings, and the U.S. Printing and Engraving Annex. Constructed in 1933-34, the monolithic six-story steel and masonry building is clad primarily in yellow and brown buff variegated brick.

Nationally renowned architect, Paul Philippe Cret, designed the building in the Art Deco Style under the direction of the James A. Wetmore and Louis A. Simon of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Due to Cret's exterior patterning and surface detailing, the rigid function of the building is somewhat softened and reduces the industrial impact of the building among its monumental neighbors. The Central Heating Plant has been subject to numerous equipment upgrades over the past 70 years; however it retains much of its original interior and exterior configuration, materials, and uses.

### Narrative Description:

The Central Heating Plant site consists of a main building, coal and fuel storage areas, refrigeration plant addition, and a coal/ash house. The main building is a six-story monolithic steel and masonry structure that consists of two rectangular masses – the 1933-34 building and a 1957 refrigeration plant addition.<sup>1</sup> The main heating plant is located on the northwest corner of the block, with the coal and fuel storage area to the south. A one-story brick screen wall connects to the main building on the southwest and southeast corners, and shields the yard from pedestrian view.

The original variegated buff, brown and yellow brick main building is symmetrically designed with a limestone base, and areaway that runs along the west and north sides, providing light and air to the basement level. A continuous limestone stringcourse separates the first floor from the upper floors, which contain vertically arranged industrial awning windows that are set within recessed panels. The windows rhythmically break up the expansive facades on the west, north and south.

The main (west) elevation of the original building, fronting 13<sup>th</sup> Street, is a five-part stepped façade that is denoted by a main projecting tower and central main entrance. The main entrance portal is one story, and is approached by a set of limestone stairs that are flanked by rounded limestone cheek walls. Two glass entry doors are framed by an aluminum sidelight and transom surround, and are encased within a rounded limestone frame. A rounded metal overhang shelters the main entrance. Set into each bay of the buff colored brick walls on the first floor are four sculpted terra cotta panels. Each panel details machinery from the building within, which is indicative of the stylized artwork displayed on many New Deal-era federal buildings throughout the country. Above the panels, the continuous limestone stringcourse separates the first floor from the upper levels of the building. A centrally located double-width

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stack of vertical windows surmounts the central entrance and extends to the fifth floor. The central vertical windows are framed by projecting brick bays and flanked by two single-width rows of vertical windows. A larger terra cotta recessed panel caps the central stack of vertical windows, and illustrates the workings of the heating plant boilers. A bold denticulated cornice caps the entrance block.

The north elevation of the original building fronts C Street and has seven long vertical bays of industrial awning windows that alternate with brick buttressing. A stylized classical cornice is executed in patterned brickwork and runs the entire length of the north elevation. The east four-bay section of the north elevation consists of the 1957 refrigeration plant addition, which is differentiated from the original building by its wider bands of vertical windows and dissimilar brick color.

The south elevation is composed similarly to the north, but the view is partially obstructed from the street by the one-story screen wall. Running the full length of the south side of the block, the wall wraps around the east side to meet with the refrigeration plant addition. The wall is composed of similar variegated brick as the main building, and is accentuated by rectangular recessed segments and a continuous limestone coping.

Fronting 12<sup>th</sup> Street, the east elevation is composed entirely of the 1957 refrigeration plant addition, which obscures the original east façade. The six-story addition echoes the west elevation in design, projections and details. A vehicular entrance is located within the first bay of the east section of the screen wall that connects to the addition.

### *Interior*

The Central Heating Plant's interior was primarily utilitarian, and contains the large mechanical spaces necessary to hold boiler equipment. The first floor lobby and stair hall are accessed from the main (west) entrance and remain largely intact as they were originally built in 1934. The lobby is a one-story, small space that is finished in a brown, small veined marble and brown-toned terrazzo floors that are framed by a black granite border. Original decorative vent covers adorn the east wall of the lobby. Two wooden glass panel doors lead to the mechanical rooms behind the lobby. A small stair hall is located at the north end of the lobby, which originally led to offices for workers. The stairway is u-shaped and contains the original terrazzo treads and metal balustrade featuring Art Deco motifs. The lobby remains largely intact and represents not only the primary interior space with special finishes, but also the original design intentions of the architect.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Shalom Barnes & Associates, PC, *Historic Building Preservation Plan: Central Heating Plant*, prepared for the General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., January 5, 1995, 14.



**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 pattern of our history.
- B** Property 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)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

**Area of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Government

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1933-1948

**Significant Dates**

1933-34, 1948

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Paul Philippe Cret

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

**Previous documentation on files (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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

U.S. General Services Administration

United States Department of the Interior  
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### Summary Statement of Significance:

The Central Heating Plant is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the growth of the federal government in Washington, D.C., as well as broader patterns of city development in the city. It is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of industrial Art Deco architecture by prominent architect Paul Philippe Cret.

### Historic Context:

At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Pierre Charles L'Enfant's 1791 plan for Washington, D.C. was largely unrealized. Because of the growing prominence of Washington, D.C., Congress decided it was necessary to revitalize L'Enfant's initial ideas for the future growth of the city. In response to growing discontent with the way the National Mall had developed throughout the 1800s, the McMillan commission formed in 1901. Until that point, the central city was laced with railroad tracks with a depot directly on the Mall, which was not a desirable space to represent the nation's capital.<sup>3</sup> While relying on the scope of L'Enfant's original designs, the McMillan Plan focused on a more comprehensive plan for Washington, D.C., and was the basis for more specialized government planning in the coming decades.<sup>4</sup>

As a result of World War I, a severe delay in federal building and construction led to a crisis in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Because of this delay, the federal government enacted the Public Buildings Act of 1926 – a multimillion dollar building program that would take over 10 years to complete.<sup>5</sup> The Act enabled the Public Buildings Service (PBS) to hire private architects for the design of federal buildings, and was the precursor to one of the country's largest construction programs.<sup>6</sup> Between World War I and World War II, Washington, D.C. was transformed by the rapid growth of the federal government, which established a critical need for space to house federal workers. It also spurred the large scaled building program conducted by the Office of the Supervising Architect.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Frederick Gutheim, *Worthy of the Nation: History of Planning for the National Capital* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1977) 117-118.

<sup>4</sup> Gutheim, 133-136.

<sup>5</sup> Lee, Antoinette J. *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), 237.

<sup>6</sup> Lee, 238-241.

<sup>7</sup> Geier, Brown, Renfrow Architects and Oehrlein & Assoc. *Historic Structure Report and Preservation Manual: Agriculture South Building (HSR)* (Washington, DC: General Services Administration, 1988) 25.

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Federal planning in the 1920s and 30s focused greatly on the monumental core of the District of Columbia, most notably areas flanking the National Mall. During this time period, more than any other, the ideals of the McMillan Plan of 1902 were realized and the monumental core of the city was formed. In the immediate vicinity of the Mall, the Central Heating Plant (1934) the U.S. Department of Agriculture Administration Building and South Building (1928-36), the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing Annex (1938), and the U.S. Department of Treasury Procurement Division (1932), were constructed. North, across the Mall, the Federal Triangle complex (1928-1938) was also underway and the largest building project undertaken by the federal government. On Capitol Hill, the Supreme Court (1935) and the Library of Congress Annex were built, and west of the Ellipse buildings were executed for the U.S. Department of the Interior (1936), the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (1937), the U.S. Public Health Service (1931), as well as and the Arlington Memorial Bridge (1926-1932).<sup>8</sup>

The Central Heating Plant was constructed to serve as the main heating plant for all federal buildings in Washington, D.C. At the time of its construction, it was the largest heating facility in the United States, and served 22 federal buildings.<sup>9</sup> Ten miles of pipeline was laid in order to provide steam heat to government buildings at a total cost of \$5,00,000.<sup>10</sup> Excavation of the pipelines and the plant building site began in 1933, and construction on the building continued throughout 1934. The heating plant was officially "cut in" in February 1934.<sup>11</sup>

Throughout the 1930s and early 1940s, the building continued to function as the singular heating plant for federal buildings located within Washington, D.C. As early as 1940, the federal government was building at such a rate that an additional heating plant was needed to provide heat to buildings in the western part of the city. A new site for the additional heating plant was sought to service the new War Department Building and others planned for the Northwest Rectangle.<sup>12</sup> The Northwest Rectangle was an area bounded roughly by C Street, E Street, 18<sup>th</sup> Street and 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, NW, and was meant to compliment the Federal Triangle located to the east of the Ellipse. Due to the onset of World War II, the Northwest Rectangle plan was abandoned and only two of the planned buildings were completed, the War Department (1941) and the Department of the Interior (1936). Similarly, plans for the West-Central Heating Plant were shelved during WWII due to restricted funding. Instead, additional equipment was added to the Central Heating Plant to prevent overload in the winter of 1934.<sup>13</sup> In 1948, the West-Central Heating Plant was completed, and continues to share heat production with the Central Heating Plant.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Geier, Brown, Renfrow, 8.

<sup>9</sup> Shalom Baranes, 2.

<sup>10</sup> "Excavation Work Started for Federal Heating Plant," *Washington Post* 17 Oct 1932: 14.

<sup>11</sup> "Huge Central Heating Plant Met Test of Cold Successfully," *Washington Post* 2 Mar 1934: 6.

<sup>12</sup> "D.C. Planners seek Sites for Buildings," *Washington Post* 29 June 1940: 13.

<sup>13</sup> "We'll Make it Hot for you, PBA Tells Government Workers," *Washington Post* 19 Aug 1942: 17.

<sup>14</sup> Shalom Barnes & Associates, 2.

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### Architectural Significance:

Located in the heart of Washington, D.C.'s central business district, the Central Heating Plant is an excellent example of industrial architecture that has been skillfully translated to correspond to its monumental setting by Paul Philippe Cret. The federal government commissioned Cret to design Central Heating Plant with an exterior appropriate for its setting, but also functional in nature. As with all federal buildings designed during the time period, the Paul Cret's design was overseen by James A. Wetmore and Louis A. Simon in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Paul Cret was trained as a student of architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and came to the United States in 1903 as a faculty member at the University of Pennsylvania's architecture department. Like many architects during the 1930s, Cret found most of his work in the design and construction of public buildings and structures. Cret was consulting architect on many federal projects in nationwide, and as a result, his designs were greatly influential in the development of federal architecture during the 1920s and 30s.<sup>15</sup> Among his prominent works in D.C. are the Folger Shakespeare Library (1928-32), and the U.S. Federal Reserve Building (1939). Cret's particular outlook on civic architectural design is particularly evident in the Central Heating Plant's architecture, as he saw public buildings not merely as a combination of mundane functions, but rather each as a problem to be dealt with in its own terms.<sup>16</sup>

Designs for the Central Heating Plant were required to meet the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts, as specified under the 1930 Shipstead-Luce Act of 1930. The Central Heating Plant was designed in an industrial variety of the Art Deco style. Art Deco buildings are generally defined by their emphasis on verticality, particularly in the form of skyscrapers, and geometric patterning and ornamentation.<sup>17</sup> A large factor in the Central Heating Plant's design revolved around its compatibility with its monumental surroundings. As a result, Cret was required to submit numerous plans regarding height and scale. In an original design for the building, Cret had planned for three large smoke stacks on the roof, which would have greatly altered the D.C. skyline. Those plans were rejected, and Cret instead incorporated the stacks within the building to satisfy the Commission's requirements.<sup>18</sup> Because the Central Heating Plant is utilitarian in nature, a functional approach was necessary when planning the building's details.

<sup>15</sup> Elizabeth Grossman, *The Civic Architecture of Paul Cret* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996) 1-13, 182.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 1-13.

<sup>17</sup> Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1996), 235-240.

<sup>18</sup> Shalom Barnes & Associates, 2.



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Instead of applied ornamentation, Cret used key building components such as vertical industrial windows, streamlined and patterned brick walls, angled buttresses, and detailing on the main (west) entrance to emphasize the Central Heating Plant's function and style, while maintaining a prominent position amongst its monumental neighbors. Although the Central Heating Plant has been subject to many changes in equipment over the last seventy years, it remains a prominent figure among Washington's federal architecture.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Major Bibliographical References:

Cox, Warren, Hugh Newell Jacobsen, Francis D. Lethbridge, and David Rosenthal. *A Guide to The Architecture of Washington, D.C.* Washington, D.C.: McGraw-Hill, 1974.

Geier, Brown, Renfrow Architects and Oehrlein & Assoc. *Historic Structure Report and Preservation Manual: Agriculture South Building (HSR)*. Prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., 1988.

Grossman, Elizabeth. *The Civic Architecture of Paul Cret*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.

Gutheim, Frederick. *Worthy of the Nation: History of Planning for the National Capital*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1977.

Lee, Antoinette J. *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office*. Oxford University Press, 2000.

Shalom Barnes & Associates, PC, *Historic Building Preservation Plan: Central Heating Plant*. Prepared for the U.S. General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., January 5, 1995.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1996.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Central Heating Plant

District of Columbia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 8	3 2 3 3 5 5	4 3 0 5 3 4 0	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erin E. Brasell, Architectural Historian

organization Earth Tech, Inc.

date May 12, 2006

street & number 7 St. Paul Street, Suite 900

telephone 410.637.1600

city or town Baltimore

state MD

zip code 21202

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name U.S. General Services Administration, National Capital Region

street & number 7<sup>th</sup> & D Streets, SW

telephone 202.708.5891

city or town Washington

state DC

zip code 20407

**Paperwork Reduction 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. 470 et. seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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## Verbal Boundary Description:

The Central Heating Plant and its grounds at 325 13<sup>th</sup> Street, SW occupy the block bounded by C Street, D Street, 13<sup>th</sup> Street and 12<sup>th</sup> Street, NW in Washington, D.C., on Square 297.

## Boundary Justification:

All property lines are as they existed at the time of the building's construction. The nomination includes all property historically associated with the building.



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## Photographs:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Central Heating Plant  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 5/25/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/08/07  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/23/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/08/07  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000637

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7/6/2007 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C  
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 7/6/2007

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.



Central Heating

13<sup>th</sup> + C Sts, SW

Washington, DC 20407

Helen Hanssen, photographer

3/2006

Negative resides at the General Services Admin.

7<sup>th</sup> + D Sts, SW

Washington, DC 20407

View Looking Southeast

DC000122-1





Central Heating

13<sup>th</sup> + C sts, SW

Washington, DC 20407

Helen Hansson, photographer

3/2006

Negative resides at the General Services Admin.

7<sup>th</sup> + D sts, SW

Washington, DC 20407

View Looking Northeast

DC000122-2



Central Heating  
13<sup>th</sup> + C sts, SW  
Washington, DC 20407

Helen Hanssen, photographer  
3/2006

Negative resides at the General Services Adm.  
7<sup>th</sup> + D sts, SW  
Washington, DC 20407

View Looking Southwest

DC000122-3





Central Heating

13<sup>th</sup> + C Sts, SW

Washington, DC 20407

Helen Hanssen, photographer

3/2006

Negative resides at the GSA

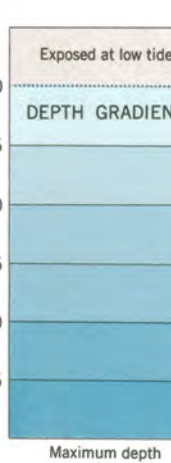
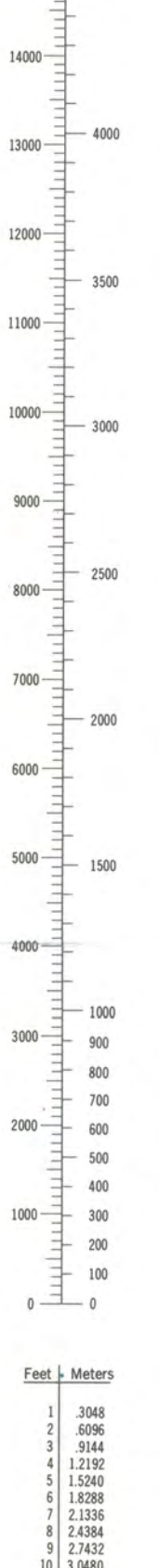
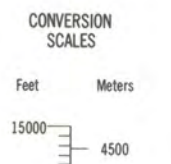
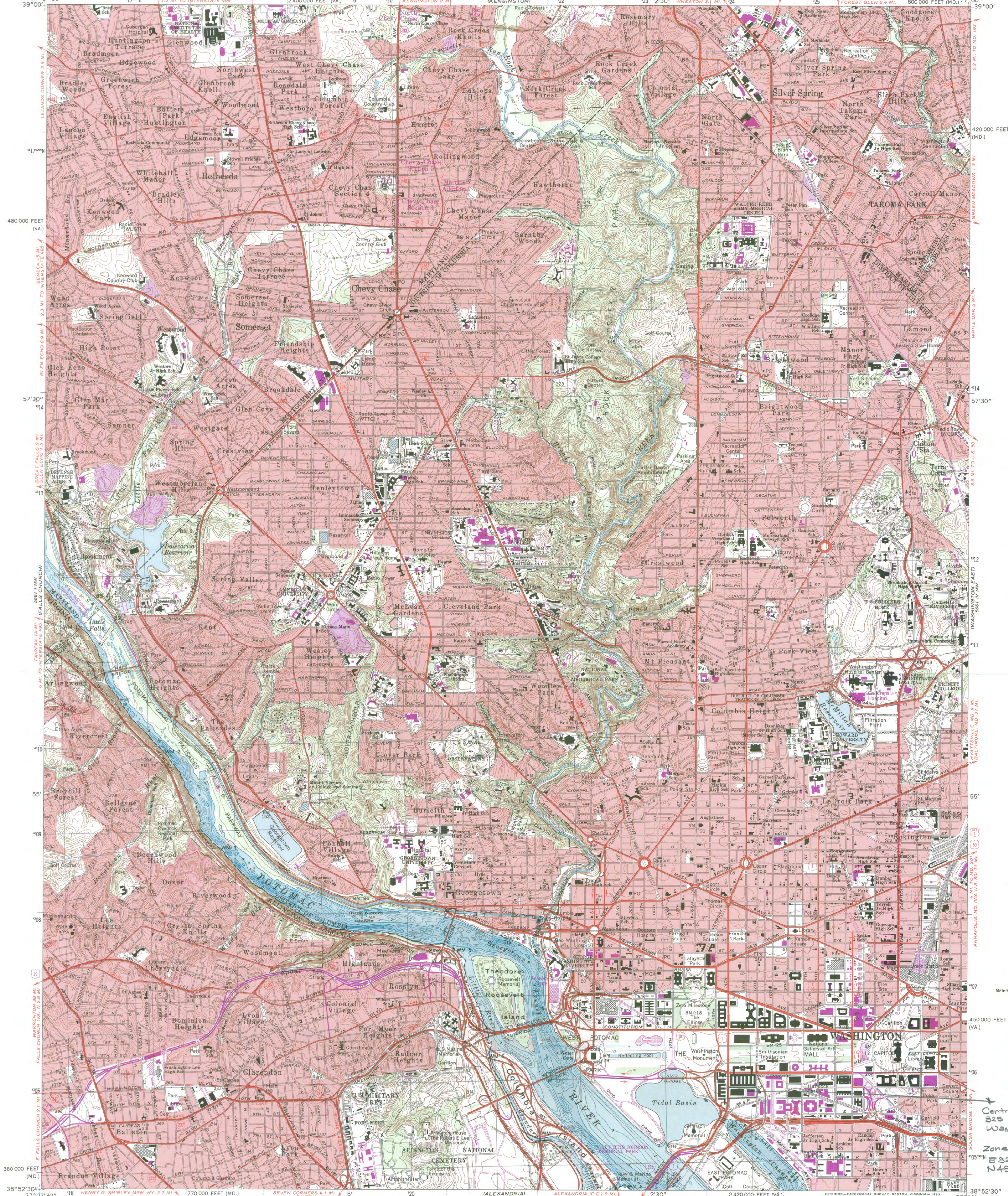
7<sup>th</sup> + D Sts, SW

WDC 20407

View Looking Northwest

DC000122-4





Central Heating Plant  
325 13<sup>th</sup> St. SW  
Washington, DC 20405

Zone 1B  
N 225355  
E 4305340

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, NCS, and WSSC  
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1965.  
Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes.  
Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs taken 1955. Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line.  
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Maryland coordinate system, and Virginia coordinate system, north zone 18 1927 North American Datum.  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 8 meters south and 26 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.  
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked.  
Map edited 1983.  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Interval
H-9478	1977	1:5,000	01-08
H-9488	1976	1:5,000	01-05

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY 0.5 METER CONTOURS—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.4 METER

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS USED AT THE DATE OF THE SURVEY  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTEVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

WASHINGTON WEST, D.C.—MD.—VA.  
38077-H1-TB-024  
1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1983  
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982  
DMA 5561 I NE—SERIES 1983

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET







GSA Public Buildings Service

May 23, 2007

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D.  
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service 2280  
1201 Eye Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Dr. Matthews:

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is pleased to nominate the following properties, under the authority of GSA, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. GSA is recommending that these buildings be listed at the local level of significance with the exception of the Central Heating Plant which we recommend for listing at a level of state significance.

- U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Building - 14<sup>th</sup> St. & Independence Ave., SW
- Federal Home Loan Bank Board Building - 320 First St., NW
- U.S. Public Health Service Building (Dept. of Interior South) - 1951 Constitution Ave., NW
- U.S. Courthouse (Prettyman) - 333 Constitution Ave., NW
- Social Security Administration Building (Cohen) - 330 Independence Avenue, SW
- Railroad Retirement Board Building (Switzer) - 330 C Street, SW
- Central Heating Plant - 325 13<sup>th</sup> St., SW

For each property, the following documents are enclosed for your review:

- Signed original National Register of Historic Places Registration;
- U.S.G.S. Map; and
- Original labeled black and white photographs.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding the nomination, please contact Claire Hosker, Assoc. AIA, at (202) 501-1578.

Sincerely,

Rolando Rivas-Camp, FAIA  
Federal Preservation Officer  
Director, Center for Historic Buildings

Enclosures

U.S. General Services Administration  
1800 F Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20405-0002  
www.gsa.gov