

**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 or 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 an 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: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Other names/site number: _____

2. Location

Street & Number: 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. [] Not for Publication
City or town: Washington [] Vicinity
State: D.C. Code: 001 County _____ Code: _____ Zip Code: 20560-0007

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

DAVID MALONEY, ACTING SHPO, DC 11-8-2006
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

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 of the Keeper Patside Andrus Date of Action 5/14/2007

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility Washington, DC
 Name of Property County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	<input type="checkbox"/> District	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Sites
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Total
Name of related multiple property listing <u>Telecommunications Resources of Washington, D.C.</u> <u>1877-1954</u>		Number of contributing Resources previously listed in the National Register <u> 0 </u>	

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:</u> <u>Communications Facility</u>	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
<u>ART DECO (utilitarian)</u>	foundation: <u>CONCRETE</u>
<u> </u>	walls: <u>METAL: Steel; CONCRETE</u>
<u> </u>	roof: <u>COMPOSITION: Tar and Pebbles;</u> <u>CONCRETE</u>
<u> </u>	other: <u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Narrative Description

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

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. was constructed in 1926-1927, with very minimal elements of the Art Deco style presented in a utilitarian fashion that was appropriate for the building's use as a warehouse, office, and garage. Constructed in reinforced concrete with steel framing, the verticality of the three- and four-story building is expressed by fluting and the suggestion of pilasters that extend past the horizontal bands of multi-light steel windows. In an effort to further reduce the horizontality of the elevations created by the bands of windows, the end bays are transformed into corner towers by the extension of the pilasters past the roof line, terminating into a stepped parapet. The flat roof is currently sheathed with a rubber membrane. A non-functioning, metal water tower is located on the roof, which is accessible by stairs from inside the building. A yellow brick chimney rises from the rear inset corner of the building, adjacent to the four-story main block and three-story wing. The primary entry is located on North Capitol Street, with secondary entries along Pierce Street and the rear of the building.

Exterior:

The 1926-1927 warehouse and repair facility is a four-story main block with a rear three-story wing, and a one-and-a-half-story brick structure on the south elevation. The main block extends ten bays to the south from Pierce Street along North Capitol Street, and is five bays wide on Pierce Street. The rear three-story wing extends from the main block an additional five bays along Pierce Street and is six bays wide. On the south elevation of the main block, there is a one-and-a-half-story brick structure that extends to the rear of the property. The elevations of the building are horizontally uniform with paired and tripled steel-frame windows piercing the main block and rear wing. On the second, third and fourth stories, triple multi-light steel-frame hopper windows are evenly spaced within the bays. The fenestration on the first story was modified on each elevation to accommodate the various functions that took place within the building. A few of the window panes have been removed to allow for the placement of individual air conditioning units, presumably a late-twentieth-century alteration.

The utilitarian nature of the building is reinforced by the painted-white concrete elevations and lack of high-style ornamentation associated with the Art Deco style. Minimal ornamentation is found on the primary facades on Pierce and North Capitol Streets. On the North Capitol Street

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elevation, the bays are separated by square pilasters that extend upward from a pronounced water table that wraps the base of the building. The double-leaf metal-and-glass-doors of the main entry are enhanced by a stepped concrete surround that frames the recessed entrance. The opening is framed by original double-stepped square-edged travertine trim that also covers the interior of the entry. Above the doors, an original decorative wrought-iron screen in a zigzag pattern covers the one-light wire-glass transom. The doors are not in keeping with the Art Deco influences, and therefore may have been replaced, although no documentation has been located to support this thesis. In the six bays to the north of the main entrance, there are original triple elongated single 3/3/3 steel-frame fixed and hopper windows covered with metal screens. To the south, the three bays contain standard-sized 3/3 fixed steel-frame windows. Shallow buttresses between the bays, as well as the window openings, reveal the original use of this area as vehicular garage openings for the loading and unloading of trucks prior to 1950.

On the first story of the north elevation along Pierce Street, there are two garage entrances in the main block and single 3/3/3 steel-frame windows located in the rear wing. The vehicular garage openings have roll-up replacement doors of vinyl. A secondary vehicular opening was enclosed with concrete blocks and stucco in the fourth bay from the east corner of the building on the Pierce Street elevation. This bay currently holds a single-leaf entry. The upper stories of the Pierce Street façade is pierced by original paired and tripled elongated single 3/3/3 steel-frame fixed and hopper windows covered with metal screens. Despite the more utilitarian appearance of the Pierce Street elevation, the end bay in the rear three-story wing has the original four-story stair tower that is equal in stature to the four-story main block because of the pilasters that extend past the roof line and terminate into a stepped parapet.

One-and-a-half-story brick structure that originally wrapped around the south and part of the east elevations of the four-story main block is one bay wide along North Capitol Street. Because of the 1950-1951 addition, the east elevation of the one-and-a-half-story brick structure is not discernable from the exterior, but clearly is present on the interior. Lacking stylistic ornamentation, the brick structure is pierced by a single window opening on North Capitol Street and a single-leaf entry opening along the south elevation, which presently fronts a parking lot. The brick structure is topped by a flat roof with masonry coping. Based on the original building permit for the warehouse and repair facility, as well as historic maps, it appears the one-and-a-half-story brick structure was original. However, it should be noted that the structure is constructed of brick, rather than concrete like the main block and wing. Additionally,

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stylistically, this structure does not reflect the influences of the Art Deco style. Thus, it is possible, the one-and-a-half-story brick structure predated the warehouse and repair facility and was incorporated into the new building.

Ghosting of the one-story brick building located 1101 North Capitol Street, occupied by the Paramount Famous Lasky Company, is visible along the south elevation. This building, which is no longer extant, was constructed in 1922. The upper stories of the four-story main block are pierced by original paired and tripled elongated single 3/3/3 steel-frame fixed and hopper windows covered with metal screens. The fire-proof stair tower in the southeastern corner of the building is original, despite its lack of ornamentation. The tower is pierced on the west elevation by 3/3/3 steel-frame fixed and hopper windows, while the south and east elevations are devoid of openings. The unfenestrated elevations of the tower are marked by fluting. The flat roof of the projecting structure rises beyond the roofline of the main block, allowing access to the roof.

The secondary elevations have the same fenestration pattern and architectural detailing between the bays as those along North Capitol and Pierce Streets. There is an original tall yellow brick chimney at the rear of the building where the three-story wing connects to the four-story main block. The more functional aspects of the warehouse are located at the rear of the structure, as illustrated by the metal shed roof overhanging the first story of the east elevation of the three-story wing. No permits were discovered to document the addition of the shed roof on the east elevation, and it is presumed based on historic maps that the shed roof was added as part of the 1950-1951 alterations. Thus, the shed roof is not original. In 1950-1951, a one-story, brick addition specifically designed for storage and as a truck court was constructed by Western Electric. The addition connects to the one-and-a-half-story brick building and to the three-story wing on the south elevations. The warehouse addition has eight vehicular garage openings fronting along L Street.

Interior:

The interior of the C&P Warehouse building, currently occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, ranges from three to four stories in height with a partial basement. The ground level (first floor) is accessed by the main pedestrian entry on North Capitol Street and by large vehicular garage door openings on Pierce Street, several of which have been filled in. The pedestrian entry opens into a modest vestibule with terrazzo flooring. An elevator is located directly in front of the main

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door with stairs behind it. Beyond the entry area, on this ground-level floor is a large L-shaped open area of 11 bays (reduced by five bays at the southeast corner, creating the L-shaped footprint), formed by evenly spaced rows and columns of large, concrete mushroom-capped columns. This area, historically used for garaging the telephone company vehicles, is now used for storage, with large caged-in areas filled with obsolete office equipment.

The second and third floors share the identical plan defined by 11 bays of large mushroom-capped concrete columns running the length and width of the building and supporting the thick (approximately 2-foot-thick) concrete ceilings. Office and shop areas are partitioned off along the north and south sides of the building at these levels, providing the rooms with banks of windows and an abundance of natural light. The open room in the center of the second and third floors enjoys natural light from the end walls, while that of the third floor also benefits from large monitor windows. Although generally open, there are several other partitions, including a wall dividing the L-shaped plan into two open rooms, rather than one large room. The second floor is used for book and manuscript restoration/conservation services, while third floors of the building are used as woodworking, graphics and other shop areas for the creation and construction of museum installations.

The fourth floor of the building only exists at the front wing of the building, basically extending 10 x 5 bays and running lengthwise along North Capitol Street. Like the lower floors, this floor is primarily defined by its large mushroom-capped concrete columns and banks of steel sash windows. The fourth floor is used for furniture storage.

The basement level of the building only occupies a portion of the building's footprint. Current and historical mechanical equipment is located at this level, including the building's original two boilers and the base and shaft of the large chimney stack connected to the boilers by large metal ducts.

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 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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE;
COMMUNICATIONS

Period of Significance

1925-1951

Significant Dates

1925-1926

1950-1951

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Charles H. Tompkins Co.

(builder)

McKenzie, Voorhees &

Gmelin (architects)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. has played a significant role in the complex maintenance and expansion of the rapidly expanding communication system of Washington, D.C. The building was one of numerous telephone-related resources constructed during the C&P Telephone Company's second major building campaign. This building campaign was a conscious attempt by the telephone company to alleviate the enormous demands for telephone service that commenced during World War I and continued throughout the 1920s as technological achievements augmented interest for both local and international calling. When built in 1926-1927, the warehouse was the largest building erected by the telephone company, incorporating the repair shops, supply shops, and plant offices of the C&P Telephone Company along with the offices and supply shops of Western Electric Company, the manufacturing subsidiary of the Bell Systems. An example of rapid early-twentieth-century warehouse construction in the nation's capital, the utilitarian building imparts fundamental traces of the Art Deco style. The varying heights of the concrete structure, and placement of the window and entry openings suggest the arrangement of the various interior functions. The New York architectural firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, company architects for Bell Telephone, was responsible for the design of a number of C&P Telephone Company buildings in New York, New Jersey, Boston, and Washington, D.C., including the warehouse and repair facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility is the largest and sole-surviving of the three known warehouse and repair facility erected by Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in Washington, D.C. between 1877 and 1954. The building at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. closed in August 1958, a result of the ever-changing communications technology that required additional space and the availability of less-expensive property in the growing suburbs.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. meets National Register of Historic Places **Criterion A: Association with events, activities or patterns**; and **Criterion C: Distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form**. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility represents the achievements of the telephone system and how this advancing technology impacted the cultural and physical development of Washington, D.C. in the 1920s. Further, the concrete building embodies very minimal elements of Art Deco style in a utilitarian fashion, as well as warehouse construction during the second quarter of the twentieth century in

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the nation's capital. The eclectic Art Deco style, although extremely modest in its expression at the building at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E., is an urban style that was embraced by the company architects of Bell Telephone as part of their national corporate image. The areas of significance are **Architecture** as a utilitarian interpretation of the Art Deco style, a stark contrast to the high-style buildings designed for the telephone company, and early-twentieth-century warehouses; and **Communications** for its association with the maintenance and expansion of the city's telephone system. The period of significance is **1926 to 1951**, documenting construction of the structure in 1926 to the infilling of the vehicular entry openings along North Capitol Street and the addition of the one-story warehouse on L Street in 1951.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility is being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Telecommunication Resources of Washington, D.C.* (NR Approved 12/2006). Further, the building was recognized with the Historic Context Outline of the District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation under the theme of "Railroad Commerce and Warehousing" (C9) as a potentially eligible property identified within the *D.C. Warehouse Survey Project* (March 1991).

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History of the C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility

Original Construction: Utilitarian Art Deco Design and Location

On December 23, 1925, the New York-based architectural firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, on behalf of the Chesapeake & Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company, obtained a permit for a building at 1115 North Capitol Street, N.E. The final construction permit was issued on March 20, 1926. The three- and four-story, reinforced-concrete structure was to be located on part of Lot 8, Lots 9, 10, and 11 (now Lot 837) in Square 673. According to the plat submitted as part of the permit application, the building was to be positioned on the southeast corner of North Capitol Street and Pierce Street, with the primary elevations extending southward on North Capitol Street and eastward on Pierce Street. The building was to serve as a repair garage and warehouse with offices for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and its manufacturing subsidiary, the Western Electric Company. C&P Telephone Company was to occupy sixty percent of the building, while Western Electric was to use forty percent of the floor space.¹ The permits indicated that the new structure was to be 223' 3" wide and 229' 6" deep. According to the permit application, there would be projections beyond the building line, but the specifications for these projections are not known. The construction of the structure in 1926 was estimated to cost \$500,000; however, the *Washington Post* reported on June 12, 1927 that the final cost of construction was over \$800,000, which included the cost of the land.

Washington Post articles touted the new warehouse and repair facility of the C&P Telephone Company as the "largest structure owned by the company in the city."² The fire-proof building, often referred to as the main plant, was intentionally designed to meet the current needs of the company's communication engineers and allow for future expansions. The first floor of this multi-purpose building was used as a large garage for the fleet of 100 trucks necessary for the construction and maintenance of the telephone systems. Additionally, the first floor housed a cabinetmaker's shop, blacksmith shop and forge, machine shop, and finishing shop where the trucks were painted. The second floor housed the repair shops where telephone apparatus was overhauled. The Western Electric Company used part of the second floor as light storage space, while their offices and shops were located on the third floor. The fourth floor was occupied by the staff of P.B. Burton, who was the first general superintendent of the warehouse. Additionally, a cafeteria, and restrooms were located on the fourth floor, which was periodically opened as an exposition space where the newest telephone equipment was displayed. The structure included three sets of enclosed stairs and three elevators.³

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Today, the building is used by the Smithsonian Institution. The first floor is primarily used for storage of office equipment, while the second and third floors are occupied by woodworking, graphics and other shops used for the construction of museum installations. Smithsonian Libraries division also had a manuscript repair shop, where rare books are repaired and restored. The fourth floor is used for storage, primarily for antique furniture that has been removed for safekeeping from Smithsonian-owned buildings, in particular the Arts and Industries Building on the National Mall.

Art Deco, traditionally an urban style, was unassumingly expressed at the warehouse and repair facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. by the architectural firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin. Modification letters from April 1926 included with the original construction permits for the building indicate Bevan Jones, an associate architect with the firm, was overseeing the design and construction of the warehouse and repair facility. Bevan Jones was a civil engineer who graduated from Cornell University in 1906.⁴ In 1924, Jones was the "resident architect" at McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin's Washington Office at 1343 H Street, N.W. Rather than present the high-style ornamentality of 1920s Art Deco, which is less dynamic than the flamboyant 1930s Art Deco, the architect chose to reflect the classical impulses of Washington, D.C. combined with modest traces of Art Deco. The North Capitol Street façade, extending ten bay wide, has the distinct base, shaft, and capital of classical architecture with subtle vertical accents at the corner bays. This verticality, indicative of the Art Deco style, is minimally expressed by the use of stepped parapets along the roofline and the fluting between the bays. The double-leaf main entry on North Capitol Street, framed by a double-stepped square-edged travertine surround, is deeply recessed and ornamented with an ogee-molded back band and stepped molded surround, and a one-light transom with zigzag metal security bars. The spans between the window openings are marked by vertical fluting that highlights Art Deco verticality, disallowing any horizontal tension created by the paired and tripled window openings.

The architectural firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin was overwhelmingly prolific in their use of the Art Deco style, as demonstrated in their work for the C&P Telephone Company in New York, New Jersey, Boston, and Washington, D.C. in the 1920s. The C&P Telephone Company, in working with the firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin (later Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker) and its predecessor, architect Cyrus Eidlitz, presented a national corporate image through their architecture. The company advertised the importance of its corporate and local image, stating that "a lot of thought goes into designing buildings that reflect that spirit and

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purpose” of the telephone company.

[The buildings are] built along simple lines, both for looks and for economy. They are sturdy, fire-resisting, and in every case the architect’s plans allow for expansion. They are designed to provide a constantly improving service.

The aim of your telephone company is to make each building a structure that is in harmony with its surroundings and which fits into the local scene.

[The telephone company is] dedicated to serving always the best interest of your community in a friendly and neighborly way. Telephone buildings are symbols of that purpose. All of these buildings are part of a big program of service improvement.⁵

As discussed in detail in the “Historic and Architectural Properties of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in Washington, D.C. Multiple Property Document,” the most striking example of the telephone company’s corporate image in Washington, D.C. is the high-style Art Deco building at 730 12th Street, N.W., which was completed in 1929. Known as the C&P Central Exchange, the building is located adjacent to the 1903-1904 Beaux Arts-style Main Office at 722 12th Street, N.W. These two buildings were viewed as the primary office and exchange for the C&P Telephone Company, thus making it essential that the architectural interpretations strongly reflect the company’s national corporate images. The modest utilitarian expression of the Art Deco at the warehouse facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E., although acknowledging the style, intentionally stands in stark contrast to the primary office and exchange.

In contrast, the warehouse and repair facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. is more conservative in its presentation of the national corporate image. This is presumably attributed to the building’s utilitarian function as well as its location within an industrial section to the north of Union Station in northeast Washington, D.C. The building, although prominently located on North Capitol Street, was specifically designed to serve as a warehouse, garage, and repair facility of the C&P Telephone Company. The company’s engineers were consulted during the design of the building to ensure the interior spaces met the growing demands of the telephone company, as well as allotted for future expansion. The *Washington Post* reported that C.A. Robinson, chief engineer of the telephone company, personally supervised construction of the warehouse and repair facility.

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The broad term “warehouse,” as defined in the final report for the *D.C. Warehouse Survey Project* (March 1991), includes industrial architecture related to the storage, as well as the manufacturing and processing of equipment or goods.⁶ The building at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. is typical of the twentieth-century warehouses, which were commonly steel-and-concrete-frame structures that eliminated load-bearing walls and the constraints of fenestration. Steel windows were well-suited for industrial facilities, allowing large amounts of light along with fire-proof window construction. By the 1920s, steel windows like those at the C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility, were considered a necessity in a functional industrial design. The window openings typically included at least twenty lights with a pivot, awning, or hopper sash at the bottom or in the center. The types of windows and their configuration often were indicative of the building’s purpose, with large expanses of glass used on manufacturing facilities to provide ample light and ventilation. Storage facilities required windowless compartments opening off of corridors that were artificially lit at each end.⁷

As recounted in the final report for the *D.C. Warehouse Survey Project* (March 1991), industrial buildings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Washington, D.C. exhibit diluted architectural styles, emphasizing their utilitarian and industrial character. Economy of materials and requirements of space generally limited the decorative elements to construction rather than applied materials.⁸ Architectural historian Russell Sturgis even went so far as to state that warehouses “must be separated from any and all of the recognized historical styles of architecture.”⁹ The warehouse and repair facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. is an notable example of the dilution of historic architectural styles.

Prior to the 1907 construction of Union Station, the industrial section of northeast Washington, D.C. was sparsely developed with the greatest concentration of building located to the south of L Street. The area was predominantly residential with some industrial buildings along the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which ran north from the Mall along Delaware Avenue to First Street. At the turn of the twentieth century, only eight warehouses were located in this area. With the development of Union Station and the expansion of the rail lines to the north, the number of warehouses increased dramatically in the first quarter of the twentieth century. This increased development of warehouses along the railroad lines demonstrates the shift in the transportation patterns of the city. Most of the early-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century warehouses are located in Georgetown along the canal and in Alexandria along the waterfront where shipping was the main means of transporting goods and materials.

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By the mid-to-late-nineteenth century, the railroad industry emerged as the primary means of transporting goods across the country. Consequently, in Washington, D.C., one of the greatest concentration of warehouses used for the manufacturing and storage of good began to develop next to these new transportation corridors.

The warehouses in Washington, D.C., specifically those around Union Station, are clustered along major transportation corridors with residential development surrounding. The clustering nature of the buildings typically determined the size, type, shape, and style of construction. The warehouse survey report details that these industrial buildings varied in height from one to six stories. Most commonly, the warehouses in this section of northeast Washington, D.C. stand one to three stories, and are typically nestled on secondary streets behind the railroad tracks or off the main traffic arteries. Taller warehouses, typically rising four to six stories, are located on major transportation corridors like North Capitol Street, where the four-story C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility is prominently sited.¹⁰

Growth and Expansion of C&P Influences the History of the Warehouse and Repair Facility

As narrated by the "Historic and Architectural Properties of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in Washington, D.C. Multiple Property Document," the new main plant on North Capitol Street in northeast Washington, D.C. was one of numerous buildings constructed by the telephone company during a major building campaign. This second period of expansion was a direct result of the wartime activities related to World War I (1914-1918) and the need for direct communication to and from the nation's capitol that occurred after the war. Public and private growth in Washington, D.C. and its surrounding suburbs was tremendous, prompting the rapid construction of services and amenities such as water, electric lights, paved street, public transportation, and telephone lines to new residents and businesses. The C&P Telephone Company, recognizing the demand for telephone services, was continuously laying and expanding lines, building exchanges, and recruiting operators to accommodate the ever-increasing number of lines and subscribers.

In 1950, in light of the continued expansion of the telephone company, the Western Electric Company, which now occupied the majority of the floor space in the warehouse at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E., applied for a permit to enclose the vehicular openings on North Capitol Street to allow for additional warehouse space. The September 1950 permit noted that Joseph F. Ruth of New York was the designer, with Davis, Wick, Rosengarter Company as the contractor.

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Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.

Section number 8 Page 12

Although the work was the product of a New York designer, it is not known if Joseph F. Ruth was commonly used as a corporate architect by the telephone company. A second permit applied for simultaneously requested permission for the construction of a one-story addition at the southeast corner of the property. Additional work undertaken in 1951 includes the rearrangement of interior spaces and the construction of a reinforced-concrete loading dock on the first story of the east elevation. All of the work was completed by October 1951.

The continued growth of the Washington Metropolitan Area and the ongoing innovations of the telephone again prompted the C&P Telephone Company to construct new plants and expand existing facilities. Thus, in 1956, the Western Electric Company began construction of a new distribution center in Arlington County to serve the outlying Virginia suburbs. The new center at 1201 South Hayes Street was used as a warehouse for storage of telephone equipment and other supplies, as well as shipping operations.¹¹ The larger facility employed 700 to 800 persons, over 200 more than the North Capitol Street warehouse.

The new Virginia building was intended to supplement the main warehouse and repair facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E., however, the older facility was closed immediately upon the occupancy of the new structure because it was deemed too small for the ever-expanding communication services. Telephone equipment was moved from the North Capitol Street warehouse during a weekend in August 1958 with no reported interruption in telephone service and maintenance. Division manager W.A. Steward continued to serve in the same capacity at the new Virginia warehouse.

According to the city directories, from 1960 to 1964, the building at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E., was occupied by the John I. Thompson & Company, a research engineer and management consultant firm. In 1964, the Jack Stone Company, then owners of the building, obtained a permit to erect a sign along North Capitol Street to advertising the availability of the building for sale or lease. Between 1967 and 1973, the Government Printing Office was using the building as a warehouse. In 1975, the Jack Stone Company applied for permits to make repairs and upgrades to the elevators. The Smithsonian Institution has used the former telephone company warehouse and repair facility as a warehouse and offices for the exhibit staff since 1977. The building was purchased by the current owners, WB/BFP North Capitol Street, LLC, in 2005.

Integrity of the Warehouse and Repair Facility

As constructed, based on permits, historic maps, and a circa 1941 illustration of the building, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.

Section number 8 Page 13

main plant is a fire-proof reinforced-concrete structure with two primary facades fronting North Capitol Street and Pierce Street. The main block stands four stories in height with a three-story wing extending from the northern end of the east elevation, thus creating a three- and four-story façade along Pierce Street. The utilitarian design of the Art Deco-style warehouse has not been compromised by subsequent alterations and additions that were undertaken by the C&P Telephone Company or Western Electric Company. Subsequent property owners or occupants have not made substantive alterations to the building except for the addition of duct work and air conditioning units on the exterior. Vehicular entry openings on North Capitol Street in the eighth, ninth, and tenth bays (reading southward from Pierce Street) were enclosed in 1950-1951 to allow for additional storage space on the ground (first) floor of the warehouse. The location of the wide openings is discernable by the slightly projecting, one-story buttresses that frame the bays, as well as by the window openings that presently fill the spaces. The beveled watertable on the first six bays of the façade is mimicked by the continuous beveled sills of the banded windows that now occupy the infilled bays. Further, the openings hold standard-sized six-light fixed metal sashes, rather than the original elongated nine-light metal sashes, which have square-edged masonry sills. A secondary vehicular opening on the Pierce Street elevation was enclosed with concrete blocks and stucco in the fourth bay from the east corner of the building. This bay currently holds a single-leaf entry.

The infill of the vehicular entry openings, which were utilitarian in design and form, does not compromise the integrity of the building's design, materials, workmanship, or feeling as the existence of the openings is discernable. The location of the openings is supported by physical evidence as well as historical records including building permits and photographs, and is viewed as reversible. Additionally, the work was done for the Western Electric Company, retaining the integrity of association.

Simultaneous to the infill of the vehicular entry openings on North Capitol Street in 1950-1951 was the construction of a one-story warehouse addition at the southeastern corner of the structure. Construction of this very utilitarian industrially designed addition on L Street does not compromise the integrity of design, materials, or workmanship as the addition was joined to the original one-story warehouse section that wrapped around the south and part of the east elevations of the four-story main block, thus preserving the main block as designed. Further, the one-story warehouse addition constructed in 1951 abuts the south elevation of the building's three-story wing, but did not require interior openings to allow access between the two spaces, thus preserving the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the three-story wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
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However, the 1951 addition, which can be viewed as a partially freestanding structure, is not in keeping with the architectural design and form of the original 1926-1927 warehouse and repair facility. The industrial addition was not the work of the same corporate architect, although it was constructed under the ownership of the Western Electric Company. Further, it does not try to express or even imply the national corporate image as the original warehouse clearly attempted. Although the addition does not compromise the integrity of the main block because of its location and physical link, it is deemed as a non-contributing addition to the whole.

Interior Integrity:

The building is no longer used for its original purpose as a warehouse and repair facility for the C&P Telephone Company. It is occupied and in use by the Smithsonian Institution for storage of historic and obsolete furniture, and for shops associated with the fabrication and installation of museum displays and exhibits. In addition, the institution operates its book conservation division in the building.

Architecturally, the building's open floor plan and structural system is entirely intact with its mushroom-capped columns visible on all of the floors and the banks of steel sash windows intact and operable along the exterior walls. Certain original interior partition walls are intact, while others have been added. These partitions are entirely reversible and do not compromise the integrity of the building's interior.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Continuation Sheet

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.

Section number 8 Page 15

END NOTES

¹ Joseph H. Cromwell, *The C&P Story: Service in Action, Washington, D.C.*, (Washington, D.C.: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Washington, D.C., 1981), pp. 40-41.

² "New Phone Building Will House Shops," *The Washington Post*, 12 June 1927, p. r11.

³ "New Phone Building Will House Shops," *The Washington Post*, 12 June 1927, p. r11.

⁴ Application for Membership, American Institute of Architects. October 25, 1921.

⁵ See *The C&P Call*, 20 April 1949; D.C. Historic Landmark Application, "Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Buildings," July 1981, Section 310.22, p. 3.

⁶ Tracerics for the D.C. Preservation League, "D.C. Warehouse Survey Project, Final Report," March 1991, p. 11.

⁷ Tracerics for the D.C. Preservation League, "D.C. Warehouse Survey Project, Final Report," March 1991, p. 13.

⁸ Tracerics for the D.C. Preservation League, "D.C. Warehouse Survey Project, Final Report," March 1991, p. 18.

⁹ Russell Sturgis, "Factories and Warehouses," *Architectural Record*, vol. 19, May 1906, p. 309.

¹⁰ Tracerics for the D.C. Preservation League, "D.C. Warehouse Survey Project, Final Report," March 1991, pp. 16-17.

¹¹ The South Hayes Street Center was extensively renovated in 1994 for commercial use. "Big Distribution Center in Arlington," *The Washington Post*, 5 December 1956.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility Washington, DC
Name of Property County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)

previously listed in the NR

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 add. data:

State SHPO office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 1.56 Acres (67,811 square feet)

UTM References

1 1/8/ 3/2/5/8/1/6/ 4/3/0/8/0/1/1/
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. is located in Square 673, Lot 837 in Washington, D.C.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The four lots on which the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility are currently located represent all of the land associated with the original construction of the warehouse in 1926-1927 and its enlargement in 1950-1951.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Continuation Sheet

**Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.**

Section number 9 Page 16

BIBLIOGRAPHY

“Big Distribution Center in Arlington.” *The Washington Post*. 5 December 1956.

The C&P Call. 20 April 1949.

“Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Buildings.” D.C. Historic Landmark Application. July 1981.

Cromwell, Joseph H. “The C&P Story: Service in Action, Washington, D.C.” Washington, D.C.: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Washington, D.C., 1981.

D.C. Office of Planning, Historic Preservation Division. “Historic and Architectural Properties of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in Washington, D.C. Multiple Property Document.” February 2006.

“New Phone Building Will House Shops,” *The Washington Post*. 12 June 1927, p. r11.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Volume 4, Washington, D.C., 1928 and 1960 updated.

Sturgis, Russell Sturgis. “Factories and Warehouses.” *Architectural Record*. vol. 19, May 1906

Traceries for the D.C. Preservation League. “D.C. Warehouse Survey Project, Final Report.” March 1991.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility Washington, DC
Name of Property County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Krista S. Gebbia and Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historians
Organization EHT Traceries, Inc. Date February 2006
Street & Number 1121 5th Street, NW Telephone (202) 393-1199
City or Town Washington State DC Zip code 20001

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name WB/BFP North Capitol Street, LLC
c/o WB/BFP North Capitol Street Holdings, LLC
street & number 2001 L Street, N.W., Suite 350 telephone 202/639.0339
city or town Washington state District of Columbia zip code 20036

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. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

**Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.**

Section number Maps Page 17

USGS Quad Map (Washington West), 2006



Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company
Warehouse and Repair Facility
1111 North Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

UTM References
18/325816/4308011

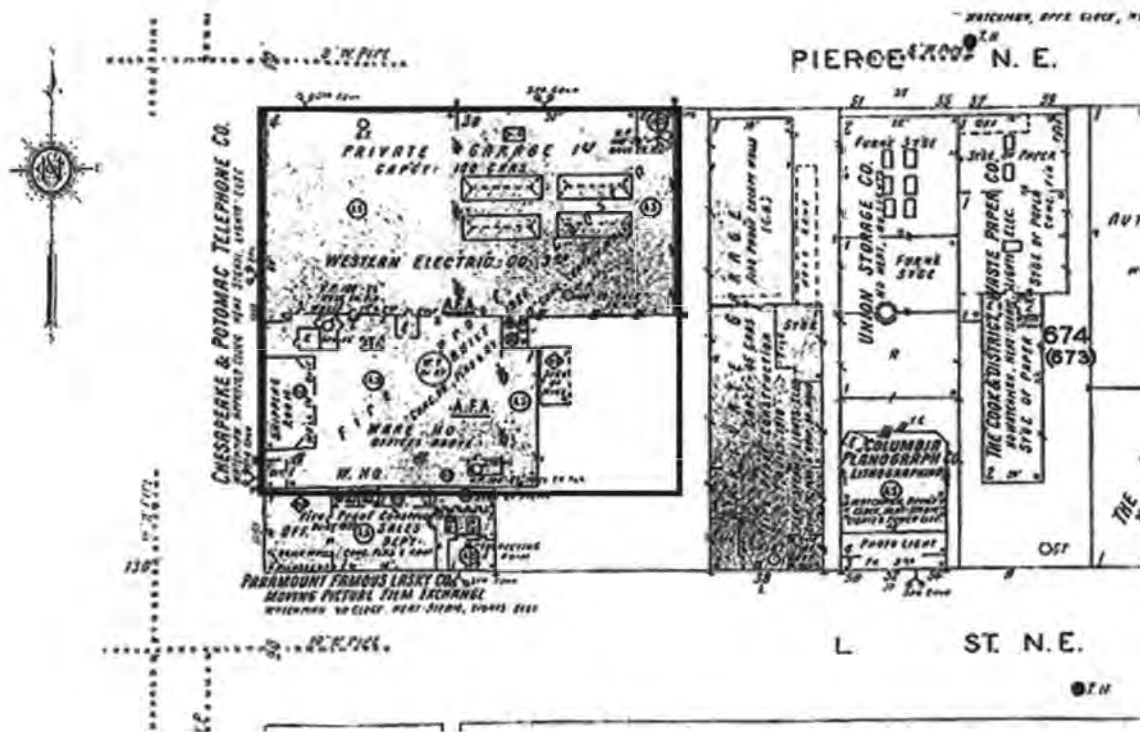
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.

Section number Maps Page 18

The Sanborn Building and Property Atlas of Washington, D.C., Book 1, Vol. 4 (1928), sheet 437.



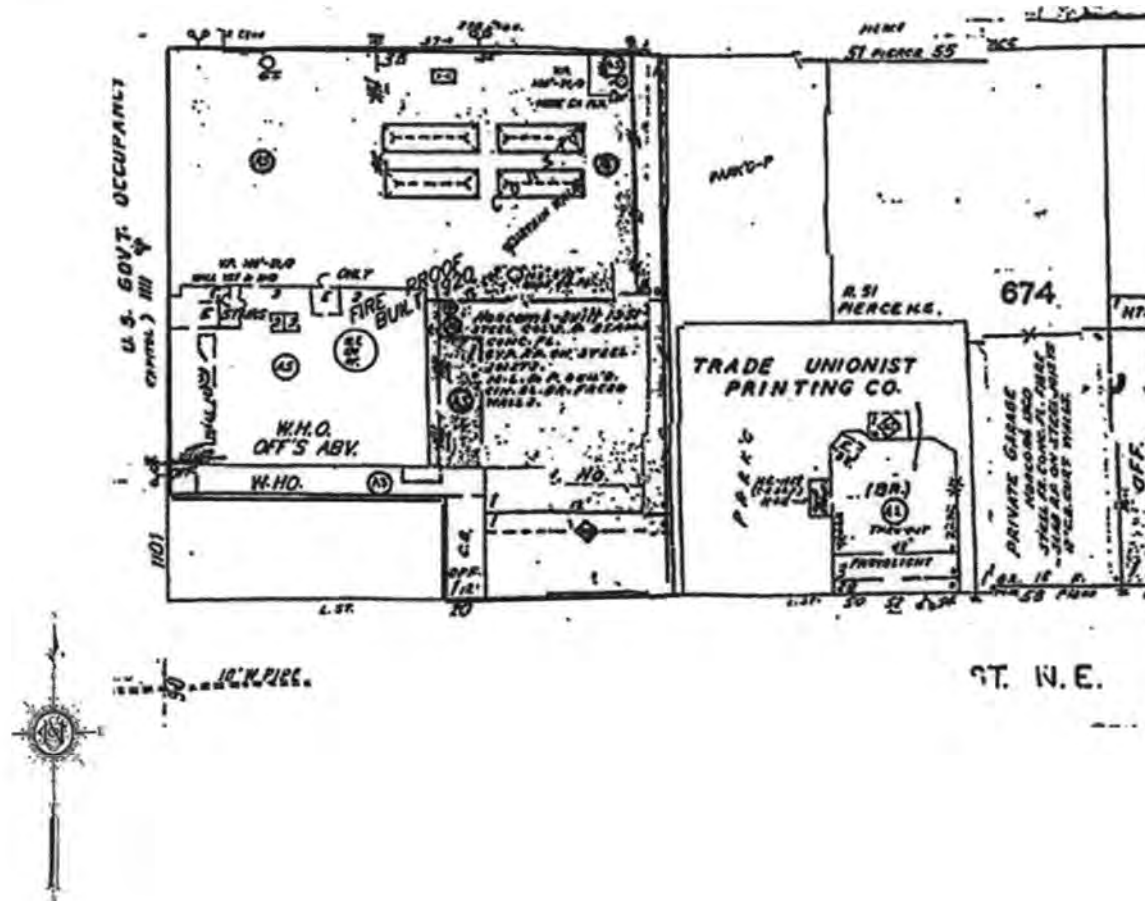
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.

Section number Maps Page 19

The Sanborn Building and Property Atlas of Washington, D.C., Book 1, Vol. 4 (1999), sheet 437.



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

**Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.**

Section number Photographs Page 20

Washingtoniana Division of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library. Historical Images Collection. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company. July 1941.



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

**Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.**

Section number Photographs Page 21

Cromwell, Joseph H. "The C&P Story: Service in Action, Washington, D.C." Washington, D.C.:
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Washington, D.C., 1981



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

**Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.**

Section number Photographs Page 22

**All photographs are of:
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc., photographer**

All negatives are in the possession of EHT Tracerics, Inc.

- 1) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
2/2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
West Elevation Looking Southeast
1 of 11
- 2) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
2/2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
West Elevation Looking Northeast
2 of 11
- 3) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
2/2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
Entrance on West Elevation Looking East
3 of 11

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

**Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.**

Section number Photographs Page 23

- 4) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
2/2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
South Elevation Looking Northeast
4 of 11

- 5) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
2/2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
East Elevation Looking Northwest
5 of 11

- 6) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
2/2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
East Elevation Looking West
6 of 11

- 7) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
2/2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
East Elevation Looking Southwest
7 of 11

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

**Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, D.C.**

Section number Photographs **Page** 24

- 8) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
2/2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.
North Elevation Looking Southeast
8 of 11

- 9) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
Kim Williams, photographer
3/2007
D.C. HPO
Interior, 3rd Floor showing open plan and mushroom columns
9 of 11

- 10) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
Kim Williams, photographer
3/2007
D.C. HPO
Interior, Shop Room, 3rd Floor
10 of 11

- 11) C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
Washington, DC
Kim Williams, photographer
3/2007
D.C. HPO
Interior, Basement showing boiler
11 of 11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility

MULTIPLE NAME: Telecommunications Resources of Washington DC MPS

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 11/13/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/01/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/16/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/27/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001159

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 12/21/06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached Return Sheet for detailed comment.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/21/2006

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.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Chesapeake and Potomac Company Warehouse and Repair Facility
State: District of Columbia
Reference Number: 06001159
Multiple Property Submission: Telecommunication Resources of Washington, DC MPS

Reasons for Return: The nomination is being returned for additional information regarding the building's historic integrity. In evaluating the historic integrity of the building (Section 8, pp. 14-16) the nomination form only discusses the building's exterior and provides no information on the current condition and use of the interior or any changes that may have occurred to the interior over time. In Section 8, pp. 7-8, the historic use of each floor is described. Please provide a description of the current use of each floor of the building and an evaluation of the interior's historic integrity.

Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
12/21/2006

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility

MULTIPLE NAME: Telecommunications Resources of Washington DC MPS

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 4/02/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/16/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001159

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/14/2007 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

On resubmission a description and photographs of the interior have been provided.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C

REVIEWER Patricia Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 5/14/2007

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



CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
WAREHOUSE AND REPAIR FACILITY

1111 NORTH CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 2006

TRACERIES

WEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

1 OF 11



CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
WAREHOUSE AND REPAIR FACILITY

1111 NORTH CAPITAL STREET, N.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRACELIES

FEBRUARY 2006

TRACELIES

WEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH-EAST

2 OF 11



CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
WAREHOUSE AND REPAIR FACILITY

111 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRACELINES

FEBRUARY 2006

TRACELINES

ENTRANCE ON WEST ELEVATION

30F 11



CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
WAREHOUSE AND REPAIR FACILITY

111 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRACES

FEBRUARY 2006

TRACES

SOUTH ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHEAST

4 OF 11



CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
WAREHOUSES AND REPAIR FACILITY

1111 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRACES

FEBRUARY 2006

TRACES

EAST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHWEST

5 OF 11



CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
WAREHOUSE AND REPAIR FACILITY

1111 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 2006

TRACERIES

EAST ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

6 OF 11



CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
WAREHOUSE AND REPAIR FACILITY

1111 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRAGERIES

FEBRUARY 2006

TRAGERIES

EAST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHWEST

7 OF 11



CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONES COMPANY
WAREHOUSE AND REPAIR FACILITY

1111 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRACES

FEBRUARY 2006

TRACES

NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

8 OF 11



Chesapeake + Potomac Telephone Co.

Warehouse + Repair Facility

1111 North Capitol Street, NE

Washington, DC

Kim Williams, photographer

March 2007

DC HPO

Interior, 3rd Floor showing
open plan and mushroom columns

9/11



C + P Telephone Co. Warehouse and Repair Facility

1111 North Capitol Street, NE

Washington, DC

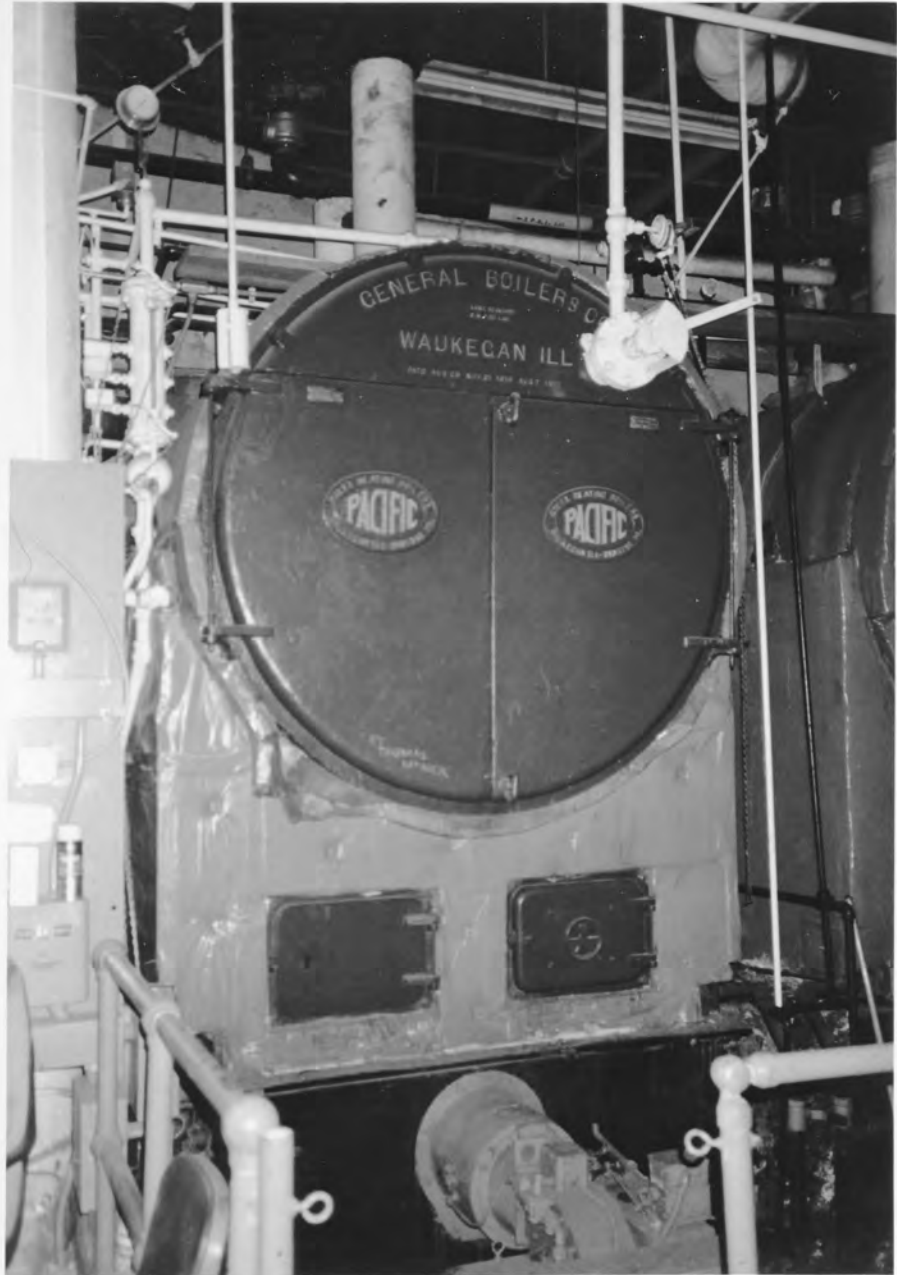
Kim Williams, photographer

March 2007

DC HPO

Interior, Shop Room, 3rd Floor

10/11



Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
Warehouse and Repair Facility

1111 North Capitol Street, NE

Washington, DC

Kian Williams, photographer

March 2007

DC HPO

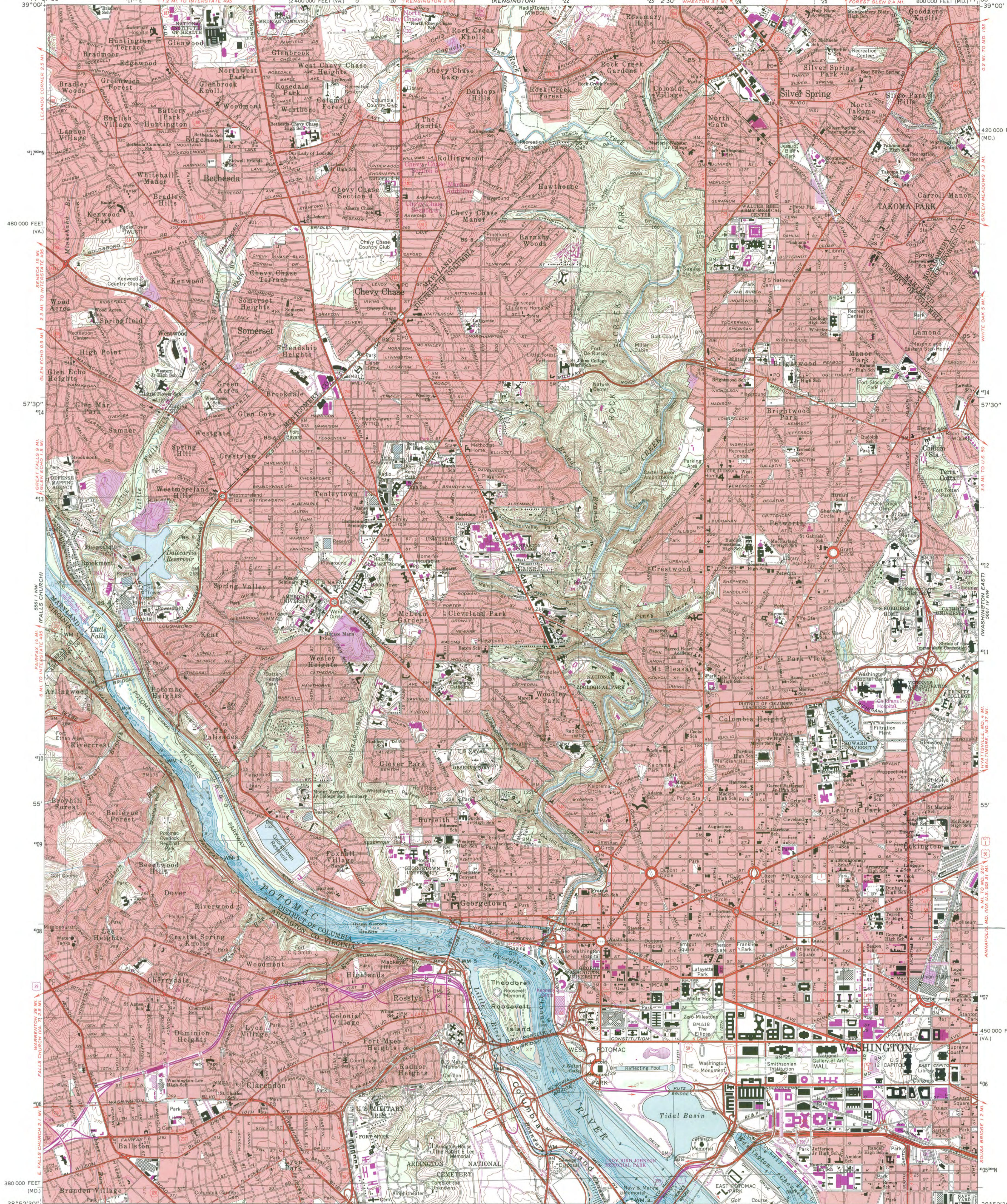
Interior, basement boiler

11/11

Chesapeake and Potomac Warehouse and Repair Facility

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON WEST QUADRANGLE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-MARYLAND-VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
(TOPOGRAPHIC-BATHYMETRIC)



CONVERSION SCALES



Chesapeake and Potomac Warehouse
18 32 5816
4308011



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, NCPs, and WSSC
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1966. 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. 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.
Reservations 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 tint 1983
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Line spacing (Nautical Miles)
H-9478	1977	1:5,000	0.1-0.8
H-9488	1976	1:5,000	0.1-0.5

SCALE 1:24 000
1 000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 10 15 20 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPILED 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
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.4 METER

BASE MAP COMPILES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPILES 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, CHARLOTTESVILLE, 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

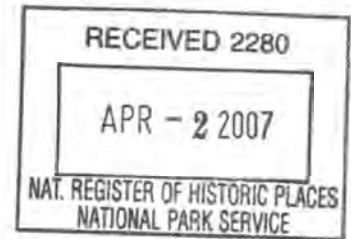
WASHINGTON WEST, D.C.-MD.-VA.
38077-H1-TB-024

1965
PHOTOREVISED 1983
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982
DMA 5561 1 NE-SERIES V833

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER



March 28, 2007

Patrick Andrus
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: 06001159

Dear Patrick:

Please find enclosed a revised nomination for the C&P Telephone Company Warehouse and Repair Facility at 1111 North Capitol Street, N.E. As requested on the return sheet, the revised nomination provides a description of the interior of the building including a description of the current use of each floor, as well as an evaluation of the interior's historic integrity. In addition, I have added three interior photographs to the nomination.

Sincerely,

Kim Williams
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