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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 The Bulletin Building
other names _____

2. Location

street & number 717 6th Street, N.W. not for publication
city or town Washington, D.C. vicinity
state District of Columbia code DC county _____ code 001 zip code 20001

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).

DAVID MALONEY ACTING SHPO 2-2-2007
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE /DC OFFICE OF PLANNING
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

Date of Action

Pattie Andrews

11/12/2008

The Bulletin Building
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/
Communications Facility/Printing Press

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/
Communications Facility/Printing Press

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Limestone, Brick
roof
other

Narrative Description

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

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Bulletin Building
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Section 7 Page 1

Description Summary:

The Bulletin Building at 717 6th Street, NW in downtown Washington, D.C. is a modest, three-story, three-bay limestone-clad printing office constructed in 1928. The building measures 25 feet wide by 85 feet deep and stands 37 feet high. It is set upon a low foundation, is covered with a flat roof and features distinctive Art Deco bas-reliefs on the façade. Although the building is constructed principally of brick and concrete, its front elevation facing 6th Street is finished with a smooth limestone veneer that incorporates four bas-relief panels at the attic level illustrating the history of printing. The original building and the modest 1931 addition at the rear were designed by Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, brother of the client publisher Henry Tait Rodier.

+

General Description:

Exterior Description:

The front elevation facing 6th Street is three bays wide with three symmetrically arranged windows in the upper two stories and a single, side-passage entry door and two window openings (now in-filled with brick) on the first story. The second story windows feature 12-light metal casements, while the third story has smaller, 9-light metal casements. The first floor openings have been bricked in since shortly after the 1968 race riots. Stone sills project slightly from below the window openings, while smooth ashlar stones of the façade form lintels above the openings.

The main entry door occupies the southern bay of the first story. The door itself is a replacement, but the limestone surround is original and features flanking reeded pilasters, recalling ancient Egyptian columns carved to resemble bound sheaves of papyrus. The reeding is arranged in a telescopic form, characteristic of stylized Art Deco detailing. A non-original metal sign displaying the building's address is located in the frieze panel above the door.

Above the third story windows and located in the bays between the openings are the building's four distinctive bas-relief panels. Designed by the building's architect Gilbert Rodier, the carvings were executed by sculptor Charles Sullivan, of Sullivan and Sons Monument Company. The positioning of the panels, along with their rectangular shapes, distantly echoes the metopes of a classical Greek Doric frieze. Each panel is roughly four feet tall and is framed on three sides by a rectangular label mould with an inner ogee profile. The reliefs are open at the bottom to extend the composition down the façade. Carved within the borders are four, half-length figures of men working intently at some aspect of the printing profession. The reliefs imply a connection between this Washington printing company building and the rich history of printing (at four distinct phases) in the world.

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At the north end of the building and closest to Chinatown is a figure of a Chinese printer, producing a scroll carved with characters that appear to be Chinese, and a dragon, from a revolving wheel typesetting device. The second figure from the north is thought to be Johann Gutenberg (ca. 1400-1468), the German pioneer of printing from movable type in Europe. This figure is wearing an anachronistic late 16th-century ruff, but the forked beard, collar and round cap are similar to those that appear in 20th-century illustrations depicting Gutenberg. Behind the figure is a leaded glass diamond-paned window, beneath which is the screw and crossbars representing his press. The third figure appears to represent Benjamin Franklin, the champion of freedom of the press and "patron saint" of printing in America. Franklin is easily recognizable, for he is writing a document with a quill pen, and a small press appears in the foreground. A candle with a radiating disk appears in the back ground.¹ The identity of the southernmost figure is not clear. The source and identity of the equipment he is using, with its interlocking gears and pulley, has also proved elusive, though the man's hairstyle and the prominent place given to the machinery in this relief suggests that he brings the sequence into modern times.

These portraits, executed in a simple, clearly outlined flat-relief style recall wood-block prints and incorporate certain quintessential Art Deco features such as parallel stripes (indicating the pleated garments and flowing beard), vertical wave motifs (forming an abstract background behind the Chinese printer), tight spirals (as in Franklin's scrolled document), and sunburst designs (behind Franklin and the modern printer). Each figure has a panel of drapery over one sleeve that zigzags down between the windows, integrating the design with the rest of the façade.

The concentration of few decorative elements along the roofline and around the door of an otherwise austere façade is characteristic of Washington Art Deco, with its balance between utilitarian simplicity and a selective use of ornamental features deemed relevant to an age of advancing technology.

The north elevation of the building faces an alley and extends six bays deep. The bays are defined by single window openings, with 12- and 9-light metal casements on the second and third floors respectively. The first floor openings have been bricked in, like those of the façade. A metal fire escape is located on the middle of this elevation at the second and third stories, while a large service entry opens below it on the first story.

¹ The radiating disk behind the candle may be a conventional sign for the candle's glow. However, its sun-like appearance and the very presence of a candle, needed when daylight was scarce, recalls Franklin's celebrated comment at the end of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 when he declared in reference to an image of the sun painted on the president's chair, "Painters have found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising from a setting sun...I have...often in the course of the session...looked at that behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun." Quoted in Farrand, p. 428.

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The south side elevation, once a party wall to a building attached to it but later razed, lacks any openings. Its exposed brick wall is covered by a fragmented coat of white paint.

In 1931, an addition extended the building to the rear, and added a "fourth story" over this section to house equipment that qualified the firm occupying the building—the United Publishing Company—to bid successfully for the Western Electric printing contract.

Interior Description:

The Bulletin Building completely ceased operating as a printing press in 1970. It has been used in recent years as a bar/lounge and is currently (2008) being renovated by a new owner. The interior has been completely gutted on the first story, exposing an unfinished brick wall on the front and plastered walls on the sides. No finishes, furnishings or equipment associated with the printing press survive.

Integrity:

Although the Bulletin building is no longer in use as a printing press and no longer retains its original equipment on the interior, the building survives as one of the best and most recognizable symbols and artifacts of the once-significant printing and publishing trades of this city. In particular, the building's Art Deco *bas reliefs* on the exterior clearly tie the building to its 60-year history as a printing press.

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)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- Criteria A-G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Communications

Period of Significance

1928-1956

Significant Dates

1928; 1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Gilbert LaCoste Rodier

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, landmark, survey, engineering record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Bulletin Building was erected in 1928 to house the offices and printing press of the United Publishing Company, publisher of *The Bulletin*. *The Bulletin*, founded in 1894 by Thomas C. Noyes, was a large, single-sheet tabloid posted at hotels, restaurants and businesses throughout the city that remained in circulation for 28 years.

The Art Deco-inspired building was designed by local architect Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, brother of Henry Tait Rodier, the company's then-president and publisher of *The Bulletin*. The building is significant as one of the city's better examples of industrial architecture and for its employment of the artistic decorative limestone panels depicting the trade of the company within. The panels themselves, and the other decorative flourishes of the façade, form an early and definite example of Art Deco architecture, uncommon in Washington in any pure form. The *bas reliefs* are themselves both early and rare examples of figural, occupational depictions, influenced both by Art Deco stylization and socialist realism. The building itself may be one of the best and most recognizable symbols and artifacts of the printing and publishing trades, formerly of primary importance to the city's industrial economy and function. The exterior of the Bulletin Building remains largely intact to its 1928 condition, with just a small 1931 rear addition and with the Art Deco reliefs only slightly damaged.

The property meets National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C with Architecture and Communications as the Areas of Significance. The Period of Significance extends from 1928 when the building was constructed until 1956 when the company's primary publication and the building's namesake, *The Bulletin*, ceased publication. Although the building is no longer in use as a printing press and no longer retains any of its original equipment on the interior, the building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. In particular, the building's Art Deco *bas reliefs* illustrating the development of the ancient printing industry clearly tie the physical fabric of the building to its 60-year history as a print shop.

History of the Building

The United Publishing Company

The Bulletin Building was erected in 1928 to house the offices and printing operation of the United Publishing Company. Chartered in Alexandria, VA in 1898 but headquartered in Washington, D.C.², the United Publishing Company was founded to conduct business in general printing, publishing and lithography. Its founders were Thomas C. Noyes, William J. Dwyer,

² The company's headquarters were located on 12th Street until construction of the Bulletin Building in 1928.

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and John J. Walsh. Noyes, the company's president, was the son of Crosby Noyes and brother of Theodore Noyes, successive publishers of Washington's daily *The Evening Star*. Noyes himself was first a reporter, then assistant city editor, city editor, and finally news manager and treasurer for the *Star*, the latter being positions he still held at the time of his death in 1912. Dwyer was a minor figure in Washington society, active in the Democratic Party, and a theater impresario. Walsh was another newspaperman, having worked for a Catholic publication for five years before joining the company.

Four years prior to the founding of United Publishing, Dwyer, Noyes, and fellow *Star* reporter J. Harry Shannon (known best for his "Rambler" column) started up *The Bulletin* (originally, *The News Bulletin*), "a big, single-sheet tabloid, posted at hotels, restaurants and businesses throughout the city, [that] came out three times a day to provide the latest sports reports." The main subject matter undoubtedly appealed to Noyes and Dwyer, both well-heeled sports lovers and principal owners of the Washington Nationals baseball club in 1904. *The Bulletin* became the United Publishing Company's premier publication. It seems a bit odd that Noyes started a paper that competed to an extent with his family's *Star*, his main livelihood. Likely for that reason, or because of his other duties, Noyes gave up his ownership share before his death. John J. Walsh remained with United Publishing becoming company treasurer, then its vice president.

In 1915, Henry Tait Rodier, a George Washington University law student, an *Evening Star* printer, son of a newspaperman, and descendant of an old Washington family joined *The Bulletin*, eventually rising from circulation manager and co-editor to publisher and head of the United Publishing Company.³ *The Bulletin* was originally published thrice daily, at noon and three and six o'clock p.m., and included sports results, stock and commodities quotes, and headlines pulled from the United Press, of which the paper was a founding member. While reaching a top circulation of only about 1,000 copies per run, it was displayed at conspicuous public locations. The timing of its editions was intended to beat the evening papers with late-breaking information gathered in the morning and early afternoon and then trump them with a final evening edition published about two hours after theirs—and which, in turn, could beat the morning papers to the punch on reporting afternoon happenings. Rodier's great coup, responsible for the *The Bulletin*'s early prominence, was "covering" an unexpected Sunday World Series game in 1908 by means of an electronic scoreboard. Henry Rodier, along with his architect brother Gilbert and his brother-in-law Fred Mitchell created the device and erected it on the exterior of the *Washington Post*'s Pennsylvania Avenue headquarters building after the nearby *Evening Star* refused to operate its own scoreboard on a Sunday, giving Rodier a "scoop"

³ Rodier was a member of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants because his grandfather, an expatriate Napoleonic military engineer, came to Washington in the 1820s to work on C&O Canal locks and bridges.

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and a lot of attention, and presumably pleasing the *Post* as well.⁴ Rodier's scoreboard was apparently an early electronic version ("I'd never operated one of the darn things") that he "took...all over the country in the next few years," presumably selling versions of it.

Rodier's other major scoop was declaring Woodrow Wilson's re-election when other papers were giving the victory of the tight race to opponent Charles Evans Hughes.⁵ When *The Bulletin* ceased publication in 1956, cartoonist Dick Mansfield reminded Washingtonians of this triumphant 1916 scoop by depicting a valedictory portrait of Henry Tait Rodier in the Sunday magazine section of the *Washington Star*.

In 1915-17, the United Publishing Company was re-incorporated with Rodier as president, and Walsh as vice president and *Bulletin* editor (until 1939). In addition to *The Bulletin*, the company published a national horse-racing sheet by the early 1930s and did job printing, including Democratic National Committee campaign and convention literature and advertising. By that time, A. Walter Collier, a general manager for the company (and a prominent yachtsman), became its vice president.

History of 717 6th Street

In 1928, the United Publishing Company moved from its 12th Street location to its new building at 717 6th Street, NW. Henry Rodier did not look far for an architect for the building, selecting his brother, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier (1889-1971).⁶ The latter Rodier was without initial architectural training but presumably studied drafting at McKinley Manual Training High School where he graduated from high school, as well as charcoal drawing at the Corcoran. He went to work as a draftsman for the Beaux-Arts architect George Oakley Totten, Jr. perhaps as early as 1906. He returned to school to study architecture at Columbian College (i.e., the George Washington University) in 1912-1913. From about 1910 or 1911 he was employed as draftsman by the U.S. Army. After World War I, the War Department sent him to France to assist in designing cemeteries for the American war dead. It may have been there that he was exposed to "modern" styles and motifs. Upon his return in 1922, he and Estonian native Arved L. Kundzin set up an architectural practice, but the partnership apparently lasted only to 1928. Rodier's

⁴ Given that the *Star* would next publish Monday afternoon, Rodier beat that paper by nearly a day. One might imagine how popular dueling scoreboards would be on today's Pennsylvania Avenue!

⁵ "I guess I went off half-cocked on the basis of the early reports. By that evening everyone thought Hughes had won and I felt pretty silly, but the next day the California vote put Wilson over and I found I'd scooped the world."

⁶ The Rodier brothers, two of 13 children of James LaCoste Rodier, were born into a dual heritage of newspaper work and architectural engineering. Their grandfather, Philibert Louis Rodier, was an exiled Napoleonic military engineer, who served as a consultant for locks and bridges over the C&O Canal. Philibert's son, James, worked for *The Nashville Banner*, *The Atlanta Journal* and later as proofreader for *The Evening Star* and *The Baltimore Sun*.

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residential work of the 1920s⁷ is fairly spare in ornament, as is the Bulletin Building. He later went on to head the projects division and the Washington metropolitan district of the Federal Public Housing Administration, and subsequently (1942) served as acting director of the Federal War Housing Authority. His son William, a landscape architect, and other family members remember Gilbert as an indefatigable artist, "constantly drawing, always with a pencil in hand."

For the Bulletin Building, Gilbert Rodier designed an appropriately small-scale, downtown industrial building. Printing and publishing was Washington's largest private industry in the early twentieth century, with a heavy concentration of small printing offices and presses in downtown. Such firms had begun to proliferate in the neighborhood as early as the first quarter of the nineteenth century: Of the eight printing offices listed in the 1822 city directory, six were located in an area within two blocks north of Pennsylvania Avenue between 7th and 11th Streets, NW. One hundred years later, dozens of small printing firms dotted the area that fanned out north of the Central Market at 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue—the early commercial hub of the city. On square 486 alone (upon which the Bulletin Building sits) there were at least three printing plants by 1938: the Trade Unionist Building at 720 5th St. (built 1924-26 on the site of an earlier printer's shop); the Bulletin Building at 717 6th, and the Capitol Daily Building at 707 6th St. (built 1938; now the Wilson-Epes Printing Co.). An attraction of this block may have been its proximity to the now-demolished Typographical Temple, the headquarters of Columbia Typographical Union 101.

Gilbert Rodier's great decorative flourish on the Bulletin Building identified the use within and proudly celebrated the significance and development of the ancient printing industry, his brother's trade. The four *bas relief* panels near the top of the façade depict a generic image of a Chinese block printer; a free representation of Johann Gutenberg; Benjamin Franklin, America's most famous printer/publisher; and a "modern" printer. These panels, *in situ*, instantly tie the physical fabric of the building to its 60-year history as a print shop. Designed by Gilbert, the carving was executed by sculptor Charles Sullivan, a craftsman for the T.A. Sullivan and Sons Monument Company. The face of the building also contains other, subtler Art Deco motifs.

The decorative elements of the Bulletin Building façade are an inventive and advanced scheme in Washington, celebrating one of its most important industries. The decorative motifs predate most other Art Deco architectural sculptures that represent commerce and industry in Washington, such as the series of reliefs by Carl Most depicting scientists, inventors and allegorical figures along the top of Waddy Wood's Pepco Building at 10th and E Streets, NW;

⁷ Other local buildings designed by Rodier include his own 1921 house at 4515 Ellicott Street, NW; the English Gothic Revival sanctuary of St. Columba's Episcopal Church at 4201 Albemarle Street, N.W.; and several other houses including a "Spanish bungalow" which earned him and his partner Arvid Kundzin recognition in *American Architect and Architecture* (May 20, 1926, pl. 116, p. 566-567).

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Paul Cret's reliefs of mechanical engineering on the façade of the government's Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant at 13th and C Streets, S.W.; the cast stone reliefs of printers on the Government Printing Office warehouse at North Capitol Street and G Place, NE, and indeed the whole ambitious sculptural program of the Federal Triangle, still largely couched in Classical traditions, but employing many Art Deco ornamental elements.

The Bulletin remained in print until 1956. By then it had become a minor portion of the United Publishing Company's work, a victim of "radio, television, night baseball, and multiple editions of the big dailies." Henry Rodier resigned as president but remained as chairman and treasurer but shut down the company and sold the property in 1963 or 1964. Even with United Publishing gone, the building remained a print shop until 1970, and, after several years' tenancy by the D.C. Department of Human Resources, it was functioning again as a printing facility in the late 1980s, used for in-house publications of the organizations that teach transcendental meditation throughout the United States. It is presently a bar/restaurant, and its latest use was as the bar, "Coyote Ugly," recently closed.⁸

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⁸ When installed, the supports of the principal sign for "Coyote Ugly" damaged two of the *bas relief* panels, most visibly that of the Chinese printer at the left (north) corner of the façade.

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Major Bibliographical References:

Books, Newspapers and Unpublished Materials

"Washington's Only Democratic Newspaper a One Sheet Bulletin," ca. 1910-1915 (clipping in file at Historical Society of Washington DC)

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Luchs, Alison. "Deco reliefs trace the progress of printing," Trans-Lux (Art Deco Society of Washington), Winter, 1988, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 6-8

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Moser, James F. "62-Year-Old D. C. Paper, The Bulletin, Bows Out," The Evening Star, October 28, 1956

Poppeliers, John C., et al. What Style is It? A Guide to American Architecture, Washington: The Preservation Press, 1983, pp. 88-91

Wirz, Hans, and Striner, Richard. Washington Deco. Art Deco Design in the Nation's Capital, Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1984

References for Printing Imagery

Carter, Thomas Francis. The Invention of Printing in China and its Spread Westward, New York: Columbia University Press, 1925, pp. 161-166, ill. opposite p. 162

De Vinne, Theodore L. "The Gutenberg Anniversary," 1900, p. 31 (portrait of Gutenberg)

Falk, Franz. Gutenberg. Seine Person und seine Erfindung, Mainz: Joh. Falk III Sohne, 1900 (title page with

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portrait).

Farrand, Max, ed. The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937, vol. II, p. 648 (Franklin quotation).

The Printing Industry in Washington

Allen, Roger W., "A Summary of Twentieth Century Economic Development of the District of Columbia and the Washington Metropolitan Area," Records of the Columbia Historical Society 49, 1973-74, (published 1976), pp. 532-555, esp. 533 (paper delivered at the Columbia Historical Society Economic History Institute, September 19, 1973)

McArdle, Walter F. "The Development of the Business Sector in Washington, D. C., 1800-1973," same conference and volume as above, 556-593, especially 568, 571 (table 3) and 580 (table 4)

Pretzer, William S. The Printers of Washington, D. C., 1800-1880: Work, Culture, Technology and Trade Unionism. Ph.D. Dissertation, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, 1986

Proctor, John C. "Famous Printing Trade Names," The Sunday Star, March 27, 1949

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Williams, Edwin Melvin. "The Press, 1789-1928," in John Clagett Proctor, ed., Washington Past and Present. A History, New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1930, vol. 2, pp. 625-644 (on extent of local newspaper industry).

Obituaries

"Gilbert L. Rodier Dies; Architect, Ex-D. S. Aide," The Evening Star, January 10, 1971

"Henry T. Rodier, 92," The Washington Star, May 17, 1977

"Miss Irene M. Rodier, Washington Employee of AFL for 50 Years, The Evening Star, July 9, 1951

"T. A. Sullivan, 77, Dies in Arlington," The Evening Star, June 26, 1938

Interviews (conducted by Alison Luchs)

Willard E. Brown, retired Vice-President of Judd and Dettweiler, August 31, 1987 (on attitudes toward printing)
Sylvia Buell, January 12, 1988 (on St. Columba's Church)

Roger Grose (printer working in building in 1987)

Dr. Elizabeth Harris, Graphic Arts Division, National Museum of American History (on printing history and technology),

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fall, 1987

Joseph Poldiak of T. A. Sullivan and Sons, December 12, 1987.

William B. Rodier, son of Gilbert Rodier, October 27, 1987, and January 13, 1988.

Mrs. Paul Sullivan, widow of Charles Sullivan's brother, June 16, 1988.

Mrs. Joseph Timlin (Elizabeth Rodier Timlin), daughter of Henry Tait Rodier, August, 1987; January 1988

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2,125 square feet

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 8	3 2 4 8 3 3	4 3 0 7 2 6 2	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 Linda B. Lyons; Tim Dennee; Kim Prothro Williams (editor)/Architectural Historians
Organization D.C. Historic Preservation Office date 9/30/2008
street & number 801 North Capitol Street telephone 202 442-8800
city or town Washington, D.C., N.E. state District of Columbia zip code 20002

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- X A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- X A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- X 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 Jemals Rock, LLC
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Washington state District of Columbia zip code 20007

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.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Bulletin Building

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Bulletin Building at 717 6th Street is located on the east side of 6th Street, NW between H and G Streets in Washington, D.C. The building occupies Lot 9 on Square 486 in its entirety.
+

Boundary Justification:

The Bulletin Building has occupied this lot since its construction in 1928.+

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bulletin Building

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1) Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
Kimberly Prothro Williams
September 2008
DCHPO
View looking southeast, showing west (front) elevation and north (side) elevation
1/8
- 2) Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
Kimberly Prothro Williams
September 2008
DCHPO
West front elevation; view looking east
2/8
- 3) Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
Kimberly Prothro Williams
September 2008
DCHPO
North side elevation; view looking westerly
3/8
- 4) Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
Kimberly Prothro Williams
September 2008
DCHPO
East end elevation; view looking southwest
4/8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bulletin Building

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 5) Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
Kimberly Prothro Williams
February 2007
DCHPO
Detail of door frame showing Art Deco detailing
5/8
- 6) Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
Kimberly Prothro Williams
February 2007
DCHPO
Detail of building frieze showing bas reliefs
6/8
- 7) Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
Kimberly Prothro Williams
September 2008
DCHPO
Interior; view looking west
7/8
- 8) Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
Kimberly Prothro Williams
September 2008
DCHPO
Interior, view looking east
8/8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

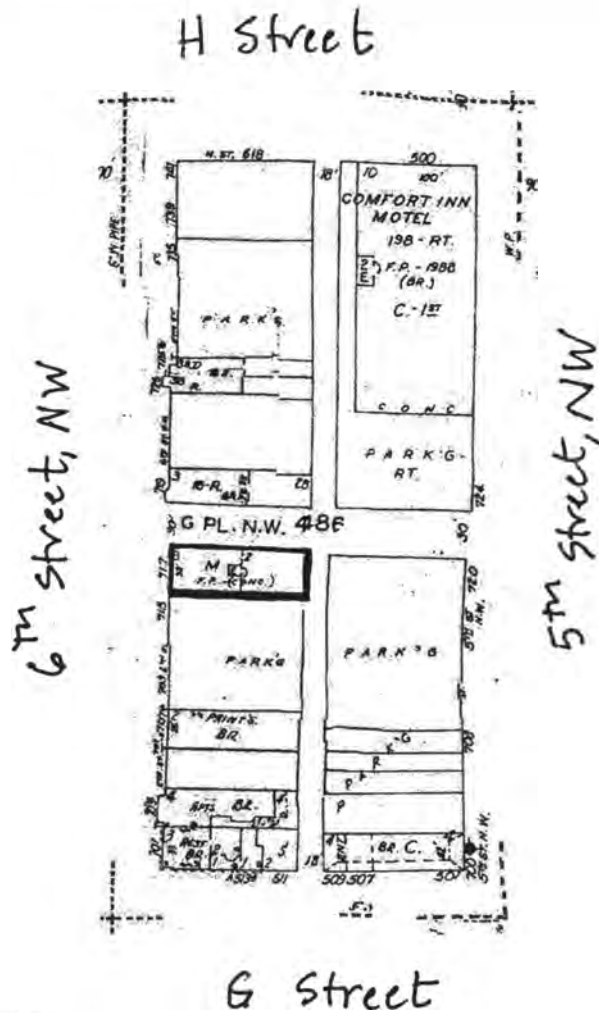
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bulletin Building
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

SITE MAP



Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Sanborn Map, 1991

The Bulletin Building
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2,125 square feet

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 8	3 2 4 8 3 3	4 3 0 7 2 6 2	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
					Zone	Easting	Northing

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 Linda B. Lyons; Tim Dennee; Kim Prothro Williams (editor)/Architectural Historians

Organization D.C. Historic Preservation Office date 2/2/2007

street & number 801 North Capitol Street telephone 202 442-8800

city or town Washington, D.C., N.E. state District of Columbia zip code 20002

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- X A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- X A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- X 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 Jemals Rock, LLC

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town Washington state District of Columbia zip code 20007

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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bulletin Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 4/02/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/23/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/08/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/16/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000422

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 5/17/2007 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached Return Sheet for detailed comment

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 5/17/2007

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.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Bulletin Building
State: District of Columbia
Reference Number: 07000422

Reasons for Return: The nomination is being returned for additional information regarding the building's historic integrity. In describing the building and evaluating its historic integrity the nomination form only discusses the building's exterior and provides no information on the building's interior, the current condition and use of the interior or any changes that may have occurred to the interior over time. Please provide a description and an evaluation of the interior's historic integrity, along with interior photographs.

Area of Significance. The Bulletin Building is being nominated under National Register Criteria A and C, but in Section 8 of the cover form only Architecture is listed as an Area of Significance. Please provide an appropriate Area of Significance to reflect the building's historic importance under Criterion A.

Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
5/17/2007

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Bulletin Building

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 10/09/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/22/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000422

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/12/2008 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

On resubmission the state has provided a description of the building's interior and an integrity evaluation.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept AIC

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 11/12/2008

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



The Bulletin Building

717 6th Street, NW

Washington, DC

Kim Williams

September 2008

DC HPO

West front and north side elevations; view looking SE

1/8



The Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, NW
Washington, DC

Kim Williams

September 2008

DC HPO

West front elevation; view looking east

2/8



The Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, NW
Washington, DC

Kim Williams

DC HPO

September 2008

North side elevation

3/8



The Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, NW
Washington, DC

Kim Williams

DC HPO

September 2008

East end elevation

4/8



Bulletin Building
717 6th St., NW
Washington, DC
Kim Williams
February 2007

DC HPO

Detail of door frame showing Art Deco
detailing

5/8



Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, NW

Washington, DC

Kim Williams

February 2007

DC HPO

Detail of building frieze showing bas reliefs

6/8



The Bulletin Building

717 6th Street, NW

Washington, DC

Kim Williams

DC HPD

September 2008

Interior; view looking west

7/8



The Bulletin Building
717 6th Street, NW
Washington, DC

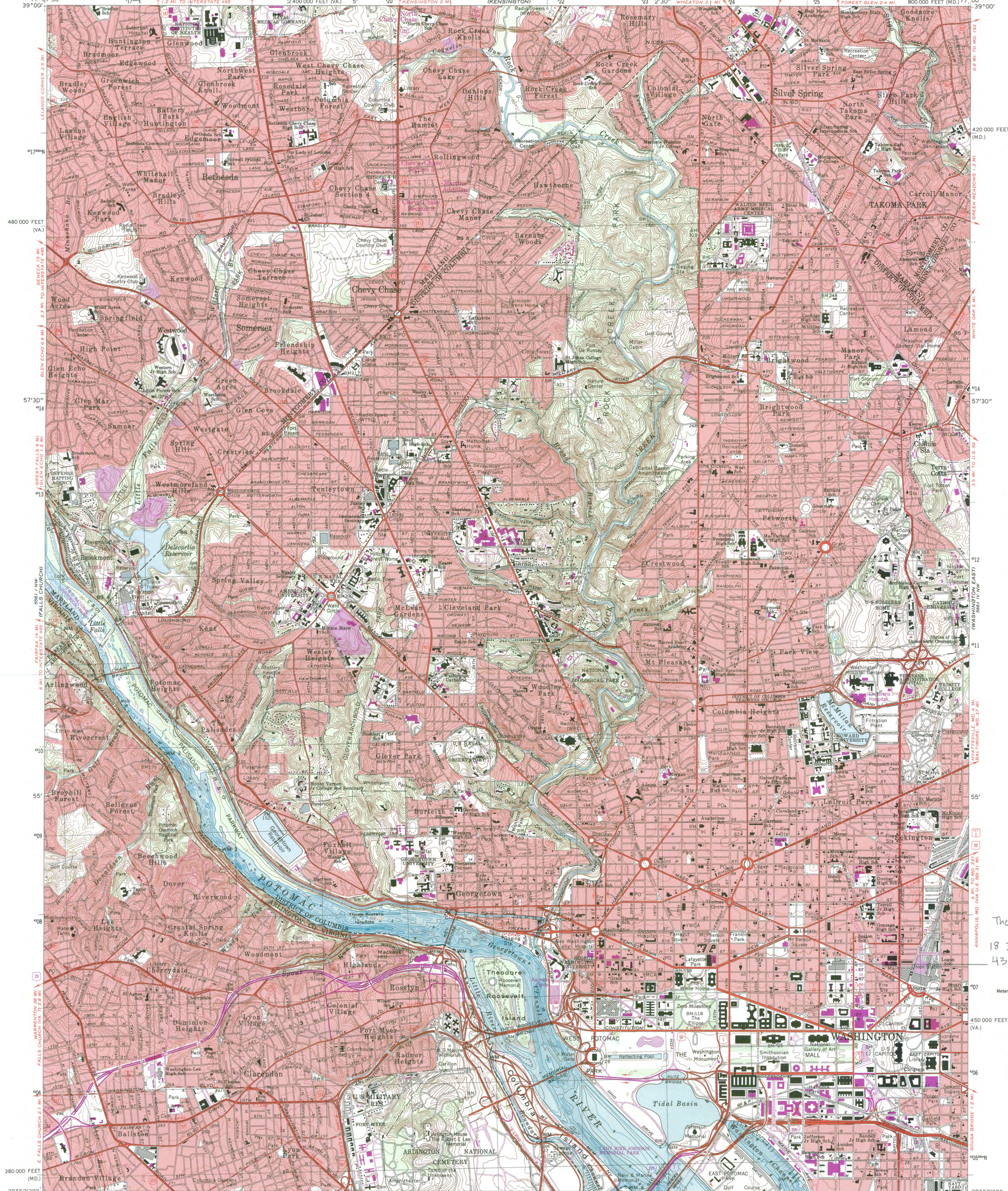
Kim Williams

DC HPD

September 2008

Interior; view looking west

8/8

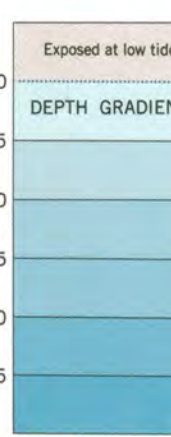


Feet Meters

1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

To convert feet to meters multiply by 3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

The Bulletin Building
18 324833 E
4307262 N



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 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
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 dated 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

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, 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 _____

WASHINGTON WEST, D.C.-MD.-VA.
38077-H1-TB-024
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1983
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982
DMA 5561 1 NE-SERIES 7833

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

