



ARCHITECTURAL PORTFOLIO

Lori Plunkett

HIS 101

Professor Evans

19 May 2007

05/04/2007

Architectural Portfolio: Pre-1600 Architecture

1. The National Building Museum
401 F Street, Washington, DC
2. The Washington National Cathedral
3101 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC4.
3. The Old Post Office Pavilion
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC
4. Temple of the Scottish Rite
1733 16th Street, NW Washington, DC
5. The Washington Club (Patterson House)
15 DuPont Circle, NW Washington, DC
6. The Franciscan Monastery
1400 Quincy Street, NE Washington, DC
7. Saint Matthew's Cathedral
1725 Rhode Island Avenue, NW Washington, DC
8. Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception
400 Michigan Avenue, NE Washington, DC

1. The National Building Museum 401 F Street, Washington, DC



Front façade of the National Building Museum.



Corinthian Columns in The Great Hall

This National historical landmark, which originally housed the United States Pension Bureau was designed by civil engineer Montgomery C. Meigs and completed in 1887. The exterior of the building was modeled after Classical Renaissance architecture. The Great Hall houses eight Corinthian columns, which are said to be amongst the tallest interior columns of the world. May presidential inaugural balls have been hosted at The Great Hall.

2. The Washington National Cathedral
3101 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC



Main entrance to the National Cathedral



View of the flying buttresses.

The Cathedral church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul is the second largest cathedral in the United States. The 83 year long construction project involved many architects including George Bodley, Henry Vaughan, Rob Frohman, Phillip Frohman and was completed on September 29, 1990. This solid masonry structure was modeled after Westminster Abbey and is a fine example of Gothic Architecture with its soaring height, pointed arches, flying buttresses and more than 10 500 pieces of stained glass.

3. Temple of the Scottish Rite
1733 16th Street, NW Washington, DC



Temple of the Scottish Rite – Main entrance.

The House of the Temple has been the headquarters for the Supreme of the Scottish Rite since 1915. Designed by John Russell Pope, the building was inspired by the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the “Seven wonders of the Ancient World”.

4. The Old Post Office Pavilion
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC



The Old Post Office was completed in 1899 and housed the District of Columbia's mail department until 1914. The Richardsonian Romanesque style building was designed by Willoughby J. Edbrook and was DC's first skyscraper and the first steel frame building. The Congress Bells, a gift from Great Britain in honor of the nation's bicentennial in 1976, are housed in the Old Post Office's Bell Tower. In 1973 the Old Post Office was declared a historical landmark.

5. The Washington Club (Patterson House)
15 DuPont Circle, NW Washington, DC



Front Façade of the Washington Club.

The Washington Club moved to its current location, the Patterson Mansion at 15 DuPont circle in 1951. The Beaux Arts building was designed by architect Sanford White for Mr. and Mrs. Patterson of Chicago and the construction was completed in 1902. The building was modeled after a traditional Renaissance Palace. In 1972 the Patterson House was included in the National Historical District Registry.

6. The Franciscan Monastery
1400 Quincy Street, NE Washington, DC



The church and monastery of Mt Sepulchre was designed by the Roman architect, Aristide Leonari. Construction started in 1898 and was completed in 1899. This Byzantine style building with Romanesque influences was modeled after the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople. In 1991 the Franciscan Monastery was declared a National Historical Site.

7. Saint Matthew's Cathedral
1725 Rhode Island Avenue, NW Washington, DC



Front façade; St Matthew's Cathedral

The Cathedral of St. Matthew was designed by architect, C. Grant La Farge in 1893. The Romanesque structure with Byzantine elements has a simple, red brick exterior with a ribbed copper dome as the focal point. The building's floor plan is in the shape of a Latin-cross. The church was designated as a cathedral in 1939 during the establishment of the archdiocese of Washington DC. On November 25, 1963, the funeral service for President John F. Kennedy was held at St. Matthew's Cathedral.

8. Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception
400 Michigan Avenue, NE Washington, DC



Front façade of the Basilica of the National Shrine.

The Basilica of the National Shrine of Immaculate Conception is the largest Roman Catholic Church in the Western hemisphere. The exterior of the structure was modeled in a Romanesque style, while the interior was inspired by the Byzantine style. The Basilica houses many beautiful mosaics and stained glass pieces. Amongst the architects involved in this project were Charles D. Maginnis, Timothy Walsh and Eugene F. Kennedy.

List of Sources

1. The National Building Museum website.
<http://www.nbm.org/Info/history.html>
2. The Washington National Cathedral website.
<http://www.cathedral.org/cathedral/>
3. The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite.
<http://www.scottishrite.org/where/hq.html>
4. The Old Post Office website.
<http://www.nps.gov/archive/opot/index2.htm>
5. The Washington club website.
<http://thewashingtonclub.com/foundation/foundation.htm>
6. The Franciscan Monastery
<http://www.myfranciscan.org/>
7. St. Matthew's Cathedral
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/Wash/dc57.htm>
8. The Basilica of the National Shrine of Immaculate Conception website.
<http://www.nationalshrine.com/site/pp.asp?c=etITK6OTG&b=106948>