

The background of the slide is a photograph of the front of the Washington National Cathedral, a large Gothic Revival style church with two prominent towers and a large rose window. The image is faded and serves as a backdrop for the text.

Pre-1600 Architecture Portfolio

Created by
Stacie L. Weiss
HIS 101 (93)
Professor Evans
August 28, 2004

Front of the Washington National Cathedral

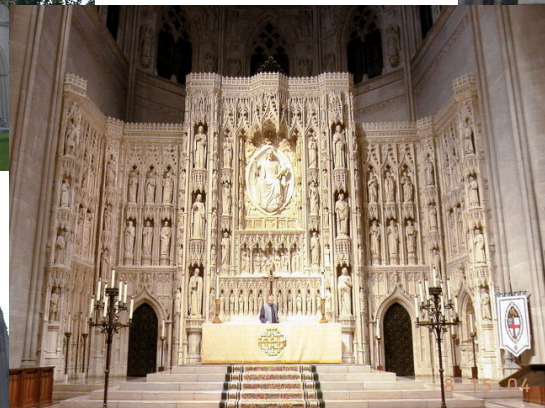
Washington National Cathedral



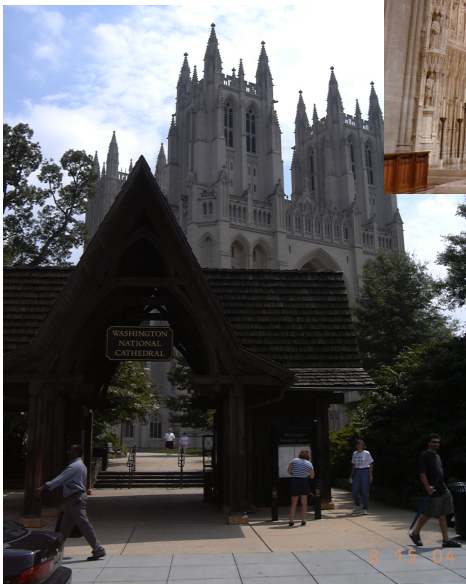
Side View - Main Entrance



West Doors



Main Alter



View from Wisconsin, Avenue



National Cathedral School for Girls

Officially the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Cathedral's, architecture is Gothic: it is built in the shape of a cross and exhibits great height, ribbed vaults, and pointed arches that lead they eye upward, and flying buttresses that balance the outward thrust of its Indiana limestone walls. Philip Hubert Frohman was its principal architect. The central tower is the highest point in Washington, D.C., at 676 feet above sea level. The Cathedral is the sixth largest in the world. The foundation stone was laid in 1907 in the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt, and the Cathedral was completed 83 years later, in 1990 when the final finial was placed in the presence of President George H.W. Bush.

Smithsonian Institution Building, the Castle



Thee Smithsonian Castle

Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building



CastleWeathervane

The Castle, as it is best known, is the oldest building of the Smithsonian Institution and one of America's finest Gothic Revivals. Completed in 1855, the original Smithsonian Institution Building was designed by architect James Renwick Jr., whose other works include St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City and the Smithsonian's Renwick Gallery in Washington, D.C. This Washington landmark is constructed of red sandstone from Seneca Creek, Maryland, in the Norman style (a 12th-century combination of late Romanesque and early Gothic motifs). Its reddish color and irregular shape made up of turrets, spires, parapets and towers make it immediately recognizable. It houses the Crypt Room that holds the tomb of the institution's benefactor, James Smithson.

The Old Post Office Building



Old Post Office Front Entrance



Old Post Office Clock Front



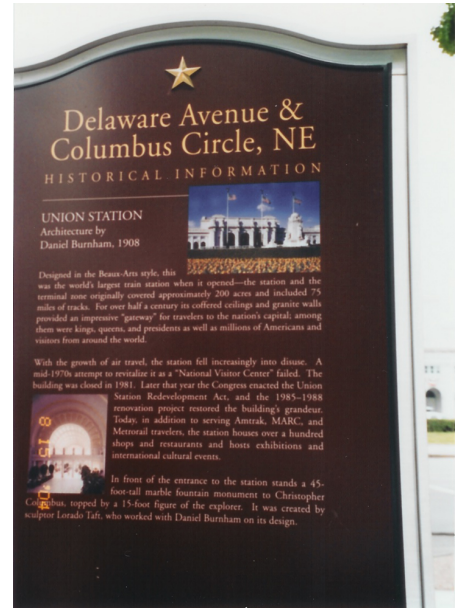
Old Post Office Clock Clock Tower

This impressive Richardsonian Romanesque Revival construction, built in 1899 (architect W. Edbrooke) is a major landmark on the north face of Federal Triangle with a 315-foot clock tower (the third tallest landmark in the city) and a magnificent interior skylit courtyard. Saved from demolition in the late sixties mainly through the efforts of the late Nancy Hanks, head of the National Endowment for the Arts, and restored under the supervision of Arthur Cotton Moore, 1983, it is now an inviting multiuse complex of commercial space, shops, restaurants, and federal cultural offices. The East Atrium, an addition opened in 1992, contains retail shops, a food court, and a theater.

Union Station



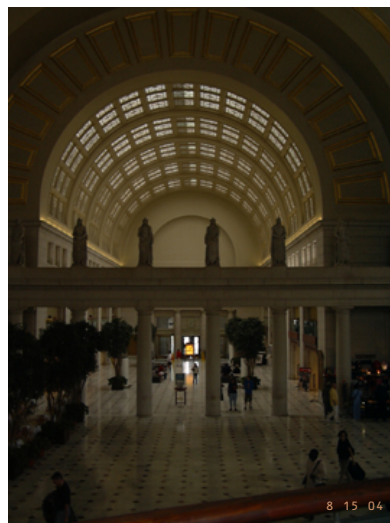
Union Station Entrance



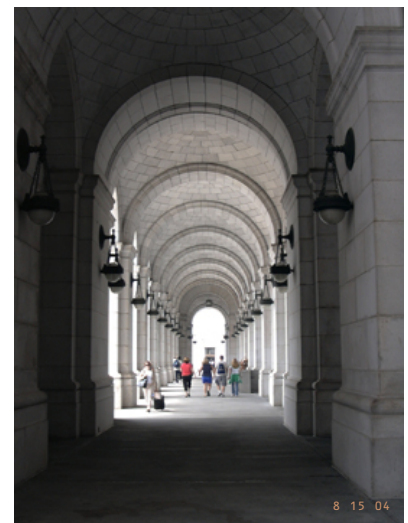
Union Station Historical Information



Union Station Fact



View of Concourse from Center Cafe



Outside Union Station

Opened on October 27, 1907 and completed in 1908, Union Station is considered to be one of the finest examples of the Beaux-Arts style of architecture designed by architect, Daniel Burnham. For half a century and through two world wars, Union Station served Washington and the U.S. as a major center of transportation and the venue for many historic events. The station concourse is 750 feet long. Originally one large room, the concourse was wide enough to fit the Washington Monument lying on its side. The floor of the concourse is made of Greek and Italian marble and the columns are glazed terracotta. Seventy pounds of 22-karat gold leaf adorned the 96-foot barrel-vaulted, coffered ceilings.

National Postal Museum



Postal Museum Entrance



Postal Museum Ceiling



Inside the Postal Museum

The National Postal Museum is located on the lower level of the historic City Post Office Building, which was constructed in 1914 and served as the Washington, D.C., post office from 1914 through 1986. The Museum occupies 75,000 square feet of the building with 23,000 square feet devoted to exhibition space. The Museum also houses a 6,000-square-foot research library, a stamp store and a museum shop. The National Postal Museum houses six major galleries, including a changing exhibit gallery.

The United States Capitol



*Peace Fountain in
Capitol Square*



Russell House Office Building

Dirksen/Hart Senate Office Building



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Library of Congress



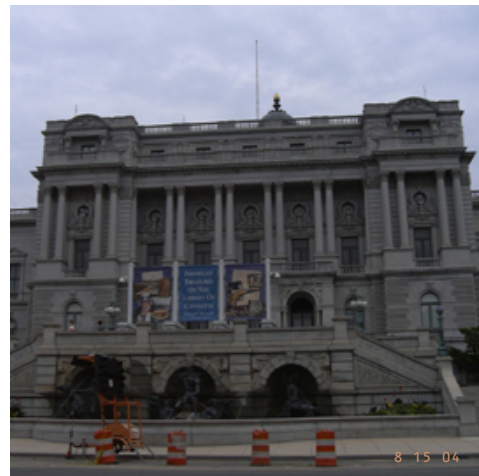
Library of Congress Entrance



*President
Bust Statues*



*Torch above the
Library of
Congress Gilded
Copper Dome*



The Library of Congress was created in 1800 to provide “such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress.” The library was originally housed in the Capitol, and most of its books were destroyed when the British shelled the building during the War of 1812. The main Library of Congress building was erected in 1897; the library also occupies the Thomas Jefferson building, formerly called the annex, and the new James Madison building. The library’s collections include over 14 million books and 36 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of most U.S. presidents up to Calvin Coolidge. It also holds maps, music, art prints, photographs, motion pictures, videotapes, newspapers, pamphlets, recordings and other materials—for a total of more than 88 million items.

U.S. National Archives & Records Administration



National Archives Entrance



View from National Archives East Side

Founded in 1934 as the National Archives, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) became an independent agency of the federal executive branch in 1985. At this museum in Washington, D.C., it displays the original Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Maintaining other historically valuable records up to the recent past, NARA also manages the presidential libraries system and presents informational programs for the public.

The Old Executive Office Building



The Old Executive Office Building was built between 1871 and 1888 for the State, War, and Navy Departments. Architect Alfred Mullett designed the French Second Empire Building. It took 17 years to complete. A flamboyant French Second Empire celebration with 553 rooms, 14 foot high ceilings, 2 miles of corridors, 900 Doric columns, and enough architectural detail to exhaust the eye. Originally the State, War, and Navy Building, it was the world's largest government building when finished. Now it houses the Executive Office and White House staffs. Harry Truman called this "the greatest monstrosity in America", yet he was one of the few who didn't want it torn down. Recently restored, the jewel is the three-story former War Department Library.

The White House



The White House, since 1800 the official residence of the president of the United States, is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. The winner of a 1792 competition for its design was the Irish-American architect James Hoban, whose dignified neoclassical plan was a virtual copy of a project in James Gibbs's *Book of Architecture* (1728). As early as 1807, Benjamin Latrobe, the principal architect of the Capitol, sought to improve the building by preparing designs for pavilions at either end (added that year in collaboration with Thomas Jefferson), for interior alterations, and for porticos on both fronts. After the building was burned (1814) by the British, it was reconstructed (1815-17) by Hoban, who also added (1826) the semicircular South Portico that Latrobe had proposed and completed (1829) Latrobe's rectangular North Portico. The White House was extensively remodeled (1902) by the firm of McKim, Mead, and White, which also added the East Gallery and the Executive Office Wing. Between 1948 and 1952 the building, deemed structurally unsound, was gutted and its interior structure replaced with steel framing, within which the original rooms were reconstructed. Since 1961 each First Lady has contributed to a continuing effort to refurbish the interior. The resultant enhancement has made the White House a veritable museum of decorative arts of the first quarter of the 19th century.

The Treasury Department Building



*The Treasury
Department
Entrance*

East Front Colonnade



East Front Colonnade



This impressive Greek Revival building, covering 5 acres, is the capital's third oldest. The site, chosen by Andrew Jackson, has a fatal flaw- it destroys L'Enfant's carefully planned vista of the White House from the Capitol. During WWII the basement vaults were ready to receive President Roosevelt in case of an air attack. The vast Treasury Department includes the Internal Revenue Service; the Mint; The Bureau of Engraving and Printing; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Customs; and the Secret Service. Completed in 1842, the East and Center Wings were designed by Robert Mills, who was also the architect of the Washington Monument and the Patent Office Building. The most architecturally impressive feature of the Mills design is the east front colonnade running the length of the building. Each of the 30 columns is 36 feet tall and was carved out of a single block of granite. The material for the original Wing was Acquia Creek freestone, which was largely replaced with granite in 1908. The interior design of the east and center wings is classically austere, in keeping with the Greek Revival style. Perhaps the building when completed in 1842 was an imposing structure for the time, but it fell short of providing accommodations for the future.

The Supreme Court Building



Supreme Court Entrance



Supreme Court Front Pediment

The construction of the Supreme Court proceeded under the direction of Chief Justice Hughes and architects Cass Gilbert, Jr., and John R. Rockart. The construction, begun in 1932, was completed in 1935, when the Court was finally able to occupy its own building. The classical Corinthian architectural style was selected because it best harmonized with nearby congressional buildings. The general dimensions of the foundation are 385 feet from east to west, (front to back) and 304 feet from north to south. At its greatest height, the building rises four stories above the terrace or ground floor. Marble was chosen as the principal material to be used and \$3 million worth was gathered from foreign and domestic quarries. The main entrance to the Supreme Court Building is on the west side, facing the United States Capitol. A few low steps lead up to the 252-foot-wide oval plaza in front of the building. Flanking these steps is a pair of marble candelabra with carved panels on their square bases depicting: *Justice*, holding sword and scales, and *The Three Fates*, weaving the thread of life. On either side of the plaza are fountains, flagpoles, and benches. The bronze flagpole bases are crested with symbolic designs of the scales and sword, the book, the mask and torch, the pen and mace, and the four elements: air, earth, fire, and water. On either side of the main steps are seated marble figures. These large statues are the work of sculptor James Earle Fraser. On the left is a female figure, the *Contemplation of Justice*. On the right is a male figure, the *Guardian or Authority of Law*. Sixteen marble columns at the main west entrance support the pediment. On the architrave above is incised: *Equal Justice Under Law*. Capping the entrance is a sculptured group by Robert Aitken, representing *Liberty Enthroned* guarded by *Order and Authority*. On either side are groups of three figures depicting *Council* and *Research* which Aitken modeled after several prominent individuals concerned with the law or the creation of the Supreme Court Building. At the left are Chief Justice Taft as a youth, Secretary of State Elihu Root, and the architect Cass Gilbert. Seated on the right are Chief Justice Hughes, the sculptor Aitken, and Chief Justice Marshall as a young man. Too often, visitors do not see the corresponding pediment and columns on the east side. Here the sculpture group is by Hermon A. MacNeil, and the marble figures represent great lawgivers, *Moses*, *Confucius*, and *Solon*, flanked by symbolic groups representing *Means of Enforcing the Law*, *Tempering Justice with Mercy*, *Settlement of Disputes Between States*, and *Maritime* and other functions of the Supreme Court. The architrave bears the legend: *Justice the Guardian of Liberty*. [More Information on the Supreme Court Building](#).

The Washington Monument

Different Views of the Washington Monument



Designed by Robert Mills (b. Charleston, S.C., Aug. 12, 1781, d. Mar. 3, 1855) in 1838, to follow the form of an Egyptian obelisk, it rises more than 168 m (550 ft) above the city and is the largest masonry structure in the world. Mills achieved national prominence after being appointed (1836) architect and engineer to the federal government, in which capacity he designed this monument to the first president of the United States, George Washington. The actual construction of the monument began in 1848 and was not completed until 1884, almost 30 years after the architect's death, due to lack of funds and the intervention of the Civil War. A difference in shading of the marble (visible approximately 150 feet up) clearly delineates the initial construction from its resumption in 1876. It is generally considered fortunate that the Greek Doric rotunda Mills planned for the base of the monument was never built.

Chinatown Friendship Archway



Archway View from 7th and H Streets



Archway Detail

*Street parade when we were there
Sunday, 8/15/04 with traditional
firecrackers and dragon dancers*

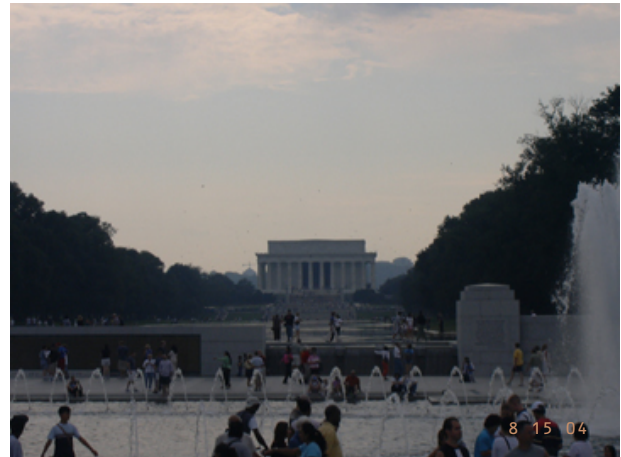


Gateway to DC's eight block Chinatown neighborhood, bounded by H, I, 6th to 11th streets. The colorful red, green, blue and gold structure boasts 7,000 tile and 272 painted dragons in the Ming and Qing dynasty style. The arch, decorated in the classical art of the Ming and Qing dynasties with four pillars and five roofs, was dedicated in 1986 by the mayors of Beijing and Washington. A joint \$1 million project between the Washington and Beijing governments was part of an effort to make DC's eight-block Chinatown a world-class center for Asian trade. It's especially colorful at the Chinese New Year's celebration late January to mid-February depending on the lunar calendar. Spanning H Street at 7th Street, the Friendship Archway is Chinatown's most visible and beautiful landmark. This glittering gold and red arch is one of largest arches in the world.

The Lincoln Memorial



Views of the Lincoln Memorial



View of the Lincoln Memorial from the World War II Memorial

The Lincoln Memorial building (architect: Henry Bacon) was constructed in the style of a classical Greek temple with 36 columns meant to represent the Union at the time of Abraham Lincoln's death. On the North wall, the 16th president's second inaugural address; on the South wall the Gettysburg address. Above the statue the words: "In this Temple, as in the hearts of the people, for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever".

Organization of the American States



The Organization of American States (OAS) brings together the countries of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation and advance common interests. It is the region's premier forum for multilateral dialogue and concerted action. At the core of the OAS mission is an unequivocal commitment to democracy, as expressed in the Inter-American Democratic Charter: "The peoples of the Americas have a right to democracy and their governments have an obligation to promote and defend it." Building on this foundation, the OAS works to promote good governance, strengthen human rights, foster peace and security, expand trade, and address the complex problems caused by poverty, drugs and corruption. Through decisions made by its political bodies and programs carried out by its General Secretariat, the OAS promotes greater inter-American cooperation and understanding. The OAS member states have intensified their cooperation since the end of the Cold War, taking on new and important challenges. In 1994 the region's 34 democratically elected presidents and prime ministers met in Miami for the First Summit of the Americas, where they established broad political, economic and social development goals. They have continued to meet periodically since then to examine common interests and priorities. Through the ongoing Summits of the Americas process, the region's leaders have entrusted the OAS with a growing number of responsibilities to help advance the countries' shared vision.

Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception



This Neo-Byzantine structure completed in 1959, is made entirely of, brick, stone, concrete and tile. It is the largest Roman Catholic Church in America and one of the largest in the world. Includes an extensive collection of art including a large collection of 20th century mosaics. The Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception has become a spiritual home to hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who journey here each year from every state and many foreign lands. Together, they symbolize the Church's catholicity - its universal nature. It is synonymous with the story of 20th-century Catholicism in the United States. Each of the more than 60 chapels and oratories represents some history of the multi-ethnic community that comprises the universal Church.

The Jefferson Memorial



The Thomas Jefferson Memorial, modeled after the Pantheon of Rome, is America's foremost memorial to our third president. As an original adaptation of Neoclassical architecture, it is a key landmark in the monumental core of Washington, D.C. The circular, colonnaded structure in the classic style was introduced to this country by Thomas Jefferson. Architect John Russell Pope used Jefferson's own architectural tastes in the design of the Memorial. His intention was to synthesize Jefferson's contribution as a statesman, architect, President, drafter of the Declaration of Independence, adviser of the Constitution and founder of the University of Virginia. Situated on the South side of the Tidal Basin, in West Potomac Park, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial is one of the city's most picturesque landmarks. Dedicated in 1943, on the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth, this simple circular classical white marble monument is in keeping with a style much favored by the third U.S. president, architect, scholar and political thinker. At its center, a towering 19-foot bronze portrait statue (the plaster one, in position until after WWII, is in the basement, too large to be removed intact) stands on a 6-foot pedestal. Panels are inscribed with excerpts of Jefferson's writing, including one that best sums up the man: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

The Hotel Washington



Deep-toned woods and exquisite fabrics inspire a gracious flourish of hues that pique the visual senses. Thoughtful amenities coax your increasing respect for the special qualities of this National Landmark hotel. From its very first days, The Hotel Washington was destined to be a landmark. Designed by noted New York architects John Carrere and Thomas Hastings, the building was created in the European style inspired by Italian Renaissance forms. No expense was spared in the elegant decoration, which featured pegged teak flooring, suites with sitting rooms, walk-in closets and fireplaces. Applied to the facade was a unique frieze executed in the nearly extinct Italian technique of sgraffito, depicting Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Franklin and other famous Americans. Recognized as Washington's most prestigious address, at the corner of 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue: Overlooking the White House and at the center of Washington's national landmarks, corporate and federal offices. Worthy of a hotel that has hosted virtually every president and vice president of the United States since 1918.

The Willard InterContinental Washington



The Willard Main Lobby

One of the city's first skyscrapers, the Willard Hotel opened in 1901. The main Lobby, with its spectacular proportions, great columns, huge chandeliers, mosaic floors and elaborate carved ceilings, was meticulously restored to its Beaux-Arts elegance. The residential luxury of our new suites reflects the grandeur of the building's Beaux-Arts architecture. The Crystal Room, acclaimed for its turn-of-the-century Beaux-Arts elegance, is one of the most beautiful entertaining venues in the nation's capital. Since Henry Willard bought the property in 1850, the hotel has hosted every president, as a sleeping guest or at a social function, from Franklin Pierce to George W. Bush. President-elect Abraham Lincoln stayed at the Willard before his inauguration because of assassination threats. In February 1861, the Peace Convention of the Civil War was held here. The Willard was transformed at the beginning of the 20th century into a 12-story building. The hotel's architect was Henry Janeway Hardenbergh, who also designed the Waldorf-Astoria and the Plaza Hotel in New York. The Willard family sold its interest in the hotel in 1946. Its doors closed in 1968 and the hotel was left to deteriorate until it was purchased and restored to its former glory, reopening in 1986.

Misc Pictures from our Day of Sightseeing



Government of D.C. Building



Friends we made along the way



*"Presidential Panda"
PANDAmia #109*



*Us posing with "Miracle"
PANDAmia #57 in front
of the National Cathedral*



Greek Embassy



Robert Yates Federal Bldg



Red Cross



IRS Building



Row Houses - Logan Circle

Special Thanks

I would like to give a Special Thanks to:

Justin, my husband, for driving us all over D.C. for 8 hours

To my **Mom**, for helping me take these pictures. We had two camera's going, my digital and her Canon, just to make sure we did not miss a thing.

To my **Dad**, for being the navigator for the whole day so I could get the "best shots"

Thanks to all of you for everything, I am sure part of this grade is yours too! (and I have no problem sharing!)

Copyright

This architecture portfolio dedicated to the buildings in D.C. that were modeled after pre-1600 architecture was designed and developed as a special project by Stacie Weiss for History 101 and Professor C.T. Evans at Northern Virginia Community College in August, 2004.

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NOTE: All of the pictures used in this project were taken for recreational purposes only on August 15, 2004 by Stacie Weiss and Wanda Looney.

Resources

For further information on any of the buildings listing in this paper, please use the following links:

The Washington National Cathedral - <http://www.cathedral.org/cathedral/>

Smithsonian Castle - <http://www.si.edu/visit/infocenter/sicastle.htm>

The Old Post Office Building - <http://www.nps.gov/opot/>

Union Station - http://www.unionstationdc.com/intro_fm.html

National Postal Museum - <http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/index.html>

United States Capitol - <http://www.aoc.gov/>

Library of Congress - <http://www.loc.gov>

U.S. National Archives and Records Administration - <http://www.archives.gov/>

Old Executive Office Building - <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/eeobtour/>

White House - <http://www.whitehouse.gov/>

United States Department of the Treasury - <http://www.ustreas.gov/>

Supreme Court - <http://www.supremecourtus.gov/>

Washington Monument - <http://www.nps.gov/wamo/>

Chinatown Friendship Archway - http://travel.yahoo.com/p-travelguide-2818613-friendship_archway_district_of_columbia-i

Lincoln Memorial - <http://www.nps.gov/linc/>

Organization of American States - <http://www.oas.org/main/english/>

Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception - <http://www.nationalshrine.com/>

Jefferson Memorial - <http://www.nps.gov/thje/>

Hotel Washington - <http://www.hotelwashington.com/>

Willard InterContinental Washington - <http://washington.intercontinental.com/>

PANDAmnia - <http://www.pandamaniadc.org/>

Government of the District of Columbia - <http://www.dc.gov/>

Sydney Robert Yates Federal Building - <http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/senate/senate09cl105.html#yates>

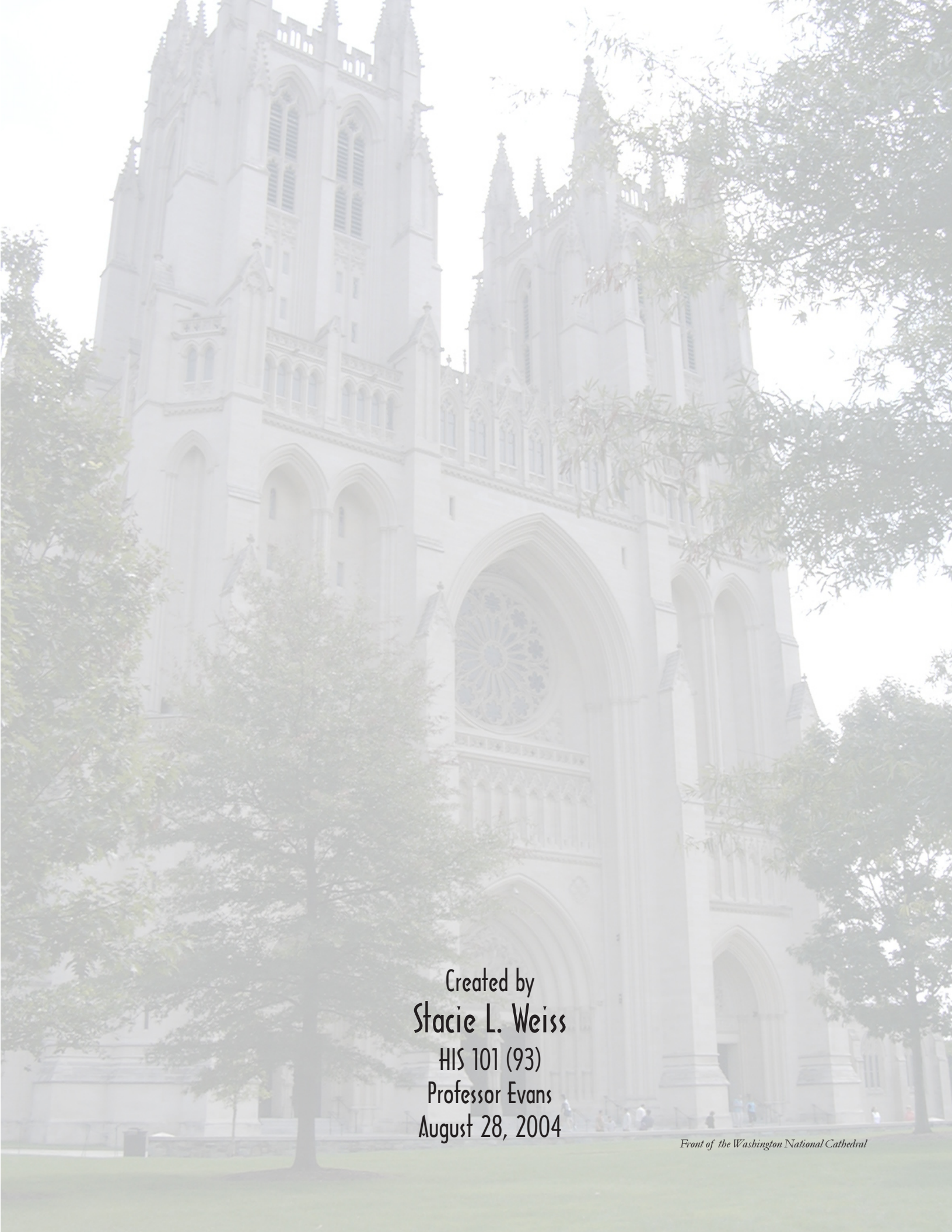
Greek Embassy - <http://www.greekembassy.org/>

IRS - <http://www.irs.gov/irs/article/0,,id=98142,00.html>

Logan Circle - <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/wash/dc64.htm>

National World War II Memorial - <http://www.wwiimemorial.com/>

Red Cross - <http://www.redcross.org/museum/history/>

A photograph of the front of the Washington National Cathedral, a large Gothic Revival style church. The image is semi-transparent, showing the building's facade with its two tall, slender towers and a large rose window. The scene is framed by green trees in the foreground and background. The sky is overcast.

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HIS 101 (93)
Professor Evans
August 28, 2004

Front of the Washington National Cathedral