

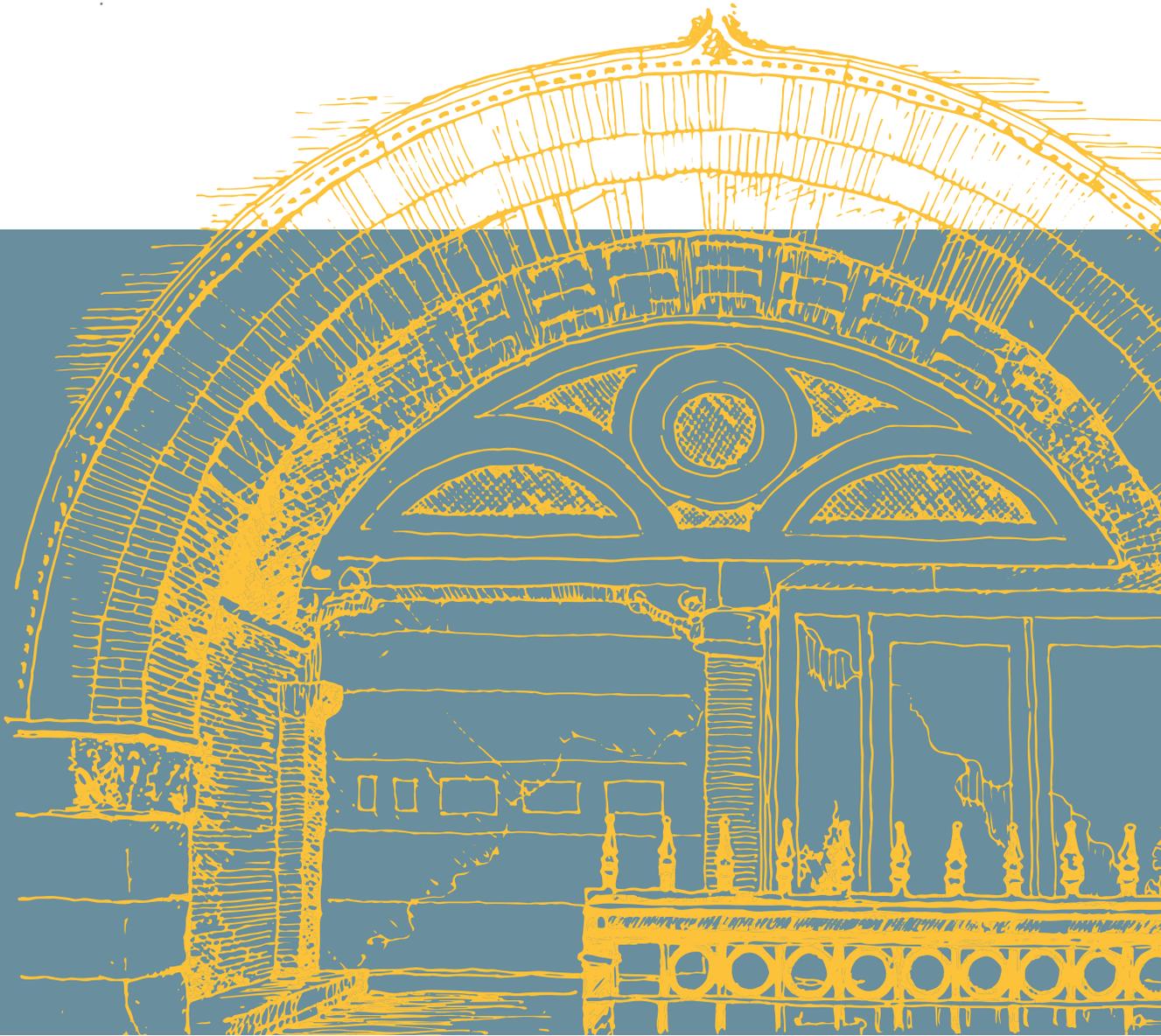
EXPLORING HISTORY

CHILDREN'S WALKING TOUR

DUPONT CIRCLE NEIGHBORHOOD



— WASHINGTON, DC —



WELCOME TO DUPONT

Welcome

This tour of **Washington's Dupont Circle Neighborhood** focuses on the history and architecture of part of our local environment that is both familiar and surprising. The tour kit includes everything a parent, teacher, Scout troop leader, or homeschooler would need to walk children through several blocks of buildings and their history and to stimulate conversation and activities that build on what they're learning. Designed for kids in the 8-12 age group, the tour is fun and educational for older kids and adults as well.

THE TOUR MATERIALS INCLUDE...

- History of Dupont Circle
- Tour Booklet Instructions
- Dupont Circle Neighborhood Guide
- Architectural Vocabulary
- Conversation Starters
- Dupont Circle Tour Stops
- Children's Edition

This project has been funded in part by a grant from HumanitiesDC, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

This version of the Dupont Circle Neighborhood children's walking tour is the result of a collaboration among Mary Kay Lanzillotta, FAIA, Peter Guttmacher, and the creative minds at LookThink, with photos courtesy of Ronald K. O'Rourke and Mary Fitch.

We encourage you to tell us about your experience using this children's architecture tour, what worked really well and how we can make it even better, as well as other neighborhoods you'd like to visit. Please email your comments to Katherine Adams (kadams@aiadc.com) or Mary Fitch (mfitch@aiadc.com) at the Washington Architectural Foundation.

DUPONT
CIRCLE
WAS
BORN
IN
1871

History of Dupont Circle

IF YOU'VE GOT IT – FLAUNT IT!

This place wasn't always a hot spot. Before the Civil War it was the kind of neighborhood where the butcher just dumped blood down the local drinking creek. There was a graveyard up against 19th Street where folks were buried three coffins deep – which proved to be a problem when they lowered the street and bones started falling out of rotting caskets. There was even a massive brickyard with a kiln that spewed bitter smoke day and night.

All that changed in 1871 when the Army Corps of Engineers built a fancy traffic circle to honor Rear Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont. That provided the kind of access that led Sir Edward Thornton to make the neighborhood home to the British Embassy in 1873. The British had “class,” a commodity that the post-war well-to-do all craved. Soon this slightly swampy backwater was popping with a mix of new-money mansions on the diagonal streets and regular row houses along the cross streets. Everyone who was anyone flocked here for the soirées and dinner parties – though the longtime Washingtonians called the newly rich “parvenus” and the newly rich called the old guard “cave dwellers.”

When fortunes faded after World War II and DC's 1968 civil rights riots thinned out the neighborhood even further, it was the artists and the LGBTQ community that brought it back to life. Today alongside the palatial historic homes, vibrant shops, studios, and eateries abound. As for the circle itself, gone is the admiral's bronze statue (the Du Pont family wanted something more festive) and a marble fountain and green park has taken its place. This center has been the site of chess tournaments, political rallies, neighborhood snowball fights, maypoles, Thanksgiving dinners for the homeless, tugs-of-war, parades, races, and it even has an underground art space where streetcars used to run. Let's check out this amazing neighborhood!

Fountain Fact: Architects Henry Bacon and Daniel Chester French also designed the Lincoln Memorial. The fountain's three figures represent the arts of ocean navigation – sea, stars, and wind.

Tour Booklet Instructions

Use this page as a friendly guide to help you identify the key components of each stop's page!



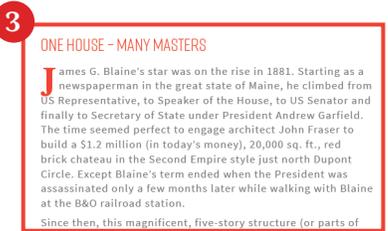
TOUR STOP NUMBER

There are 9 tour stops on this tour. You can choose to follow our suggested order.



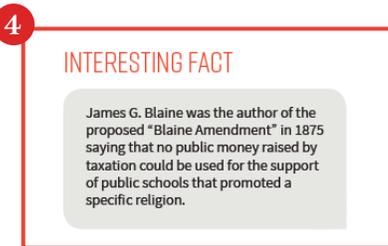
BUILDING GENERAL INFORMATION

This is your stop name and address!



BUILDING OVERVIEW

Read about your stop in this section. Look for questions throughout the text!



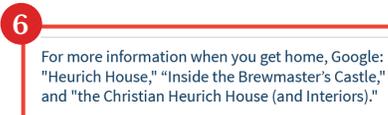
INTERESTING FACTS

Gain new knowledge about the history of the building.



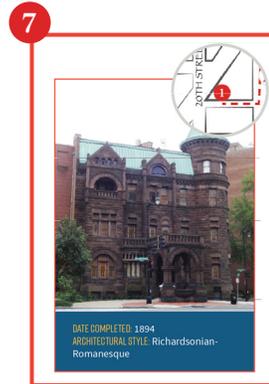
CONVERSATION STARTERS

Use these conversation starters to engage your kids.



LEARN MORE

Look up these terms and names that are found throughout the text.



BUILDING INFORMATION

Facts about the building's date of completion, style, and location.



NEXT STOP

Find the next stop here.

Dupont Circle Neighborhood Guide

Check out our suggested route for your tour! Refer to this map to guide you from stop to stop.

Places to Go (Kid friendly too!)

While you are in the area, check out these cool locations!



DUPONT CIRCLE STATION
South Exit, 19th Street Northwest
Public Transportation



KRISPY KREME
1350 Connecticut Avenue Northwest
Donuts, coffee, frozen drinks

UN JE NE SAIS QUOI
1361 Connecticut Avenue Northwest
Coffee, pastries, baguettes

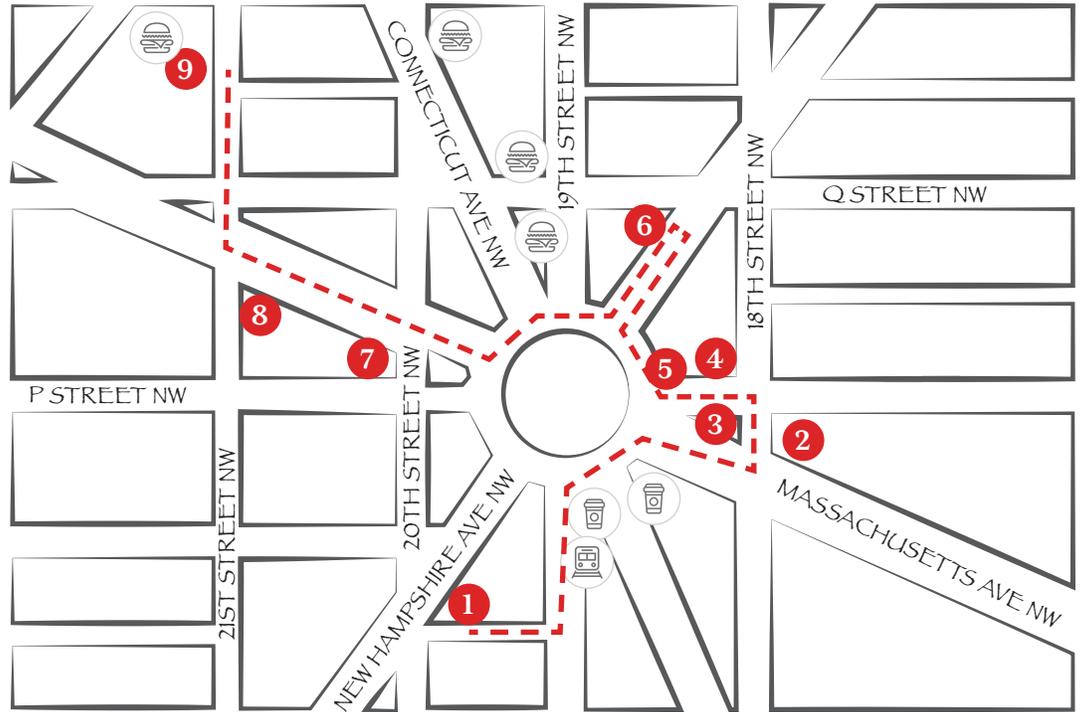


KRAMERBOOKS & AFTERWORDS CAFE
1517 Connecticut Avenue Northwest
Bookstore and café

LARRY'S ICE CREAM & CUPCAKES
1633 Connecticut Avenue Northwest
Ice cream and Cupcakes

FIREHOUSE BAKERY
1909 Q Street Northwest
Coffee, sandwiches, bread, pastries

TRYST AT THE PHILLIPS CAFE
1600 21st Street Northwest
Inside the Phillips Collection



Tour Stops

ESTIMATED TOTAL WALKING TIME:
1 ½ HOURS

Some buildings listed have public restrooms available for use.



THE BREWMASTER'S CASTLE (CHRISTIAN HEURICH HOUSE MUSEUM)
1307 New Hampshire Avenue Northwest



THE PATTERSON MANSION (AMPEER DUPONT CIRCLE)
15 Dupont Circle Northwest



THE MCCORMICK APARTMENTS (AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE)
1789 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest



THE WHITTEMORE HOUSE (THE WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB)
1526 New Hampshire Avenue Northwest



THE WADSWORTH HOUSE (THE SULGRAVE CLUB)
1801 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest



THE BLAINE MANSION
2000 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest



THE BOARDMAN HOUSE (EMBASSY OF IRAQ)
1801 P Street Northwest



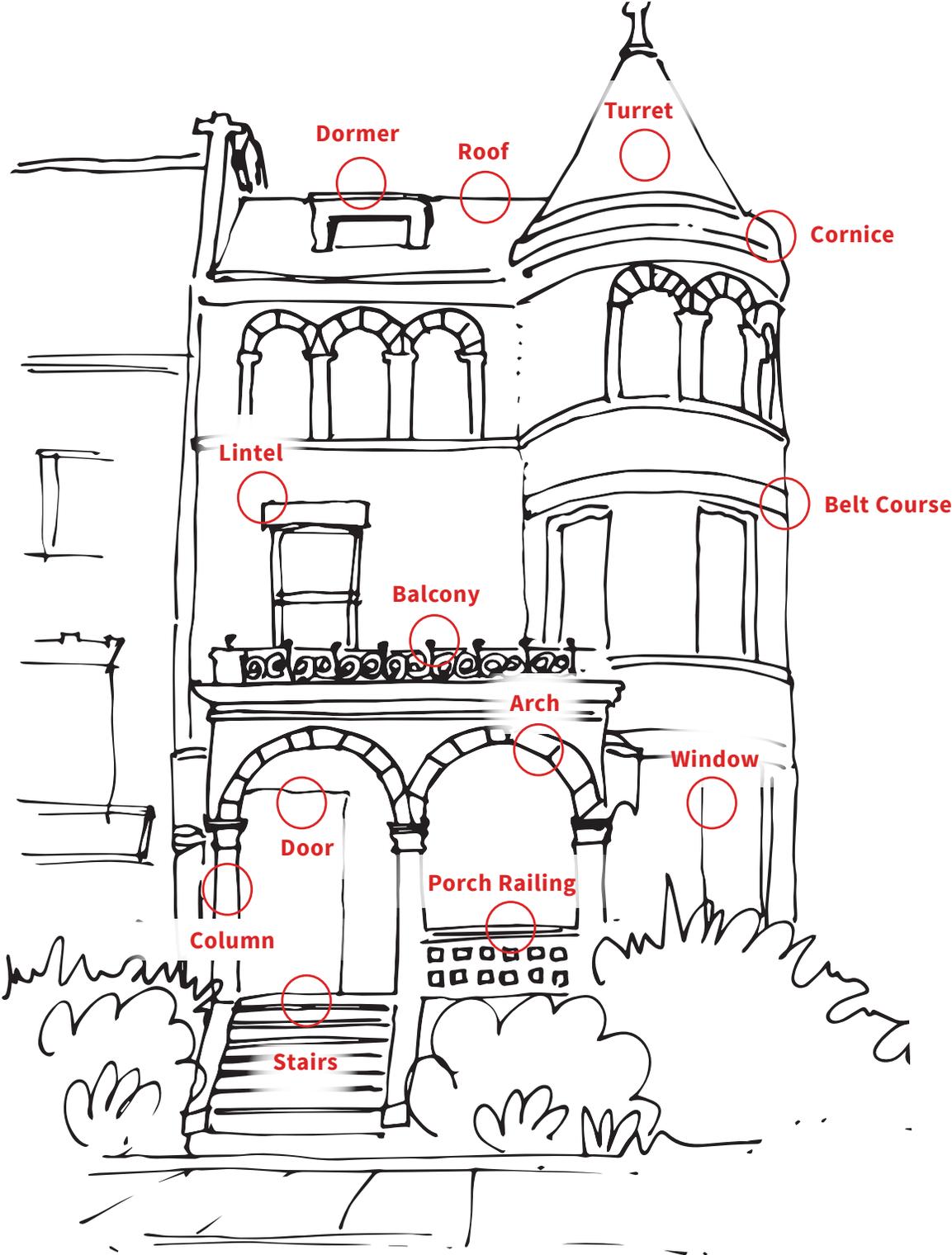
WALSH-MCLEAN HOUSE (EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA)
2020 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest



THE PHILLIPS COLLECTION
1600 21st Street Northwest

Architectural Vocabulary

Want to speak like an architect? Try to find a few of these building elements at each tour stop you visit!



Architectural Vocabulary

ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

Arch A curved or pointed structural element that is supported at its sides.

Balcony A structural platform extending from the wall of a building and enclosed with something to keep people from falling off.

Balustrade A railing composed of small posts (balusters) with a rail running along the top, usually found along the edge of stairs, a porch, a roof, or a stoop.

Bay Window A section of a building distinguished by vertical elements such as columns or pillars. Often, a bay will protrude from the surface of the wall in which it is situated, thus creating a small, nook-like interior space.

Belt course A continuous layer or row of stones or bricks set in a wall. Set in line with windowsills, it helps to make the horizontal line of the sills visually more prominent.

Brackets Applied ornamental elements often used at a cornice or to flank windows and doors.

Cartouche A carved tablet or drawing representing a scroll with rolled-up ends, used ornamentally or bearing an inscription.

Column A structural element that transmits the weight from above to other structural elements

Cornice A horizontal molded projection or shelf crowning a building or structure. A corbeled cornice is supported by a decorative piece of stone, wood or metal jutting from a wall that helps keep it up.

Dormer A small structure that projects from a sloping roof, with a window in the façade

Eaves The projecting overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

Jack arch An often flat arch (yes, arches can be flat) in the masonry just above a door or window

Lintel A horizontal support of timber, stone, concrete, or steel across the top of a door or window. It can be load bearing or ornamental.

Mansard Roof A four-sided, double-sloped roof where the lower slope is steeper than the upper slope. The lower slope is typically punctuated by dormer windows.

Pilaster Used to give the appearance of a supporting column and to articulate an extent of wall, with only an ornamental function. In other words, a fake column on an interior wall or outside a building

Roman Brick A type of brick used in Ancient Roman architecture or a modern type inspired by the ancient prototypes. In both cases, it characteristically has longer and flatter dimensions than those of standard modern bricks.

Rusticated base A stonework wall where the parts facing out are carved to look rugged. In other words, stone blocks that fit smoothly together but are nobbly on the outside.

Spindle A slender rounded rod with tapered ends

Symmetrical Made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis. Asymmetrical facades are made up of dissimilar parts.

Terracotta Fired ceramic clay used in architectural wall elements or ornaments

Turret A small tower at the corner of a building.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Arts and Crafts Refers to the early 19th-century British and American movement to revive handicrafts. The movement was the inspiration behind the Craftsman and bungalow styles.

Beaux Arts Refers to the architectural school in France popular in the late 19th century.

Neo-Romanesque A style employed beginning in the mid-19th century inspired by 11th- and 12th-century Romanesque architecture. Romanesque Revival buildings tend to feature more simplified arches and windows than their historic counterparts.

Queen Anne The most elaborate style of Victorian architecture developed in the late 1800s during the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Factory-made architectural parts could be shipped across the country by train to design creative and elaborately decorated homes.

Richardsonian Romanesque Exhibited the architect H.H. Richardson's individualism through unusual sculpted shapes and massive use of heavy masonry walls, usually rough-faced squared stone. Decorative wall patterns were achieved utilizing colors or textures of stone.

Row House A series of houses which share a common party wall are called row or town houses.

Second Empire Originated in France and was common in the United States in the mid- to late-1800s. It was also known as the "General Grant style" because of the many public buildings constructed during his presidency from 1869 to 1877.

Conversation Starters (With Sample Answers)

Strike up a conversation with your group! At the end of each tour stop page you will find discussion questions that you can use as conversation starters. Use these suggested answers to help guide the conversation.

1 THE BREWMASTER'S CASTLE (CHRISTIAN HEURICH HOUSE MUSEUM)

Q: Do you know anyone from another country who has done things or brought things to their home here to remind them of where they're from?

A: Art from their home country – a certain kind of room – a flag – colors of their country...

2 THE MCCORMICK APARTMENTS (AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE)

Q: How many rooms and what kind of rooms would the world's most luxurious apartment have?

A: What if it was also an apartment with access to the roof? What kind of windows would you want and what would you want them to look out on?

3 THE WADSWORTH HOUSE (THE SULGRAVE CLUB)

Q: What is a bay window?

A: A curved window or series of windows that project outwards from a wall.

Q: What's so cool about it?

A: 180 degree view – sometimes there's a bench or seat built into it.

4 THE BOARDMAN HOUSE (EMBASSY OF IRAQ)

Q: Why do you think little kids in pre-school get bricks (made of wood or paper) to play with?

A: Helps them learn how to balance things – how to build things – how to share things – bricks are so basic and regular that they're easy to use.

5 THE PATTERSON MANSION (AMPEER DUPONT CIRCLE)

Q: What do windows do for a building?

A: Let in light – let in air -- let you see out – let people see in -- look like the eyes of a face – give you something to decorate.

Q: How many different kinds of windows can you think of?

A: Picture windows – double hung windows – crank out windows – windows with window panes – floor to ceiling windows – skylights – transom windows.

6 THE WHITEMORE HOUSE (THE WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB)

Q: Bricks can be kind of plain. If you could make the face of bricks for a building any color or texture or pattern, what would it be?

A: Make bricks look like the sky – build entirely with glass bricks for a house that is translucent – make some bricks jut out so you could climb the wall.

7 THE BLAINE MANSION

Q: Have you ever seen a building that would look very different standing on its own rather than having a lot of other buildings crowded around it?

A: What would your own home look like if there were lots of space around it – how about the Empire State Building?

8 WALSH-MCLEAN HOUSE (EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA)

Q: What are different ways that staircases can look?

A: Zig-zag like a fire escape, winding circular stairways, wide or narrow steps, banisters or no banisters.

Q: What is the longest stairway you have ever climbed?

A: How about the Metro escalator at Dupont Circle? Or the Washington Monument?

9 THE PHILLIPS COLLECTION

Q: If you could build an "addition" onto your bedroom, what would it look like and what would it do?

A: More room – more privacy – wing for studying – wing for playing games – personal movie theater – snack room – exercise room.

Thanks for taking the Dupont Circle tour. Let's get started! If you print the children's edition, your kids can also follow along with their own fun activities.

The Brewmaster's Castle

(Christian Heurich House Museum)

1307 New Hampshire Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

PROST!

A fireproof, gothic German castle on the corner?? Why not, said Bavarian-born beer baron Christian Heurich (pronounced Hire-Rick) in 1892, who came to America with only \$200 in his pocket. John Granville Meyers built the 31 room home. With its formidable façade of dark, rough sandstone and gargoyles, and its ornately carved wood interior, it was Teutonic alright – but also amazingly modern.

Heurich had already lived through three fires at work and home, so he made this castle fireproof. It was the first residence in America built of steel and reinforced concrete. Its walls were covered with fire-resistant plaster with a metal wash and not one of its 15 fireplaces was ever lit. It also boasted indoor plumbing, venting skylights, electric lighting, central heating, and a burglar alarm in an age when they were almost unheard of. Today it is considered a time capsule – one of the most intact Victorian mansions in America – complete with the ghost of the Brewmaster, himself.

WHAT I DID FOR LOVE

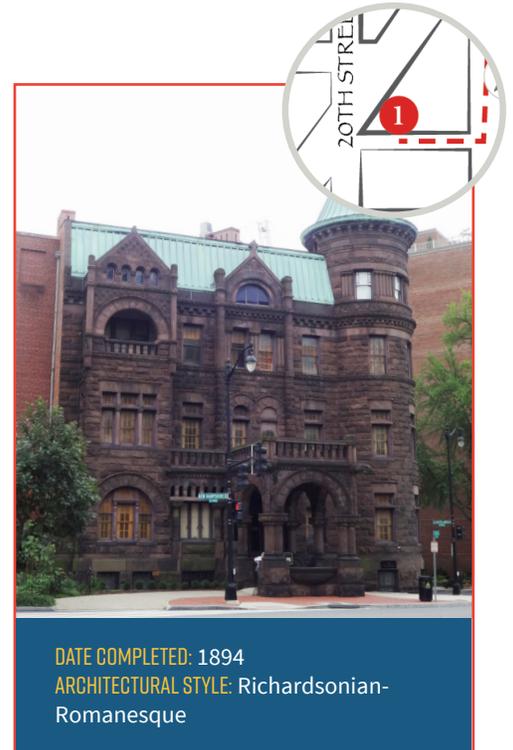
Even though Heurich loved his old world, heavy, dark wood interiors -- he also loved his wife. That's why some rooms are in the airier French Revival style. Check out that balcony over the piano. The basement breakfast room is covered in beer drinking murals, one of which reads, "There is room in the smallest chamber for the biggest hangover."

ELEV-LATER

Even though Heurich had architect Meyers put an elevator into his mansion's design, when it came time to fill the empty shaft, he stalled. He said he'd install the car when he could no longer walk up the stairs. Thing is he walked up the stairs until he died there at the ripe, old age of 102.

CONVERSATION STARTERS

What makes a castle feel like a castle? What makes this mansion feel like one?



DATE COMPLETED: 1894
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Richardsonian-Romanesque

INTERESTING FACT

Heurich's actual brewery, which produced more than 500,000 barrels of beer a year, became DC's second largest employer (second only to the government) and was located where the Kennedy Center now stands.

For more information when you get home, Google: "Heurich House," "Inside the Brewmaster's Castle," and "the Christian Heurich House (and Interiors)."

NEXT STOP

The McCormick Apartments (American Enterprise Institute)
1789 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

If you print the children's edition, your kids can also follow along with their own fun activities.

The McCormick Apartments

(American Enterprise Institute)

1789 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

THE LAP OF LUXURY

Not everyone wants a mansion, even when a neighborhood has a reputation for splendor. In 1915, Stanley McCormick, whose father Cyrus invented the “mechanical reaper” which revolutionized farming, decided that Dupont Circle needed its first luxury apartment building. He engaged Jules Henri Sibour (descended from French royalty) to build something that would fit in well with the Beaux Arts Louis XVI style of the area.

Quite simple, really. A handful of apartments, each with a living room, a salon, a dining room, a kitchen and pantry, and six bedroom suites with baths. Each little abode measured around 11,000 square feet (about one-fifth of a football field). Think multiple fireplaces, 14.5’ high ceilings (a basketball net is 10’), herringbone parquet wood or white-veined black marble tile floors, marble stairways, double doors between rooms, and chambers for more than 40 servants and you get the idea.

In fact, one of the apartments wasn’t really an apartment – it was rented by art dealer Lord Duveen to store the 42 paintings that he was showing to his upstairs neighbor, banking magnate Andrew Mellon – who bought them all for \$21,000,000 to create the new National Gallery of Art.

TIME AND PLACE

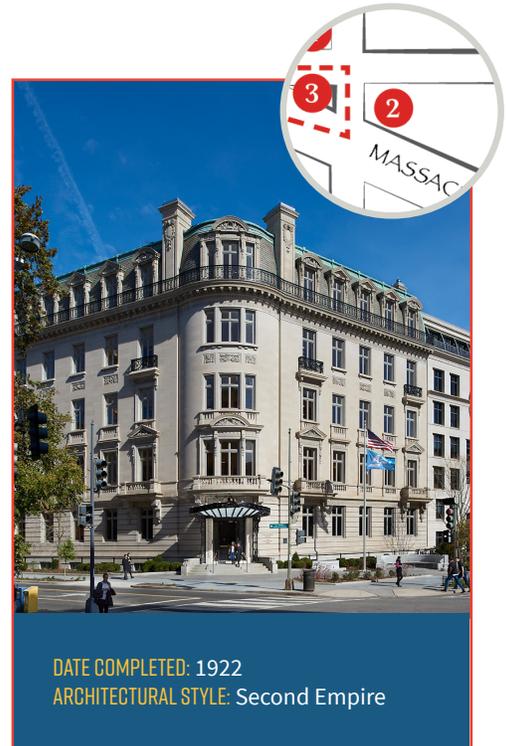
The National Trust for Historic Preservation made its headquarters here for 35 years. Where better to work on preserving beautiful, historic buildings across the country than from inside a beautiful, historic building? In 2013 the American Enterprise Institute took up residence and changed the street address from 1785 Massachusetts Avenue to 1789, the year Federal Government began operating under the Constitution.

WHAT AN ENTRANCE!

Even if you can’t get inside to see the “brass rinceau” door handles (like twisted vines) or “egg and dart” molding (carved patterns of ovals and arrows), you can still marvel at the doorway – framed by scroll-covered limestone balustrades, flanked by intricate iron panels, and capped by a sweeping, radial marquise of iron and glass. Draw a picture of the kind of entrance that you think screams “luxury.”

CONVERSATION STARTERS

How many square feet is the biggest place you’ve ever lived?



INTERESTING FACT

The Girl Scouts of the Nation’s Capital was chartered here in Edith Macy’s apartment on July, 17, 1917. It’s the largest council in the country with more than 87,000 members.

For more information when you get home, Google: "Andrew Mellon," "the National Trust for Historic Preservation," and "the American Enterprise Institute."

NEXT STOP

The Wadsworth House (The Sulgrave Club)

1801 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

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The Wadsworth House

(The Sulgrave Club)

1801 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

A WOMAN'S PLACE IS...AT 1801 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

When she wasn't being an accomplished photographer, watercolorist, pianist, horsewoman, and even Alaska explorer, Martha Blow Wadsworth was also a wife. Together with her landowner husband, Herbert, she decided on a DC winter residence to escape the snows of Genesee Valley, New York (and Alaska). She oversaw the innovative design of this triangular home with help from Buffalo architect George Cary. With its bow windowed tip facing Dupont Circle like the prow of a cream colored brick-and-terra-cotta ocean liner, this block-long beauty featured a billiard room, drawing room, smoking room, sewing room, two-story mirrored ballroom with a balcony for the orchestra, even one of DC's first "automobile rooms."

Women continued at the helm of this ship. In 1918, the house was used by the local chapter of the Red Cross. In 1932, a group of prominent Washington women led by Mabel Thorp Boardman (who herself recruited nurses during the Spanish-American War) bought it to create the exclusive Sulgrave Club.

HERE'S TO HEARTH AND HOME!

Supposedly there's a cocktail named after this posh structure. It's even designed to honor the original owners. The "Sulgrave Club" is made with apple brandy, blueberry syrup (like the ones picked by Martha in the wilds of Alaska), lemon juice, lemon bitters, and topped with Genesee Cream Ale (like what Herbert used to drink in the Genesee Valley). Now you write the recipe for a (non-alcoholic) drink to honor your home.

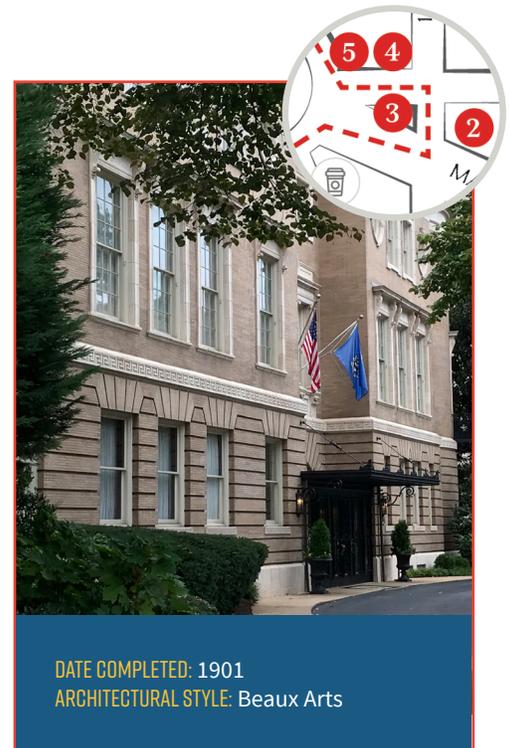


CONVERSATION STARTERS

Why does it matter what side of a house faces the street? What would it say if the kitchen door faced the street?

PORTE-COCHÈRE

Wealthy residences didn't want their guests to get wet when arriving. Where the front entrance is today, this building had a covered, drive-through porch called a porte-cochère (coach door). What other features of a home make a guest's entry easier?



DATE COMPLETED: 1901
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Beaux Arts

INTERESTING FACT

The Sulgrave Club was named after Sulgrave Manor in Northamptonshire, England, that was home to George Washington's ancestors.

For more information when you get home, Google: "George Cary," "École des Beaux Arts," "Egg and Dart," and "Palladian Window."

NEXT STOP

The Boardman House (Embassy of Iraq)
1801 P Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

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The Boardman House

(Embassy of Iraq)

1801 P Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

TRICKS WITH BRICKS

There is perhaps no building material more fitting for the embassy office of an ancient country than the amazing brick – civilization's first manufactured rectangular block for construction. First used in places like Syria, Egypt, and Turkey more than 9,500 years ago, bricks were initially sun-baked mud. A few thousand years later, red clay bricks were being kiln-fired for strength at 600 degrees Celsius in China and northwestern India and Pakistan. Soon worldwide, these uniform composite blocks were the perfect (and fireproof) building material, especially in places where chunks of solid stone were scarce.

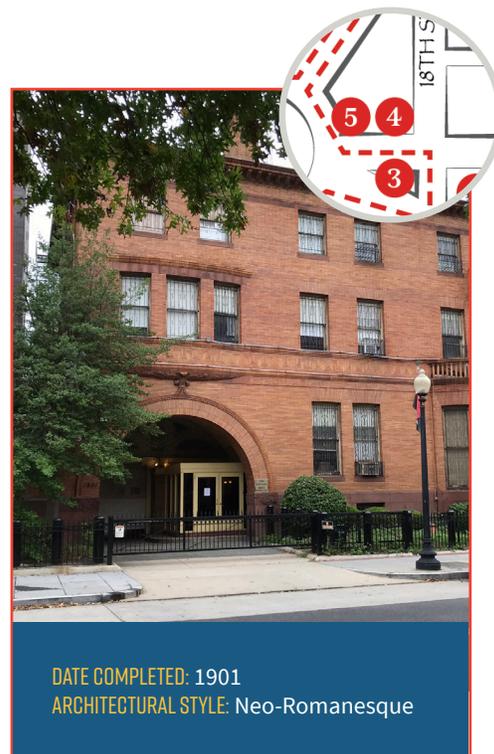
Built to last, this piece of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture was designed in 1893 for William J. Boardman by Hornblower and Marshall whose other work includes the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History. Plain as it may look, notice how the different shades of narrow, brown brick create the look of a textured pattern – how their opposing angles somehow create the curve of a bay window – and how their double-row span makes for a wide and elegant arch.

ANATOMY OF AN ARCHWAY

Blocks, when fitted just right, can defy gravity and hold each other in place. Voussoirs (specially tapered stones), fitted side-by-side along an archway will do it without mortar as long as there's a keystone up top to turn tensile (holding up) stress into compressive (pressing together) stress. But Mesopotamians (ancient Iraqis) built arches with mud bricks as early as 2,000 B.C. Of course, with uniform and slippery glazed bricks that aren't tapered to fit together, a little mortar does avoid certain...headaches.

CONVERSATION STARTERS

Where have you seen arches and archways used before? What kind of feeling do they give in churches, on monuments, or even at McDonald's?



DATE COMPLETED: 1901
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Neo-Romanesque

INTERESTING FACT

During the frenzy of building in the Industrial Revolution, bricks had another advantage in foggy old London. Their red color was easier to see in the fog than grey stone and helped avoid traffic accidents.

For more information when you get home, Google: "Types of Arches" (e.g. "Moorish," "Tudor," "Trefoil," "Cinquefoil," "Ogee," "Lancet," "Parabolic," etc...) and "Brick Kilns."

NEXT STOP

The Patterson Mansion (Ampeer Dupont Circle)
15 Dupont Circle Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

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The Patterson Mansion

(Ampeer Dupont Circle)

15 Dupont Circle Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

ROYAL WELCOME

There's something about the imposing home of newspaper titans Robert, Elinor, and daughter Cissy Patterson that somehow pulls you in. Almost a W in shape, Stanford White's 1903 building spreads its two massive wings from a majestic, recessed front. That first balcony is where American aviator Charles Lindbergh spoke to adoring crowds just after his solo transatlantic flight in 1927. He was the guest of President Calvin Coolidge, who had taken up residence while the White House was being renovated.

With its alternating, corner-block limestone quoins and wrought iron grillwork, the ground floor says fortress. But just look up a floor and, layer-by-layer, an Italian Renaissance palace comes into view. It begins with a string-course (architectural belt) of Greek patterned carving around the building. Panels of sleek variegated marble punctuate the 2nd and 3rd story windows. Twin column pairs of marble adorn the balcony and pilasters (fake columns) decorated with candelabra (candlesticks) frame its every angle.

Is it any wonder that pioneering-female-editor of the Washington Times, Cissy Patterson, threw some of Washington's most celebrated parties here in its 4 stories, 30 rooms, 10 bathrooms, and 36,470 square feet?

FENESTRATION ORNAMENTATION

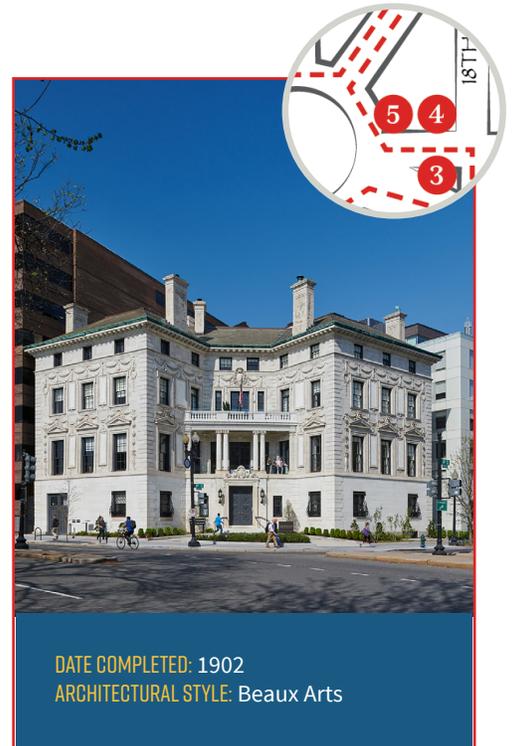
These may be some of the world's best-decorated windows. Stone carvers took it to the max. Look to see if you can find carved fruit clusters ("swags"), little cherubs ("putti"), shields ("escutcheons"), scrolls, torches, medallions, pendants, even dramatic masks. Draw a picture of a shape that would be a good addition.

FROM PALATIAL TO MICRO-SPATIAL

This house has passed through many hands, growing and shrinking at the same time. Cissy Patterson sold it to the Washington Club in 1951 for \$450,000. In 2014, the Club sold the place to developer SB-Urban for an amazing \$20,000,000. The next step was to turn the addition into 90 luxury "micro-apartments," each only 400 square feet. That's about the size of a two-car garage.

CONVERSATION STARTERS

What makes the front of a house welcoming?



INTERESTING FACT

As a fearless journalist (she got an interview from famous mobster Al Capone by simply ringing his doorbell), Cissy Patterson was not afraid of a good argument. At some of her famous parties she would invite competing presidential candidates to see what kind of sparks would fly.

For more information when you get home, Google: "Stanford White," "McKim, Mead & White," "Augustus Saint Gaudens," and "Cissy Patterson."

NEXT STOP

The Whittemore House (The Women's Democratic Club)

1526 New Hampshire Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

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The Whittemore House

(The Women's Democratic Club)

1526 New Hampshire Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

WHEN LESS IS MORE

Beaux Arts mansions like the one we just visited stand out because of their ornamentation. They tower and dazzle. However, innovative architects like Harvey L. Page (whose father pioneered the electrical circuit breaker) preferred a style that fit in more with the environment – something that emphasized the smooth continuous flow of a building's mass. Like the seamless shingles that drape its roof, the Roman brick surface of the 1892 Whittemore House gently wraps around modest bays and towers. It doesn't need detailed carvings or the symmetry of matching columns to make a visual impact. With its deeply recessed doors and windows, and dormer roof windows like sleepy slits of eyes – it seems elegantly laid back.

This was one of DC's first homes to have electricity. And indeed, there was power inside. In 1927, after women won the right to vote, the Women's National Democratic Club moved in. Founders Emily Newell Blair and Florence Jaffray Harriman were dedicated to empowering a well-informed women's electorate through political dialogue. For the past century the Club has been at the forefront of national issues. Men were even granted full voting membership in 1988.

SOCIAL REFORM HQ

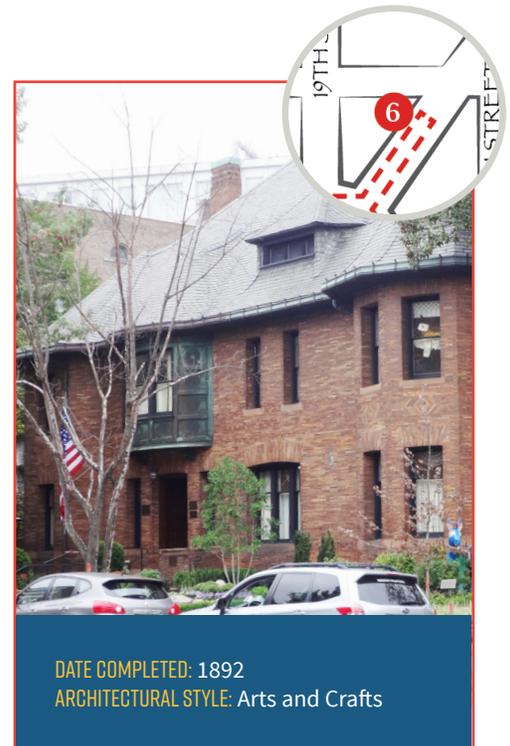
Over the years, policy makers from Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton to Congresswoman Linda Sanchez to DC Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton have graced this place. But in the 1930s and 1940s First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt used it as a home to launch many of her social reforms, including opposing child labor, fighting for racial justice, and advocating for refugees.

A BAY ABOVE

The bay window we saw on the Boardman House was built into the brickwork wall all the way down to the ground. But some, like this beautifully weathered copper-covered "oriel," are perched like a balcony just over a building's entrance. What might be the advantage of such a window?

CONVERSATION STARTERS

When is something simple better than something fancy?



INTERESTING FACT

They say that the material for the beautiful, brown brick here came from a rare clay deposit in New Jersey just large enough to build this house.

For more information when you get home, Google: "Bay Windows," "Harvey L. Page," "Charles Grafton Page," and "Women's National Democratic Club."

If you print the children's edition, your kids can also follow along with their own fun activities.

The Blaine Mansion

2000 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

ONE HOUSE – MANY MASTERS

James G. Blaine's star was on the rise in 1881. Starting as a newspaperman in the great state of Maine, he climbed from US Representative, to Speaker of the House, to US Senator, and finally to Secretary of State under President Andrew Garfield. The time seemed perfect to engage architect John Fraser to build a \$1.2 million (in today's money), 20,000 sq. ft., red brick chateau in the Second Empire style just north of Dupont Circle. Except Blaine's term ended when the President was assassinated only a few months later while walking with Blaine at the B&O railroad station.

Since then, this magnificent, five-story structure (or parts of it) has been rented or owned by tenants as diverse as inventor George Westinghouse (yes, that Westinghouse), the Japanese Embassy, New York City Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, the United Nations Information Center, and even (gulp!) eateries. What hasn't changed is its incredible stature. With balustraded chimneys both disappearing into and jutting out of its enormous mass, the skyrocketing gables of its asymmetrical dormer roof, and an intricately carved porte cochere, it still owns the block.

THE ART OF BLENDING

While the Blaine Mansion was originally a free-standing masterpiece with plenty of space to frame it, today it's got plenty of up-close company. How has this building tried to fit in with the other structures that have sprung up around it? How have they tried to relate to its undeniable majesty?

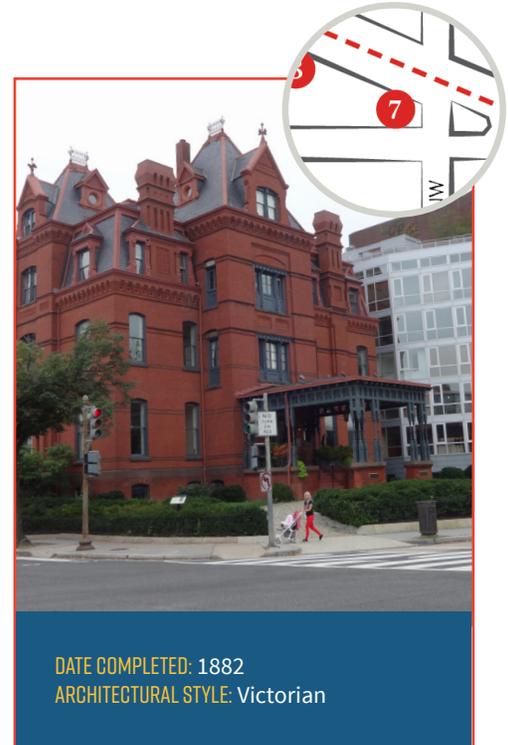
"THAT" WESTINGHOUSE

George Westinghouse, owner of this mansion from 1901-1914, was no slouch when it came to ideas. He filed his first patent when he was only 19. In addition to inventing air brakes for trains, he was the originator of gas shock absorbers, AC/DC electrical transformers, hydroelectric power plants and even the electric kitchen stove.



CONVERSATION STARTERS

What makes a house look like a castle?



DATE COMPLETED: 1882
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Victorian

INTERESTING FACT

James G. Blaine was the author of the "Blaine Amendment" in 1875 that proposed that no public money raised by taxation could be used for the support of public schools that promoted a specific religion.

For more information when you get home, Google: "James G. Blaine," "George Westinghouse," and "Blaine Mansion."

NEXT STOP

Walsh-McLean House (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia)
2020 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

If you print the children's edition, your kids can also follow along with their own fun activities.

Walsh-McLean House

(Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia)

2020 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20036

PROSPECTOR'S PALACE

Thomas Francis Walsh was no stranger to hard work. An apprentice carpenter in Ireland by age 12, at 19 he emigrated to Massachusetts in 1869 and headed west to prospect for gold. He married a schoolteacher, earned enough to open a hotel and in 1896 took a chance buying the Bird Camp Mine in Ouray, Colorado. They said it was all "played out." It wasn't. By 1898 he was one of the richest men in the world. So, he built the most expensive home that Washington had ever seen.

This mansion (or just "2020" as the family liked to call it) boasted 60 rooms – including an organ room, conservatories, parlors, and a suite for Walsh's new friend, King Leopold of Belgium. Walsh had architect Henry Andersen build a sweeping, Y-shaped staircase rising from the central hall inspired by what he'd seen on a luxury ocean liner. The steps ascended through three stories of open galleries carved from solid mahogany and capped by a giant skylight of exquisite stained glass. And on the first floor landing, just before the staircase splits, embedded into the wall was – you guessed it – a giant slab of gold.

MAKING WAVES INSIDE AND OUT

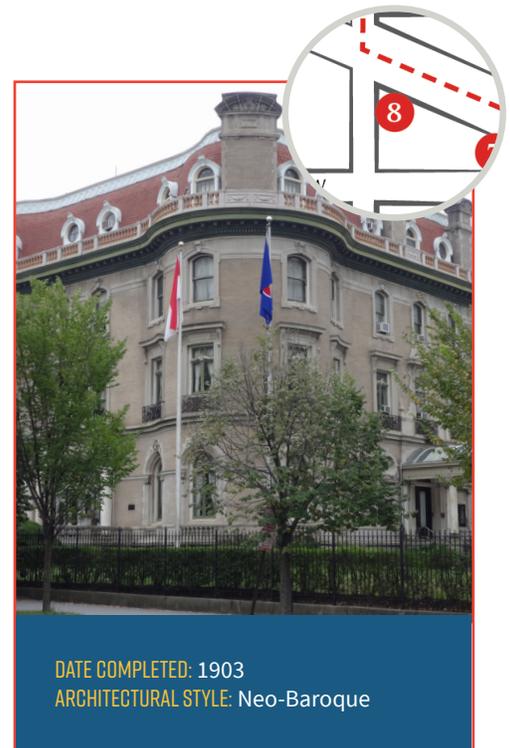
The oceanic central staircase wasn't the only architectural innovation that Walsh added to his Beaux Arts mansion. The outside walls of buff brick, limestone, and terra cotta seem to undulate as they round the window bays and corner towers. Even the chimneys on the roof look a little curved.

NOW, WHY DO I LIKE THAT COLOR?

The multi-millionaire miner was known for his overindulgent parties where one night 325 guests consumed 480 quarts of champagne, 288 fifths of scotch, and 40 gallons of beer. On another night, each seat at the banquet table was decorated not only with yellow orchids of every variety, but also with a place setting created entirely from gold nuggets.

CONVERSATION STARTERS

What does your mother or father do for a living? If you were to build them a mansion that honored that work, what would it look like?



DATE COMPLETED: 1903
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Neo-Baroque

INTERESTING FACT

Walsh's daughter, Evalyn, married *Washington Post* heir Edward Beale McLean, who bought her the famous (and cursed) Hope Diamond (now in the Smithsonian) for about \$4.7 million in today's money.

For more information when you get home Google: "Walsh Mansion," "Francis Walsh," "Evalyn Walsh-McLean," "the Hope Diamond," and "the Bird Camp Mine."

If you print the children's edition, your kids can also follow along with their own fun activities.

The Phillips Collection

1600 21st Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20009

HOME IS WHERE THE ART IS

Sometimes a building expands to accommodate a growing family. Sometimes it expands to accommodate a growing passion. Duncan Phillips loved modern art. He was even a published expert on it. When his manufacturing millionaire father and older brother tragically died in 1917 and 1918, he decided to fill the void in the family mansion by building a gallery over the north wing of his family home in 1921. It started with family-owned paintings, but by 1930 had grown to be so big that the entire house was given over to art and the family moved out.

Phillips and his wife, painter Marjorie Acker, wanted their 1897 Georgian Revival style building to bridge the earliest masters of modern art with continually growing ranks of new artists. Little chapel-like rooms were built around the corner from halls with established paintings to house newcomers like Mark Rothko. With further additions in 1960 and 2006, America's first modern art museum is and was a homey space in which to see paintings close up (3,000 of them), listen to concerts in the wood paneled music room, see films in its auditorium, or even study modern art in its renovated carriage house.

JUXTAPOSITION

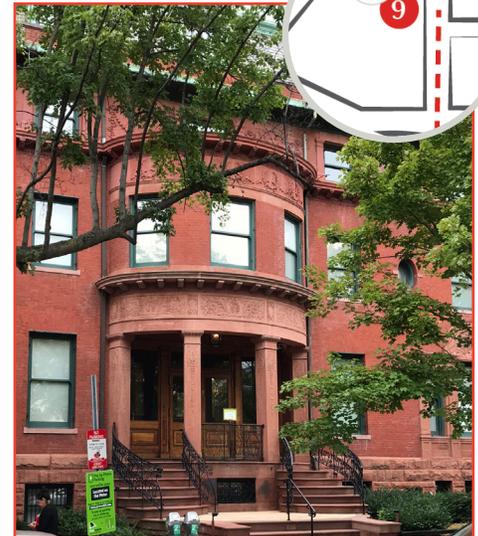
Duncan Phillips shocked the traditional art world by not making his museum chronological (paintings arranged by date) or thematic (only work in the same style or period in the same room). He knew there was value in making connections between unlike things. Sometimes contrast pumps up the power. Draw two different images that you think add power to each other when placed side-by-side.

WINGS AND THINGS

Many homes add on new spaces over time. The trick is either making the additions look like a seamless part of the original—or like they're different but related—going with the overall flow. Take a look around the Phillips and decide which you think has happened during all the growth here. Is there anything you would have changed to make it come together?

CONVERSATION STARTERS

Why might a smaller space be a good place to display artworks? What would be its drawbacks?



DATE COMPLETED: 1897, 1907
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Georgian, Federal

INTERESTING FACT

The Phillips Collection is home to famous paintings like Renoir's *Luncheon of the Boating Party* and Jacob Lawrence's *Migration Series*.

For more information when you get home Google: "The Phillips Collection," "Duncan Phillips," and "Joseph Hornblower architect."

You've completed the tour! Thanks for taking us along.

As you head home you can use these final conversation starters to wrap up the experience: *What do these buildings and their history tell you about Washington, DC? Was there anything that surprised you about what you learned and experienced today?*

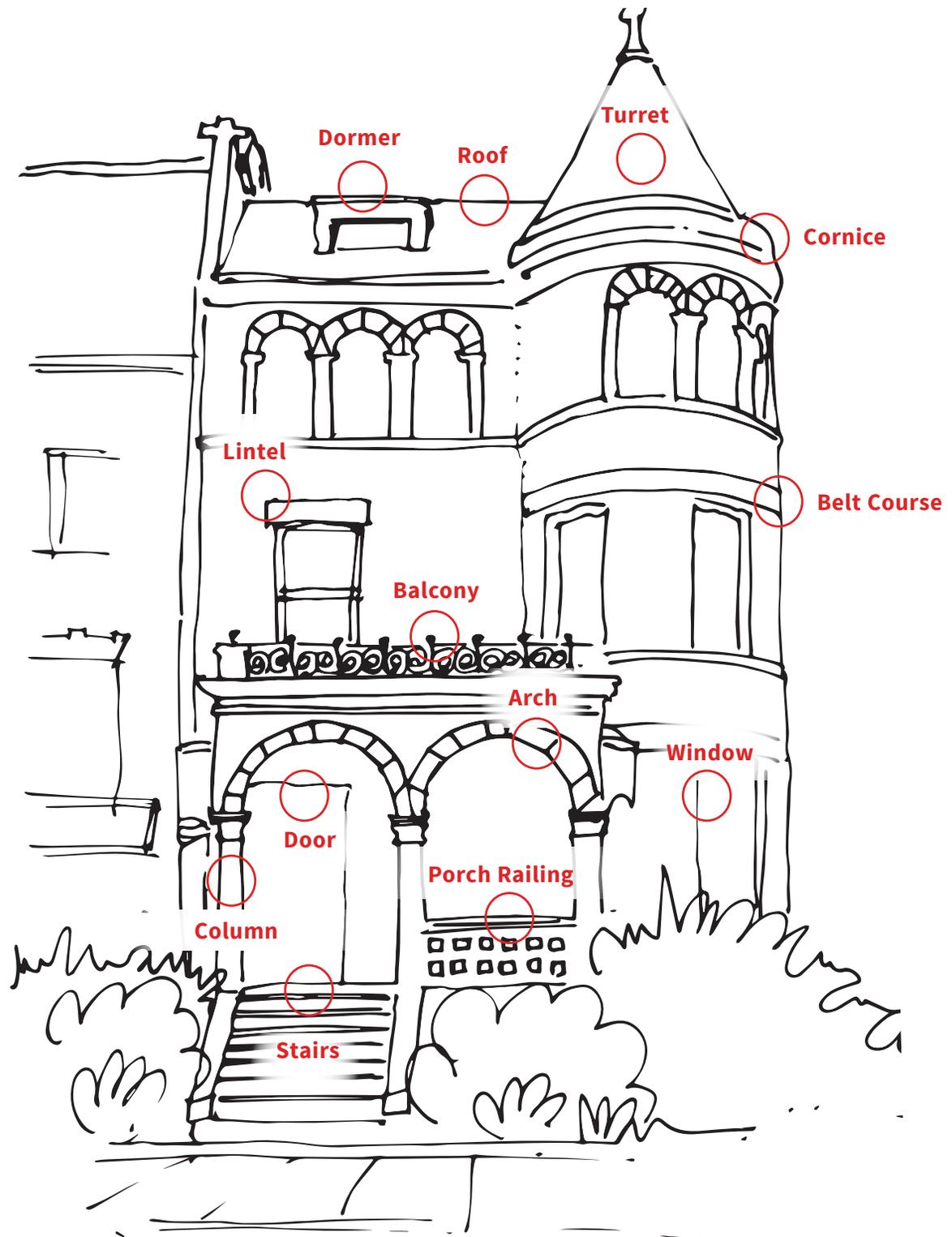
CHILDREN'S EDITION STARTS HERE

All pages printed in landscape format are for your children to follow along during the tour.

Architectural Vocabulary

Want to speak like an architect?

Try to find a few of these building elements at each tour stop you visit!



The Brewmaster's Castle

(Christian Heurich House Museum)

Christian Heurich's house was the first residence in America built of steel and reinforced concrete to be fire resistant. What other buildings have you seen that are fire resistant? What other types of building materials are fire resistant?

NAME FIVE BUILDING MATERIALS THAT WOULD BE
FIRE RESISTANT/FIREPROOF

IMAGINE IT. DRAW IT!

Draw an example of a fire resistant/fireproof building.

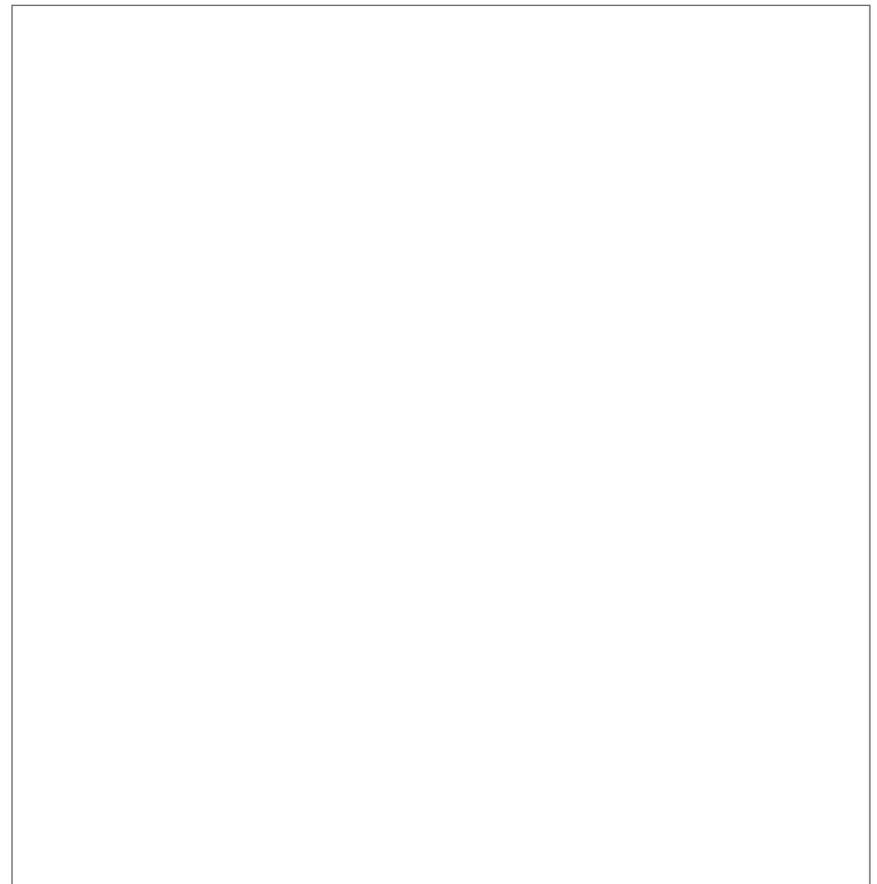
- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

- 4 _____

- 5 _____



The McCormick Apartments

(American Enterprise Institute)

The McCormick Apartments was Dupont Circle's first luxury apartment building. Apartment buildings can take many shapes and sizes in the United States and all over the world. Below are some examples of different types of apartment buildings and layouts.

APARTMENT BUILDINGS



FLOORPLANS

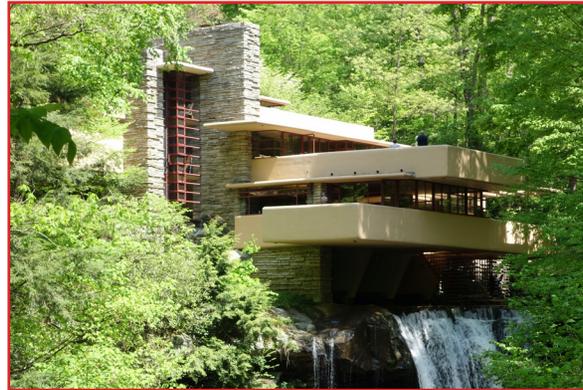


The Wadsworth House

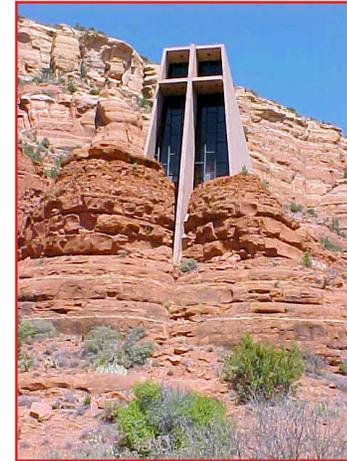
(The Sulgrave Club)

Since the Sulgrave Club is located where two streets intersect at a corner, the building is in a triangle shape. Other buildings all over the world are built to fit into strange locations. Below are examples of other odd shaped buildings.

FLATIRON
BUILDING
New York City



FALLINGWATER
Pennsylvania



CHAPEL OF THE
HOLY CROSS
Arizona



METEORA
Greece



COOPER PEDY HOUSES
Australia

The Boardman House

(Embassy of Iraq)

Washington, DC is home to more than 150 embassies. Some countries' embassies are unique and others are very similar to the buildings you see every day. See if you can match the country with their embassy below.

EMBASSIES

Brazil

China

Germany

Mexico

United Arab Emirates

Iraq



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

Answers: A. United Arab Emirates B. Mexico C. Brazil D. Germany E. China F. Iraq

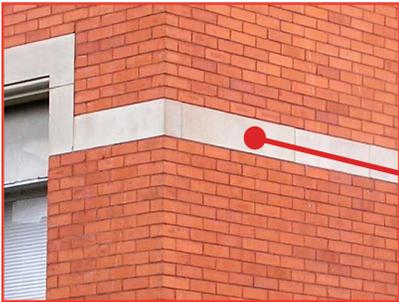
The Patterson Mansion

(Ampeer Dupont Circle)

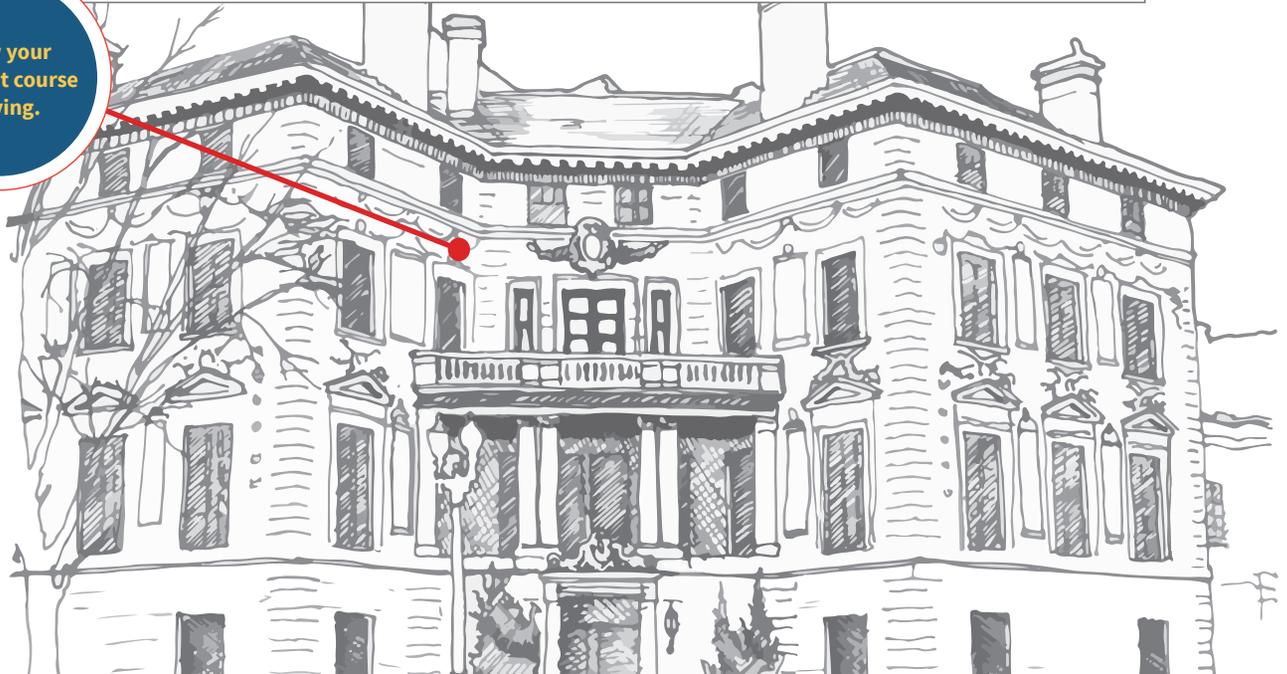
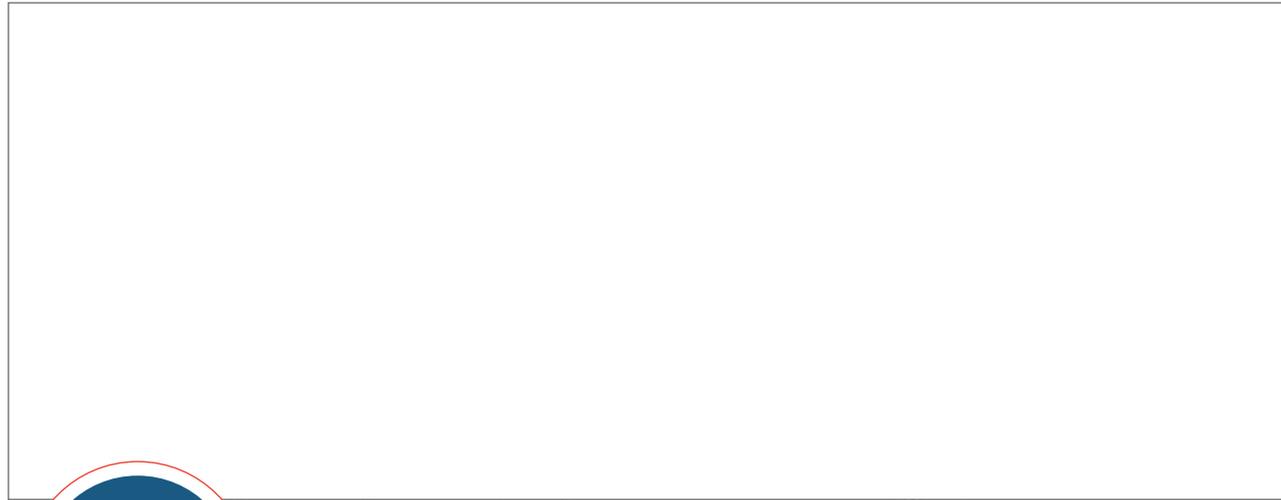
A belt course can be plain or decorative. The belt course on the Patterson Mansion has many decorative pieces. In the box below draw your own carving to tell a story about your own home.

DEFINITION

Belt Course a continuous row or layer of stones or brick set in a wall. Set in line with window sills, it helps to make the horizontal line of the sills visually more prominent.



Draw your
own belt course
carving.



The Whittemore House

(The Women's Democratic Club)

The Women's Democratic Club is just one location where leaders come together to discuss our great country. Many other buildings throughout Washington are key locations for democracy. Can you name the buildings below?



A.



B.



C.

The Blaine Mansion

The Blaine Mansion is one of the last surviving mansions in Dupont Circle. There are many other famous mansions in the United States. Have you heard of the mansions below? How do these mansions compare to the Blaine Mansion?



NEMOURS ESTATE
Wilmington, Delaware



THE STANDROD MANSION
Pocatello, Idaho



FAIR LANE/THE HENRY FORD ESTATE
Dearborn, Michigan



BILTMORE ESTATE
Asheville, North Carolina



PITTOCK MANSION
Portland, Oregon

Walsh-McLean House

(Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia)

FLAGS OF OTHER COUNTRIES WITH EMBASSIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Like architecture, flags use a lot of symbolism.

WHAT DO YOU THINK THE SYMBOLS IN THESE FLAGS REPRESENT?

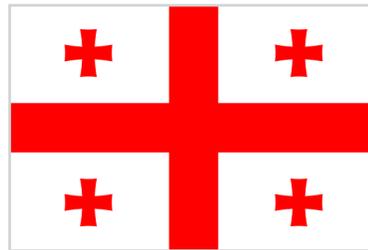
Stars:

Circles:

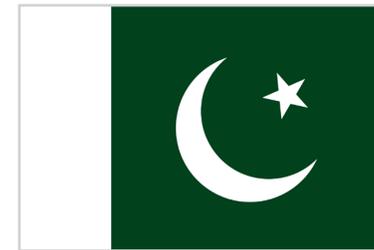
Cross:

Crescent:

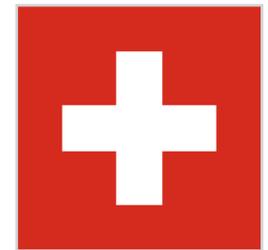
Sun:



GEORGIA



PAKISTAN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



CHINA



RWANDA

The Phillips Collection

Date building was completed: _____

Architectural style (ex. *Victorian*): _____

SPOTLIGHT

ART AT THE PHILLIPS



Pierre-Auguste Renoir
Luncheon of the Boating Party
(1880-81)



Jacob Lawrence
The Migration Series, Panel No. 1
(1917-2000)

NOTES

WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT THIS BUILDING?

ACTIVITY

IMAGINE IT. DRAW IT!

Draw a piece of art to be displayed in your art collection.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student to draw a piece of art.