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**Railroad Retirement Board (Mary E. Switzer Building)**

330 C Street, SW

One of the last buildings constructed under the extensive Federal office construction program of the 1920s and 1930s; built for the Railroad Retirement Board (established 1934), and associated with the establishment of a nationwide pension program, one of the most enduring accomplishments of the New Deal; illustrates sustained implementation of the McMillan Plan recommendations for the monumental core; among last works of noted Philadelphia architect; massive "half-fishbone" geometry in abstracted classical style influenced by industrial design; limestone facades with monumental windows and pylons, Egyptian motifs; secondary component within a jointly planned complex including the Social Security Administration Building; built 1939-40; designed by Charles Z. Klauder, Consulting Architect; designs implemented by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency; entrance relief sculptures by Robert Kittredge. *DC designation April 26, 2007, NR listing July 6, 2007; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Elizabeth G. Randall Junior High School (Cardozo School)**

65 I Street, SW

The Randall School, established in 1906 as the Cardozo Elementary School, became a junior high school in 1927 and was repeatedly expanded to meet the educational needs of Southwest's African-American community. The 1906 main block and its additions represent in microcosm the physical development of District of Columbia schools during the first half of the twentieth century, illustrating the products of private architectural commissions and of the Municipal Architect's office. Randall School has been among the most important community buildings in Southwest and one of the relatively few buildings or landmarks that survived urban renewal. Built 1906-1949, Marsh and Peter and Albert L. Harris, architects; *DC designation March 22, 2007, NR listing December 22, 2008*

*Randall Mansions (Harvey Warwick, 1923) at 1900 Lamont Street NW: see Mount Pleasant Historic District*

*Randle Highlands Firehouse: see Engine Company 19*

*Rankin Chapel: see Howard University*

*Rapids Footbridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*The Ravenel (William Harris, 1929) at 1610 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Rawlins Park (Reservation 13): see The Plan of the City of Washington.* Rawlins Park was first improved in 1873, in preparation for the statue of General Rawlins in 1874. The area around the park remained largely undeveloped, however, and in 1886, at the request of veterans, the statue was removed to Market Square. The park was redesigned and 1916-17, coincident with the construction of the new Interior Department building on its north. The new design, by Office of Public Buildings and Grounds Landscape Architect George Burnap, featured a central fountain, in a deliberate departure from the Victorian habit of placing an equestrian statue in the center of the park. With the demolition of the Center Market in 1931, the statue of Rawlins was returned to the park in 1931. Construction of the New Interior Department Building, and consequent street widening, occasioned another redesign and reconstruction of the park, by landscape architects Donald Klein and Leland Bartlett, in 1935-38. *HABS DC-683; see also Rawlins Statue*

**John Rawlins Statue**

Rawlins Park, 18th &amp; E Streets, NW

The standing figure of Major General John A. Rawlins honors the longtime friend, trusted adviser, and aide-de-camp of General Grant. Rawlins died of tuberculosis in 1869 while serving as Grant's Secretary of War. Prodded by the President, Congress authorized \$10,000 for the statue in 1872, and French-born Philadelphia sculptor Joseph A. Bailly (or Bailey) was selected by competition. The statue depicts Rawlins in uniform holding his field glasses and sword. It was erected in 1874, but after veterans found the surroundings unsuitable, it was moved to various sites on Pennsylvania Avenue from 1880 until 1931, when it returned to Rawlins Park. The reflecting pool and landscaping were added in 1938 after completion of the Department of the Interior. *Within a L'Enfant Plan reservation*

**Alexander Ray House (Steedman-Ray House; President's House, George Washington University)**

1925 F Street, NW

Built c. 1850 for Alexander Ray (1799-1878); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing September 21, 1990; HABS DC-44*

***Ray's Warehouse and Office [demolished]***

3260-62 K Street, NW

Built c. 1855, c. 1885; *DC designation January 23, 1973; demolished c. 1974*

*Recorder of Deeds at 515 D Street, NW: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. Built in 1941-42, the Art Moderne structure housing the Recorder of Deeds was designed by municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth. The office was traditionally reserved for African-Americans since President Garfield appointed Frederick Douglass to the post in 1881, and the building is distinguished by a series of seven Works Progress Administration murals depicting notable African-Americans.*

*Red Cross: see American National Red Cross and American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter House*

**Red Lion Row (I Street, NW, South Side of 2000 Block)**

2004, 2006, 2008, 2018, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2030, 2032, 2034, and 2040 I Street; 823 20th Street, NW; 825 21st Street, NW

Built 1831-1896; buildings and facades incorporated in new building 1980-81; *DC designation January 24, 1977, NR listing August 9, 1977*

***Reeves Bakery [demolished]***

1209 F Street, NW

Built 1886 (Rhodes & Simon, architect); *DC listing November 8, 1964, omitted from list July 24, 1968; demolished 1988*

**Renwick Gallery (Old Corcoran Gallery)**

1661 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Built 1859-64 (James Renwick, architect); restored 1967-70 and 1985-86; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969, NHL designation November 11, 1971; within Lafayette Square HD; HABS DC-49; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

**Reservation 13 Archaeological Site**

19th and Massachusetts Avenues, SE

Prehistoric; *DC designation March 16, 1988; within a L'Enfant Plan reservation; DC ownership*

**The Rest (Lyles-Magruder House)**

4343 39th Street, NW

Built c. 1800, perhaps earlier; remodeled in 19th century; *DC listing November 8, 1964*

*The Rhode Island (William Harris, 1930) at 1437 Rhode Island Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*1440 Rhode Island Avenue (Hunter and Bell, 1912): see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

***Rhodes Tavern (Bank of the Metropolis; Corcoran & Riggs) [demolished]***

15th & F Streets, NW

Built 1800-01; part razed 1957; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing March 24, 1969; demolished 1984; HABS DC-326*

**Zalmon Richards House**

1301 Corcoran Street, NW

From 1882 until his death, this was the home of Zalmon Richards (1811-1899), the founder and first president of the National Education Association. Richards promoted the passage in 1867 of the bill establishing the

Federal Office of Education (now the Department of Education.) Built 1872-73; *NHL designation December 21, 1965, NR listing October 15, 1966, DC listing July 24, 1968; HABS DC-343; within Fourteenth Street HD*

*Willis Richardson, Willis, Residence at 512 U Street NW: see LeDroit Park Historic District*  
*The Riggs (Jules H. de Sibour, 1912) at 1409 15<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

### **Riggs Building (Albee Building)**

615-27 15th Street, NW

Built 1911-12 (Jules Henri de Sibour, architect); rear portion and Keith's Theatre (originally Chase's Theater) demolished in 1979; *DC designation November 2, 1977, NR listing September 7, 1978; within Fifteenth Street HD*

### **Riggs National Bank**

1503-05 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The headquarters of one of the city's most important banks is an excellent example of Classical Revival bank architecture from the Beaux Arts period. Prominently sited opposite the U.S. Treasury, it influenced the design of other city banks. The bank was established in 1840 as Corcoran & Riggs, by William W. Corcoran (a former official of the Second Bank of the U.S.) and George Washington Riggs (the heir of a New York banking family). The bank purchased many assets of Second Bank of the U.S. after its failure, and handled numerous Federal government transactions including the financing of the Mexican War (1846-48), early international sales of U.S. bonds, and the Alaska purchase (1868). It also financed notable private ventures including construction of the first U.S. telegraph line to Baltimore. It has served many Presidents and notables, and played a major role in addressing the 1933 banking crisis. It was located at this site in the former home of Second Bank of the United States from 1846. On Corcoran's retirement in 1854, it was renamed Riggs & Co.; in 1896, it was federally chartered as Riggs National Bank in 1896. The monumental granite bank with its impressive facade of Ionic columns, and lofty skylit banking hall with neoclassical decoration was built in 1899-1902. York & Sawyer (of New York) were the architects. The 1922-24 addition was designed by Appleton P. Clark, Jr. *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 16, 1973; within Fifteenth Street and Lafayette Square HDs*

*Riggs National Bank (1923) at 1913 Massachusetts Avenue NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

### **Riggs-Riley House**

3038 N Street, NW

Federal town house built by merchant Romulus Riggs; sold to Dr. Joshua Riley, who maintained medical office on site (since demolished); Flemish bond brick, stone overdoor; side hall plan; built 1816; *DC listing November 8, 1964; HABS DC-46; within Georgetown HD*

### **Riggs-Tompkins Building**

3300 14th Street, NW

Built 1922 (George N. Ray, architect); renovation and addition 1984-85; *DC designation June 17, 1985, NR listing January 5, 1987*

*Riley Spring Bridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

### **Ringgold-Carroll House (John Marshall House)**

1801 F Street, NW

Large corner mansion, built circa 1825; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing July 26, 1973*

*The Rita (William S. Plager, 1905) at 400 Seward Square SE: see Capitol Hill Historic District*

### **Comte de Rochambeau Monument**

Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place, NW

Memorial to Comte Jean de Rochambeau, Major General of the Continental Army and commander of French forces in the Revolutionary War; erected by act of Congress; bronze portrait statue on carved granite pedestal

with figure of armed Liberty defending America; dedicated 1902; J.J. Fernand Hamar, sculptor; *within a L'Enfant Plan reservation and Lafayette Square HD*

### **Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway**

Along Potomac River and Rock Creek from Lincoln Memorial to National Zoo  
(U.S. Reservation 360)

Built 1924; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing May 4, 2005; US ownership*

*Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Terminus: see Arlington Memorial Bridge*

*Rock Creek Church: see Saint Paul's Episcopal Church*

### **Rock Creek Church Yard and Cemetery**

Webster Street and Rock Creek Church Road, NW

Established 1719; *DC designation January 21, 1977, NR listing August 12, 1977; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Rock Creek Park Historic District**

Along Rock Creek and tributaries from National Zoo to D.C. boundary

(U.S. Reservation 339)

Established 1890; *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 23, 1991; contains nine contributing buildings and 22 structures and objects dating from c.1791-1941; US ownership*

**Buildings and Structures:** Peirce Coach House (Art Barn; c. 1810, 1936), Peirce Mill (1820/29; *see separate listing*), Linnaean Hill and three outbuildings (1823; *see separate listing*), Peirce Springhouse (1829; *see separate listing*); Joaquin Miller Cabin (1883, relocated 1912; *see separate listing*). Peirce Mill Dam (1904-05), Park Police Substation (1935-36), Jules Jusserand Memorial (1936)

**Roads:** Beach Drive (1897-1900), Ridge (Glover) Road (1899-1901), Wise Road (1900), Ross Drive (1902-03), Milkhouse Ford (1904), Morrow Drive (1911), Sherrill Drive (1921-25), Bingham Drive (1921-25), Joyce Road (1921-25)

**Bridges:** Peirce Mill Bridge (1872, altered 1895 and 1921), Grant Road Bridge (ca. 1898), Boulder Bridge (1901-03; W.J. Douglas, architect; *NR listing March 20, 1980*), Ross Drive Bridge (1907/68; *NR listing March 20, 1980*), Sixteenth Street Bridge (1907-10; *see Bibliography: Goode, Washington Sculpture*), Pinehurst Bridge (1910-11, altered 1958), Morrow Drive Bridge (1911), Old Military Road Bridge (1929), Lyons Mill Bridge (1932), Rapids Footbridge (1934-35), Rolling Meadow Bridge (1934-35), Riley Spring Bridge (1934-35), Boundary Bridge (1934-35), Bluffs Bridge (1934-35)

**Piney Branch Parkway:** Added 1924; roadway built 1935

*The Rockingham (Appleton P. Clark, 1903) at 1317 Rhode Island Avenue NW: see Fourteenth Street Historic District*

*The Rodman (Stern & Tomlinson, 1922) at 3002 Rodman Street NW: see Cleveland Park Historic District*

*Rolling Meadow Bridge (1934-35): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

### **The Roosevelt**

1116-18 F Street, NE

Early middle-class multiple dwelling, expressed as a double rowhouse; illustrates the evolution of apartment buildings from the vernacular rowhouse form; built 1898-99, C. Graham & Son, architects; *DC designation January 17, 1990, NR listing September 7, 1994*

*The Roosevelt (Appleton P. Clark, 1919) at 2101 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Sixteenth Street Historic District*

*Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial: see Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.* The simple memorial to the nation's longest-serving president, situated on Reservation 35 near the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to

the National Archives, was placed in 1965 in accordance with a request Roosevelt made in 1941. The modest slab of white Vermont marble is inscribed with his name and dates of birth and death.

*Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (1994-97): see East and West Potomac Parks Historic District*

### **Theodore Roosevelt Island National Memorial (Analoostan Island)**

Potomac River west of Georgetown Channel

Memorial to the 26th President, in honor of his love of nature; 88-acre island presented to the nation by the Roosevelt Memorial Association in 1931; opened to the public in 1936; memorial built 1960 (Eric Gugler, architect; Paul Manship, sculptor); *DC listing November 8, 1964, NR listing October 15, 1966; National Monument; US ownership; see Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

### **Rosedale (Uriah Forrest House)**

3501 Newark Street, NW

At the urging of his wife Rebecca Plater Forrest, Revolutionary War Colonel Uriah Forrest moved from Georgetown to build this country homestead off the Frederick Turnpike. Originally part of Pretty Prospect, which Forrest purchased in 1792 with Benjamin Stoddert, and William Deakins Jr. Though he lost a leg at the Battle of Germantown in 1777, Forrest did much of the work with the help of five servants. The farmhouse, built about 1793, incorporates a small stone cottage dating from about 1740, predating Georgetown's Old Stone House. Forrest died in 1805, and the estate remained in the family until 1920. *DC listing November 8, 1964; NR listing May 8, 1973; within Cleveland Park HD*

*Ross and Getty Building: see Lee, Thomas Sim, Houses*

*Ross Drive Bridge (1907): see Rock Creek Park Historic District*

*Ross School (1888) at 1730 R Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*

*Benjamin Rush Statue: see Potomac Annex Historic District.* The bronze standing figure on a granite pedestal commemorates Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), a prominent and influential American physician, surgeon general of the Continental Army, and signer of the declaration of independence, noted for his important contributions to psychiatry and treatment of the mentally ill. The statue by sculptor Roland Hinton Perry and architect Louis R. Metcalf was erected in 1904. *See Bibliography (Goode, Washington Sculpture)*

*Rush-Bagot Monument: see Columbia Hospital for Women.* A 1935 monument on the hospital grounds commemorates the Rush-Bagot Agreement, the 1817 treaty that to this day provides for the restriction of naval forces on the Great Lakes. It was negotiated on behalf of Canada in the British Legation, which was housed at the time in the Maynard Mansion. The simple concrete monument displays a bronze plaque by sculptor Benjamin Johnson. It shows two male figures with symbols of bounty, holding wreathed shields of the United States and Canada over an inscribed tablet. Just west of the monument, a red sandstone retaining wall from the mansion site still remains.

*Russell Senate Office Building: see Senate Office Building*

### **Russian Embassy (Mrs. George Pullman House)**

1125 16th Street, NW

Built 1910 (Wyeth & Sullivan, architects); *DC listing November 8, 1964; within Sixteenth Street HD; HABS DC-270; embassy ownership; see Bibliography (Sixteenth Street Architecture I)*

*Rutland Courts (Harry Wardman/Frank R. White, 1916) at 1725 17<sup>th</sup> Street NW: see Dupont Circle Historic District*