

**CONTEXT STUDY FOR
THE BARKLEY BUILDING – 50 MONROE PLACE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND**



**EHT TRACERIES, INC.
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BARKLEY BUILDING—50 MONROE STREET

Conclusion

50 Monroe was designed by local architect Stanley Arthur and built by local builder Otho Barkley in 1958-59. Both designed and built numerous structures in the area but do not reflect the work of a master architect or builder. Stanley Arthur completed several commercial commissions in Rockville but was largely known for his religious and educational buildings. Barkley Brothers primarily constructed residential buildings ranging from apartment buildings to single-family housing.

Stylistically, the Barkley Building serves as a visual reminder of commercial architecture dating to the last half of the twentieth century. Typical of the modern buildings being designed throughout the Metropolitan area, the design of 50 Monroe Street is reflective of Bauhaus School architecture with its flat roof, smooth exterior surface, overall cubic shape, and modern materials in the form of porcelain enameled panels. Largely void of architectural details, this style was a complete departure from the precedent of Colonial Revival designs that reflected past traditions and dominated the pre-war Washington landscape. Architects designing throughout Washington embraced the modern style of architecture and selected modern materials that were now readily available and cost effective. Many of the early 1950s office buildings in Maryland, Virginia, and Washington D.C. reflected the same overall composition of window treatments and hard edged materiality inspired by the Bauhaus that are found at 50 Monroe. Consequently, the Barclay Building does not represent an innovative or unique architectural design in the context of modern architecture in the metropolitan area.

MODERN OFFICE BUILDINGS: METROPOLITAN CONTEXT

Summary

Many of the early 1950s office buildings in Maryland, Virginia, and Washington D.C. reflect the same overall composition of window treatments and hard edged materiality inspired by the Bauhaus. Economic changes such as decreased cost of materials, increased availability of labor, and lower cost per cubic foot to build, made the vision of building taller and faster now easier to achieve. The forward principles of design in the Modern era were made possible with new technology, resulting in new building materials which could be mass produced. Evidence of the modern building type in the Metropolitan area is clearly identified in an architectural study of the area, from the early 1950s into the latter 1960s.

Bauhaus School Influence

Bauhaus refers to an art school that was formed and responsible for the rebuilding of Germany following World War I. Socialist in its origins, the Bauhaus institution designed housing for members of the German working public. Considered “rational” in design, “bourgeois” details such as cornices, eaves, and decorative details were abandoned. Bauhaus buildings, in their most pure form were void of such details, showing only the structural skeleton, generally of steel, that could be covered by a thin, non-structural skin.¹ Characteristics of Bauhaus design include flat roofs, smooth surfaces, cubic shapes, and open floor plans with functional spaces.

The Bauhaus institution was eventually disbanded when the Nazis rose to power. Gradually, as German Bauhaus architects came to America, they brought with them Bauhaus ideals that, in turn, were manifested in American architectural forms. The American form of Bauhaus architecture is referred to as the International Style. This style was a complete departure from the precedent of period houses that reflected past traditions and dominated the landscape.² Unlike American architects of the period, European architects wanted to showcase the materials and technology of the time. Well known Bauhaus architects include Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe. Phillip Johnson is an example of an American, International Style architect.

This style of architecture came to be considered the American symbol of corporate modernity. Consequently, Bauhaus-inspired architecture became the favored architectural style for both office buildings and upscale houses. This style lent itself well to office buildings because its cubic design allowed developers to maximize the floor area and open floor plans created a higher proportion of useable space.

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 470.

² Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 469.

The American Office Building

Buildings in the U.S. followed similar design principles as the Bauhaus movement. Following World War II, the economic growth changed construction and brought about change to the urban American landscape. Economic changes such as decreased cost of materials, increased availability of labor, and lower cost per cubic foot to build, made the vision of building taller and faster now easier to achieve. Exploring new methods of construction led to the use of the glass curtain wall, the steady departure of mass-masonry structures, the execution of simpler treatments inside and out, and the use of aluminum windows.³ A professional planner, historian, and expert consultant for the National Capital Park and Planning commission, Frederick Gutheim remarks that “the ranch house and the curtain wall were the architectural language of the period.”⁴ These new building techniques soon became synonymous of both the 1950s and the forward thinking of the nation.

A New Face on Building Materials

The forward principles of design in the Modern era were made possible with new technology, resulting in new building materials which could be mass produced. Metals such as aluminum and stainless steel, concrete block, fiberboard, and plate glass are some of the products to be used in the mid twentieth century on commercial, institutional, and retail buildings. Both sturdy and pliable, these products gave the buildings their machine-style and sleek appearance. Many architects and businesses interested in presenting an up-to-date image utilized these materials on their buildings.

Porcelain Enamel

The Barkley building in Rockville, MD, aimed to portray a modern character with yellow porcelain enamel panels on its east and west facades.

The application of porcelain enamel to steel first occurred in Austria and Germany in the mid nineteenth century.⁵ The product was manufactured by fusing a metal substrate such as cast iron, steel, or aluminum with a glassy composition, before being coated with either a matte or glossy finish, to create a reinforced glass product known as porcelain enamel.⁶ Shortly after debuting in the U.S., the supply of porcelain enamel expanded in the early twentieth century with its use in the fields of engineering and inorganic chemistry.

³ "Outstanding Changes Foreseen In Office Buildings in '50s," *The Washington Post*, January 22, 1950.

⁴ National Capital Planning Commission and Frederick Gutheim, "Worthy of a Nation: The History of Planning for the National Capital," (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1977), 265.

⁵ "Twentieth Century Building Materials: History and Conservation," ed. Thomas C. Jester, (National Park Service, McGraw-Hill, 1995), 255.

⁶ "Twentieth Century Building Materials: History and Conservation," ed. Thomas C. Jester, (National Park Service, McGraw-Hill, 1995), 256.

Panels of porcelain enamel became important in architecture in the 1930s with the popularity of the Modern style. Many stores, theaters, restaurants, and particularly gas stations used porcelain enamel to establish images of modernity. Architects were attracted to porcelain enamel because of its color permanence, flatness, weathering characteristics and resistance to abrasion.⁷ In addition to its use in new construction, panels were used to give older buildings a modern appearance.

By the late 1930s a large number of companies as well as designers, architects, and engineers began using porcelain enamel panels for storefronts, tollbooths, schools, and offices. Production in the late 1940s was thriving and continued to supply much of the building industry.⁸ Between 1947 and 1950 the Lustron Corporation, a short-lived but notable housing venture, developed and sold approximately 2,500 prefabricated houses made almost entirely of porcelain enamel components. In the early 1950s architects began using porcelain enamel in spandrel panels in curtain wall systems.⁹

Mid-Atlantic Office Building

Many of the early 1950s office buildings in Maryland, Virginia, and Washington D.C. reflect the same overall composition of window treatments and hard edged materiality inspired by the Bauhaus. Evidence of the modern building type in the Metropolitan area is clearly identified in an architectural study of the area, from the early 1950s into the latter 1960s. For the purposes of providing context for the Barkley Building in Rockville, MD, EHT Tracerics has looked at select examples of buildings across the Metropolitan area during the later 1950s. The study includes structures of commercial, institutional, and professional use, either existing or demolished. The study illustrates the spread of modern architecture as well as the array of modern architectural forms stylistically appearing in and out of the city.

EHT Tracerics looked at fourteen buildings in Maryland with elements reminiscent of the Barkley Building in Rockville, MD to provide additional context in a supplemental chart. One example of a similar building type is the Security Storage Company of Washington, located at 5140 River Road in Bethesda, MD. The 1956 building predates the Rockville Barkley Building by three years, but demonstrates the acceptance towards stripped down exteriors of glass and steel.¹⁰ The two-story Southern Maryland Oil Company, located at Route 301 in La Plata, MD, is of similar construction. Built in 1962, several years after the Barkley Building in Rockville, MD, the recurring use of brick and aluminum panels demonstrates continued use of these materials.¹¹

⁷ *Ibid.*, 257.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 257.

⁹ "Twentieth Century Building Materials: History and Conservation," ed. Thomas C. Jester, (National Park Service, McGraw-Hill, 1995), 259.

¹⁰ Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, *Washington Star* Photograph Collection, 1956.

¹¹ "New Office Designed for Oil Firm," *The Washington Post, Times Herald*, August 4, 1962.

Several more examples of buildings in Virginia were looked at and entered into a second context study chart for their similarity to Rockville's Barkley Building . One of these examples is the Northern Virginia Real Estate Board building, located at 955 North Monroe Street in Virginia. This three-story glass, stone, and panel building, built in 1963, shows the popularity of the 1950s office building style across the Mid-Atlantic region.¹²

Additional examples added to a third context study chart were from Washington, D.C. The modern glass, aluminum, limestone, and black granite façade of the industrial office building located at 815 16th Street, N.W., in the Federal Triangle are reminiscent of the modern building type to follow in the later 1950s. The expansive rectilinear façade demonstrates a very similar rhythmic fenestration to other office building counterparts of its time.¹³ Another D.C. building presaging the Barkley Building is the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, located at 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. This two-story building, although dominating the horizontal landscape, largely resembles the geometric composition of the Rockville Barkley Building .¹⁴

A fourth context study chart provides an inventory of other buildings by Stanley Arthur in the Metropolitan area. This includes a 1956 modern store and office building, located at 7353 Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda, MD. The fenestration and the use of colored porcelain between the windows on the second floor bears a striking resemblance to the Barkley Building in Rockville, MD, built just three years later.¹⁵

¹² "The State of Real Estate," *Washington Post, Times Herald*, September 23, 1961.

¹³ "A Modern, Shining Face for D.C.'s Newest Industry," *Washington Post, Times Herald*, November 17, 1956.

¹⁴ "Labor's New Houses," *Sunday, The Star Magazine*, Washington, D.C., May 25, 1958.

¹⁵ "Touch-Up Tip," *Washington Post, Times Herald*, March 16, 1957.

STANLEY ARTHUR'S ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

Summary

The responsibility for the major biographical research effort for architect Stanley Arthur has been provided by Peerless Rockville. EHT Tracerics, Inc., undertook additional research that assisted in our efforts to provide context information about modern architecture in the Metropolitan area and to specifically help us understand the role of Arthur's firm in the modern movement in Washington. As part of Tracerics research we spoke to several of Arthur's firm members and examined Arthur's application to register as an architect in the District of Columbia. This research provided information on Arthur's education and shed light on aspects of Arthur's career.

Arthur's Training and Early Career¹⁶

Arthur was born in Louisville, Kentucky in 1912. He attended the DuPont Manual Training High School and graduated from the University of Illinois with a B.S. in Architecture. He worked as a draftsman and later also as a designer with Wischmeyer, Arrasmith, and Elswick in Louisville, Kentucky from 1933 to 1941. After five years of military service during World War II, Arthur worked as an Associate Architect with W.S. Arrasmith in Cleveland (1946-1947) and as a draftsman with Ring Engineering Co. in Washington, D.C. (1947-1950).

Stanley Arthur's Practice in the 1950s and 1960s

EHT Tracerics, Inc. conducted telephone interviews with two architects, David E. McClure and Jerold E. Williamson, who worked for Stanley Arthur from 1958 to 1964. Tracerics also interviewed the widow of Robert G. Melby who designed the Barkley Building under Arthur.¹⁷ They offered insights into the way the firm functioned, how Arthur obtained his commissions and the type of building's the firm was designing.

Arthur's practice was initially focused on residential commissions. By the mid 1950s several commercial commissions were awarded to the firm. Arthur eventually became known for his numerous school buildings. Arthur's school commissions helped him expand his office and established his practice with references from the Montgomery County School Board. In the mid 1950s Arthur's firm was listed on the Montgomery County School Board list of approved architects. The policy of the Board to distribute its school commissions to architects on the list provided Arthur with the steady work he needed to expand and promote his practice. By 1958 he had enough school work to hire both McClure and Williamson to assist him.

¹⁶ Information from District of Columbia Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects Application for Registration to Practice Architecture in the District of Columbia, June 23, 1950, District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹⁷ David E. McClure, telephone interview, 6 October, 2005; Jerold E. Williamson, telephone interview, 11 October 2005, Mrs. Robert G. Melby, telephone interview, 7 October 2005.

Architect Jerold Williamson described how Arthur sketched the conceptual designs for a new building but left much of the design details to his assistants.

Both McClure and Williamson described the Barkley Building as being of curtain wall construction with porcelain panels. These were metal panels with a porcelain finish (*see section on porcelain panels*). Williamson said that Arthur was an advocate of curtain wall construction for both commercial and school buildings because it was faster and more efficient than traditional masonry construction. At the time, curtain wall construction was considered a new and innovative technique. Williamson said that when he was studying architecture at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in the early 1950s architectural schools were working on curtain wall construction but many in the building industry were not yet ready to accept the concept. By the end of the 1950s, curtain walls were widely used.

Initially, Arthur used commercially available porcelain panels. These were produced in a wide range of colors. Although their use in curtain wall construction was relatively new, porcelain panels were widely used at the time according to McClure. Williamson said that the firm did "lots and lots of paneled buildings." Arthur used commercially available porcelain panels on his early school projects including additions to Kemp Mill and Ashburton Elementary. Arthur later developed stucco panels with a rough finish for use on school buildings. These were constructed on site. He used stucco panels, which he advocated as more energy efficient, on both Thomas W. Pyle Junior High School and Winston Churchill High School commissions. (Subsequent alterations have obscured Arthur's work on these two buildings.)

Williamson said that Arthur designed numerous speculative office buildings for Bethesda that were never built because their developers could not secure tenants and financing for the buildings they planned. The office joked that it had designed a building for every block of Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda.

Schools were a major part of Arthur's practice. McClure described Arthur as particularly interested in his work on school buildings and said that he interviewed both teachers and students when designing schools. He designed a number of churches and the Davis Library on Democracy Boulevard. Apart from school buildings, most of Arthur's commissions were located in Bethesda. Williamson said that he could not recall the firm working on any Rockville buildings other than the Barkley Building while he was with the practice. Arthur also continued to work on residential buildings, principally for individual clients in the Bethesda area, but that was a less significant part of his practice, according to Williamson.

OTHO BARKLEY, DEVELOPER AND BUILDER

Otho Barkley (circa 1897-1962) was the developer and builder of the Barkley Building which was completed in 1959. Real estate investor William Cohen purchased the building in 1961.

According to his *Washington Post* obituary, Otho Barkley was born in Washington and joined Gardiner and Dent, Inc., a real estate firm, in 1914.¹⁸ He and his brother, F. Latimer Barkley, founded their own real estate firm, Barkley Brothers in 1936. Barkley took over the firm in 1958 and headed it until his death in 1962.

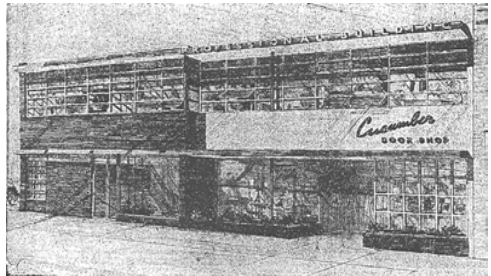
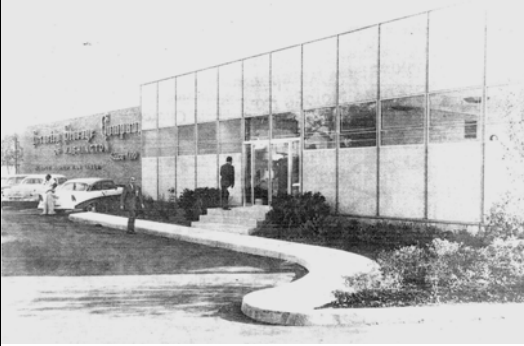

Barkley Brothers constructed numerous residential buildings ranging from apartment buildings to single-family housing. These included: apartment buildings at 1029 Perry St., N.E. (1938) and 1700 Maryland Ave., N.E. (1942), triplexes in the 1300 block of Michigan Ave., N.E. (1940) and duplexes in the 4200 block of 14th St., N.E. (1939). He built nine single-family dwellings on Nebraska Avenue, N.W., in Chevy Chase, D.C. (1939). A 1950 *Washington Post* announced that Barkley Brothers planned to build 15 brick and cinderblock dwellings on Nahant Street and Cleves Lane in Glen-Mar Park, Maryland.¹⁹ In 1958, at the time he built the Barkley building, he also built a residence in Washington's fashionable Kalorama neighborhood at 26 Kalorama Circle (1958).

¹⁸"O.C. Barkley Dies; Realty Operator," *Washington Post*, 19 September 1962, B4.


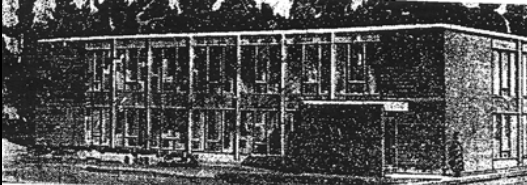
¹⁹"Barkley Bros. Slate Fifteen Dwellings," *Washington Post*, 24 September 1950, R 10.





Modern Office Building Context Study, Maryland

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
Bethesda, South of Halpine Street	Professional Building, furniture store	1953		35,000		Stone, glass, and redwood; modern one story building with showroom			"Bethesda's Busily Building Toward a Big Real Estate Future," <i>Washington Post</i> , Oct. 11, 1953, p R1.
5140 River Road, Bethesda, MD	Security Storage Company of Washington	1956	\$500,000			Two story commercial storage building	EXTANT		Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, <i>Washington Star</i> Photograph Collection.
8400 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, MD	Guardian Federal Savings and Loan Building	1956		58,533		Five stories and basement		NO	"Guardian Gets Fdral Charter As Savings-Loan," <i>Washington Post</i> , Feb. 4, 1954, p 30.
8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, MD	Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission	1957							Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, <i>Washington Star</i> Photograph Collection.



Modern Office Building Context Study, Maryland

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
7981 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring	Robin Building	1959		92,000		Four story building office building			"Robin Building Sold, Leased," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Mar. 19, 1960, p B2.
4815 Rugby Avenue, Bethesda, MD	Booz Allen Applied Research, Inc. & Strategy and Tactics Analysis Group of US Army	1961				Eight story office building	EXTANT		<p>Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, <i>Washington Star</i> Photograph Collection.</p> <hr/> <p>Peerless Rockville, 2005.</p>
Rt. 301 La Plata, MD	Southern Maryland Oil Co., Inc.	1962				Modern brick and aluminum Office building			"New Office Designed for Oil Firm," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Aug. 4, 1962, p B11.


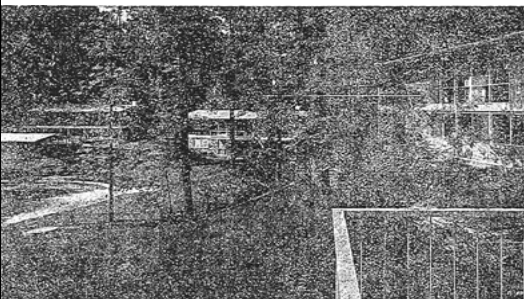
Modern Office Building Context Study, Maryland

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
Hyattsville, MD	---	1962-1963	\$200,000	22,000	Lester Poretzky, architect	Modern Office & Store Building		NO	"A Renovation for Hyattsville," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Sep. 29, 1962, p D12.
1400 Spring Street, Silver Spring, MD	Operations Research, Inc.	1963				Five story, glass and aluminum structure.			Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, <i>Washington Star</i> Photograph Collection.
16 th & Spring Streets, Silver Spring, MD	Summit Building	1963	\$2.5 Million			Eight Story Building.			Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, <i>Washington Star</i> Photograph Collection.

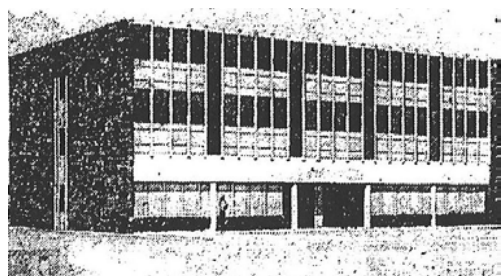

Modern Office Building Context Study, Maryland

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
Intersection of Massachusetts Avenue & Goldsboro Road, Bethesda, MD	Kennedy Bank and Trust Company	1963				2.5 – 5 story Commercial Bank			Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, <i>Washington Star</i> Photograph Collection.
Wheaton Plaza Regional Shopping Center	Vitro Corporation Laboratories	1964		200,000	James F. Hogan, Architect at Edmund W. Dreyfuss & Assoc.			(typical of a MD branch location) 	“Montgomery’s Largest Office Started,” <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Nov. 26, 1964, p A10 (Photograph) Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, Vertical File: City Planning Pamphlets 1950-1959, p 39.




Modern Office Building Context Study, Maryland

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
Silver Spring, MD	World Building	1972				Ten story masonry building with glass curtain wall			Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division, <i>Washington Star</i> Photograph Collection.
Potomac, MD	Potomac Overlook Community	Pre-1974			Keyes, Lethbridge, and Condon with Chloethiel Smith & Nicholas Satterlee	Contemporary Housing			"From the Folks who Brought us Contemporary Architecture," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Dec. 8, 1974, p H1.

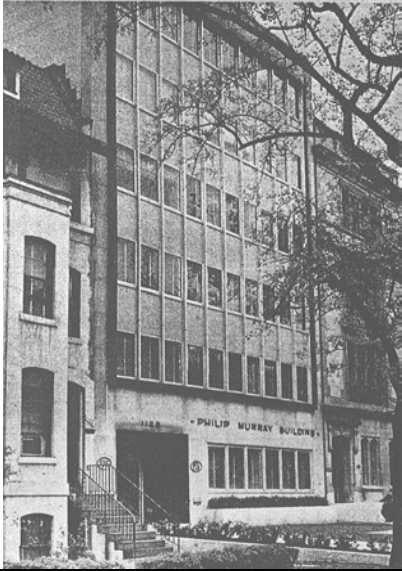

Modern Office Building Context Study, Virginia.

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
955 N. Monroe St., Seven Corners, VA	Northern VA Real Estate Board	1961				Three-story glass, stone, and panel building.			"The State of Real Estate," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Sep. 23, 1961, p B10.
N. 500 block of King St, Alexandria	First Investment Corporation				Vosbeck (William) , Ward, & Assoc.			NO	"Modern Office Design Asked in Alexandria," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Aug. 15, 1963, p B3.
1000 N. Glebe Road, Alexandria, VA	Ballston Center Library Extension, Marymount University					Blue porcelain enameled paneled Library	EXTANT		Marymount University. 2005. < http://www.marymount.edu/lis/about/ballston.html >.

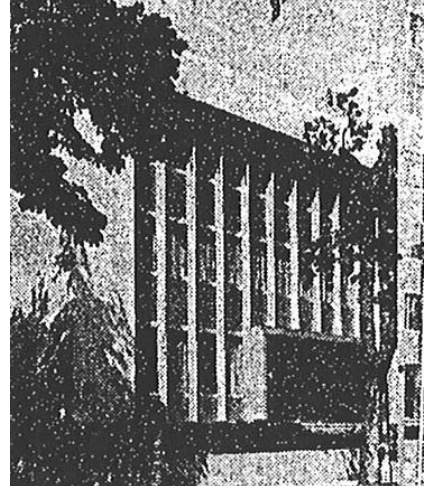
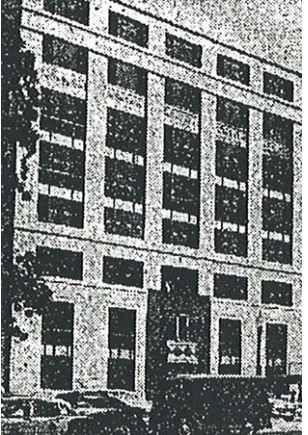
Modern Office Building Context Study, District of Columbia

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
1700 K Street, N.W.	Commerce Building	1954-1955			Corning Moore	Marble, Walnut, Aluminum, and steel interior			"Commerce Bank Office Opening Set," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Oct. 30, 1955, p C11.
813-815 16 th St., N.W., Federal Triangle	AFL-CIO building	1955-1973			Wilson & Denton	Seven-story office building			"A Modern, Shining Face for D.C.'s Newest Industry," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Nov. 17, 1956, p D1.
1125 17 th Street, Washington, D.C.	Headquarters Office Building International Union of Operating Engineers	1955-1956	\$2.2 million		Holabird/R&B	Commercial, possibly first stainless steel curtain wall building in D.C.			Martin Luther King Jr. Library Washingtoniana Division. <u>The George Hyman Construction Company, Seventy Five Years of Building 1906-1981.</u>

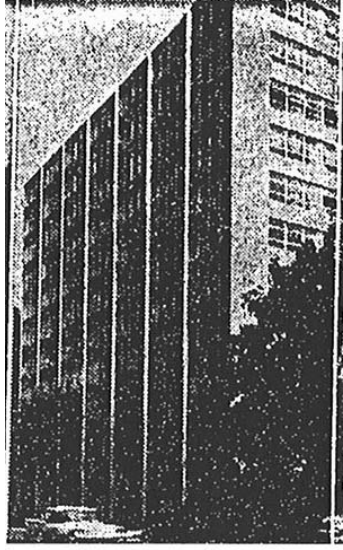

Modern Office Building Context Study, District of Columbia

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
Philip Murray Building 1126 16 th Street, N.W.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	1956	\$565,000		---	Marble and brick building.			"Labor's New Houses." <i>Sunday, The Star Magazine</i> , Washington, D.C. May 25, 1958. Page 7,8.
5025 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.	Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees	1957	\$580,000			Two story building.			"Labor's New Houses." <i>Sunday, The Star Magazine</i> , Washington, D.C. May 25, 1958. Page 8.

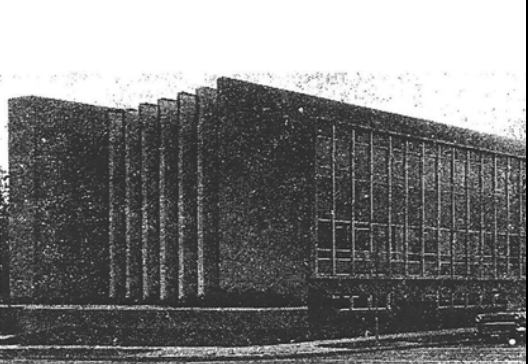


Modern Office Building Context Study, District of Columbia

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
1957 E Street, N.W.	Asociated General Contractors Building	1957-1958			Chatelain				“Washington’s Biggest Office Building Boom is Altering the Skyline,” <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Aug. 23, 1959, p A22.
16 th & I Streets, N.W.	Moreschi Building International Hod Carriers	1958-1959	\$2.5 million		Eggers & Higgins	Eight story limestone and marble building			“Washington’s Biggest Office Building Boom is Altering the Skyline,” <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Aug. 23, 1959, p A22.

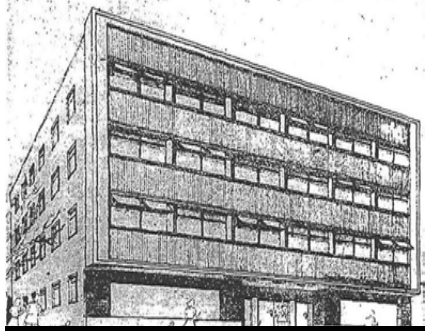


Modern Office Building Context Study, District of Columbia

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
1710 H Street, N.W.	Metropolitan Building	1958-1959			---				“Washington’s Biggest Office Building Boom is Altering the Skyline,” <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Aug. 23, 1959, p A22.
2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W.	AAUW	1959			Milton Fischer		Demolished		“The New Northwest,” <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Nov. 17, 1956, p D1.

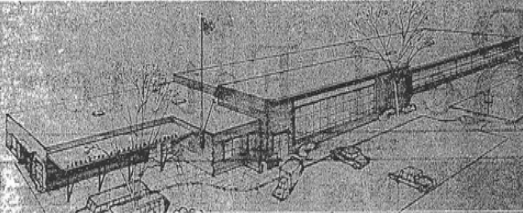


Modern Office Building Context Study, District of Columbia

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
5034 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.	Groll-Beach Associates	1959				Masonry, steel, and glass office building.			"Modern Office Building Sold," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Nov. 25, 1961, p B2.
1534 M Street, N.W.	American Chemical Society	1959			Faulkner				"Washington's Biggest Office Building Boom is Altering the Skyline," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Aug. 23, 1959, p A22.
1815 H Street, N.W.	Federal Bar Building	1962		83,000		High-rise modern office building			"Office Building Pace Stepped Up; Keith's to be Razed for Structure," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Jan. 20, 1962, p D1.

Selected Stanley Arthur Context Study in Metropolitan Area

ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
1801 K Street, N.W. D.C. (Renovation?)	Yater Clinic Medical Center				Stanley Arthur			NO	Stanley Arthur's Portfolio
8202 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda	Bethesda Medical Building	1954	\$400,000	3900	Stanley Arthur, architect; Edwin Jacobsen Jr, builder	Modern Office Building with aluminum front and brick sides.	EXTANT	 	<p>(top) "Bethesda's Busily Building Toward a Big Real Estate Future," <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 11, 1953, p R1.</p> <p>(bottom) Photo Courtesy of Peerless Rockville, 2005.</p>
8216 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda	First Federal Savings & Loan Association	1955		1200	Stanley Arthur, architect and contractor	Plate glass front, one story office building		NO	"First Federal to Open New MD Branch," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Sep 22, 1955, p 30.
7353 Wisconsin Ave, Bethesda	Mrs. Isabel Perry Vaughan, owner	1956			Stanley Arthur, architect	Modern store and office, with yellow porcelain between windows on second floor.			"Touch-Up Tip," <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Mar. 16, 1957, p B2.

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ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	DATE BUILT	COST TO BUILD	SQUARE FOOTAGE	ARCHITECT	STYLE	STATUS	IMAGE (YES/NO)	SOURCE
Lone Oak Drive & Montauk Ave., Bethesda	Ashburton Elementary School	After 1957	\$230,000		Stanley Arthur, Architect; Kamp & Kamp, contractors	School			“Touch-Up Tip,” <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Mar. 16, 1957, p B2.
Chevy-Chase Drive, off of Bradley Boulevard	Chevy-Chase Medical Building (today Educational Funding Company)	1959				Two-story small-scale office building	EXTANT		Stanley Arthur's Portfolio Photo courtesy of Peerless Rockville, 2005.
Bradley Building 50 Monroe Place, Rockville, MD	IBM	1959	\$590,000	26,000	Stanley Arthur	Four story, brick and yellow paneled window curtain wall	EXTANT		Photos by EHT Traceries, 2005.
4530 MacArthur Blvd., Washington D.C.	Georgetown Day School	1965	\$675,000	Capacity of 300	Stanley Arthur, Bethesda architect; R.T. Woodfield, Inc, builder	School		NO	“Ground Broken for Georgetown Day School,” <i>Washington Post, Times Herald</i> , Sep. 15, 1962, p B9.