Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

Theme XXII: Social and Humanitarian Movements

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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INVENTOR	Y NOMINATION I	FORM D	ATE ENTERED	
SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (3
1 NAME				
HISTORIC				
	Carnegie Institution	Administration	Building	
AND/OR COMMON				
2 LOCATIO	N			
STREET & NUMBER				
	1530 "P" Street, N. W	ı .	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	Washington	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
STATE	Washington —	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	District of Columbia	11		001
3 CLASSIFI	CATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	_PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE SITE	BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION	WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE	EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	RELIGIOUSSCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	_other Administra
4 OWNER C	F PROPERTY			rive urrices
NAME				
IVAIVIE	Carnegie Institution	of Washington		
STREET & NUMBER				
	1530 "P" Street, N. W	<u> </u>		
CITY, TOWN		VICINITY OF	STATE Distant	. 1 1 . 2 .
5 LOCATIO	Washington. — N OF LEGAL DESCR	VICINITY OF PIPTION	District of C	olumbia
	it of miorizableout			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEED	s, ETC. Recorder of Dee	.de		
STREET & NUMBER	Recorder of Dee	345		
	6th and "D" Streets.	N. W.		
CITY, TOWN	-		STATE	
	Washington,		District of C	olumbia
6 REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS	8	
TITLE				
	none known			
DATE				
DEDOGITOTIVES		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT
_XGOOD
__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

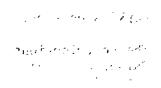
__ORIGINAL SITE
X_MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Carnegie Institution Administration Building was designed by the firm of Carrere and Hastings in 1910 and was partially remodeled and added to under the direction of William Adams Delano in 1937. Constructed in the Beaux Arts style, of Indiana limestone, the front facade has a monumental portico, surmounted by a balustraded flat top roof, supported by Ionic columns, with four double columns at center, two single columns at each end.

The cornice is classical with traditional Greek ornament. A flight of broad steps, framed by urns on pedestals, leads from 16th Street to the large bronze entrance doors (seldom used). The flanks of the original building are constructed on a raised, rusticated basement level, with three large window openings above, with pedimented lintels. The upper level has three simple windows. The original building was basically square, with projecting pavilions on the sides, two stories on a raised basement. The 1937 back wing, is similar in material and design, although less ornate in treatment. It also has a rusticated basement, high first story windows, and simple second story windows.

The 16th Street entrance leads into a two-story rotunda, framed by large Corinthian columns and winding side staircase. The building houses a 450-seat auditorium, and many spacious offices and meeting rooms, most of which are only infrequently used at the present time. Since World War II the institution has provided free office space for several scientific societies while they were establishing themselves. Currently a few administrative workers for the institution have offices in the building, but all research work is conducted at laboratories located elsewhere in Washington, D. C., Maryland, California, and Chile.



SPECIFIC DATES 1910, 1937-8 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Carrere and Hastings, 1910 William Adams Delano, 1937-8					
1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 X 1900-	_AGRICULTURE X_ARCHITECTURE _ART _COMMERCE _COMMUNICATIONS	ECONOMICSXEDUCATIONENGINEERINGEXPLORATION/SETTLEMENTINDUSTRYINVENTION	LITERATUREMILITARYMUSICPHILOSOPHYPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT	SCULPTURE XSOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)	
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNINGCONSERVATION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURELAW	$\underline{\underline{X}}_{SCIENCE}^{RELIGION}$	
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building has housed the administration of a unique organization since the early years of its existence. Founded with the realization that basic scientific research is essential to human well-being, the Carnegie Institution of Washington is an early example of farsighted American philanthropy.

Andrew Carnegie was not only one of the shrewdest industrialists of post-Civil War America, but he was the most generous of them with the proceeds of his genius. His philosophy of life, probably unique among his peers, was responsible for the multitude of varied projects which he founded and supported, all directed towards the betterment of human existence.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington is an admirable example of Carnegie's farsighted generosity. Endowed with a \$10 million gift in 1902, the institution shows its benefactor's understanding of the necessity of basic scientific investigation to the enrichment of human existence. Heretofore, few philanthropists had been interested in endeavors which promised no practical results which could reflect to their founder's credit.

Following his retirement in 1901, Andrew Carnegie settled down to the enjoyment of apportioning his wealth. He sought the advice of eminent men in reaching his decisions, but he took care to screen out their more selfish suggestions. The establishment and endowment of the Carnegie Institution of Washington bespoke its benefactor's philosophy of life. The institution was chartered "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." Carnegie chose Daniel Goit Gilman, the recently retired president of Johns Höpkins University, to administer the institution.

The contributions of the Carnegie Institution of Washington have been varied. Carnegie himself took the most pride in the Mount Wilson Observatory. Other natural science departments worked in the fields of geophysics, plant biology, embryology, and genetics. The Department of Historical Research, under the direction of J. Franklin Jameson, the editor of the American Historical Review, enable American historians to readily locate essential archival materials. Today, the institution has limited its activities to basic research in the physical and biological sciences, trying to avoid duplicating the work of any other institutions.

History from original Historic Sites Survey report by Steven Lewis, 1964.

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