

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD
APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK OR HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

New Designation X

Property name No. 16 Grant Circle, NW
If any part of the interior is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.

Address No. 16 Grant Circle, NW, Washington, D.C. 20011

Square and lot number(s) 3244 0801

Affected ANC 4C

Date of construction 1913 Date of major alteration(s) NA

Architect(s) Unknown Architectural style(s) Colonial Revival Hip Roof Cottage

Original use Residence Present use Residence

Property owner Maria A. Edwards

Legal address of property owner 16 Grant Circle, Washington, D.C. 20011

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) Off Boundary Preservation Brigade

If the applicant is an organization, it must submit evidence that among its purposes is the promotion of historic preservation in the District of Columbia. A copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, or by-laws, setting forth such purpose, will satisfy this requirement.

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) 764 Fairmont Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20001
717.602.5002

Name and title of authorized representative Oscar Beisert

Signature of representative _____ Date _____

Name and telephone of author of application Oscar Beisert

Date received 1/26/05
H.P.O. staff JB
#11-04

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name No. 16 Grant Circle, NW
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 16 Grant Circle, NW not for publication
city or town Washington vicinity
state District of Columbia code _____ county _____ code _____ zip code 20011

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use DOMESTIC

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Single Dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early 20th Century Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete/Basement

walls: Pebble Dash

roof: Shingle

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

No. 16 Grant Circle NW is located at the northeast corner of Grant Circle and New Hampshire Avenue NW, presently known as Lot 3244 in Square 801. The building is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay-wide (nearly twenty-five feet) of pebble dash construction with veranda, a rear kitchen pantry, and a sleeping porch. Gottfried and Jennings' American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors (1870 to 1960) would describe this house as an unusual Colonial Revival Hip Roof Cottage—almost square, perhaps slightly deeper, with a somewhat symmetrical fenestration. According to the Baist Real Estate Map (1919), the house is categorized as being in the adobe construction category and its builder's original permit notice stated that the house was of pebble dash construction, while its original outbuilding, at the rear was of frame construction.

Set on a lot that is roughly 5800 square feet, the house has a strong relationship to the quiet grandeur of Grant Circle's appearance.

Narrative Description

No. 16 Grant Circle stands at the northeast corner of Grant Circle and New Hampshire Avenue NW, facing southwest on the northeast curve of the traffic circle and its park. From the sidewalk at Grant Circle's thoroughfare the building is set back roughly fifteen feet. From its New Hampshire Avenue elevation, the building is recessed from the sidewalk a minimum of twenty feet. The greatest portion of its 5800 square-foot lot fronts Grant Circle and New Hampshire Avenue, appending the luxuriant grandeur of the extended L'Enfant plan. Of the sixteen houses facing on Grant Circle, it is singular as the only fully detached dwelling and is one of two with a veranda. The large lot is planted with numerous matured trees and shrubs that shade most of the house and its grounds.

Three bays wide, the building is situated on a concrete or potentially a continuous pebble dash foundation with a full basement, which is original to the building. Square in form, the building has the architectural pretense of a center-hall house with an off-center door, but is likely a side-hall house with an "L-shape" stair immediately on right upon entrance. Fulfilling the typology of a Colonial Revival hip roof cottage, the building is distinctive as a two-and-a-half story detached house with a veranda and a large lot, which is uncommon in the Petworth neighborhood of row house and bungalow community developments, most of which have façade porches. The hipped roof is of a pitch to allow for a full attic or finished room and features wide-eaves at each elevation. The veranda runs along the first floor of the northeast elevation, the primary elevation, and extends in an "L-shape" mid-range along the

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southeast, side elevation of the house. The roof of the veranda and its wooden support columns are of the Tuscan order. The entire veranda features seven support structures—three at the northeast elevation, three at the southeast elevation and one at the corner of the two elevations where the veranda makes its L-shape turn. The support structures are Tuscan columns set on red brick pedestals that extend to form piers that serve as the porch foundation. Pilasters of the Tuscan order mirror each of the columns along the façade of the house within the pebble dash material. The original beadboard ceiling is extant within the porch and the balustrades, also extant, are simple wooden ones with square balusters in a Colonial Revival format.

The house appears to be square in form, although slightly deeper than a square, and its façade is largely symmetrical. The primary, northeast elevation features three apertures at the ground floor—from left to right, a large nine-over-one, double hung wood window; an off-centered single full-light wood front entry-door with a sill featuring dentils at the bottom of the beveled glass; and a small four-light window likely within the staircase. The second floor features a symmetrical fenestration of two windows both of which are large nine-over-one, double hung wood windows. Within the hipped roof is a centered dormer featuring a mullion window with two apertures of six-over-one, double hung wood windows. A brick stack towers slightly over the roofline near the center of the roof structure. All of the windows and doors within the building's four facades feature simple Colonial Revival architraves that separate the individual apertures from the pebble dash material.

From New Hampshire Avenue, the southeast elevation features three distinct sections from right to left—the first section features one nine-over-one, double hung wood window per floor, one within the porch on the first floor and one directly above on the second floor; the second section consists of a projecting bay of three windows per floor—each of the windows being nine-over-one, double hung wood windows; and the third section is at the corner where the southeast elevation meets the rear of the building with an open wood porch at the first floor and a closed sleeping porch on the second floor both of which are within the main roof structure of the building. The bay window within the southeast elevation is also within the wide eaves of the roofline of the house and does not project beyond. Within the hipped roof and directly above the bay window is a centered dormer mimicking the configuration at the facade.

The rear, southwest elevation of the house is entirely asymmetrical and is visible and accessible from a large portion of the lot that extends in a row-like form from the alleyway at the rear of the building. This elevation largely features porches that were built within the main roof structure of the house. From left to right, the first floor features a window near the corner of the building and appears to have originally dedicated about two-thirds of its frontage to a simple, open porch not unlike those that commonly project from the rear of the Washington, D.C. row house. The second floor features one window. About one-third of the second floor's frontage is dedicated to an enclosed sleeping porch that is situated at the south corner of the building. About one-third of the porch at the first floor is enclosed with faux siding imitating lapped wood, which is likely near the rear entrance of the building. At the interior of this entrance there was likely a pantry adjacent to the kitchen, which would be consistent to the window size referenced at the corner of the building. The remaining appearance of the first floor porch is original with simple wood details of the period. The sleeping porch at the second floor retains its original lapped wood siding at the lower part, but its apertures have been obscured by jalousie windows.

The southwest, side elevation is in close proximity to the side wall of the next house. The two buildings are separated by roughly five to ten feet. The southwest elevation is also asymmetrical with windows that are placed due to function rather than adhering to architectural style as this elevation and the rear are not visible to the public. The first floor features three windows—from left to right, a small four-light window likely within the staircase due to its high placement; a single nine-over-one, double hung wood window; and a single six-over-one, double hung wood window that likely served the kitchen, which is discernable also due to its size. The second floor also features three apertures—one nine-over-one, double-hung wood window near the corner of this elevation and the primary; a narrower six-over-one, double hung wood window; and a slightly larger nine-over-one, double hung wood window. Within the hipped roof is a centered dormer mimicking the configuration at the facade.

Integrity

The only characteristic of the building's exterior that has been replaced/changed is the roofing material and the windows within the sleeping porch at its rear elevation. Otherwise, No. 16 Grant Circle retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, and materials and, therefore retains integrity of association and feeling. If found to be historically significant as required by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), No. 16 Grant Circle retains integrity sufficient for listing.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913-1930 (Grant Circle's period of development)

Significant Dates

Constructed: 1913-1914

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Architect/Building: Leo J. Long

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for No. 16 Grant Circle spans from the time of its construction as the first complete development and/or building on the circle, started in 1913, to the completion of Grant Circle's current built environment in 1930.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

No. 16 Grant Circle, formerly known as both No. 4709 and No. 4711 New Hampshire Avenue, was listed as No. 16 likely at the time that all of the lots in Grant Circle had been built upon. Started in 1913, No. 16 Grant Circle was the first building completed on Grant Circle and is its oldest building. Furthermore, No. 16 Grant Circle is the only detached private dwelling house that was ever built on the circle. The only other detached residence on the circle is the Rectory of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, which was lived in by a public figure of the local Dioceses of the Catholic Church in Washington, D.C. No. 16 Grant Circle is one of three fully detached buildings that face onto the circle. The development that comprises the built environment of Grant Circle was designed and built in seven phases—two parcels were developed by institutions, four clusters of parcels were developed as houses immediately for sale by real estate developers and one parcel was developed by an individual who occupied the premises immediately after its construction. The individual who developed the parcel represents the first and only sole building constructed for an individual and his family's use after its construction—this is No. 16 Grant Circle. No. 16 Grant Circle is an unusual example of the Colonial Revival Hip Roof Cottage in the use of Pebble Dash as its construction motif and exterior cladding.

Architecture

No. 16 Grant Circle is one of the finest examples of a detached Colonial Revival Hip Roof Cottage and/or House in the Petworth neighborhood. The building features many of the forms that were present in the best examples of this type of middle class dwelling: it is two-and-a-half stories; it features an interior brick chimney that towers above the roofline; it features double-hung multi-paned upper sash windows with one light in the lower sash in most of its apertures; it features wooden architraves at each aperture of the facade; it features accent windows in the staircase; it features a verandah with Tuscan columns and brick pedestals; it features a single, off-centered single-light door with beveled glass and architectural detail at its base; it features pilasters within the porch, wide eaves at the roof, and characteristic mullion window dormers at three elevations of its hipped roof. All of these characteristics are known to be present in the best examples of the Colonial Revival Hip Roof Cottage or House and it is the best extant example of this style of house in the Petworth neighborhood and perhaps the only intact dwelling of its kind in the vicinity of Grant Circle. Furthermore, the building is architecturally significant as the only detached dwelling constructed on the circle which is a major landscape and built environment of the entire neighborhood. Its type represents the type of structure seen on old world circles in Washington, D.C. but has been articulated in a format that was available to a middle class and the emerging class professionals and upper level government employees in the street car neighborhood of Petworth and other like developments in Washington, D.C. This type of dwelling had never before been available to middle class people on a circle in Washington, D.C.

Therefore, No. 16 Grant Circle is significant under Criterion C for Architecture on a local level as one of the most characteristic example of a Colonial Revival Hip Roof Cottage in Petworth and in Grant Circle and also as a singular detached house for a middle class family on a circle of largely consisting of row houses.

Community Planning and Development

No. 16 Grant Circle was the first of seventeen residences to be completed facing onto Grant Circle. No. 16 Grant Circle, as previously stated, is the only detached house ever constructed on the circle and is singular as the only building constructed by an individual who then occupied the dwelling after it was constructed. Its lot, at the northeast corner of Grant Circle and New Hampshire Avenue is the only one of this size occupied by a dwelling and its shape as well as the set back of the house on both Grant Circle and New Hampshire Avenue is a result of the intended design to follow the long line of New Hampshire Avenue's shape and vista, as its full development and pavement was completed after the construction of this house. Furthermore, No. 16 Grant Circle is the first and most singular of the buildings that occupy the parcels facing onto the circle and it represents the larger development of the area that came immediately after its construction.

No. 16 Grant Circle is one of the few detached houses that was built by an individual for personal use and occupation in the neighborhood that surrounds Grant Circle. Furthermore, it is one of the few houses that is singular with its own individual appearance from its neighboring dwellings. While there are other extant detached houses that were constructed in the period

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following the construction of this house and within the immediate surrounding blocks, the said later and nearby development were limited to the design and construction of rows of like bungalows.

No. 16 Grant Circle represents the earliest residential development in its immediate vicinity and the beginning of the trend that exploded into the dense residential blocks that surround Grant Circle with rows upon rows of houses and the occasional detached dwelling that comprises the Petworth neighborhood today. No. 16 Grant Circle is also the singular example of a type of dwelling found occasionally in Petworth located on a prominent landscape feature of the neighborhood's public space. No. 16 Grant Circle also represents the age-old practice of building detached private houses on traffic circles in Washington, D.C., but articulated in a middle class format, never before available to those in society beneath the upper class. Therefore, No. 16 Grant Circle is significant on a local level for its relationship to the development of Grant Circle, the Petworth neighborhood, the types of building and developments constructed in the neighborhood, and the access to grandeur that became available to the middle class with the planning and development of suburban street car neighborhoods.

Landscape Architecture.

No. 16 Grant Circle NW is a detached house of no more than 2500 square feet set on a lot of ground that is roughly 5800 square feet, most of which is fronting on Grant Circle and New Hampshire Avenue at the northeast curve of the circle above Varnum Street. The manner in which the circle, its two appending triangular parks and the recess of each house, as well as the layout of the St. Gabriel's complex adds to the grandeur of the extended L'Enfant plan, as articulated in Grant Circle. No. 16 Grant Circle NW has a large lot and its building is recessed back into that lot as part of the sweeping landscape that appends the L'Enfant plan at every angle of Grant Circle.

No. 16 Grant Circle NW represents the earliest residential development and the set back of the house represents the ideals of the L'Enfant plan and therefore this is an important component of how this park appears as a 100 year old cultural landscape of the Petworth neighborhood. Therefore, No. 16 Grant Circle is significant under Criterion A of the NRHP for Broad Patterns of American History on a local level for its relationship to Grant Circle, its grounds and appending parks, and the park-like appearance of its surrounding that defines the cultural landscape of the last 100 years.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Development of Grant Circle

Grant Circle is a park and traffic circle that was developed as a central feature and public space of a neighborhood development in northwest Washington, D.C. and lies between the Old Soldiers Home at the east and Brightwood Avenue NW at the west, which began in the late 1880s. This circle and nearby Sherman Circle are part of a movement to extend the L'Enfant plan from the traditional boundaries of Washington City to the outlying county that was fast developing due to the accessibly obtained by the installation of street car infrastructure. In 1887, a syndicate company, real estate speculator, represented by Benjamin H. Warder of Springfield, Ohio, purchased 205 acres of "Petworth," the country seat of Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, which was a larger parcel divided and sold off by Tayloe's heirs after his death. The Tayloe estate was bound by Rock Creek Church Road at the east and south and by Brightwood Avenue, earlier known as the Seventh Street Road and now Georgia Avenue, at the west. However, the development of the vicinity of Grant Circle and the larger Petworth neighborhood was slowed due to economic conditions of the time and, later, Warder's death in 1894.

In October 1914, Col. W. W. Harts, superintendent of public buildings and grounds as well as secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, proposed improvements for Grant Circle and McMillan Park to the Commission. By December, plans for the undeveloped park took into account the open vista to preserve the line of New Hampshire Avenue. At this time development of the Petworth neighborhood was still a short distance to the south and west with open space surrounding Grant Circle. However, construction of the first house at what would officially become No. 4307 New Hampshire Avenue had already begun at what was laid out to become the northeast corner of Grant Circle and New Hampshire Avenue NW. The first houses built facing on the circle would follow the nomenclature assigned to what would have been the 4300 block of New Hampshire Avenue, which was why 4307 New Hampshire Avenue NW is actually the house known today as No. 16 Grant Circle. While this house was being constructed, the development of rows of attached and occasional detached houses were making their way up New Hampshire Avenue south of Grant Circle. Almost immediately following the construction of No. 16 Grant Circle was the development of a row of houses fronting on Illinois Avenue that continued around the corner onto the southeastern frontage of the park. These two houses would be known then as 4301 and

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4303 New Hampshire Avenue NW and, by 1920, more of this row had been completed, adding two more houses to the list. By then, this portion of New Hampshire Avenue was known as Grant Circle, but, as per the United States Federal Census of 1920, there were five houses with addresses on Grant Circle and the house at the corner of New Hampshire, No. 16 Grant Circle, was then known for a short period as 3711 New Hampshire Avenue.

Between 1915 and 1924, development of Grant Circle's vicinity increased dramatically. Four row houses were eventually built between No. 16 Grant Circle and Varnum Street NW. The four largest of Grant Circle's row houses were built during this time at the southwest curve just south of Varnum Street and just north of New Hampshire Avenue NW. In the early 1920s plans for the Petworth Methodist Episcopal Church were underway to be completed with a formal dedication in 1924 at the southwest corner of New Hampshire Avenue and Grant Circle. At the northwest curve of the circle a large lot was purchased by the Dioceses of the Catholic Church of Washington, D.C. between Varnum Street at the south, Illinois Avenue at the east and Webster Street at the north. Ground was broken for St. Gabriel School on May 10, 1923, which opened the same year as Petworth Methodist Episcopal Church in 1924, but this building was greatly recessed back from Grant Circle within the larger parcel. St. Gabriel's construction of the school was the first of a complex of buildings that would continue to be constructed through 1930 when the cornerstone of the impressive Tudor Revival Catholic Church was laid on March 16. The entire complex constructed by the Catholic Church was largely due unto the efforts of Bishop John M. McNamara who had founded St. Gabriel's in 1920 in a wood frame army bunker and resided in the handsome Tudor Revival Rectory building also facing on Grant Circle that was completed in 1925. By the late 1920s, the name of Grant had succumbed to "Church Circle," a nickname used regularly in the *Washington Post* and other local papers.

In an effort to recognize the investment in the area, the Commission of Fine Arts favored relocating the Bartholdi Fountain to Grant Circle in both 1925 and 1926 when Congress was planning for its relocation from the National Mall. However, this never came to fruition and the Cedar of Lebanon remained in place of a fountain or statue, which has matured into a magnificent landscape feature extant to-date.

No. 16 Grant Circle and, Leo J. Long, Its Architect and Builder

Leo J. Long was listed as the architect and builder of No. 16 Grant Circle, where he built a single house of Pebble Dash construction in a neighborhood that was soon to become the center of row-house development. Born on January 1, 1885, Leo Jackson Long was the son of farmer Trenton and Annie Long of Page County, Virginia. Leo J. Long would eventually marry Lizzie Mary Gander on December 6, 1905 and the two would move to the District of Columbia, where, as a carpenter, Long was able to make a living for his wife Lizzie and their two children: Velma Estelle and David Trenton Long.

On June 22, 2013, the *Washington Post* reported the following:

Leo J. Long, to build dwelling at 4307 New Hampshire Avenue northwest; architect, Leo J. Long, \$2,000.

No. 16 Grant Circle was his first private project upon moving to Washington, D.C. and the family would reside after its construction. According to the *Washington Post*, in June of 1917, Long purchased a farm from Norman E. Ryon, a Washington, D.C. real estate man, a farm of 142 acres, with modern brick residences, a two-tenant house and other buildings near Rosaryville in Prince Georges County, Maryland. Long paid in part with his "modern two-story, eight-room and bath house at 4307 New Hampshire Ave..."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Another Purchase of Suburban Property." *The Washington Post*, March 4, 1887, p. 3.

"Art Commission Busy," *The Washington Post*, Oct. 10, 1914, p. 16.

Baist, W. E. & H.V. Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, D.C. 1908

Baist, W. E. & H.V. Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, D.C. 1919

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- "Bishop Dedicates Newest Catholic Church in Capital." *The Washington Post*, Dec. 15, 1924, p. 2.
- "Building News," *The Washington Post*, June 24, 1917.
- "Building Permits." *The Washington Post*, June 22, 1913.
- District of Columbia City Directory, 1916. Leo J. Long
- District of Columbia City Directory, 1917. Leo J. Long
- Fehr, Stephen C. "Grant Circle Warily eyes Going Green: Metro Line to Bring Disruption, Change." *The Washington Post*, March 7, 1992, p. E01.
- McDade, Matt. "Grant Circle: It's a Sunday Kind of Place." *The Washington Post*, Dec. 10, 1951, p. B1.
- Nilsson, Dex. *The Names of Washington, D.C.* Rockville, MD: Twinbrook Communications, c1998.
- "Petworth Church to Build." *The Washington Post*, April 25, 1915, p. 15.
- "The Real Estate Market: Effect of the Extension of City Streets Upon Suburban Property. Suburban Property in the Line of Streets. Negotiations Pending." *The Washington Post*, March 6, 1887, p. 2.
- Reid, Alice. "Refurbished Park Is a Reward for Petworth: Work at Grant Circle Makes Up for Some of Disruptions Caused by Green Line Construction." *The Washington Post*, Dec. 26, 1997, p. B03.
- "Suburban Property: Tracts Which Are Being Subdivided Into Lots." *The Washington Post*, June 13, 1887, p. 4.
- United States Federal Census, 1910
- United States Federal Census, 1920
- United States Federal Census, 1930
- "Washington Park Extension." *The Washington Post*, Dec. 27, 1914, p. ES4.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of epository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

5800 Square Feet

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Described numerous in numerous locations above.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Oscar Beisert
organization Off Boundary Preservation Brigade date January 10, 2015
street & number 754 Fairmont Street, NW telephone 717.602.5002
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20011
e-mail Oscar.Beisert@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

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All photographs were taken by volunteers of the Off Boundary Preservation Brigade.

1. Façade, northeast elevation, facing northeast
2. Façade detail, facing northwest
3. Façade detail, facing northeast
4. Parcel overview, facing northeast
5. Southeast elevation, facing southeast
6. Rear lot elevation, facing northwest
7. Rear, southeast elevation, facing northwest
8. Rear, northwest elevation, facing northwest
9. Façade in context, facing west
10. Context, Grant Circle, facing west

Property Owner: See District of Columbia Form

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





