


Dana Berry Johannes Jr.				 <i>Source: National Cyclopedia of American Biography 57</i>	
Biographical Data					
Birth: 8/27/1910		Place: Washington, D.C.			
Death: 7/7/1972		Place: Clearwater, Florida			
Family: Married Elizabeth Ann Goodyear Weisman, 1938; five children					
Education					
High School: McKinley Technical High School, 1924-1928					
Special Courses: Columbia Technical School (later George Washington University), Washington D.C., courses in structural design, mathematics and architectural drafting 1932, 1933; semester course in design under Harry Campbell, 1932; Roosevelt High School special course in physics, 1938.					
Graduate School:					
Apprenticeship: Draftsman for James Kearney, architect, 1932.					
Architectural Practice					
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 525		Date Issued: 9/13/1946	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1933	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 433	Total Buildings: 1047	
Practice		Position		Date	
Various millwork firms, Washington, D.C.		Detailer and draftsman		1928-1931	
U.S Department of Agriculture		Designer and draftsman		1932-1933	
E. Schultz, Hamburg, Germany		Draftsman and designer		1935 (2 months)	
D.B. Johannes, Jr., Designer		Principal		1935-1945	
Johannes & Murray, Silver Spring, Md.		Partner		1945-1958	
Johannes & Murray, Clearwater, Florida		Partner		1958-1963	
Johannes, Inc., Clearwater, Florida		Principal		1963-1972	
Professional Associations					
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 4/18/1947		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships: Montgomery County Technical Advisory Committee, 1955-57; A.I.A. Advisory Committee, Montgomery County Board of Education, 1957-58; AIA Committee on Restoration of East Front of U.S. Capitol Bldg., 1957-1958; founding president of Maryland Potomac Valley Chapter of the A.I.A.; president, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Department, Washington Board of Trade.					
Awards or Commissions: <i>Evening Star</i> architectural award, 1938; American Association of School Administrators, Award for Architectural Design, 1953, 1955.					
Buildings					
Building Types: Schools (principally in Maryland), churches, single family dwellings, apartments, commercial buildings.					
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, Tudor revival, modern					
DC Work Locations: Upper Northwest, including American University Park, Cleveland Park; Brookland, Kingman Park in Northeast; Greenway, River Terrace and other neighborhoods in S.E.					

Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Apartments	900-916, 901-921 Quincy St. NE	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residence	1800 Redwood Terrace, N.W.	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fountain Memorial Baptist Ch.	2214 Naylor Road, S.E.	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Residences	3711, 3715., 3743, 3749 Upton St. N.W.	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Grace Episcopal Church	Silver Spring, Md.	1956	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
North Carolina High School	Denton, Md.	1959	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Dana Berry Johannes, Jr., was born in Washington, D.C., in 1910, the son of Southern Railway clerk. He graduated from McKinley Technical High School in 1928. Johannes started his career working as a detailer and draftsman for various millwork companies while continuing his education over the next decade with special courses and extended travel abroad, in 1934-1935, to France, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium as well as travel in the United States and Canada. He worked for two years (1932-1933) as a draftsman and designer for the architectural division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Beltsville, Md.

Although Johannes's name appears as designer on six permits issued in the District in 1933 and 1934, he began actively practicing as a designer in the District in 1935, designing single-family housing and apartments for a number of different builders. Many of the permits issued in the 1930s were for individually designed speculatively built detached residences. He designed many of the dwellings built on Sterrett and Dent family property in North Cleveland Park when it was developed in the 1930s and 1940s. He designed numerous medium-priced detached dwellings and some semi-detached dwellings in developing neighborhoods in upper Northwest including American University Park, and Chevy Chase, D.C., both before and after World War II. Most of these were two-story, three-bay Colonial revival style houses. One was purchased by his parents. The Barkley Brothers

development firm was one of his most regular clients. At the same time that he was designing single family housing in northwest Washington he was also designing lower-priced housing in other quadrants of the city. In the years leading up to World War II, as New Deal programs and the defense build-up rapidly expanded the federal work force, there was great demand for modestly priced housing. Johannes designed numerous small row houses and modest two-story apartment buildings with some Colonial revival style architectural detail, particularly in the door surrounds. Developer Eugene H. Phifer built many such Johannes-designed apartments in Brookland and east of the Anacostia River. During the war, when building materials were allocated to war related construction, Johannes's work, as reflected in D.C. building permits, was limited to a few small apartment buildings in Southeast Washington. During the years of his solo practice, Johannes's work was primarily residential but he did design several churches, including Fountain Memorial Baptist Church (subsequently Little Rock Church of Deliverance) on Naylor Road, S.E., and a few commercial buildings.



5155 Macomb Street, N.W.
Constructed 1941
EHT Traceries, 2010



Fountain Memorial Baptist Church
Naylor Road and Q St. S.E., August 1949
HSW Wymer 3552.29

At the end of World War II, in 1945, Johannes and Loren L. Murray formed a partnership based in Silver Spring. In July 1946 Johannes, who resided in Silver Spring, Maryland, registered as an architect in Maryland after taking the qualifying examinations. He became a registered architect in the District by reciprocal transfer in September 1946. While Johannes's work as a designer had been largely residential, the new firm undertook numerous commercial and institutional projects in addition to residential architecture. Johannes & Murray became best known for its work designing schools. According to the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, the firm "was responsible for the design of about 350 school projects in the greater Washington area" and "Johannes was instrumental in the design of about 200 of the firm's school projects, including Charles W. Woodward, Albert Einstein, and Springbrook high schools in Montgomery County, Md., Maces Lane High School in Cambridge, Md., and the science and some dormitory buildings at the University of Maryland." The firm also designed banks, offices, and commercial buildings.



6421 33rd St. N.W., 1936
Purchased from owner/builder Joseph M. Stanley by Johannes's parents
Washington Post, January 17, 1937, R12

In 1958, Johannes moved to Florida and opened a Johannes & Murray office in Clearwater. There he worked on office buildings and a high-rise condominium. The partnership was dissolved in 1963 and Johannes continued to practice under his own name. The St. Paul United Methodist Church, Largo, Fla. (1968) and the Peoples State Bank, New Port Richey (1969) are among his late works.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through Proquest.

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: July 10, 1972 Page: C6
Washington Star July 10, 1972

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956, 1962 1970	(address only) 451
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	149
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

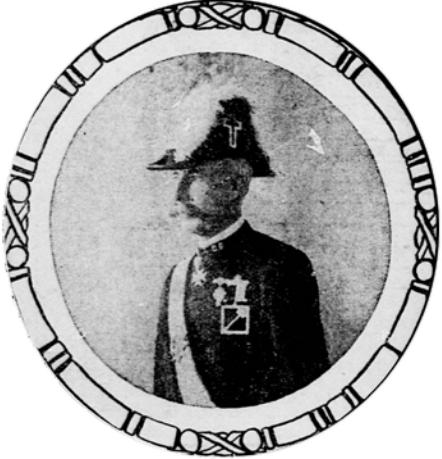
Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Dana B. Johannes, Jr. Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.
National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Clifton, New Jersey: James T. White & Company, 1977, v. 57, s.v. Johannes, Dana Berry.

Notes: Statistics on number of permits include those issued to Dana B. Johannes and to Johannes & Murray but not the 8 permits for 16 buildings issued to Johannes & Whitcomb in 1935. It is probable that Johannes entered into a brief partnership in 1935 but further research would be required to confirm the identity of the members of the firm.

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Joseph Cornelius Johnson		 <p><i>Source: Washington Times 4/13/1902, p.2</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1857	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 1/18/1941	Place:		
Family:			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued: n/a	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1887	Latest Permit: 1901	Total Permits: 84
		Total Buildings: 209	
Practice	Position	Date	
Johnson & Gibbs	Architect, partner	1886-96	
Johnson & Co.	Architect, principal	1889	
Individual Practice	Architect	1891-1902	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships: Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, Generalissimo, 1903; Masonic Temple Association			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses, attached and detached dwellings, apartment buildings, churches, courthouse			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne Revival with Romanesque and Classical influences			
DC Work Locations: Washington Heights, Greater U Street, Greater Fourteenth Street, Anacostia, Sheridan-Kalorama, Capitol Hill, and LeDroit Park Historic Districts			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Harrison Apartment Building (also known as the Canterbury or Astoria)	704 3 rd Street, NW	1888	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row houses	469-471 Florida Avenue, N.W	1891	LeDroit Park Historic District
Thomas D. Whyte House	1329 R Street, NW	1892	Greater Fourteenth Street H.D.
Douglas Memorial United Methodist Church	800 11 th Street, NE	1892-94 Repairs, 1906	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Joseph C. Johnson was born in Washington, D.C. but little is known of his early life. In 1886 Johnson, along with Charles E. Gibbs, established the architectural firm of Johnson & Company in 1886. In 1896, Charles Gibbs retired. The firm of 6-12 employees continued to function under the sole proprietorship of J. C. Johnson until 1902. The firm's offices were located in the Corcoran Building, Room 64, from 1888 to 1896. City directories document that after 1896, the firm was located at 515 11th Street, N.W. Claiming experience in all building types, the firm devoted special attention to the design of fireproof business structures, dwellings, and public buildings. Though Johnson oversaw many architects and draftsman throughout his career, he was said to have stayed personally involved in all aspects of his business.

Johnson & Company designed apartment buildings among its residential projects, but the Canterbury Apartment Building at 704 Third Street, N.W., is the only extant apartment design attributed to the firm. The Canterbury, also known as the Harrison building and the Astoria, and dating from 1888, is believed to be the oldest extant conventional apartment building in the District of Columbia. The building features projecting bays in red brick, such that the apartments are reminiscent of his many rowhouse designs. It is Queen Anne Revival in style with Romanesque influences. The apartments were added to the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 and 1994, respectively.



Harrison Apartments ("The Canterbury")
704 3rd St., NW

EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Johnson designed numerous Queen Anne revival rowhouses in the 1890s, many of which are still standing and are in the current historic districts of Capitol Hill, U Street, LeDroit Park, Anacostia, Sheridan-Kalorama, and Washington Heights. Rowhouses by his design on C, 3rd, and East Capitol Streets, S.E., are simple Queen Anne revival houses, mostly two stories in height and with minimal ornamentation. Examples of his work in LeDroit Park, however, display variety in decorative brick and stone work with multiple colors articulating the façades of the three-story residences. An example of Johnson's more elaborate design work is at 469-471 Florida Avenue, N.W. The Thomas D. Whyte House, located at 1329 R Street, N.W., is an example of Johnson's refined Queen Anne residential design style which exhibits Romanesque elements.



Whyte House, 1329 R Street, N.W.

EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Johnson worked with many different owners and developers, but worked extensively with the Providence Investment Company on rowhouses on 5th and 6th Streets, N.E., in 1892 and then for W.A. Kimmel in 1893-94 designing rowhouses on 3rd Street and Oakdale Place, N.W. While most of his residential work in the District was for attached houses and rowhouses, he designed detached dwellings as well. In the early 1890s he designed several detached dwellings for John A. Carr, most of which have been demolished. One remains extant at 1230 Quincy Street, N.E. Douglas Memorial United Methodist Church was another individual project Johnson designed in the early 1890s. At the corner of 11th and H Streets, NE, it commands the block with

its four corner towers and dark red-brick façade. In 1906 a permit was issued to Johnson and Appleton P. Clark for repairs to the church.

Johnson was active in the Masons and was an officer of the Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, attaining the second highest position of Generalissimo in 1903. He was also a member of the Masonic Temple Association which purchased the site for the Masonic Temple constructed on site bounded by Thirteenth Street, N.W., New York Avenue and H Street. Johnson was the architect initially selected to design the Temple and the elevation of the building he designed for the site was published in the *Washington Times* in January 1902. Johnson was on both the building committee and the audit committee for the Association and was involved in the fundraising. However, the Masonic Temple as constructed on the site in 1907-08 was designed ultimately by Wood, Donn & Deming.

Because research to date has been unable to uncover much information on Johnson's life and training, his firm's scope of work gives the best available insight into his skills and experience. In addition to the above residences and apartments, Johnson worked outside of the District of Columbia: in St. Mary's County, Maryland, Johnson designed the gymnasium for St. Mary's Seminary, and he designed the First Baptist Church in Henderson, Kentucky. Additionally, he was the architect for the Charles County Court House in La Plata, Maryland.

No information has been located on the last several decades of Johnson's life and it is possible that he no longer resided in the Washington, D.C., area. He last paid dues to the Columbia Commandery No. 2 in 1916 which has no further record of him except for a death date of January 18, 1941. No obituary, death notice or will was found for Johnson.



Charles County Courthouse, Md., 1896

Photograph by Joseph Allen, 1952

LC-A7-3729

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	Ancestry.com; District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest; Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America</i> : Historic American Newspapers; <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest, Columbia Commandery No. 2, Naval Lodge, Washington, D.C.			
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		2001	150-51	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 1 article				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960				
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39				
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources:				
EHT Tracerics, Inc. <i>Harrison Apartment Building National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington, D.C.: D.C. – State Historic Preservation Office, 1994.				
<i>Illustrated Washington: Our Capitol, 1890</i> . New York: American Publishing and Engraving Company, 1890.				

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“Joseph C. Johnson.” *Washington and its Points of Interest*, New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894, p. 74. Historical Society of Washington, D.C., Collection.


“Magnificent Marble Temple Planned for the Future Home of Washington Masons.” *Washington Times*, January 11, 1902, 3.

“Northeast Washington,” *Washington Times*, May 20, 1906, 7.

Notes: Permit and building totals include listings for “Johnson & Co.” (11 permits, 16 buildings), “Johnson (Joseph C.) Co.” (7 permits, 32 buildings), “Johnson, J. C.” (4 permits, 16 buildings), “Johnson, Jos.” (3 permits, 5 buildings), “Johnson, Jos. C.” (42 permits, 90 buildings), and “Johnson, Joseph C.” (17 permits, 50 buildings).

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Louis Justement		 <i>Source: Evening Star, July 28, 1968</i>					
Biographical Data							
Birth: Nov. 20, 1891 Place: New York, N.Y.							
Death: July 26, 1968 Place: Potomac, Md.							
Family: Wife, Jeanne Egan; son, Louis Justement, Jr.; daughter, Marguerite							
Education							
High School: Royal Athenaeum, Ghent, Belgium							
College: George Washington University, grad. 1911							
Graduate School: Attended Stanford University							
Apprenticeship:							
Architectural Practice							
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 40 Date Issued: 4/15/1925					
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1919 Latest Permit: 1946 Total Permits: 100 Total Buildings: 283					
Practice		Position		Date			
Several, located in Washington, D.C., Texas, and California		Draftsman		1911-19			
Sonneman and Justement		Architect, Junior Partner		1919-24			
Louis Justement		Architect, Principal		1924-67			
Justement & Callmer		Architect, Senior Partner		1967-68			
Professional Associations							
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1921		Fellow of the AIA: 1946			
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington-Met. chapter of AIA; Regional Director, Mid. Atlantic States chapter of AIA (1946-48); Chairman, AIA National Committee on Urban Planning (1948-50); Chairman of AIA National Committee on the National Capital (1957-59); President, Washington Building Congress; Commissioners' Zoning and Advisory Council, Washington, D.C.; Washington Board of Trade; Federal City Council; Cosmos Club; American Planning & Civic Association							
Awards or Commissions: Medal for "meritoriously designed buildings," Ogden and Ingraham Street Houses, Washington Board of Trade, 1924; Winner of "Renovize Washington" campaign for design to reconstruct shanty at Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, 1933; Award for Excellence in Design for Falkland Apartments of Silver Spring, Md., Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects, 1940.							
Buildings							
Building Types: Apartments, office buildings, rowhouses, detached dwellings, dormitories, hospitals, bridges							
Styles and Forms: Art Deco, Spanish Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Modern							
DC Work Locations: Sheridan-Kalorama, Kalorama Triangle, Southwest quadrant, Greater Fourteenth Street, Adams Morgan, Anacostia, Rock Creek Park							
Notable Buildings		Location		Date		Status	
Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio		1311-13 F Street, NW		1924		☑ NRHP ☑ DC Historic Site	

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Valley Vista Apartments	2032 Belmont Road, NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Falkland Apartments	16 th Street and East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fort Dupont Dwellings	Anacostia	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Howard University Buildings	520 W Street, NW	1955	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse	333 Constitution Ave., NW	1952	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Capitol Park apartments and townhouses (with Chloetheil Woodard Smith)	201 I Street, SW	1959	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Meridian Hill Hotel	2601 16 th Street, NW	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Massachusetts Avenue Bridge	Over Rock Creek Park, D.C.	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Sibley Memorial Hospital	5255 Loughboro Rd., NW	1954	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Louis Justement was born of Belgian descent in New York, NY, in 1891. Justement went to elementary school in Washington, D.C., but then spent his high school years in Ghent, Belgium, where he attended the Royal Athenaeum school. He returned to Washington after graduating from high school in 1908 and attended George Washington University. He graduated with a MS degree in architecture in 1911. He worked as a draftsman in Washington, D.C., Texas, California, and for the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Ships before settling in the Washington area for his 50-year career.



**Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio,
1311-13 F Street, NW, 1924**

Shorpy Historic Photo Archive, accessed 8/24/2010.

In 1919 Justement entered into an architectural partnership with Alexander Sonneman, thus forming Sonneman and Justement, Architects. The firm occupied offices in various locations on 15th Street, N.W., and in the five years of its practice from 1919 to 1924 designed well over 100 detached houses, rowhouses, and duplexes for prolific Washington developers such as Boss & Phelps and D.J. Dunigan. Sonnemann and Justement also worked on larger-scale projects during this time, such as the five-story apartment buildings at 2301 Cathedral Avenue, NW, and 2901 Connecticut Avenue, NW, for owner/builder Kennedy Bros., Inc. In 1924 the firm designed the Harris & Ewing photographic studio at 1311-13 F Street, NW. The studio was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1994, not only because it was designed by Sonnemann and Justement, but also because it was the studio of Washington's most prominent portrait photographer of the early twentieth century and the city's first news photo service. The building is four stories with a two-bay limestone façade designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style.

Justement joined the American Institute of Architects in 1921, established his own practice in 1924, and registered as an architect in the District of Columbia in 1925. Also in 1925, Justement and several other architects formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., whose practice was limited to public and semipublic work. In 1929 the Allied Architects began plans for a new office building for the U.S. House of Representatives. While David Lynn was the overseeing architect as the Architect of the Capitol at that time, Nathan C. Wyeth drew plans for the building, and Justement was his assistant designer. The building was completed in 1933 and it is now known as the Longworth House Office Building.

Justement became interested in large-scale housing developments and designed large residential complexes in the next phase of his career. He had already designed several apartment buildings with Sonnemann, and continued to do so individually. In 1927 he designed the luxurious Art Deco style Valley Vista apartments overlooking Rock Creek Park at 2032 Belmont Road, NW. He moved on to more extensive housing projects, and by 1939 he had completed both the Falkland Apartments in Silver Spring, Md., and the Fort Dupont Houses in Anacostia. The Fort Dupont development was built on B Street, C Street, Ridge Road, and Anacostia Road in the southeast quadrant of the city, and included about 300 low-rent dwellings. The Alley Dwelling Authority of the U.S. Government owned the land and the houses were designed by Justement. The Falkland Apartments earned Justement an award for excellence in design from the Washington Board of Trade in 1940. By this time Justement was a recognized authority on private and public large-scale housing projects.



Falkland Apartments, 16th Street and East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md., 1938
Washington Post, May 1, 1938, R8.

In the 1940s Justement refined his expertise yet again. He focused on the future of cities and their redevelopment, presenting ideas to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1944 and simultaneously writing his book, *New Cities for Old*. His book was published in 1946, the same year that he was named a Fellow of the AIA, a coveted position. From 1946 to 1949 Justement served as chair of both the AIA Committee on Urban Planning and the Interprofessional Urban Planning Committee. He finished the decade by serving as President of the Washington Building Congress (1948-49), an organization which he helped to establish.

While Justement maintained an active role in civic affairs in Washington, he also continued to design significant buildings in the District. In 1947 the Public Buildings Administration named Justement the architect for the new U.S. Federal Courthouse, at 333 Constitution Avenue, NW, which was completed in 1952. The design was in the stripped-classical style and its massing generally matched the surrounding buildings. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. After designing the courthouse, Justement became architect for the new Sibley Hospital in the early 1950s. He designed the modern seven-story main building and its wings, all faced in brick and limestone.

Continuing with urban planning and civic affairs in Washington, Justement worked with Chloethel Woodard Smith on a plan to redevelop Southwest Washington. The "Justement-Smith Plan" was finished in 1952, and is said to have influenced the 1954 plan for Southwest that I.M. Pei and Harry Weese completed. Justement's plan for Southwest as a luxury area with highrise



**E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse,
333 Constitution Avenue, NW, 1952.**

NCinDC, September 15, 2008,

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ncindc/2864520039/>

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apartments and waterfront development never came to fruition, and debates surrounding redevelopment of the area continued well into the 1960s. Justement and Smith also worked together on Capitol Park Apartments, in Southwest Washington, D.C. Completed in 1959, it was one of the earliest and largest residential complexes to be built as part of the urban renewal of that part of the city. Capital Park was notable as being built on the site of what was considered Washington's worst slum, photographs of which, with the U.S. Capitol in the background, had often been used to illustrate the city's blighted housing.

A final issue which Justement addressed in the latter part of his career was rapid transit for the city of Washington, and providing easy access to the downtown area from the Virginia and Maryland suburbs. Once again he proposed plans that were not immediately executed – a 1957 article in the *Washington Post* stated, "Justement has suggested precisely the kind of rapid transit system that Washington needs but probably won't get."

Justement was a leader in the architectural and planning community in Washington in the mid-twentieth century. He was considered ahead of his time in many areas, among them garden apartment development, urban renewal, the rebuilding of downtown shopping areas to counteract competition from the suburbs, a rapid transit system for the entire Washington metropolitan area, a radial and circumferential highway system (beltway) for the nation's capital, and redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue. He played many active roles in city affairs and posed important questions about the future of cities in America. His son, Louis Justement, Jr., was also an active Washington architect, but died early of a heart attack in 1966. Two years later, in 1968, Justement also suffered a heart attack. After a long and highly regarded career, he died at Sibley Hospital.

Sources		
Vertical Files:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO
	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; Flickr; Shorpy Historic Photo Archive; <i>The Louis Justement Papers</i> , Gelman Library, George Washington University.	
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Star</i>	Date: July 28, 1968 Page: unknown
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1st	286
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 4 articles	1962/2nd	361
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	154
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources: "ADA to build 300 houses in Anacostia." <i>Washington Post</i> , June 30, 1939, 1. Albrook, Robert C. "Beautiful, or Just Nice? Southwest Rebuilding Problem." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 1, 1955, 19. "Architects, Businessmen Dissatisfied with Current State of Over-All Project." <i>Washington Post</i> , November 8, 1953, M23. Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. Callcott, Stephen. <i>Harris & Ewing Photographic Studio National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i> . Washington,		

DC Architects Directory

<p>D.C.: D.C. – State Historic Preservation Office, 1994.</p> <p>Eig, Emily Hotaling. <i>Kalorama Triangle Historic District National Register for Historic Places Nomination Form</i>. Washington, D.C.: Traceries, 1987.</p> <p>Fondersmith, John. <i>Louis Justement's "Modern City" Vision for Washington, D.C.</i> Unpublished draft paper, 2003.</p> <p>"Justement Named Architect for U.S. Courthouse." <i>Washington Post</i>, September 26, 1947, B7.</p> <p>"Louis Justement, FAIA; Past President Profiles." <i>Washington Building Congress Bulletin</i> 29 (1966): 7-11.</p> <p>Lyons, Richard L. "Bishop Tells Plans at Sibley Hearing." <i>Washington Post</i>, January 17, 1953, 13.</p> <p>"Mr. Justement's Vision." <i>Washington Post</i>, May 9, 1957, A18.</p> <p>"New House Office Plans Completed." <i>Washington Post</i>, April 21, 1929, R3.</p> <p>"Sibley Architects Told to Proceed With Plans." <i>Washington Post</i>, December 8, 1954, 19.</p>	
<p>Notes: Permit and building totals include listings for "Justement, Louis" (63 permits, 161 buildings), and "Justement (Louis) & municipal architect" (1 permit, 2 buildings), "Sonnemann & Justement" (35 permits, 116 buildings), "Sonneman & Justement" (1 permit, 4 buildings).</p>	
Prepared by: EHT Traceries	Last Updated: October 2010

John W. Kearney			
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/24/1873		Place: New York City, NY	
Death:		Place:	
Family: Married Mary K. circa 1908 (d. before 1930); children – Margaret M. and Robert T.			
Education			
High School: Stevens High School, Hoboken, NJ (1889-1892)			
College: Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, NJ (1893-1894; did not complete degree)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 128	Date Issued: 3/29/1926
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1923	Latest Permit: 1932	Total Permits: 80 Total Buildings: 116
Practice	Position	Date	
Benson & Brockway, New York City	General Office & Drafting	1894-1899	
York & Sawyer, New York City	Drafting Superintendent	1899-1903	
Trowbridge & Livingston, New York City	Drafting Superintendent & Office Man	1903-1908	
John W. Kearney	Architect	1908-1915	
Warren & Wetmore, New York City	Specifications Writer	1915-1917	
U.S. Army	Draftsman	1917/18 – 1920?	
John W. Kearney	Architect	1923[?]- ?	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1923-1926	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: schools, churches, dwellings, stores			
Styles and Forms: bungalows, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, French Eclectic			
DC Work Locations: American University Park, Deanwood, Friendship Heights, Chevy Chase, Tenleytown, Georgetown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. Walburga Academy	630 Riverside Drive, New York City	1911	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	2920 Ontario Road NW	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	2716 Chesapeake Street NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	1734 Poplar Lane NW	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	2842 Allendale Place NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

John W. Kearney was born on July 24, 1873 in New York City; his father was an immigrant from Ireland, and his mother was a native of New Jersey. He attended high school in New Jersey, and studied mechanical engineering at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey for one year. In 1894, Kearney left school and began work as a draftsman and office assistant at the architectural firm of Benson & Brockway in Manhattan. He acquired his architectural training by working for several New York architectural firms, including York & Sawyer and Trowbridge & Livingston.

In 1908, he married a woman named Mary (maiden name unknown), who had immigrated from Ireland five years earlier. In 1908, he began to work on his own as an architect. Three of his early commissions were for the Catholic Church. In 1909, he designed an eight-story dormitory for the Home for Girls at the Convent of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary in New York City. In 1911, the same year that he qualified as a registered architect in New Jersey, he completed designs for two more church-related projects: the four-story St. Walburga's Academy of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus in New York City (630 Riverside Drive), and the Church of the Sacred Heart on Roosevelt Island, New York (demolished).

In 1915, Kearney returned to wage employment, accepting a position as a specification writer at the well-known architectural firm of Warren & Wetmore in New York City. In 1917, he left Warren & Wetmore, and moved to Washington, D.C. By September 1918, he was working as a draftsman for the U.S. Army's construction division. By that time, Kearney's wife had died. Kearney's two sisters, Florence and Isabella, came to Washington with him, and helped care for his two young children.

Business directories indicate that by 1919, John W. Kearney was practicing architecture independently, but census records indicate that he still worked for the U.S. government in 1920. The first D.C. building permit bearing his name as architect was issued in 1923 for three store buildings located at the corner of North Capitol Street and Randolph Street, NE. The extant buildings stand one story tall and are Tudor Revival in style. Whereas Kearney's early work in New York City focused on educational and ecclesiastical architecture, most of his D.C. buildings were dwellings or retail stores.

In 1924-1925, the Washington Modern Homes Company hired Kearney to design twenty Craftsman-style bungalows in the American University Park neighborhood in Northwest DC; many of these remain standing. Kearney designed a basic bungalow form, and then varied the dormers and porches to add variety among the dwellings. Craftsman-style elements on Kearney's buildings include triangular brackets under the open eaves and square porch columns, some of which rest on rock-faced concrete block piers. Kearney also designed several bungalows in the Deanwood neighborhood; most of these have been demolished or altered.



St. Walburga's Academy of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus in New York City 1911

Flickr.com

Many of Kearney's houses were constructed for speculative developers and typically cost between \$8,000 and \$15,000 to build. In the 1920s and 1930s, Kearney designed residences displaying a variety of styles in the Friendship Heights and Chevy Chase neighborhoods. Kearney also employed a variety of house forms, including side-gable or pyramidal-roof, rectangular dwellings with symmetrical facades and those with irregular massing. Architectural styles evident among his works include Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and French Eclectic, as well as some such as 3217 Morrison Street NW (1925) that mix several styles. During this period, he secured commissions for four grand residences that cost between \$20,000 and \$40,000. Three (2716 Chesapeake Street, NW, 1734 Poplar Lane, NW, 2838 McGill Terrace, NW) were constructed in the Tudor Revival style, while one (2842



2716 Chesapeake Street NW; 1925

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Allendale Place, NW) reflect the influence of the French Eclectic style.



2920 Ontario Road NW; 1924

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Park in American University Park. A *Washington Post* article described the dwellings as “early American homes” (December 21, 1930, p. R1). The two-story, Colonial Revival-style dwellings that Kearney designed for this development are typically three bays wide with a brick first story and a frame upper story.

John W. Kearney likely died or moved out of Washington, DC in or soon after 1932. His last building permit was issued in February of that year, and that was the last year he was listed in Washington, D.C. business directories.

Kearney designed two apartment buildings during this period. The Renaissance Revival-style apartment building located at 2920 Ontario Road, NW (1924) stands four stories tall, and features decorative brickwork and two projecting bays that are three stories tall. The apartment building at 200 Massachusetts Avenue, NW (1926) is no longer extant; Interstate 395 occupies its former location.

In 1930 and 1931, near the end of his career, Kearney designed fourteen dwellings for Boss & Phelps, who developed a small residential subdivision on Faraday Place, near Fort Bayard




2842 Allendale Place NW; 1927

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i> ; <i>Ancestry.com</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	155	
Obituary	Publication: Not found	Date:	Page:
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. John W. Kearney Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. John W. Kearney Correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Prints and Photographs Division</i> . U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1900. New York City, NY. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. New York City, NY. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1930. Arlington, VA. World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for John W. Kearney. <i>Ancestry.com</i> .			
Notes: Kearney's architectural drawings for a four-story garage building located at 21 st and L Streets NW are located in the Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division. The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Carl B. Keferstein		 <p>C. B. KEFERSTEIN.</p> <p><i>Source: Washington and its Points of Interest</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1867	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 01/24/1940	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married Elizabeth T.; one daughter, also named Elizabeth			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number:	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1892	Latest Permit: 1907	Total Permits: 26
		Total Buildings: 107	
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Architect		1892-1910
Keferstein and Ash	Architect		1909-1910
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1899	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Large Residences, Office Buildings, Stores, Apartment Houses			
Styles and Forms:			
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle			
Name	Location	Date	Status
Cotton House	1635 Connecticut Ave., NW	1892	Dupont Circle Historic District
Colton House	1611 Connecticut Avenue, NW	1895	Dupont Circle Historic District
Georgetown Univ. Hospital	35 th and N Streets, NW	1897	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

The son of German immigrants Emil J. and Bertha F. Keferstein, Carl B. Keferstein was born in Washington, DC in 1867. He began his architectural career in the last decade of the nineteenth century, designing rowhouses in the vicinity of the present-day location of Union Station and in Columbia Heights. Keferstein was soon tapped to design some prominent houses near Dupont Circle. In 1891, he designed a house for Mrs. Florinda J. Tilford at 1336 New Hampshire Avenue (demolished). In 1892, Col. Francis Cotton retained Keferstein to construct a four-story house at 1635 Connecticut Avenue, NW. In 1895, Keferstein was hired by the wife of 'General' David D. Colton of San Francisco to design an ostentatious house along Connecticut Avenue. The *Washington Post* heralded its construction, "The English basement style, with four stories, will be Indiana limestone and buff brick. The entire house will be trimmed in hard woods, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity and gas, and the structure will be one of the handsomest and most expensive in the city." The house Keferstein designed for Mrs. Colton is located at 1611 Connecticut Avenue, NW.



1611 Connecticut Avenue, NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010


Keferstein's profile in the 1894 *Washington, D.C. with its Points of Interest Illustrated* read, "He is a talented architect of acknowledged skill and ability, and the vast amount of work he has executed during the past four years in the face of severe competition of older representatives of the profession speaks volumes of the estimation in which he is held in this city. Mr. Keferstein devotes his time and attention to designing and planning elegant residences, office buildings, stores, and apartment houses, and has accomplished some notable pieces of work...."

In 1897, Keferstein was responsible for the design of the Georgetown University Hospital building at 35th and N Streets, NW. Upon the completion of the central portion of the Hospital on May 24, 1898 (the wings would be completed as donations allowed), the building was described in the *Washington Post* as "four stories and a basement in height, built of red brick, and from an architectural point of view is extremely handsome... The roof of the building is flat, and will be used during the summer for the erection of tents, in which patients will be able to get the fresh cooling breezes... The upper stories of the building and the roof command splendid views of the Potomac and of the wooded country surrounding Georgetown. The exterior finish of the building is plain, but extremely pretty and bright, with large windows and plenty of light and air." The *Post* noted that Keferstein, suffering from illness, yielded direct supervision of the building's construction to fellow Washington architect C. A. Didden. Keferstein's hospital building now serves as Georgetown University's Ryder Hall.

In 1910, Keferstein entered into a brief partnership with Percy Ash, who formerly worked as an architect for the U.S. Treasury. Keferstein apparently retired from architecture soon thereafter, perhaps to focus on his duties with the Washington Loan and Trust Company. He served as a Director for the financial firm for more than 20 years. His design and investment enterprises made Keferstein relatively well-off. When he died at his residence, 2101 Connecticut Avenue, NW, in 1940 he left his heirs an estate worth more than a quarter-million dollars.

DC Architects Directory

Sources		
Vertical Files <input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives <input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO <input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library		
Other Repositories: Georgetown University Archives		
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	156
Obituary Publication: <i>Times Herald</i> Date: 02/10/1940 Page:		
Other Sources: Death Notice for Carl B. Keferstein. <i>Evening Star</i> , 24 January 1940. "Hospital for Georgetown." <i>Washington Post</i> , 27 September 1897. "Mrs. General Colton's New House." <i>Washington Post</i> , 13 October 1895. "New House of Healing." <i>Washington Post</i> , 24 May 1898. United States of America, Bureau of the Census. <i>Tenth Census of the United States, 1880</i> . Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. <i>Washington D.C. With its Points of Interest</i> . New York: Mercantile Illustrating Co., 1894. Historical Society of Washington DC Collection.		
Notes:		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

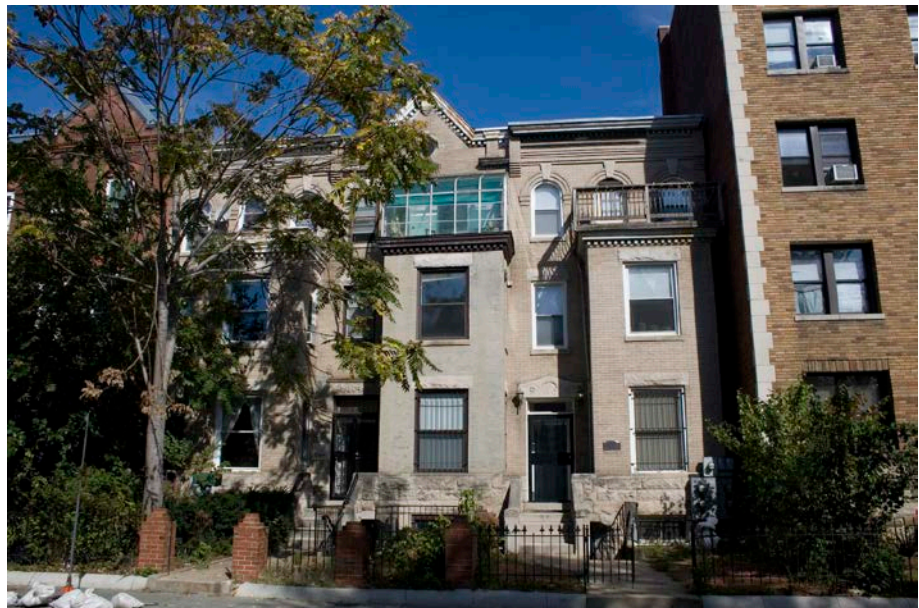
Charles W. King		 <p>CHARLES W. KING, SR.</p> <p><i>Source: Evening Star – June 17, 1930</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1841	Place: Washington, DC		
Death: 06/17/1930	Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Married, four sons, two daughters			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	Date Issued:
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1881	Latest Permit: 1921	Total Permits: 86 Total Buildings: 382
Practice	Position		Date
Private Practice	Contractor and Builder		ca. 1871-1910
Commissions:			
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Masons, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia.			
Awards:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Rowhouses			
Styles and Forms: Queen Anne			
DC Work Locations: Columbia Heights			
Name	Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses (with N. T. Haller)	1471-1475 Park Road, NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses (with N. T. Haller)	1500-1506 Monroe St., NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Rowhouses (with N. T. Haller)	1456-1460 Monroe St., NW	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Charles King, Jr. House (King, Jr. with N. T. Haller)	1519 Monroe Street, NW	1905	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Charles W. King was a native Washingtonian born to a prominent DC family in 1841. During the Civil War, he served in the defenses of the city as a member of the District Guard. Following the war, King established himself as a builder and contractor constructing public works for Governor Alexander R. Shepherd. King also worked with Shepherd to plan the city's development. Between 1871 and 1874, Shepherd and the Board of Public Works spent more than \$15 million in infrastructure improvements to modernize the nation's capitol. The Board concentrated its efforts in the northwest quadrant of the city, where Shepherd and his political allies conveniently owned large tracts of land. In just over two years, the Board of Public Works constructed more than 150 miles of roads in the city of Washington. But this ambitious development program bankrupted the District and the government was dissolved by Congress in 1874.

According to his obituary in the *Evening Star*, King was responsible for "many of the landmarks of the National Capital and numerous private residences." In the late nineteenth century, King constructed hundreds of two- and three-story brick rowhouses, primarily in northwest DC in neighborhoods straddling Boundary Street—the historic limits of the federal city. He also constructed a few neighborhood stores. King built the vast majority of his buildings on speculation; he was almost exclusively named as the owner on his applications for building permits. Although he was also listed on many permit applications as the builder/architect, beginning in the late 1890s King retained architect Nicholas T. Haller to design his rowhouses.

After the turn of the century, King was active in the Columbia Heights neighborhood, particularly in the area between 14th and 16th Streets and Park Road and Newton Street. The houses constructed by King were designed by Haller for the middle class market. The narrow two-story buildings were conservative in design and detail, although they featured fashionable pale-colored bricks. King built himself a residence on Fairmont Avenue in Columbia Heights, but it has since been demolished. His son Charles W. King, Jr.'s residence at 1519 Monroe Street still stands.




1471-1475 Park Road, NW
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2010

The elder King was joined in the business by Charles W. King, Jr. around 1892. Like his father, King, Jr. was responsible for hundreds of rowhouses in northwest neighborhoods including Mount Pleasant and Columbia Heights. The younger King continued to work with Haller, and also subsequently employed architects Nicholas R. Grimm and Alexander H. Sonnemann. John F. King also followed his father into real estate business and another son, Joseph R. King, likewise became a builder. King, Sr. had a fourth son, James R., and two daughters, Alice and Thelma.

Charles W. King was an active member of several local Masonic lodges and had the distinction of living to be one of the Masons' oldest members. He was also a member of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia and a member of the Burnside Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. King died at the venerable age of 89 on June 17, 1930.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary	Publication: <i>Evening Star</i>	Date: 06/17/1930	Page:	
	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 06/18/1930	Page: 22	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: Lessoff, Alan. <i>The Nation and Its City: Politics, 'Corruption' and Progress in Washington, D.C., 1861-1902</i> . Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1994. Overbeck, Ruth Ann et al. <i>Upper Cardozo/Columbia Heights Comprehensive Survey Volume I</i> . September, 1989.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010		

Nicholas King		 <p><i>Source: "Nicholas King—Copied by Cousin Mary" from Nicholas King Papers, Library of Congress, c. 1800-1812. From "Nicholas King and His Wharfing Plans," p. 37.</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 7/15/1771	Place: Pickering, Yorkshire, England		
Death: 5/21/1812	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Father Robert King, Sr.; Brother Robert King, Jr.; Wife Margaretta Gantt (Gaunt)			
Education			
High School:			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a	
		Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit:	Latest Permit:	Total Permits: Total Buildings:
Practice	Position		Date
Robert Morris	Surveyor and Draftsman		1794-1797
Surveyor's Office, City of Washington	Surveyor		1796-1797
Samuel Davidson	Surveyor		1798-1805, 1809
Robert Peter, Mayor of Georgetown	Surveyor		1798-1799
City of Washington	City Surveyor		1803-1812
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	
		Fellow of the AIA:	
Other Societies or Memberships:			
Awards or Commissions:			
Maps			
Notable Maps	Location	Date	Status
<i>Wharfing Plans of the City of Washington</i>		1797	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
<i>Plan of the City of Washington</i>		1803	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
<i>Proposal for Trees on Pennsylvania Avenue</i>		1803	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
<i>A Map of Part of the Continent of North America</i>		1804-5	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Nicholas King was the first surveyor of the city of Washington and is responsible for some of the earliest descriptive maps of Washington, D.C. King was born on July 15, 1771, in Pickering, Yorkshire, England. His father, Robert King, Sr., was also a surveyor and cartographer and afforded the young Nicholas King experience in these fields. Although King was a skilled artist and surveyor, his eyesight was poor. King's father, hoping that a warmer climate would be beneficial to his son's vision, suggested he travel to America.

King, along with a friend, left London on October 20, 1793 and arrived in New York City in January, 1794. One month later, on February 13, 1794, he moved to Philadelphia to serve as a draftsman and surveyor. He soon began working for Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution—a relationship which continued for many years. King was disappointed by American maps and mapmakers. They lacked detail and accuracy, especially with regard to topography and map sizes. The influence he exerted on other mapmakers throughout his career revolutionized the practice of surveying and mapmaking in the United States.

In the fall of 1794, King was inducted into the Philadelphia Militia for a short time during the Whiskey Rebellion although he was not an American citizen. It is unknown whether he was involved in any battle. In 1796, Robert Morris sent him to Washington to assist another of Morris's surveyors, William Tunnicliff, in surveying the squares purchased by Robert Morris's syndicate. After working with Washington City Commissioners regarding Morris's land, King was asked to fill a vacancy in the Surveyor's Office. He accepted under the condition that his father, who would soon be coming from England, would later take his place—this occurred in September, 1797.

From 1796-1797, Nicholas King divided his time between the Surveyor's Office and his work for Morris. King's principal duties during this time were to lay off lots, take levels of streets, and give street graduations. In this same period, King drafted his Wharfing Plans of 1797, one of his greatest accomplishments. These were the first maps to show the entire area within the original city boundaries on a scale of 200 feet to the inch, much larger than any previous maps of the city. His wharfing plans were important because they identified land reservations approved by Washington and John Adams for public use, and it was the first large-scale map to show division lines between land owners. The plans also represent the earliest large-scale cartographic definition of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers in the vicinity of the Federal City. King's plans for Water Street were never implemented, but the wharfing plans overall had a great influence on later parks, waterfront, and federal land development. King's plans emphasized health and cleanliness, which would later become high priorities in city planning.

King was also involved in various other activities. In January 1797, he attempted to organize a subscription library—probably the first library in the City of Washington. This venture ultimately failed. In July 1797, King married Margaretta Gantt (Gaunt) of Frederick, Maryland. After his father, Robert King, Sr., took over as principal surveyor in the Washington Surveyor's Office in the same year, Nicholas King worked privately. He was commissioned by two Georgetown merchants and land proprietors, Samuel Davidson and Robert Peter, for surveying tasks. King worked to survey, level, design, and plan Samuel Davidson's estate from 1798-1805.

While working for Davidson and Peter, King became involved in a controversy concerning the plan of the City of Washington. Andrew Ellicott's published plan (1792) and James Reed Dermott's map (1795) both made minor changes to Pierre Charles L'Enfant's original plan of the city (1791), which affected the value of certain land holdings, including those of Davidson. In November 1798, Robert Peter, Samuel Davidson, and several other large land holders signed a memorial written by King and addressed to President Adams arguing against the alterations made to L'Enfant's original plan. King requested that another plan be made and he submitted three plans and documents, which no longer exist, to the President. King's proposal, however, was denied, and he continued to fight the alterations to L'Enfant's plan for years to come.

While working for Davidson and Peter, King also prepared plans of the Potomac River canal system for the Potomac Canal Company and the Secretary of War from 1797 to 1803. In 1798, King, at Thomas Jefferson's request, assisted Isaac Briggs in determining the prime meridian of the United States. During this time, King was active in the drive for

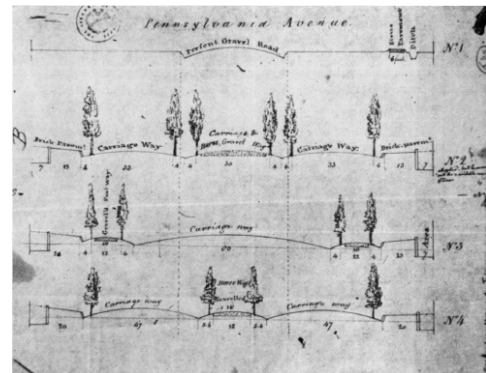
incorporation of the City of Washington. When the City of Washington was incorporated in 1802, Thomas Jefferson recommended King for the position of Surveyor of the City. At the time, King was working for Davidson and was compiling a map and calculating the area of the "Lands of the United States Northwest of the Ohio" for the Treasury Office. After incorporation, King continued his political activity. He was a City Council member for five terms and helped to develop a public school system in Washington.

One of King's duties as Surveyor of the City was to lay off lines for poplar trees along Pennsylvania Avenue from the President's House to the Capitol, initiating the capital's first beautification program. He worked for the Secretary of War in 1803 on the locks at Harper's Ferry and was hired to project a blank map that became the basis for a composite map of the west studied by Lewis and Clark before their famous expedition. After Louis and Clark returned from their travels, King compiled four maps, including "A Map of part of the Continent of North America . . . Copied by Nicholas King, 1806," from sketches prepared by William Clark during the expedition.

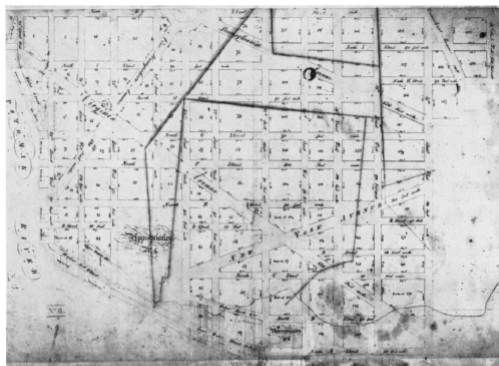
King died at the height of his career on May 21, 1812. King, and particularly his wharfing plans, played a significant role in the laying out and the initial settlement of the City of Washington. His achievements, however, are often overshadowed by his prominent contemporaries Charles Pierre L'Enfant and Andrew Ellicott.



Nicholas King's Wharfing Plans, 1797. From "Nicholas King and his Wharfing Plans," p. 41.



Proposals by Nicholas King for Trees on Pennsylvania Avenue, 1803. From "Nicholas King: First Surveyor of the City of Washington," p. 49.



Part of "Plan of the City of Washington, 1803." From "Nicholas King: First Surveyor of the City of Washington," p. 53.



"A Map of part of the Continent of North America . . . Copied by Nicholas King, 1806." From "Nicholas King: First Surveyor of the City of Washington," p. 51.

DC Architects Directory

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:				
Obituary:	Publication:	Date:	Page:	
Biographical Directories		Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it				
Other Sources: Ehrenberg, Ralph E. "Nicholas King: First Surveyor of the City of Washington, 1803-1812." <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.</i> 69/70 (1969/1970): 31-65. Friis, Herman R. and Ralph E. Ehrenberg. "Nicholas King and His Wharfing Plans of the City of Washington, 1797." <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.</i> 66/68 (1966/1968): 34-46. Gutheim, Frederick and Antoinette J. Lee. <i>Worthy of the Nation: Washington, DC, from L'Enfant to the National Capital Planning Commission</i> . Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006. Miller, Iris. <i>Washington In Maps: 1606-2000</i> . New York: Rizzoli, 2002.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Traceries			Last Updated: October 2010	

Dan Kirkhuff				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 4/12/1889		Place: Fairview, Illinois		
Death: 12/3/1958		Place: Los Angeles		
Family: <i>Marriage announcement New York Times Aug. 30, 1936 p.N4</i>				
Education				
High School: Canton, Ill. 1903-1905; Peoria, Ill. 1905-1906				
College: Chicago Art Institute.				
Graduate School: American Expeditionary Force Art Center, Bellevue, Paris, April-August 1919				
Apprenticeship: J. Corbley Poole, Santa Barbara, California Frank E. Mead, Ojai, California				Source:
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 377		Date Issued: 6/25/1940
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1938	Latest Permit: 1947	Total Permits: 150	Total Buildings: 895
Practice	Position		Date	
Dan Kirkhuff, Reno, Nevada	Principal, Architect		1922-23, 1929-1933	
Chevy Chase Land Co.	Architect		1933-?	
Kirkhuff & Bagley	Partner, architect		1938?-1945.	
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 3/7/1941		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Single family, semidetached and row houses, apartment buildings, planned developments.				
Styles and Forms: Colonial revival, modern				
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, upper Northwest, Kent, Kingman Park, Marshall Heights, Southeast				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Chevy Chase Hamlet	Chevy Chase, Md.	1932-36, 1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Edward L Hillyer residence	2401 Tracy Place, N.W.	1941	Kalorama Historic District	
Yates Gardens	Alexandria, Va.	Ca. 1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Ordway Village	2700 blocks of Porter and Ordway Streets, N.W.	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
George Washington Carver Apartments	East Capitol and 47 th Streets	1944	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Significance and Contributions

Dan Kirkhuff's architectural career was principally in California and Nevada and he spent fewer than fifteen years working in the Washington, D.C., area. Kirkhuff was born in Fairview, Illinois and attended high school in Canton and Peoria, Illinois, graduating in 1906. After studying at the Chicago Art Institute, he entered the office of J. Corbly Poole in Santa Barbara in 1908 as a draftsman. In 1912 he was promoted to designer in Poole's office where he worked until 1917. During this time he may have studying as well. When he applied to register as an architect in the District of Columbia in 1940 he stated that, "The War interrupted my college work but my overseas duty increased my interest in architecture." He served as a sergeant in the U.S. Army in World War I and then in 1919 he studied at the American Expeditionary Force Art Institute in Bellevue (Paris), France, under Lloyd Warren. He said his education was greatly benefitted by the time he spent in Europe. His studied group housing in both France and England.

On returning to the United States he was again employed as a designer for J.C. Poole in Santa Barbara and worked on group housing. Poole died suddenly during the project and Kirkhuff completed it. While working in Santa Barbara he became acquainted with the family of Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada who had founded the Chevy Chase Land Company in the 1890s. Kirkhuff worked in Reno, Nevada, from 1922 to 1923 on group housing for the Newlands Heights Development Fund and then returned to Europe for four years of travel and study (1924-28). From 1929 to 1932 he practiced in Reno and again worked on Newlands projects. It was Newlands family's work that brought Kirkhuff to Washington.

Edward L. Hillyer, president of the Newlands-owned Chevy Chase Land Company decided in 1932 that the company, which had been selling undeveloped lots to operative developers since Newlands' death in 1917, should resume construction. According to a 1935 article in the *Architectural Forum*, he wanted to create a decidedly unique development – The Hamlet – in Chevy Chase in order to attract buyers in a sluggish market. He brought in both Kirkhuff and a land planner, Sharon Farr of Berkeley, California. The *Forum* wrote that "Together with Mr. Hillyer, they worked out a plan unlike anything Washington had ever seen before. Closest approach to The Hamlet is Clarence Stein's and Henry Wright's Radburn—but in the opinion of many who have compared the two, The Hamlet plan is done even more skillfully. Around a landscaped Commons fourteen plots are grouped...with small enclosed laundry yards and a private terrace for each house, yet with the major part of what would have been private property given over to a central area. The plan for the area is formal, with one group of houses balancing the other on the opposite side. Attached garages are effectively hidden in all cases.... Although the houses are closer together than is normally the case, privacy is obtained by studied plan staggering. Along the street, the set backs are uniformly uneven, which, together with the planting, forms as attractive a community vista as Washington can boast."

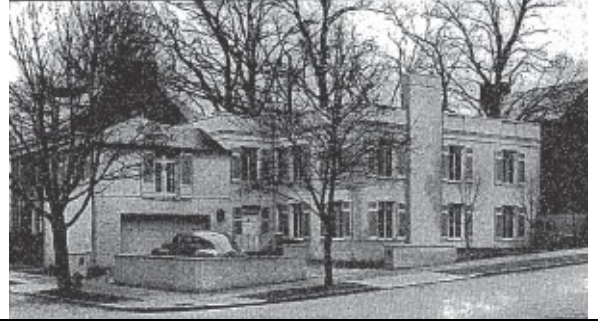
Kirkhuff moved to Washington in 1933 to work on The Hamlet, located at the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue and East-West Highway. Leroy Marion Bagley assisted him in the design of the Hamlet houses. Next, Kirkhuff designed three houses on Reno Road, N.W. (Nos. 4600, 4610, 4618) for the Chevy Chase Land Company, again working with Bagley. In addition to designing houses for the Company, Kirkhuff and Bagley were in charge of research, planning, construction and supervision of all work for the Chevy Chase Land Company which had decided to control the architecture on the land it was selling for development in the 1930s. It employed Kirkhuff to pass on plans and to supervise construction weekly to ensure conformance.



Kirkhuff and Bagley, in addition to working for the Chevy Chase Land Company, formed a partnership and went into practice. Their first District building permits were issued to them in 1938. From 1938 through 1941 they worked for a number of different developers in upper northwest including Barkley Brothers and the Barnaby Woods Development Company designing single family dwellings. Kirkhuff and Bagley also designed some of the rowhouses in Yates

Gardens in Alexandria, Va. In 1941 Hillyer selected Kirkhuff to design his residence at 2401 Tracy Place, N.W.

In 1942 and 1943, after the United States had entered the Second World War, Kirkhuff & Bagley shifted to designing low-cost apartment housing. The federal government had allocated scarce building materials to projects that would meet the great need for modestly priced housing for Washington's burgeoning population of war workers. Two of the firm's wartime apartment complexes were the Colonial revival style Ordway Village in the 2700 Block of Porter Street, N.W. and Halley Gardens at First and South Capitol Streets, S.E. It also designed the 1944 George Washington Carver apartment complex at East Capitol and 47th Streets S.E. In 1944 the



2401 Tracy Place, N.W. Kalorama
Washington Post, February 2, 1942 R2

firm started to design large developments of low-cost semidetached single-family housing in Northeast and Southeast Washington, principally for East Hills Inc., and Shipley Corp.

Although building permits were issued to Kirkhuff and Bagley as late as 1947, Kirkhuff was not involved in the firm's work in its final years. In October 1945, Kirkhuff wrote to the American Institute of Architects from Reno, Nevada, to say that he was discontinuing the practice of architecture and resigning from the A.I.A.



Kirkhuff and Bagley, 5126 Palisade Lane, 1941
EHT Traceries, 2010

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: Ancestry.com

Obituary: Publication: *Los Angeles Times* Date: 12/11/1958 Page: C 15

Biographical Directories

- | Biographical Directories | Year/Volume | Page |
|--|-------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 3 articles | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 | 2001 | 160 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it | | |

Other Sources:

"A Model Block of Houses." *Architectural Forum* 53, No. 5 (November 1935): 526-527.

"Antique House Reproductions." *Architectural Forum* 74 No. 5 (May 1941) 378-380.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Dan Kirkhuff Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.


Washington Post searched through Proquest.

DC Architects Directory

Notes: Although Kirkhuff applied to register as an architect in the District of Columbia and to become a member of the American Institute of Architects in the same year, the information he supplied to each on his education and early career differs. For example, he includes study at the Chicago Art Institute on the A.I.A. form but not on the District form and the employment timetable he gave the A.I.A. for his postwar employment precludes the year he told the District he spent working for Frank E. Mead.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Arved Kundzin		 <p><i>Washington Daily News</i>, June 2, 1941 DCPL Washingtoniana Division</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 8/30/1891	Place: Dorpat, Estonia		
Death: 11/27/1959	Place: Vienna, VA		
Family:			
Education			
High School: Dorpat High School (1902-1910)			
College: University of Riga, Faculty of Architecture (1911-1920)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 82	Date Issued: 4/12/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1924	Latest Permit: 1928	Total Permits: 31 Total Buildings: 78
Practice	Position	Date	
T.G. Bahrtdt, Moscow	Drafting	1915-1917	
Pilot Department, Helsinki, Finland	Drafting & superintending	1917-1918	
War Department, Reval, Estonia	Drafting & superintending	1918-1919	
Lynch Luquer, Washington, D.C.	Drafting	1922-1923	
Geo. Oakley Totten, Washington, D.C.	Drafting	1923	
Rodier & Kundzin, Washington, D.C.	Architect	1923-1927	
Allied Architects	Architect	1932-1933	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1927-1935	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: University Club, Bannockburn Golf Club			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Dwellings, Church, Printing Plant			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Spanish Eclectic, Gothic Revival			
DC Work Locations: Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant, Brightwood, Chinatown			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Voegtlin House	2525 Belmont Road NW	1924	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District
Stores	517-521 8 th Street SE	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Voegtlin House	2450 Belmont Road NW	1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Sheridan-Kalorama Historic District

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
Apartment Building	739 Newton Place NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church	4201 Albemarle Street NW	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Bulletin Building	717 6 th Street NW	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born 30 August 1891 in Dorpat, Estonia, Arved L. Kundzin attended Dorpat High School from 1902 to 1910. His architecture course at the University of Riga from 1911 to 1920 included two years of construction and engineering, two years of the history of architecture, three years of design and practice, and physics, mathematics, geology, specification writing, and heating and ventilation. While still at school, Kundzin also worked as a draftsman for a firm in Moscow and for two government departments in Estonia.

In 1921, Arved Kundzin moved to Washington, D.C. to work as the first secretary to the Latvian Legation. Kundzin left the Latvian Legation in 1922 to work for two Washington, D.C. architecture firms—Lynch Luquer and then George Oakley Totten. In 1923, Kundzin set up a private firm with Gilbert L. Rodier, an architect who had been in practice in D.C. since the early 1900s.

The firm of Rodier & Kundzin received 31 building permits for 78 buildings in D.C. between March 1924 and February 1928. Most of Rodier & Kundzin's work consisted of single dwellings, row houses, and duplexes. The brick, frame, and concrete block row houses and duplexes were designed in Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Eclectic styles and were two stories tall.

Estimated construction costs ranged between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Most of these were designed for the Washington, D.C. builder, Robert Munro. Rodier & Kundzin also designed single dwellings for Munro in the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles; construction costs for these ranged from \$12,000 to \$18,000. Most of the 72 single dwellings were located in the northwest neighborhoods of Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Mount Pleasant, and Brightwood.



2525 Belmont Road NW, 1924

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004



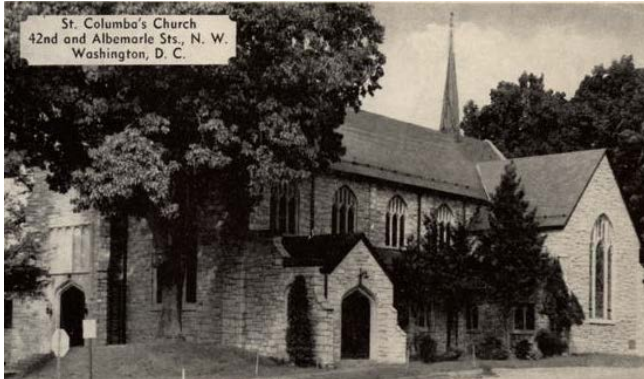
739 Newton Place NW, 1925

District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

molded door and window surrounds. The low-pitched, hipped, red-clay-tile, roof on the main block is flanked by wings surmounted by flat roofs with raised parapets. In 1925, Voegtlin obtained a permit to build at 2450 Belmont Road NW. This 50-foot-by-74-foot house was designed in the Spanish Eclectic style with asymmetrical massing, stucco walls, and rectangular and arched windows. The combination hipped-and-gabled roof is covered with red clay tiles.

Rodier & Kundzin designed slightly more costly houses for individual owners. Two distinguished examples are the two designed for Dr. Carl Voegtlin, which were built in the Sheridan-Kalorama area. The two-and-one-half-story, cinder block house located at 2525 Belmont Road NW was permitted in 1924. Constructed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, it features a stepped-back, tri-partite façade, smooth stucco walls, and

In addition to dwellings, Rodier & Kundzin designed several commercial buildings and a church. In 1924, they designed a row of three one-story, brick and concrete stores that feature pilasters, plain friezes, and flat roofs (517-521 8th Street SE). The firm also designed one apartment building (1925) in



The Bulletin Building
717 6th Street NW, 1928
CardCom.com

Mount Pleasant; the three-story, brick and concrete building still stands at 739 Newton Place NW. St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church (1926) is the only church that Rodier & Kundzin designed; it still stands at 4201 Albemarle Street NW. The stone-clad, concrete tile church was designed in the Gothic Revival style. Rodier & Kundzin designed The Bulletin Building (1928), which is located at 717 6th Street NW and is listed on the D.C. Inventory of History Sites. The United Publishing Company constructed the three-story building to house its offices and printing operation. Both St. Columba's Protestant Episcopal Church and The Bulletin Building are notable buildings that stand out from Rodier & Kundzin's body of work.

In 1927, Kundzin joined the D.C. Office of the Municipal Architect as an associate engineer. Working as chief draftsman, the government of D.C. also made use of his ability to speak four languages to act as a translator of Latvian, German, and Russian. In 1931, Kundzin worked on the D.C. Municipal Center project.

In April 1932, Arved Kundzin left the D.C. government to work in private practice as a member of Allied Architects. In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward

W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings*:



The Bulletin Building
717 6th Street NW, 1928
District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2004

DC Architects Directory

Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].



4204-4206 38th Street NW, 1926

Google.com Street View.

In September 1933, Kundzin once again left private practice and became the Chief of the Architectural Division continuing to work on the D.C. Municipal Center. In 1937, Kundzin bought land in the Great Falls area of northern Virginia and built his own house in what was then a sparsely occupied area. During World War II (1941-1945), Kundzin acted as a consultant in the planning and design of air raid shelters for the city. Working under Municipal Architect Nathan C. Wyeth, Kundzin became the Chief of the Architectural Division in the Office of the Municipal Architect in 1946. According to his obituary, among the buildings he helped design were the Municipal and Juvenile Courts, the Central Public Library, and Woodrow Wilson High School. Arved Kundzin remained in the position until his death in November 1959.

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *The Washington Post* (1877-1990). ProQuest Historical Newspapers; Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		
“House of Robert Munro, Chevy Chase, D.C.,” <i>American Architect</i>	1926 May 20, v. 129	566-567
“Spanish Bungalow, Seven Oaks, Md.,” <i>American Architect</i>	1926 May 20, v. 129	570
“House of Dr. Carl Voegtlin, Washington, D.C.,” <i>American Architect</i>	1926 May 20, v. 129	n.2497
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960		165
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who’s Who in the Nation’s Capital	1926/27	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Obituary Publication: *Washington Star* Date: 11/28/1949 Page: n/a

Other Sources:

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Arved Kundzin Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.


District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Arved Kundzin correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

Notes:

The Historical Society of Washington, DC’s research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.

Prepared by: History Matters, LLC

Last Updated: November 2011:

William Russell Lamar		 <p><i>Washington Post</i>, May 4, 1947 DCPL – Washingtoniana Division</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: June 2, 1891 Place: vic. Hughesville, MD			
Death: Nov. 28, 1974 Place: Washington, DC			
Family: Married (1 st) Mary L. Howser (2 nd) Dorothy [?]; 3 children – Russell, Jr., William E., and Dorothy.			
Education			
High School: Business High School, Washington, DC			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: n/a Date Issued:	
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1915 Latest Permit: 1933	Total Permits: 188	Total Buildings: 399
Practice	Position	Date	
William Russell Lamar	Architect	1915-1922	
Barber & Ross	Architect	1931-1934	
Lamar & Wallace	Founder	1935-1974	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a Fellow of the AIA: n/a	
Other Societies or Memberships: President of Mid-Atlantic Lumberman's Association (1954); Washington Board of Trade (1933-1974); Washington Home Builders Association; Washington Building Congress; Washington Hoo Hoo Club; Cosmopolitan Club; Columbia Country Club; Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda; charter member of Heroes, Inc.			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: dwellings, garages, stores, apartment buildings, factory, gas station			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, Capitol Hill, Adams Morgan, LeDroit Park, Woodley Park, Brightwood, Takoma Park			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Dwelling	1219 Fern Street NW	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Dwelling	3121 33 rd Place NW	1922	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site Cleveland Park Historic District
Row Houses	5300 block 5 th Street NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	4120 14 th Street NW	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Apartment Building	524 Kenyon Street NW	1927	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in Maryland and raised in Washington, D.C., William Russell Lamar practiced architecture from 1915 to 1933, while at the same time working in the lumber and millwork industry. In his designs, Lamar most frequently employed the Colonial Revival style, but the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles also influenced his work. Despite his parallel career and limited tenure (less than twenty years) designing buildings, Lamar was a prolific architect. His surviving buildings suggest that, particularly in his early career, he employed a few basic designs that he altered or embellished for different clients.

William Russell Lamar was born near Hughesville, Maryland on June 2, 1891, but spent most of his youth in Washington, D.C. By 1900, his father had died, and his mother, Nannie Lamar, had settled in Washington, D.C. His two older sisters, both in their teens, worked as clerks in a dry goods store. Lamar attended public schools, and graduated from the city's Business High School in 1909.

After graduation, Lamar briefly worked as a clerk for a newspaper, and then took a job as a bookkeeper for the Otis Elevator Company. In 1912, he began working in the building industry, first as a clerk and later as a building materials estimator for a millwork company. At about the same time, he studied architecture, but it is not known where or how he received his training. Circa 1915, he married Mary L. Howser of Washington, D.C.; her father, Millard Howser, was an estimator for a lumber company. William and Mary Lamar had two children: Russell Lamar, Jr., and William E. Lamar.

From 1917 to 1931, Lamar worked as an estimator for the Barber & Ross Company, and simultaneously maintained an architecture practice out of his home.

City directories indicate that he worked as an architect for Barber & Ross from 1931 to 1934. In 1935, he and William Wallace founded Lamar & Wallace, a lumber and millwork company with offices at 37 New York Avenue, N.E. Building permit records suggest that he ceased practicing architecture after founding the company.

Lamar's wife, Mary, died sometime between 1930 and 1938, when he re-married. He likely met his second wife, Dorothy, at Barber & Ross, where she worked as a bookkeeper. William Russell and Dorothy had one daughter, Dorothy, who was born in 1941. Sometime before 1947, the Lamar family moved to Chevy Chase, Maryland.



3121 33rd Place NW; 1922

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004



1219 Fern Street NW; 1919

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Lamar was active in a wide variety of organizations related to the building and lumber industries. In 1954, he was the president of the Mid-Atlantic Lumberman's Association; that year, the Washington Board of Trade named him "Man of the Year." He was an active member of the Board of Trade, serving on its board of directors. In 1964, he joined other Washington area businessmen in founding Heroes, Inc., a charitable organization that supports the families of police officers and firefighters killed in the line of duty.

Many of Lamar's earliest buildings were brick row houses. Lamar largely drew on the Colonial Revival style in selecting architectural details for his row houses, but he sometimes incorporate elements characteristic of other styles such as Craftsman. Over time, the detailing on

his row houses became lighter and less elaborate. The row of two-and-one-half-story tall, buff-brick row houses at 1221-1227 Shepherd Street, NW (1921) is typical of Lamar's early row house designs.

Lamar's early detached dwellings were typically foursquare, two-story dwellings with centered dormers and Colonial Revival details. Good examples stand at 1416 Longfellow Street NW (1921) and at 3121 33rd Place NW in the Cleveland Park neighborhood (1922). In addition, he designed a few Craftsman-style bungalows, including one for Frances A. Marth at 1219 Fern Street NW (1919). In the late 1920s and early 1930s, near the end of his architectural career, Lamar's practice focused primarily on free-standing dwellings, several of which stand in the Cleveland Park Historic District. As in his other work, the Colonial Revival style prevailed in Lamar's work from this period. On occasion, he employed the Tudor Revival style.



Portion of 5300 Block 5th Street NW; 1925

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

Between 1923 and 1937, Lamar designed twelve apartment buildings in Washington. His apartment buildings display Colonial Revival influences, including fan lights above the doors, molded cornices, keystones in the lintels, and medallions and swags near the rooflines. Lamar frequently used brick soldier coursing and other mono-chromatic brick patterns to define window openings and adorn the facades, which were generally flat. The five commercial blocks that he designed display similar design characteristics as his apartment buildings, but have less elaborate Colonial Revival details. His largest apartment building, The Cedric, stands at 4120 14th St NW in the Petworth neighborhood of Northwest. Designed in 1925 for the Upshur Construction Company, the four-story, U-shaped building is constructed of buff-colored brick with a stone-clad basement level and quoining. Its shaped parapet contains circular and rectangular stone plaques containing bas-relief swag and rosette motifs. More typical of Lamar's apartment buildings is the Angels Gate Cooperative Apartments (current name) at 2023 4th St NE in Eckington. Built in 1924, it is a modestly sized, two-story, buff-brick building with a five-bay, flat façade; it is adorned simply with flush patterned brick panels, a soldier brick stringcourse, and an applied molded cornice.

William Russell Lamar died on November 28, 1974 at the age of 83. At the time of his death, he was the chairman of the board of Lamar & Wallace, Inc.; his son, Russell Lamar, Jr. was the president of the company. Based in Landover, Maryland since 1962, Lamar & Wallace is still in business selling residential millwork.




4120 14th Street NW; 1925

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

DC Architects Directory

Sources			
Vertical Files	<input type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories: District of Columbia Office of Planning, <i>Property Quest</i>			
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	165	
Obituary	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 12/1/1974	Page: D16
Other Sources: District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. William Russell Lamar correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.			
Notes: The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.			
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011	

Albert E. Landvoigt		 <i>Source: Washington Post, 8/15/1937, R1</i>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 1/11/1892	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 3/26/1955	Place: Annapolis, Maryland		
Family: wife: June Carroll; no children			
Education			
High School: McKinley High School, 1906-1910, 3 ¼ years			
College:			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 76	Date Issued: 5/1/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1910	Latest Permit: 1929	Total Permits: 222 Total Buildings: 833
Practice	Position		Date
Harry A. Kite	Architect		1913-1915
Albert E. Landvoigt	Principal		1915-1918
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Engineer		1918-1920
Boss & Phelps	Salesman		1921-1922
Hedges & Middleton	Architect, vice president (1928-29)		1923-1929
Hedges & Landvoigt, real estate firm	Partner		1929-1932 or later
John F. Maury and J. Rupert Mohler, Jr.	Associate, real estate firm		1934-1935
Federal Housing Administration	Chief underwriter, D.C. insuring office		1935-1937
Mortgage and brokerage business, later incorporated as A. E. Landvoigt, Inc.	President		1937-1955
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Washington Real Estate Board, Mortgage Bankers Association, Board of Trade, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Harrisonburg, Va. lodge.			
Awards or Commissions: President, Epping Forest Club, 1935			
Buildings			
Building Types: Detached, semi-detached and row houses.			
Styles and Forms: Colonial, Tudor, Spanish and other revival styles.			
DC Work Locations: Cleveland Park, LeDroit Park, Cathedral Heights, northeast and southeast Washington, including Barney Circle.			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Row houses	527-633 Gresham Place, N.W.	1912, 1913	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Row houses	207-259 14 th Place, N.E.	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Hammar residence	2733 35 th St. N.W.	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mather residence	2730 34 th Place, N.W.	1925	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Semi-detached dwellings	4105-4511, 4100-4118 38 th St. NW	1928, 1929	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Albert E. Landvoigt was born and educated in Washington, D.C. He attended McKinley Manual Training School (later known as McKinley Technical High School) for just over three years and began his designing career soon after he left school in 1910. Landvoigt was involved in real estate development his entire 45-year career but he worked as an architect only in the first two decades. By the late 1920s he became involved in managing a real estate office and, after a brief period working for the Federal Housing Administration in its initial years, he founded a mortgage and brokerage business.



2730 34th Place, NW
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

Landvoigt's name first appears on a D.C. building permit as architect of a small row house designed for Washington developer Harry A. Kite in 1910. In his early years he designed detached or semi-detached dwellings one or two at a time for a number of different investors. Soon, however, he was designing numerous rows of modest two-story, two- or three-bay single-family dwellings for Kite in Northeast and Southeast Washington, including Barney Circle, and the vicinity of Howard University Hospital. There was a strong market in the pre-World War I years for moderately priced housing with modern lighting, heating, plumbing and ventilation and Kite, along with Harry Wardman and many others, was building to serve it. In 1911 the *Washington Post* noted that, "Construction

of modern homes for moderate prices is becoming more and more a feature of real estate transactions in Washington....Those with six rooms and bath and of one or two stories seem to be the most popular....Whole blocks have been developed in this way, and the houses, located in many different sections of the city, have found a ready sale." The houses designed by Landvoigt fit this description.

When Landvoigt registered as an architect in 1925, he indicated that he had been employed in the office of Harry A. Kite from 1913 to 1915 and had then established his own practice but continued to design for Kite. He stated that he had designed "all of Harry A. Kite's and Boss & Phelps' residences and apts. 1913 to 1918." The permit database shows that Landvoigt designed all Kite dwellings for which permits were issued from 1912 through mid-1915. Once Landvoigt established his own firm Kite continued to use his services but also commissioned other architects, principally George T. Santmyers, to design for him. Landvoigt also designed for numerous other District developers and speculative builders and on his registration application he also listed two residences he had designed in Maryland (Chevy Chase and Bradley Hills) in the pre-War years.

In World War I, Landvoigt joined the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, serving from 1918 to 1920. He was a Captain in the Eighteenth Engineering Corps and worked in France as an engineer. Landvoigt was not listed on any D.C. building permits



2600 36th Place, N.W., 1925
Washington Post, September 20, 1925, R8



2600 36th Place, N.W.
EHT Traceries, Inc., 2010

from October 1917 until June 1924 except for one dwelling in 1922 for which Landvoigt was both architect and builder. When Landvoigt returned to civilian life he was listed in the 1921 and 1922 city directories as a salesman for Boss & Phelps.

The second phase of Landvoigt's architectural career began in 1923 with his association with the development firm of Hedges and Middleton, Inc., initially as a salesman. The firm was involved in the development of Cathedral Heights. In marked contrast to the many modest row houses with minimal architectural detail he designed for Kite, the dwellings Landvoigt designed for Hedges & Middleton were large detached single-family residences in Tudor, Spanish, Colonial and other revival styles. The estimated cost ranged from \$13,000 to \$30,000. Most were located in Cathedral Heights and Cleveland Park. Landvoigt also designed a few buildings for other owners.



Washington Post, February 21, 1926, R3.

In 1928 Landvoigt became vice-president of Hedges and Middleton and he turned increasingly to real estate management. When Middleton resigned from the firm, Landvoigt formed a new real estate firm, Hedges & Landvoigt, with Jesse H. Hedges in December 1929. The firm was involved in property rentals and sales in the depths of the Depression years. In 1934 Landvoigt joined another real estate firm.

Another turning point in Landvoigt's career came in August 1935 when he was appointed chief underwriter in the District of Columbia office of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Although Landvoigt remained at the FHA for less than one and one half years, he used his

experience there to build a mortgage and brokerage business specializing in FHA loans in the Washington, D.C., Maryland and Virginia area. He launched his new business in January 1937 and published a series of articles in the *Washington Post* on the benefits of FHA insurance. In August 1938 he announced that his firm had submitted a total of \$2 million in loan applications to the FHA and that it was handling mortgage applications for two of the largest FHA residential projects in the metropolitan area: Fairlawn Village at 18th and Good Hope Roads, S.E. and Garden City at Lee Highway and George Mason Drive in Arlington, Va. As president of A.E. Landvoigt, Inc., Landvoigt continued to work in real estate and mortgage insurance until his death in 1955.

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 3/28/1955 Page: 24

Biographical Directories

	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	166-167
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39		
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		

Other Sources:

"A. E. Landvoigt Named to Post with FHA Here." *Washington Post*, August 18, 1935, R6.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Albert E. Landvoigt Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

"FHA Business Increase Shown." *Washington Post*, August 7, 1938, R.4.

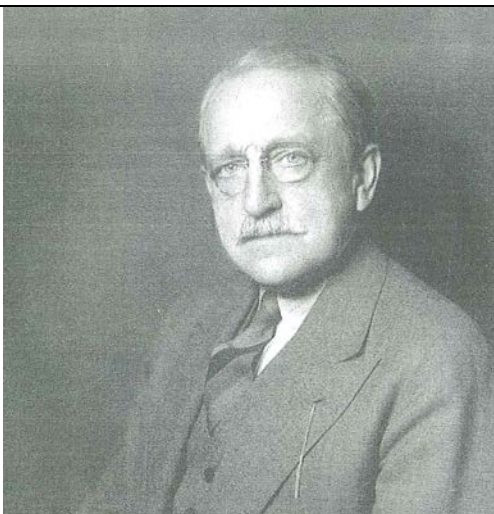
DC Architects Directory

"Hedges & Landvoigt New Real Estate Firm." *Washington Post*, December 1, 1929, R1.
"Partners Open Realty Office." *Washington Post*, January 10, 1937, R3.
"Real Estate Personalities." *Washington Post*, April 22, 1934, R4.
"Small Homes Sought." *Washington Post*, October 15, 1911, R6.

Notes:

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Luther Morris Leisenring				 <p><i>American Institute of Architects Luther Morris Leisenring Member File</i></p>
Biographical Data				
Birth: 10/29/1875		Place: Lutherville, MD		
Death: 10/3/1965		Place: Washington, DC		
Family: Mathilde Meuden Leisenring (wife)				
Education				
High School: Baltimore Polytechnic Inst.; Md. Institute (Night School)				
College: University of Pennsylvania				
Graduate School:				
Apprenticeship: E.G. Lind, Architect (1894-1895)				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 3		Date Issued: 4/6/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1910	Latest Permit: 1935	Total Permits: 22	Total Buildings: 26
Practice		Position		Date
Charles Barton Keen, Philadelphia & NY		Draftsman & Chief Draftsman		1898-1902
Cass Gilbert, NYC		Draftsman & Designer		1902-1904
Hornblower & Marshall, Washington, DC		Designer		1906-1908
N.C. Wyeth & Elliott Woods, Washington, DC		Designer		1908-1909
Gregg & Leisenring, Washington, DC		Architect		1910-1925
Quartermaster General's Office, War Dept.		Director, Architectural Design		1918-1946
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1920-1965		Fellow of the AIA: 1951
Other Societies or Memberships: Alumni Society of American Academy in Rome, Univ. of PA Club, Cosmos Club, Washington Arts Club, Luther Statue Association, Dupont Circle Association, Maryland Historical Society, Columbia Historical Society; Thornton Society, Washington Architectural Club, Society of Architectural Historians, T-Square Club				
Awards or Commissions: War Department Meritorious Service Award (1946)				
Buildings				
Building Types: Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Government Buildings				
Styles and Forms: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical				
DC Work Locations: Mall, Capitol Hill, Chevy Chase, Mount Vernon Square, Kalorama, Greater U Street, Cleveland Park, Brookland				
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status	
Museum of Natural History	Mall	1908	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
DC Court of Appeals	Washington, DC	1908	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	
Engine Co. NO. 24 Firehouse	Washington, DC	1911	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site	

Notable Buildings (Cont.)	Location	Date	Status
U.S. Post Office	1438 U Street NW	1912	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Natl. Lutheran Home for Aged	Washington DC	1916	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Trinity Lutheran Church	Dundalk, MD	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lutheran Church of the Incarnation	Washington DC	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Born in 1875 in Lutherville, Maryland, Luther Morris Leisenring attended one year of high school at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute (1890-1891) and two years of night school at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore (1892-1894). From 1894 to 1895, Leisenring worked as an apprentice in the office of architect E.G. Lind in Baltimore before working as a draftsman for Philadelphia architect John T. Windrim from 1895 to 1896. In 1896, Leisenring entered the University of Pennsylvania where he took a two-year architecture course and graduated with a certificate of proficiency in 1898.

In 1898, Leisenring began working as a draftsman in the architectural office of Charles Barton Kean of Philadelphia and, later, New York. In 1902, he left Kean's office as chief draftsman when he was awarded the T-Square Club of Philadelphia's Travelling Scholarship. Leisenring travelled in Europe for seven months under the scholarship. Upon return that year, he joined the firm of Cass Gilbert in New York as a draftsman and designer. In 1904, Leisenring won the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Travelling Fellowship which enabled him to study architecture for two years in Paris, Rome, northern Italy, and Brussels. Travel sketches that he made during this time are in the collections of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

In 1906, Leisenring joined the firm of Hornblower & Marshall in Washington, D.C. as a designer. While working for Hornblower & Marshall, Leisenring redesigned what is now the National Museum of Natural History (1908) in a Neoclassical style. In 1908, he moved to the firm of N.C. Wyeth & Elliott Woods (Architect of the Capitol, 1902-1923) as a designer for a year, working on such projects as the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington and the power house for the U.S. Capitol building. In 1909, he married Mathilde Meuden, an artist who would become well known in Washington and an instructor at the Corcoran Art School.

The first building permit recorded for Leisenring was dated 7 May 1910 for a two-story, brick flat on Capitol Hill that no longer stands. In 1910, Luther Morris Leisenring and Charles Gregg (see entry for Gregg) formed their architectural firm located at Gregg's 1320 New York Avenue NW office. In 1911 alone, the firm of Gregg & Leisenring designed a row of three, one-story, brick stores on Georgia Avenue (3312-3316 George Avenue NW); a one-story, frame dwelling in the Chevy Chase area (4123 Harrison Street NW); and three, Colonial-Revival style, brick row houses now located in the Mount Vernon Square Historic District (455-459 Ridge Street NW), each of which contains two separate apartments. In addition, Gregg & Leisenring designed Engine Company No. 24 at 3702 Georgia Avenue NW in the Petworth area; a two-story, Italian Renaissance-style, brick building, it featured two vehicle entrances and a tile roof.



National Museum of Natural History, 1911

Smithsonian Institution Research Information System (SIRIS); 2004

Between 1912 and 1927, Gregg & Leisenring designed the Neo-Classical style, stone U.S. Post Office at 1440 U Street NW (now 1438 U Street NW)(1912); the original section of the sprawling, Colonial-Revival style, three story, brick National Lutheran Home for the Aged (1913) in Brookland; the stone, Gothic Revival Lutheran Church of the Incarnation (1919) at 5101 14th Street NW; and the St. Stephens Evangelical Lutheran Church and Sunday School (1927) at 1611 Brentwood Road NE. The firm also designed Colonial-Revival and Tudor-Revival style dwellings in the northwest and northeast areas of D.C.



1438 U Street NW; 1912

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1918, Leisenring became head of the architectural design group in the Quartermaster General's Office of the U.S. War Department and continued to practice architecture for private clients. At the War Department, he was responsible for the preparation of designs as well as overseeing commissions to private architectural firms. Among the first category of projects were: the original stages of the restoration of Fort McHenry in Baltimore (1926-1927); the restoration of Arlington House, its dependencies and furnishings (1928); U.S. Army officers' and enlisted housing, hospitals, and chapels; and the layout and architectural features at several newly established cemeteries throughout the U.S. During World War II (1941-1945), Leisenring acted as the consulting architect in design and construction of the Pentagon and worked to establish

standards of construction and ways to expedite outside architectural and engineering contracts with the Army. He also wrote the competition programs for monuments such as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Wright Brothers' Monument at Kitty Hawk, N.C., and the memorial at Appomattox Court House.

Luther M. Leisenring believed strongly in improving, regulating, and protecting his profession by establishing standards for those who practice architecture. In 1919, Leisenring was appointed chairman of the American Institute of Architect (AIA) Washington, DC Chapter's committee to develop an architect registration law for the District of Columbia. After the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater in 1922, urgency increased, and Leisenring worked with the U.S. Congress to pass an act in 1924 "to provide for the examination and registration of architects and to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia."

The law established a Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects; Leisenring was the third architect registered in D.C. and was appointed to the Board in 1925; he served as its President from 1938 to 1953.

Luther M. Leisenring and Charles Gregg were members of the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc. In 1925, Horace Peaslee and other prominent members of the D.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) formed the Allied Architects of Washington, D.C., Inc., a loose confederation of prominent local architects who banded together to pursue large public and semi-public commissions in the city. Modeled on a similar architectural group started in Los Angeles in 1919, the Allied Architects worked collaboratively, sometimes holding internal design competitions and then selecting and combining the best elements of the winning designs. The group's bylaws provided for one-fourth of the corporation's net proceeds to be spent on efforts to advance architecture



**Lutheran Church of the Incarnation
5101 14th Street NW; 1922**

District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

in the District of Columbia and to educate the public about good design.

The Allied Architect's most prominent commission was the design for the Longworth House Office Building (first design submitted 1925; completed 1933). Other designs and studies pursued by the group included the never-built National Stadium on East Capitol Street; the D.C. Municipal Center; designs for a downtown Naval Hospital; the Naval Academy Memorial Gates; a D.C. National Guard Armory proposal; design and planning studies of Georgetown; alleys in D.C.; and a study for the beautification of East Capitol Street. The Allied Architects disbanded in 1949. The known members of Allied Architects were: Horace Peaslee, Louis Justement, Gilbert LaCoste Rodier, Frank Upman, Nathan C. Wyeth, Percy C. Adams, Robert F. Beresford, Fred H. Brooke, Ward Brown, Appleton P. Clark, William Deming, Jules Henri deSibour, Edward W. Donn, Jr., William Douden, W.H. Irwin Fleming, Benjamin C. Flournoy, Charles Gregg, Arthur B. Heaton, Arved L. Kundzin, Luther M. Leisenring, O. Harvey Miller, Victor Mindeleff, Thomas A. Mullett, Fred V. Murphy, Fred B. Pyle, George N. Ray, Fred J. Ritter, Delos H. Smith, Alex H. Sonneman, Francis P. Sullivan, Maj. George O. Totten, Leonidas P. Wheat, Jr., and Lt. Col. George C. Will [member information from C. Ford Peatross, ed., *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C., from the Library of Congress* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp. 36-38 and fn 39].

In 1946, Luther M. Leisenring received a Meritorious Service Award from the War Department in recognition of his years of service. After retiring that year, Leisenring remained active in groups such as the Arts Club of Washington, which he and his wife helped found shortly after their marriage in 1909. Mathilde Meuden Leisenring died in 1949. Leisenring's interest in historic buildings began with his travels in Europe and his restoration work on the 1742 house Bellefield in Croom, Maryland before World War I, and then grew during his government tenure. After retirement, Leisenring worked on other historic buildings such as Tulip Hill in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. As chairman of the AIA preservation committee, he worked to save Wheat Row (Washington's earliest row houses) in southwest D.C. and the historic buildings surrounding Lafayette Park including the Renwick Gallery.



2715 31st Place NW; 1935
District of Columbia Office of Planning; 2004

In 1951, Luther Morris Leisenring was elected as a Fellow of the AIA. Among the achievements noted at the time of his election were his 28 years of public service in the War Department, his service to the AIA Washington Metropolitan Chapter by serving on a number of committees, his work for the passage of the Architects Registration Act in 1924, and interest and work in protecting "architectural monuments of the District." Luther M. Leisenring died October 3, 1965 at the age of 90 and was buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery in northwest D.C.


Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☒ MLK Library
Other Repositories: *Washington Post* searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Property Quest*; *Ancestry.com*.

Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals		
"Lament for Lafayette Square," <i>AIA Journal</i>	1961 Feb., v. 35	23-32
"Quarters for the Army," <i>Federal Architect</i>	1937 July, v. 8, n.1	14-25

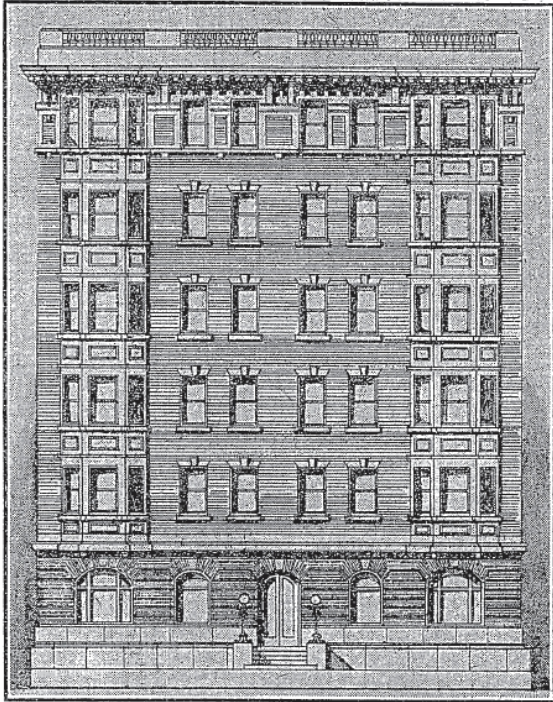
DC Architects Directory

Biographical Directories Cont'd.	Year/Volume	Page
<p>"An Account of the Restoration of Arlington House," <i>Federal Architect</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it</p>	<p>1932 July, v.3</p> <p>1923, 1929, 1934</p>	<p>6-9</p> <p>170</p> <p>231, 436, 549</p>
<p>Obituary</p> <p>Publication: <i>Washington Star</i> <i>Washington Post</i></p>	<p>Date: 10/5/1965 10/5/1965</p>	<p>Page: n/a n/a</p>
<p>Other Sources:</p> <p>District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Luther Morris Leisenring Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Luther Morris Leisenring correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Library of Congress, Digital Collections. <i>Chronicling America</i>: Historic American Newspapers.</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1920. District of Columbia.</p> <p>World War I U.S. Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 record for Leisenring. <i>Ancestry.com</i>.</p>		
<p>Notes: Leisenring Collection is located at the AIA Archives.</p> <p>The Historical Society of Washington, DC's research library was inaccessible during the course of this project phase; only online records from the library were consulted.</p>		
Prepared by: History Matters, LLC		Last Updated: November 2011

Matthew G. Lepley				
Biographical Data				
Birth: 9/21/1886		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 12/23/1953		Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Wife, Elizabeth Reiley; brother, William A.; daughters, Mrs. Frank Miles and Mrs. James Beattie; eight grandchildren				
Education				
High School: Gonzaga High School (Wash., D.C.), Grad. 1900				
College: Gonzaga College (Wash., D.C.), 1900-04				
University: George Washington University, 1904-06				
School of Architecture: Carroll Institute, evening classes				
Source: Washington Post, December 25, 1953, 18.				
Architectural Practice				
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 748		Date Issued: 3/20/1951
Permit Database		Earliest Permit: 1907	Latest Permit: 1949	Total Permits: 125 Total Buildings: 219
Practice		Position		Date
T. F. Schneider, Architect		Architect, assistant		1908-1911
Individual Practice		Architect, principal		1911-17
U.S. Bureau of Yards and Docks				1917-21
Elliott Woods, Architect of the Capitol		Architect		2 years, after WWI
Individual Practice		Architect, principal		1924-52
Professional Associations				
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: n/a		Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships:				
Awards or Commissions:				
Buildings				
Building Types: Apartment buildings, rowhouses, commercial buildings, office buildings				
Styles and Forms: Renaissance Revival with some Spanish and Italianate influence, Modern				
DC Work Locations: Dupont Circle, Georgetown, Greater Fourteenth Street, Kalorama Triangle, Massachusetts Avenue, Mount Pleasant, Strivers' Section historic districts				
Notable Buildings		Location	Date	Status
Rowhouses		2300 Block Ashmead Place, NW	1914-15	Kalorama Triangle H.D.
The Saint Dennis		1636 Kenyon Street, NW	1921	Mount Pleasant H.D.
The Chancery		3130 Wisconsin Ave, NW	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
State House		2122 Massachusetts Ave, NW	1951	Dupont Circle H.D., Massachusetts Avenue H.D.
Matomic Building		1717 H Street, NW	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Matthew G. Lepley (1886-1953) was born and trained in Washington, D.C. He attended Gonzaga College and then studied architecture at George Washington University. While in college, Lepley went to three years of afternoon and evening classes with Professor Ash at the Carroll Institute. He then learned his trade by working as a draftsman for T.F. and A.M. Schneider from 1903-1905, and for B. Stanley Simmons in 1905 and 1906. He also worked briefly for A.O. von Herbulis before returning to work for T.F. Schneider. When Schneider retired in 1911, he left his practice to Lepley. Lepley then continued to practice architecture in the District until the early 1950s.



Apartments for Bachelors, 500 3rd St., NW
Plans by Matthew G. Lepley, 1908
Washington Post, November 10, 1907, 6.

Lepley's architectural practice was only briefly interrupted over the course of his career during the First World War. Beginning in 1917, he worked for the Navy at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and remained there for three years. Before returning to private practice in 1924 he worked for the Architect of the Capitol, Elliott Woods.

Lepley's opus includes designs for rowhouses, individual houses, and at least 32 apartment buildings constructed in Washington between 1908 and 1937. Many of these were mid-sized apartment buildings, built using the Classical or Colonial Revival styles. One of his earliest apartment designs was for the Alexander Apartments to house bachelors in Washington. It was built at 3rd and E Streets, NW. Lepley designed numerous rowhouses in the District, including some in what is now the Kalorama Triangle Historic District. Elaborate plans for houses on Ashmead Place near the Connecticut Avenue bridge were featured in the *Washington Post*. In his later years he was associated with Jerry Maiatico, a builder for whom he designed the Chancery, at 3130 Wisconsin Avenue, as an apartment hotel in 1941.

Lepley also designed a number of office and commercial buildings in Washington including the Astor Building (later called the Casino Royale), 802 14th St., N.W., and the Maiatico Building at 806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. He was the architect for the Matomic office building in 1952 at 1717 H Street, N.W., which was known as the Upside-Down Building because it included much of the heavy industrial equipment for the building on the roof instead of in the basement. At the time of its completion it was the largest privately-owned office building in Washington. Lepley also designed the State House at 2122 Massachusetts Ave., NW.

Lepley was moderately skilled. His work is primarily unpretentious and generally displays a constrained approach that minimizes ornament in the interest of economy. Few, if any, of his designs can be categorized as exceptional; however, his work is generally seen to fit into the architectural context for which it was designed.

Lepley died at Georgetown Hospital on December 23, 1953.



3028 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
EHT Traceries, 2001



Maiatico Building, 806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
DCPropertyQuest 2004



1717 H Street, NW
Washington Post, April 6, 1952, R13

Sources

Vertical Files ☐ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☐ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories: *Washington Post*, searched through ProQuest; District of Columbia Office of Planning, Property Quest; EHT Tracerics, Inc. Master Database

Obituary: Publication: *Washington Post* Date: 12/25/1953 Page: 18

Biographical Directories

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

Year/Volume

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Other Sources:

Burchette, Bob. "Mass. Ave. Goes Modern." *Washington Post*, April 29, 1951, R1.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Matthew G. Lepley Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Matthew G. Lepley correspondence with the Board. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C.

"Matthew G. Lepley, Architect in District More Than 30 Years," *Washington Star*, December 24, 1953

"Plans Apartment House." *Washington Post*, November 10, 1907, 6.

"Upside-Down Building to Start." *Washington Post*, April 6, 1952, R13.

Notes: Totals for permits and buildings include listings for "Lepley, Matthew G." (117 permits, 210 buildings), "Lepley (M. G.) & Warwick (H. H.)" (2 permits, 2 buildings), "Lepley & Nichols" (5 permits, 6 buildings), "Lepley & Pierson" (1 permit, 1 building).

Prepared by: EHT Tracerics

Last Updated: October 2010

Joseph A. Lockie		No Photograph Available	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/27/1881	Place: Warren, ME		
Death: 04/16/1949	Place: Washington, DC		
Family:			
Education			
High School: Public Schools of Camden, ME			
College: George Washington University (graduated in 1913)			
Graduate School:			
Apprenticeship:			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 51	Date Issued: 05/04/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1923	Latest Permit: 1948	Total Permits: 88 Total Buildings: 103
Practice	Position	Date	
F. B. Pyle	Draftsman	1902-1904	
Wood, Donn & Deming	Draftsman	1904-1907	
Thomas Mullett	Draftsman	1904-1914	
Waddy B. Wood	Draftsman	1914-1922	
Porter & Lockie	Partner/Architect	1922-1949	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled:	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Member of the Board of Trade, the Masons, the Shriners, and the Rotary Club.			
Awards or Commissions: Board of Trade Award in Architecture for the Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940)			
Buildings			
Building Types: Office Buildings, Hospitals, Garages, Industrial Structures, Schools, Residences, Religious Buildings			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival styles, Art Deco			
DC Work Locations: Downtown, upper Northwest			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Brookings Institution	722 Jackson Place	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Jorss Iron Works	1224 24 th Street, NW	1931	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
The Brownley Building	1309 F Street, NW	1932	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lutheran Church of the Reformation	212 East Capitol Street, NE	1935	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Walker Building	734 15 th Street, NW	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Scottish Rite Temple	2800 16 th Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Joseph A. Lockie was born in 1881, and attended public school in Camden, Maine. He graduated from The George Washington University School of Architecture, and began his architectural career in 1902 as a draftsman in the Washington architectural office of Frederick B. Pyle. In 1904, he continued his drafting career in the offices of Wood, Donn and Deming. From 1904 through 1914, Lockie worked with Thomas Mullett (son of Alfred B. Mullett) and, in 1914, returned to work with Waddy B. Wood until 1922 when he established his partnership with fellow GWU alumnus Irwin S. Porter.

Porter & Lockie's early commissions were for houses in some of Washington's most affluent neighborhoods. These houses were primarily designed in Classical Revival styles. However, their design for the Brookings Institute (1930, demolished) marked a departure from their past designs based on historical precedents and launched their commercial practice. The firm gained local and national recognition for its use of Art Deco design motifs in commercial and institutional buildings. For example, the National Register of Historic Places-listed Brownley Confectionary Building (1931) featured a band of aluminum panels with zigzag and sunburst motifs between the first and second floors.

Throughout the 1930s, Porter & Lockie designed numerous Art Deco-style commercial buildings.



The Brownley Building
1309 F St. N.W. LC-H824- 1608
Horydczak, LC-H824- 1608



Scottish Rite Temple, 2800 16th Street, NW

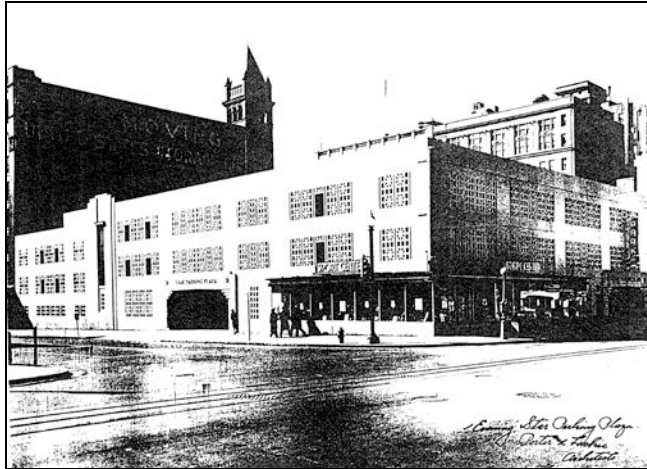
Winter Temple, by M.V. Jantzen, 2010

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/mvjantzen/4317000769/>

licensing terms: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/deed.en>

The firm's institutional buildings, such as the Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1935) and the Scottish Rite Temple (1940) were praised by the architects' contemporaries for successfully blending symbolism and restraint in simple, yet meaningful designs. The Evening Star Parking Plaza (1940, demolished) received the Board of Trade Award in Architecture for its innovative use of curtain walls and architectural concrete, and its striking modern design for a utilitarian structure.

Porter and Lockie remained in partnership for more than 25 years until Joseph Lockie's death in 1949. After Lockie's death, Porter continued to practice with his sons, James I. and Steven S. Porter, in the firm of Irwin S. Porter and Sons.



Evening Star Parking Plaza

Source: AIA Archives

Sources

Vertical Files ☒ AIA Archives ☐ DC HPO ☒ HSWDC ☐ MLK Library

Other Repositories:

Obituary: Publication: Washington Post Date: 04/18/1949 Page: B2

Biographical Directories

Year/Volume

Page

- ☐ American Architects Directory – not in it
- ☐ Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it
- ☐ Dictionary of American Biography – not in it
- ☒ Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960
- ☐ Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it
- ☐ Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39
- ☐ Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it

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Other Sources:

Callcott, Stephen. *Brownley Confectionary Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. Washington, D.C.: D.C. State Historic Preservation Office, 1994.


Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter*. Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987.

Porter and Lockie Questionnaire for Architects' Roster and/or Register of Architects Qualified for Federal Public Works, 15 May 1946, AIA Archives Collection.

Notes: Permit statistics are entries for Porter & Lockie. In addition, one permit for one building issued in 1907 listed Lockie as architect.

Prepared by: EHT Traceries

Last Updated: October 2010

Thomas Hall Locraft		 <p>Source: Washington Post, 9/1/1959, B2.</p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 11/13/1903	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Death: 8/31/1959	Place: Bethesda, Md.		
Family: Parents, Elwood F. and Marie; brother, Bernard; two sisters; wife, Jane Elgas; sons, Thomas H., Jr., Matthew E., and Gregory W.; daughter, Jane de Lacy			
Education			
High School: Central High School (grad. 1922)			
College: Catholic University (B.S. Architecture, 1926); Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts (1927); Ecole des Beaux Arts (1928-31)			
Graduate School: Catholic University, Ph.D., 1931-33			
Apprenticeship: Fred B. Pyle (1923-25); Murphy & Olmsted (1926-32); Waddy B. Wood (1932-33)			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 233	Date Issued: 4/21/1931
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1934	Latest Permit: 1949*	Total Permits: 16 Total Buildings: 16
Practice	Position		Date
Murphy & Olmsted	Draftsman		1933-38
Murphy & Locraft	Architect, Partner		1938-57
Thomas H. Locraft & Associates	Architect, Senior Partner		1957-59
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1936	Fellow of the AIA: 1952
Other Societies or Memberships: President, Washington Metropolitan Chapter of AIA, 1943-45; President, Washington Building Congress; Director, Washington Board of Trade; Secretary, D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects; Chairman, D.C. Council of Engineering and Architectural Societies; Architectural League of New York; American Planning and Civic Association; National Housing Conference; Honorary member of National Sculpture Society; Society of Beaux Arts Architects; Cosmos Club; Kiwanis Club			
Awards or Commissions: Henry Adams Prize in Medieval Archaeology, 1927; Paris Prize in Architecture, 1928; scholarships in architecture to study in Paris; Commendation from Baltimore Building Congress for restoration of Latrobe's Baltimore Cathedral			
Buildings			
Building Types: Churches, schools, office buildings, houses, infirmaries, cemetery			
Styles and Forms: Classical Revival, Romanesque, Art Deco, Modern			
DC Work Locations: Catholic University campus, Georgetown, Northeast and Southeast Washington			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
Baltimore Cathedral restoration and proposals	Baltimore, Md.	1933-51	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Martin's Church	1908 North Capitol Street, NW	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Fourier Library at the College of Notre Dame	Baltimore, Md.	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

DC Architects Directory

Chapel of St. Vincent de Paul	Catholic University campus	1949	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Library	Trinity College, Michigan Avenue, NE	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Archbishop Carroll High School	4300 Harewood Road, NE	ca. 1951	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
St. Luke's Catholic Church	4923 East Capitol Street, SE	ca. 1956-59	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Church of Christ the King	Manizales, Columbia	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
U.S. Defense Housing (JEB Stuart, Sherby)	Lower Arlington County, Va.	ca. WWII	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Mess halls, barracks, infirmary, chapel	Quantico, Va.	ca. 1957	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial	St. Avold, France	1958-60	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Catholic University buildings (Schools of Nursing Education and Social Service, Social Service Dormitory)	Campus of Catholic University, NE, Washington, D.C.	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

“Buildings are for people; they are not monuments.” –Thomas H. Locraft

Known for his designs of ecclesiastical and educational buildings, Thomas H. Locraft had an extensive career in Washington, D.C. He was a native of the District, born on November 13, 1903 to Elwood F. and Marie Locraft. Locraft attended local schools, graduating from Central High School in 1922 and then receiving his Bachelor's degree in architecture from Catholic University in 1926. He then left Washington for a few years and gained broader perspectives in architecture studying at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris until 1931. To complete his architectural education, Locraft returned to Catholic University and earned his Ph.D.

While still a student, Locraft began working as an apprentice and draftsman at several architectural practices. He worked for Frederick B. Pyle, Murphy and Olmsted, Jules Henri De Sibour, and Waddy B. Wood, all of whom were well-respected architects in Washington in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1938, after Walter B. Olmsted's death, Locraft entered his first partnership with Frederick V. Murphy, for whom he had worked at Murphy & Olmsted. Murphy was



Lorraine's American Cemetery and Memorial, St. Avold, France
The American Battle Monuments Commission, abmc.gov, accessed 9/20/2010

also the head of Catholic University's architecture department, the position which Locraft would assume in 1949. Together, Murphy & Locraft designed several educational and religious buildings in both domestic and foreign locations (D.C., Maryland, Virginia, Iowa, California, France, and Columbia). The design for the Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial in St. Avold, France, was a notable collaborative effort from Murphy & Locraft, and was Murphy's last major project.

Locraft designed for colleges and universities around the country including several buildings at Catholic University in Washington, Fourier Library at the College of Notre Dame in

Baltimore, Md., the master plan for the University of San Diego in California, and the School of Foreign Service at

Georgetown University. In the greater Washington metropolitan area he worked extensively on designs for high school and primary school buildings. A sampling of these projects includes St. Joseph's Hall and the library at Georgetown Visitation School, Stone Ridge Convent of the Sacred Heart, Immaculata High School, Archbishop Carroll High School, an addition to Blessed Sacrament School, and the Holy Redeemer School and Rectory.

Religious institutions were also a major focus of Locraft's practice. He was the architect for chapels and parish churches in many locations. Early in his career he worked on proposed restorations for Latrobe's Baltimore Cathedral in conjunction with Frederick Murphy, and the pair also submitted designs for the Church of Christ the King in Manizales, Columbia. In Washington they designed, among others, St. Martin's Church (1908 N. Capital Street), St. Thomas the Apostle Church and Rectory (2665 Woodley Road, NW), Church of Christ (4801 16th Street, NW), St. Benedict the Moor Church (320 21st Street, NE), and St. Luke's Church (4925 E. Capital Street, SE).

Locraft designed in a variety of styles that evolved over time. He began his career designing Classical revival and Romanesque buildings, especially in conjunction with Murphy and Olmsted. In the 1930s Locraft designed three private residences under his own name, and designed in Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. By the 1950s, however, he embraced the Modern movement and worked on geometrical, functional designs for churches like St. Luke's and St. Benedict the Moor.



Church of Christ, 4801 16th Street, NW
District of Columbia Office of Planning, Property Quest 2004



St. Luke's Church, 4925 East Capitol Street, SE
Google Maps, 2010

Locraft was an active member of the Washington community, and held many positions in the field of architecture. He served on several national committees for the AIA, such as the fellowship and allied arts committees, and was President of the Washington chapter from 1943 to 1945. He was also President of the Washington Building Congress and Director at the Washington Board of Trade. Additionally, he served on the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects beginning in 1945 as a member, and as Secretary/Treasurer as of 1948.

Throughout his career, Locraft maintained his close ties with the Catholic University of America. There, he was an undergraduate and graduate student, a faculty member starting in 1931, and then the chairman of the School of Architecture from 1949 until his death in 1959. He also designed several buildings on the University's campus. His last

design for the school was Conaty Hall, which opened about one month after Locraft died.

Sources

Vertical Files

☒ AIA Archives


☐ DC HPO

☐ HSWDC

☐ MLK Library

DC Architects Directory

Other Repositories: <i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest; Ancestry.com; District of Columbia Office of Planning, PropertyQuest.dc.gov		
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i>	Date: 9/1/1959 Page: B2
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory	1956/1 st	338
<input type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – not in it	1962/2 nd	428
<input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960	2001	174
<input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24	1938-39	520-21
<input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it		
Other Sources: Bushong, William, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller. <i>A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter</i> . Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. Murphy, John C. and Michael V. Murphy. "A Preliminary Listing of the Work of the Following Architectural Firms..." (Draft). American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives, Catholic University of America, April 15, 1985. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Census, 1910. District of Columbia. "Thomas Hall Locraft." <i>Washington Building Congress, Inc., Bulletin</i> , Vol. 23, No. 1 (Oct. 1959): 1-9.		
Notes: * Numbers are from the Building Permits Database, version 2009.2 by Brian D. Kraft, and only include permits until 1949. Thomas Locraft was active as an architect after 1949, so his actual permit numbers are not reflected here.		
Prepared by: EHT Traceries		Last Updated: October 2010

Lynch Luquer		 <p><i>Source: Harvard College Class of 1899, Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report</i></p>	
Biographical Data			
Birth: 2/7/1878	Place: Dresden, Germany		
Death: 9/22/1957	Place: Washington, D.C.		
Family: Parents, Nicholas and Helen King Shelton; sister, Margaret Luquer Hayes			
Education			
High School: The University School, Washington, D.C.			
College: Harvard, grad. 1899; Oxford, 1899-1900			
Graduate School: Massachusetts Institute of Technology for Architecture, 1900-05			
Apprenticeship: Putnam & Cox; Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson; Allen & Cox			
Architectural Practice			
DC Architects' Registration		Registration Number: 17	Date Issued: 4/15/1925
Permit Database	Earliest Permit: 1914	Latest Permit: 1923	Total Permits: 3 Total Buildings: 3
Practice	Position	Date	
Wheelwright & Haven	Draftsman	c. 1907-11	
Lynch Luquer (Boston, Mass.)	Architect	1911-17	
Lynch Luquer (Washington, D.C.)	Architect	1919-37	
Professional Associations			
American Institute of Architects		Date(s) Enrolled: 1915 (Mass.), resigned 1937	Fellow of the AIA:
Other Societies or Memberships: Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs (Washington); Harvard Club (New York); St. Botolph Club (Boston); Arts Club; American Institute of Architects			
Awards or Commissions:			
Buildings			
Building Types: Orphanage, infirmary, houses			
Styles and Forms: Colonial Revival			
DC Work Locations:			
Notable Buildings	Location	Date	Status
St. John's Orphanage	20 th and F Streets, NW	1914	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
Washington Home for Incurables	3720 Upton St., NW	1923	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
House at Bedford Hills	Bedford Hills, New York	c. 1928	<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site
			<input type="checkbox"/> NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> DC Historic Site

Significance and Contributions

Lynch Luquer was often referred to as a Boston architect, but he lived and worked for a significant period of time in Washington, D.C. He was born in Dresden in Saxony, Germany, but he attended private high school at the University School in Washington, D.C.. Luquer relocated to Boston for his higher-level education, and graduated with a Bachelor's degree from Harvard College in 1899. He went to the University of Oxford for a year after graduating from Harvard, but then returned to Massachusetts and completed the architecture program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1900-05.

During his MIT years, Luquer did several apprenticeships in the Boston area. He worked for short periods of time with such firms as Putnam & Cox, Allen & Cox, and Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. His most extensive experience as a draftsman was his four years spent with the noted firm of Wheelwright & Haven, Architects, as a draftsman for four years. Luquer began practicing under his own name in 1911, sharing offices with two other architects at 9 Cornhill in Boston. With the onset of the First World War, Luquer pursued a position with the U.S. Army. He applied to Plattsburg, the National Army's Officer Candidate School in New York in 1917, but was denied. He moved to Washington, D.C., that same year and continued his efforts to enter the army and navy to no avail. He finally secured a position in the Intelligence Bureau of the War Trade Board.



St. John's Orphanage Building, 1922 F Street, NW
EHT Traceries, 2002

Washington, D.C., became Luquer's new home, and he opened an office for his architectural practice in the District in 1919. He transferred his AIA membership from Boston to Washington in 1920. Luquer lived for much of the 1930s and 1940s at 1701 New Hampshire Avenue, NW. His two major projects in Washington were St. John's Orphanage at 20th and F Streets, NW, and the Washington Home for Incurables at Wisconsin Avenue and Upton Street, NW. Luquer designed St. John's Orphanage in 1914 while still living in Boston, but worked on the Home for Incurables as a Washingtonian in 1923. The orphanage design showed creativity, including a recreational area on the roof. Luquer is not listed on many other permits to build in the District of Columbia, but it can be assumed that he assisted with



Washington Home for Incurables, Wisconsin Avenue, 1923
National Photo Co., LC-F8-596

numerous projects in Boston and Washington that are recorded as the work of his associate or supervising architects.

Luquer was a man of many talents and interests, and was active in a variety of D.C. society events. A 1922 article in the *Washington Post* reported that Luquer's former butler stole \$4,100 worth of jewelry from Luquer's house, which suggests that Mr. Luquer was notably wealthy. He played the violin, acted in popular plays, was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and was Vice President of the Alliance Française in 1923.

DC Architects Directory

Luquer resigned from the A.I.A. in 1937 explaining that, "I am no longer practicing and closed my office in 1933," although he was recorded in city directory residential listings as architect as late as 1943. Luquer died in September 1957 at the age of 78. He was living with his sister at 1712 22nd Street, NW, at the end of his life. He left an estate of approximately \$508,000, the majority of which went to his sister. He was a long-time member and benefactor of St. Stephen and the Incarnation Episcopal Church in Northwest Washington, which dedicated a three-panel painting to Luquer's memory in December 1957.

Sources				
Vertical Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIA Archives	<input type="checkbox"/> DC HPO	<input type="checkbox"/> HSWDC	<input type="checkbox"/> MLK Library
Other Repositories:	<i>Washington Post</i> , searched through ProQuest			
Obituary:	Publication: <i>Washington Post</i> (death notice)	Date: 9/24/1957	Page: B2	
	Publication: <i>Washington Star</i> (death notice)	Date: 9/23/1957	Page: unknown	
Biographical Directories	Year/Volume	Page		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Architects Directory – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals – 2 articles <input type="checkbox"/> Dictionary of American Biography – not in it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directory of District of Columbia Architects: 1822-1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects – not in it <input type="checkbox"/> Who's Who in the Nation's Capital – not in 08-09, 23-24, 29-30, 38-39 <input type="checkbox"/> Withey Biographical Dictionary of American Architects – not in it	2001	176		
Other Sources: "\$508,000 Left by Lynch Luquer." <i>Washington Post</i> , October 9, 1957, C6. "Alexander West Held on Charge of Committing \$4,100 Luquer Theft." <i>Washington Post</i> , April 13, 1922, 2. "Cross Triumphant to Have 500 Actors." <i>Washington Post</i> , April 30, 1922, 41. District of Columbia, Board of Examiners and Registrars. Lynch Luquer Application for Registration. District of Columbia Archives, Washington, D.C. "Famous Ancestors Represented at Historical Costume Ball." <i>Washington Post</i> , February 22, 1925, 10. <i>Harvard College Class of 1899, Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report</i> . Privately printed for the class by the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1924. "Music and Musicians." <i>Washington Post</i> , March 28, 1920, 24. "Rededication Service Set for this Sunday." <i>Washington Post</i> , December 7, 1957, B3. "Society Events." <i>Washington Post</i> , November 26, 1923, 7. "Will Play Upon Roof." <i>Washington Post</i> , April 5, 1914, R3.				
Notes:				
Prepared by: EHT Tracerics		Last Updated: October 2010		