

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



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

New Designation X
Amendment of a previous designation
Please summarize any amendment(s)

Property name The Round House
If any part of the interior is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.

Address 1001 Irving Street, NE

Square and lot number(s) Square 3876, Lot 0009

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission ANC 5B 04

Date of construction 1901 Date of major alteration(s) 2012

Architect(s) Edward Woltz

Architectural style(s) Post Civil War Octagon Revival

Original use Domestic/Single Dwelling Present use Domestic/Single Dwelling

Property owner Ditto Residential

Legal address of property owner 2217 14th Street, NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20009

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) DC Preservation League/Ditto Residential

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

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) 401 F Street, NW, Room 324, WDC 20001, 202.783.5144

Name and title of authorized representative Rebecca Miller, Executive Director

Signature of representative  Date 10/4/2012

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) Ditto Residential

Address/Phone of applicant(s) 2217 14th St NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20009, 202.549.0920

Name and title of authorized representative Martin Ditto, President

Signature of representative  Date 11/28/2012

Name and telephone of author of application Hayden Wetzel 202.783.5144

Date received 12/12/12
H.P.O. staff Jim

13-96

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Round House
other names _____

2. Location

street & number 1001 Irving St NE not for publication
city or town Washington vicinity
state DC code _____ county _____ code _____ zip code 20017

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

Determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

The Round House
Name of Property

Washington DC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

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

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Octagon Mode (revival)

foundation Brick
walls Wood shingle

roof Composition shingle
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Description Summary:

The Round House is so called by all its neighbors because of its shape, unique in the District of Columbia. The house sits on an ample lot framed by trees and gardens. The design is a rare late and classicized version of the earlier octagon style¹ popular in the U.S. in the mid-19th century, constituting a quirky and memorable building in a neighborhood known for its individualistic houses.

This "A" frame, circular building is covered with fish-scale shingles and pierced by front and rear doors. Stylized Doric columns around the entire porch support a deep overhang roof which forms a conical (actually subtly faceted) roof rising over a second floor to support a surmounting skylight (not visible from below). Four symmetrically-placed dormers punctuate the roof at the second-floor level. A chimney is visible toward the rear.

In 2012, the round House was expanded by a two story rear addition which is largely invisible from public space.

General Description:

The building is a detached, 2 story single family dwelling on a corner lot. The house is circular in plan, 30 feet in diameter including the porch².

The basement of the house is brick, and is accessible from the outside (at the rear) by a storm cellar-type entrance/stairway. The porch prior to the 2012 renovation encircled the house, and is made of reinforced poured-in-place concrete. The outer edges of the 4.5 foot-wide porch are supported by brick piers. The piers appear to be stable and show little sign of age. The crawlspace under the porch is not enclosed, and the porch itself is not attached or supported by the two steps leading up to the front and rear doorways.

The wood frame of the house is covered by scalloped (fish-scale) shingles protected by the deep eaves which extend to the edge of the porch. Each of the eleven windows (ten identical, one small bath at the rear) and two doors has operable louvered, double-hung one-over-one wooden slat shutters. Both the front and back door have transoms above and aluminum storm doors. Contemporary handrails have been added to both sides of the front of from the porch.

The roof is covered with composition shingles and has four evenly-spaced hip-roofed dormers. All of the dormers are identical with wood-shingled side walls, a pair of double-hung windows filling the entirety of the face wall, and an oversized crown molding at the eaves. The flared eaves of the roof cover the porch which surrounds the house. The eaves are supported by fourteen classical columns, evenly spaced around the outer circumference. The steep roof rises to an oculus at the center, which has a pane of glass with adjustable

¹ Discussed in the Statement of Significance; see sources in the bibliography.

² So described in the building permit. All observers think it is somewhat larger.

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shutters to light the original circular stairwell. The roof is faceted with 16 segments. A brick chimney is located off-center midway between the south and west dormers.

The underside of the eaves consists of multiple layers of laminated board members bent to follow the curvature of the house. Half-round gutters surround the roof.

Moldings are simple, with modest ornamentation. The wooden columns are simple Doric of unusually slender proportions.

Mature trees surround the house, and brick walkways have been added at the rear and sides of the house, creating different garden areas.

In 2012, the Round House was expanded by a two story rear addition which is largely invisible from public space. The addition, which replaces approximately 45 degrees of the circular porch, extrudes the rear wall of the house by approximately twelve feet. The "wing walls" which form the sides of the addition angle outward to the rear, avoiding a jarring right angle corner with the circular walls of the original house. On the west, a door communicates with the porch, while the east wing wall is devoted to large windows. The rear wall of the addition is crescent-shaped and follows the curve of the original exterior wall of the house. At the center-point of its arc, a glass-paneled double door faces the rear of the lot. The addition has an irregular fenestration pattern with large modernistic single pane windows, a flat roofline, and stucco-like siding.

Despite the presence of the addition, The Round House retains the visual qualities necessary to convey its historic and architectural significance. It maintains the essential elements of its original design, such as the circular exterior walls, concentric porch, conically-configured roof, and fenestration pattern. A goal of its renovation was to preserve historic materials, such as its fish-scale cedar shingle siding. The addition is designed and situated to minimize any distracting visual impact from public space. Its rear wall that tracks the circumference of the original exterior is particularly sympathetic to the house's design. At the same time, especially when viewed from the private spaces to the rear, the addition's differing siding and fenestration avoids faux-historicist implications that it represents a section of the original house.

The Round House evokes the retains significant integrity of setting, design, materials, and workmanship to be "read" as an idiosyncratic cottage that expresses the personality of its original owner while incorporating elements of the fashionable Queen Anne style as the conical, turret-like roof and fish-scale shingles, as well as such characteristic suburban design elements as an expansive porch. In this, it conveys the associations and feelings common to suburban neighborhoods at the turn of the twentieth century, including that suburban bungalows and cottages offered both the opportunity for home ownership and for self-expression for even people of relatively-modest means.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

1901

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Arch: Edward Woltz

Bldr: John C. Louthan

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- x Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Round House is one of the earliest, largest and certainly most distinctive houses of the West Brookland subdivision. Built in 1901 by prominent Brookland resident and builder John C. Louthan (he lived at the other end of the block) and designed by Washington residential architect Edward Woltz, the house represents possibly an early attempt to draw the upper middle class into the new development. The house's quirky and yet gracious appearance has made it a neighborhood landmark from its earliest years. As an example of a revival of the pre-Civil War octagon style of house design the building is unique in Washington and possibly rare even in a wider context; thirteen post-Civil War octagon revivals are currently listed on the National Register.

Owners of the Round House have been the respectable mid-level professionals that the neighborhood has always attracted: the first owner, Millard Holmes, was a friend of Louthan's and already a resident of Brookland. Since Holmes' departure the house in 1928 the house has seen only three other owner/residents until the last, Mrs. Ethelda McKinney (who had lived in the house nearly 60 years with her businessman husband) died in 2010.

Resource History and Historic Context:

1001 Irving St NE (Square 3876/lot 9)³

Construction of the House: The Round House (as all its neighbors have always called it) is one of the earliest houses in the West Brookland Subdivision of the Brookland neighborhood. The area was developed from the land left by Col. Jehiel Brooks to his children when he died in 1886. The Brookland subdivision, constituting the center of the present neighborhood from Hamlin to Otis and 9th to 14th Streets, was recorded by the city in 1887, and the few blocks to the southwest of this (Hamlin to Jackson and 9th to 10th Streets extending westward past 12th Street at its southern end) was recorded as West Brookland in 1894. It was the extension of the city's streetcar system to the newly-established Catholic University and then further into the new neighborhood, as well as a general growth of Washington's residential suburbs, that led to the this building.

The house was constructed by John C. Louthan and designed by Edward Woltz⁴ in 1901. It was both the most expensive and among the earliest buildings in its immediate neighborhood: of the four city blocks that meet at the intersection of 10th and Irving Sts NE only 17 houses pre-date the Round House while 64 were built subsequently. The building permit (#0123/18 July 1901) shows an estimated cost of \$8,000 for this house

³ In 1901 the 1000-block of Irving Street NE was called Indianapolis Street at its extreme eastern end (the name used in the West Brookland subdivision) and Concord Street for the rest (the name in the Brookland subdivision). The original architectural drawings are noted: "lot 9, sq 15".

⁴ Erroneously spelled Notlz is some sources, and not to be confused with an engineer of the same name who appears in City Directories from 1897 to the 1920s – since Woltz's death notice says he was survived only by his wife, brother and sisters this apparently is not a son.

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while most nearby houses are closer to \$2,000. Although houses in the neighborhood have pleasing designs they are generally based on established models and none show such eccentricity as this structure.

John C. Louthan (1859-1903)⁵ was an active builder in Washington from his arrival in the city in the early 1880s⁶ to his death in 1903. He came from a well-established family⁷ in Clarke County, Virginia. Early listings for Louthan in the City Directories show him as a carpenter, but from 1890 to 1893 he was associated with Luther W. Gibson, Josiah W. McLachlen⁸ and Isaac B. Bursley (in various combinations) as “contractors and builders”. After 1893 he was listed separately as “contractor” or “builder”. The Building Permit Database at the Washingtoniana Division of the city library credits Louthan with only fifteen buildings, mostly modest dwellings, but the number surely was much higher given the accolades he received at his death:

“He was identified with numerous construction enterprises of considerable magnitude under government contract, his work winning for him a reputation for business integrity. He was engaged upon several government contracts when stricken . . . He was also prominently identified with the development of Brookland, having engaged in building operations in that suburb for a decade.” (Evening Star) “For a score of years he had been prominently identified with the business life of Washington. He was a contractor and had been largely successful. In the improvement of Brookland he had been most active.” (Washington Post)⁹

Louthan and his wife Susan (nee Berlin, married 1890, eventually with four children) lived at 212 E Street NE from 1890, but in 1898 or 1899 the family moved to Brookland. The exact address is not given in sources, always being described merely as “12th and Concord [Irving] Streets”. He himself had built two houses on this exact corner: 1046 Irving Street (#1358/13 Apr 1899) and 1201 Irving Street (#0084/15 July 1898), both at a cost of about \$2,500 and both now gone; very likely one of these was his residence. He (an error for Mrs. Louthan surely) was still shown in Brookland in the 1905 Directory.

Louthan was an active Mason (King David’s Lodge in Brookland) and member of the Brookland Baptist Church. The Evening Star wrote of him: “While a man of high professional integrity and a consistent Christian, it was his many lovable personal qualities that gave him a high place in the esteem of those who knew him. He was a devoted husband, a loving parent and a steadfast friend. He sympathized with the unfortunate and needy, and there are many acts of helpfulness to his credit which are known only by the grateful recipients of his kindness.” He died of a long-standing stomach problem.

⁵ The following account is taken from obituaries in: the Evening Star (26 Dec 1903, p. 16); Washington Post, 27 Dec 1903, p. 2; and (with some obvious inaccuracies) Alexandria Gazette, 28 Dec 1903, p. 1.

⁶ According to the Evening Star, although he first appears in the City Directory in 1888.

⁷ Judging from the various notices of Louthans in that county (not all favorable) an American Memory search turns up.

⁸ McLachlen was of the family that founded the McLachlen Bank and whose later headquarters at 10th and G Streets NW are landmarked (see the Historic Landmark Application for the McLachlen Building submitted by Don’t Tear It Down in 1984). The bank was active in Brookland (pp. 2-3).

⁹ See note 2. For an example of his work see Washington Post 27 July 1902, p. 7. The database also lists “J. C. Louthan” as architect of two buildings in this period; he designed 1201 Irving St NE mentioned below. He must have prospered, since he advertised for a maid “for a small family” in 1898 (Washington Times, 30 Jan 1898, pt. 2 p. 13).

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The Round House's architect, Edward Woltz (1859-1903),¹⁰ was apparently also a respected Washington practitioner but has not left such a documented life. Perhaps he is the Edward Woltz shown in City Directories of 1877 and 1879 (but with no listing of occupation), and most likely the draftsman of the same name in the 1880 directory. The Building Permit Database lists 417 buildings to his credit between 1886 and 1903 (in some cases also as builder or owner), all modest brick homes of 2-3-stories in the city's residential suburbs. In 1901 Woltz was appointed draftsman at the office of the Building Inspector.¹¹ Only two other buildings besides the Round House stand out in Woltz's oeuvre: a house at 1406 16th Street NW (cost: \$10,000, now gone) and the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church at 7th and A Streets NE¹² (\$12,000), a contributing structure in the Capitol Hill Historic District. He only designed four houses for Louthan. Woltz was married to Agnes (nee Rainey, 1867-1938)¹³ and lived at 610 I Street NW. He was active in the Knights of Pythias, the Knights Loyal of Washington, and the Washington Light Infantry (which is why he is sometimes referred to as "Capt. Woltz").¹⁴

We have no information why Woltz and Louthan decided to use such a quirky design for this house.¹⁵ In its early days Brookland, like so many other Washington suburbs, had hopes of becoming a magnet for the well-to-do, and the neighborhood boasts a collection of fairly pretentious houses but mostly to the north of Irving Street. Louthan never lived in the Round House. Instead it was occupied by Millard J. Holmes from New York, a dentist and later clerk (after 1924 principal clerk) at the Adjutant General's Office of the Department of War, and his wife Faillia and three children.¹⁶ Already a prominent resident of Brookland, he served in the same King David Masonic Lodge (the Brookland lodge) with Louthan and was a pallbearer at the latter's funeral. He was also active in the Ashlar Club of Masons at the State, War, and Navy Departments and the White House, and the War Department's credit union. During the years of World War I he was listed in City Directories as "Capt. USA". The Washington telephone books for 1907 and '08 list Holmes as "Principal, Stenographic Academy, Colorado Building".¹⁷

¹⁰ Brief notices of his death and funeral will be found in: Washington Post, 30 Apr 1903, p. 12; and Washington Times, same date, p. 12; Evening Star, 27 Apr 1903, p. 5. His grave in Rock Creek Cemetery is unmarked, but several Woltzs of an earlier generation lay nearby. The Woltz and McCormick families share one site. The birth year comes from his death certificate (#148624/26 Apr 1903), which states that he was born in Georgetown and died of heart failure.

¹¹ Washington Times, 2 May 1901, p. 3.

¹² Not SE as shown in some sources; now Unity of Washington DC. See Washington Post, 7 July 1895, p. 10.

¹³ Per her grave marker at Rock Creek Cemetery. She remarried.

¹⁴ For an entertaining insight into his participation in these fraternities see "Pythians Make Jolly", Washington Post, 2 Apr 1895, p. 3, where he will be found under the sub-head "Ah! But the Ladies" manning the paddle stand.

¹⁵ "The most unusual house in Brookland," according to McDaniel and Pearce, Images of Brookland. Fragments only of Woltz's blueprints are at the National Archives, Cartographic and Architectural Division. Images of Brookland copies the floor plan for the first story of which only about half is in the Archives' file now.

¹⁶ Information on Holmes gleaned from City Directory listings and Washington Post, 12 July 1896, p. 12; 8 Apr 1900, p. 2; 7 Dec 1902, p. 16; 18 Mar 1915, p. 14; 22 Aug 1916, p. 3; and 1910 Census (Enumeration Dist 225).

¹⁷ These books give his address as 1001 Irving Street, and he paid the taxes there in 1908. The 1904 phone book lists him at 1001 Detroit Street NE, an obvious error for Indianapolis inasmuch as there was not building at that corner of Detroit [Evarts] then.

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*Octagon Houses:*¹⁸ The Round House is designed as a revival of the “octagon house” style seen in American domestic architecture in the period 1848-60.¹⁹ Although precedents for octagonal houses can be cited²⁰ – including the famous Octagon of William Thornton in Washington DC and the summer house of Thomas Jefferson’s residence – the style was largely invented by phrenologist and amateur architect Orson Squire Fowler (1809-87) in his 1848 book A Home for All or the Grand Wall and Octagon Model of Building. Fowler advocated this peculiar shape for houses on practical grounds (improved lighting and ventilation, economy of space, the elimination of “dark and useless corners”; McAlester points out the fallacies of these claims), aesthetics, and also his own eccentric theories (it resembles a sphere— “the predominant or governing form of Nature”; and also the claimed similarity of the house design to the organization of intelligence in phrenology; see Handlin for an entertaining discussion of this). Fowler – who’s other books deal with phrenology and marriage counseling – promoted his design to working-class home-builders. He also advocated (in the same book) extensive use of concrete walks.

Octagon houses were “something of a fad in the 1850s” (Foster), with a few thousand built before the style died out about 1860. Although Foster’s own designs were fairly unadorned, other builders constructed octagon houses in a variety of decorative styles and sizes. (Foster’s own house had four stories.) About half were topped with a cupola and almost all had porches. Interior stairs were center- or side-placed. “A few are round” (McAlester). The National Register of Historic Places lists over 65 octagon houses of the estimated several hundred survivors, which were built “throughout the length and breadth of America” (Whiffin) but most notably in the northeast and in Wisconsin.

No reference cited here notices a later revival of the style. Gottfried and Jennings’ detailed study of late 19th-early 20th century American domestic architecture, although mentioning octagon houses as an earlier type, also makes no mention of a second period. This structure seems to be a rare revival of a house design not widely used even in its own time; it almost certainly is the only house of this style in Washington, DC. The National Register currently lists thirteen octagon houses built after 1875, almost all from the Midwest and Western states.

Later History: Around 1925 the house passed to Fred W. and Grace H. Miller, who died within one day of each other in December 1941.²¹ Miller was a veterinarian and physiologist at the Department of Agriculture.²² He apparently fell into ill health, because only his wife is listed at 1001 Irving in 1938 and he died while resident in

¹⁸ This section is taken from the books listed in the accompanying bibliography. Quotations are referenced in the text.

¹⁹ Some authorities consulted dispute whether octagon is actually a style at all: “not a style but a floor plan” (Foster), or “actually a building type” (Baker). McAlester calls it “a very rare style.”

²⁰ And also the original design for Jefferson’s second house, Poplar House. Hamlin notes Benjamin Latrobe’s interest in the design, something he presumably saw in the octagonal elements of some houses in Richmond, Virginia, citing Mary Wingfield Scott, Houses of Old Richmond. Valentine Museum, Richmond VA, c. 1941. The Scottish architect Robert Adam (1728-92) used octagons in his designs (McAlester).

²¹ Washington Post, 25 Dec 1941, p. 24. For the date of sale, see building permit #4844/27 Nov 1925, for a sign: “Exclusive Sale, \$10,500”.

²² City Directories. See Washington Post, 11 Sept 1936, p. X12, describing how he will keep frozen bull sperm in his household refrigerator in preparation for delivery of the “material for the experiment” to Washington Airport for shipment to Argentina as part of a breeding experiment.

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Arlington. In 1940 Grace was joined in the house by Carl G. Melin, “chemist Dept Agr”, and in 1948 “chemist BucDairy Inc”. (She herself died the following year resident in Lorton, Virginia.) From about 1950 until 2010 the house was occupied by Ralph L and Ethelda G. McKinney, proprietors of Powell Shop florists at 801 Florida Avenue, NW.²³ When Mrs. McKinney died in 2010 the house was sold by her family to a local developer who began remodeling the inside.

In its history of few owners each living there for a good number of years the Round House mirrors its neighbors, for Brookland is a community of long-term residents. With the exception of a garage added in 1928 (at the far southeast corner of the property; #9031/1 June 1928), attractive gardens in the rear, and replacement of the original wooden porch floor with a concrete floor the house has seen no changes to its exterior since its building. A report of 1991²⁴ even states that the exterior colors were the originals, though there really is no way to confirm this. Woltz’s original drawings at the National Archives²⁵ show the first floor with an entryway leading to circular stairs in the center and three surrounding rooms – all with curved exterior walls, of course. A skylight still surmounts the center of the roof, above the second story.

The Round House has become an object of affection generally in its surrounding community. In the absence of actual information on its history, neighbors tell that it was the “dream house” of its builder. “There is belief among older inhabitants of the neighborhood that its builder was an Englishman and that he brought the bulk of his building materials here from England. Why a circular house? So the wife of the builder need never have to sweep dust from the corners.”²⁶ Another, very recent report tell us: “Legend has it that Louthars’s [sic] wife was confined to a wheelchair and the floor plan . . . was ideal for her improved [sic] mobility.”²⁷ Perhaps the final word belongs to one of its occupants, quoted in 1972: “Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. McKinney have made their home here some 22 years and report that their unusual floor plan beats conventional styling.”²⁸

²³ City Directory 1954; Washington Post, 6 May 1972, p. E15.

²⁴ Speck, Julia Erin Denise (CUA), National Register of Historic Places Registration Form “The Round House” (unpublished).

²⁵ See note 13.

²⁶ Washington Post, 6 May 1972, p. E15.

²⁷ Feeley and Dempsey, Images of America -- Brookland, p. 51. Both the builder’s and architect’s names are misspelled.

²⁸ Washington Post, 6 May 1972, p. E15.

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Name of Property

Section 9 Page 1

County and State

Major Bibliographical References:

City Directories

Washington DC telephone directories

Building Permits (individually and in the Building Permit Database in the ML King Library, Washingtoniana Division)

Property assessment records

Census reports

Death Certificates

National Archives, Cartographic and Architectural Division

Feeley, John J., Jr. and Dempsey, Rosie, Images of America – Brookland. Arcadia, Charleston SC, c. 2011.

McDaniel, George W. and Pearce, John N., eds., Images of Brookland: The History and Architecture of a Washington Suburb (GW Washington Studies, No. 10). The George Washington Un., Washington DC, 1988.

Speck, Julia Erin Denise (CUA), National Register of Historic Places Registration Form "The Round House", 1991 (unpublished, from files of the DC Preservation League).

Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge MA, c. 1969.

Washington Post (available on the ProQuest database)

Washington Times, Alexandria Gazette (available on the Library of Congress, American Memories database)

Evening Star

Rock Creek Cemetery

The Round House
Name of Property

Washington DC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hayden M. Wetzel/Peter Sefton

Organization DC Preservation League date 19 October 2011

street & number 401 F Street, NW, Room 324, telephone 202.783.5144

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Ditto Residential LLC

street & number 2217 14th Street, NW, 3rd Floor, telephone (202) 549.0920

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20009

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

Section 10 Page 1

County and State

Verbal Boundary Description:

The entire lot on the southeast corner of the intersection of 10th and Irving Streets, NE.

Boundary Justification:

This comprises the original and current property of the house and its yard.



















