

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received **JUN - 5** 1984
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

Buildings at
East Side of the 1000 Block of Seventh Street, N.W., and 649-651 New York
historic Avenue, N.W.

and/or common Same as above

2. Location

1005--1035 7th St. and 649--651 New York Ave., N.W.
street & number 1005, 1009-11, 1013-15, 1015½, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1027-31, 1033, 1035
Seventh Street, N.W., and 649-651 New York Avenue, N.W. *Not for publication*

city, town Washington N.A. vicinity of congressional district Walter E. Fauntroy Delegate

state District of Columbia code 11 county N.A. code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<i>N.A.</i> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple private owners.

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds

street & number 6th and D Streets, N.W.

city, town Washington state District of Columbia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

District of Columbia Inventory of
title Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November 21, 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Division
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

city, town Washington state District of Columbia

7. Description

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The following description was included in an Application for Designation of the nominated property as an Historic Landmark submitted to the Joint Committee on Landmarks by Don't Tear It Down, dated July 31, 1978:

The 1000 block of Seventh Street was built, for the most part, shortly after the Civil War, reflecting the growth that the entire city of Washington experienced at that time. While the earliest building on the block may date from the 1860's, most were built in the early 1870's. The relatively brief period of time during which most of the buildings were constructed is evidenced by the cohesiveness of their appearance, each taking a cue in its height, ornament, and materials from its neighbors.

One noted architect, John G. Meyers, has been documented as having designed a building on this block (No. 1015½), but by and large the design of the buildings is simply in keeping with the taste in commercial architecture of the period. While there is little that is unique in their design, the buildings are good examples of their type. What is most unique about them today is that they have survived virtually intact. They stand as a reminder of the time when all of Washington's commercial streets were comprised of two and three-story, highly ornamented buildings.

649-651 New York Avenue

The facade of the Italianate building at 649-651 New York Avenue has remained relatively unchanged since its construction in 1874. It is a three-story brick building with six bays. Nine wooden box columns divide the ground floor into seven windows and a door (the door and windows are modern). A bracketed cornice is supported by the columns.

The brick of the upper stories is painted gray. The windows of those stories are segmental arches and have two-over-two, double-hung sashes with wooden sills and sides. Over the windows are brick labels.

The facade is topped by a cornice supported by paired brackets. Between each pair of brackets are five modillions. The frieze beneath the cornice is paneled. The building has a flat roof.

The overall shape of the building is slightly irregular due to its location on one of Washington's diagonal streets. The west side of the building angles inward toward the rear.

1005 Seventh Street

1005 Seventh Street is located on the corner of New York Avenue and Seventh Street. The building is constructed of brick which is painted light gray; the building's trim is dark gray. While the main store fronts face Seventh Street, a smaller store front opens onto New York Avenue. The New York Avenue side of the building is ten bays across, with three doors and three windows plus the store front on the first floor. The eastern three bays on this side appear to have been added to the front portion of the building. Although the entire structure is three bays are not quite as tall and the detailing is not exactly identical to that on the rest of the building.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Local History
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates See No. 7 **Builder/Architect** See No. 7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The East Side of the 1000 Block of Seventh Street, N.W. (1005, 1009-11, 1013-15, 1015½, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1027-31, 1033, 1035 Seventh Street, N.W.), and 649-651 New York Avenue, N.W., have been designated as an Historic Landmark, placed in Category II of the District of Columbia's Inventory of Historic Sites, and recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

1. It is an almost intact row of small nineteenth century Italianate commercial buildings typifying Shepheard-era development along Seventh Street in the newly emerging residential neighborhood north of the Northern Liberties Market.
2. It is strategically located near the intersection of Massachusetts and New York Avenues at Mount Vernon Square, a major element of the L'Enfant Plan, admirably illustrating the meshing of nineteenth century neighborhood grid development within the monumental design of the city.
3. Located opposite the proposed University of the District of Columbia site and near the proposed Civic Center site, it maintains an essential context of historic and architectural continuity in an imminently developing area of the city.
4. Erected predominantly in the 1870's, the buildings in the row form an exceptionally cohesive unit, closely related in scale, rhythm, texture and style.
5. Designed and built largely by and for Germans and to some extent owned even today by persons of German descent, including one of the original families, the row maintains neighborhood identification with an ethnic group of great importance to the development of the city.
6. It is an architecturally cohesive, almost intact row of small nineteenth century commercial buildings which uniquely convey the aesthetic and historical context of a particular District of Columbia neighborhood and its relation on a broader plane both with the city-wide development of the 1870's and the on-going implementation of the L'Enfant Plan during the course of the nineteenth century.
7. It eloquently complements the existing Landmarks in this radically changing area maintaining a continuity of neighborhood and residential scale.

The following information was included in the Application for Designation of the nominated property as an Historic Landmark submitted to the Joint Committee on Landmarks by Don't Tear It Down, dated July 31, 1978.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See NPS Form 10-900-a.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately .8 acres

Quadrangle name Washington, West-D.C.-MD-VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 1 8 3 2 4 6 7 0 4 3 0 7 8 0 0
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated properties occupy lots 22, 23, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 34, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, and 810 in Square 450 in the northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia. The combined area of the lots is approximately 35,125 square feet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N.A. code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne H. Adams, Architectural Historian

Historic Preservation Division

organization Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs date June 1983

street & number 1133 North Capitol Street, N.E. telephone (202) 535-1282

city or town Washington state District of Columbia 20002

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Carol B. Thompson

Director

title Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

date 7/19/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 2/2/84

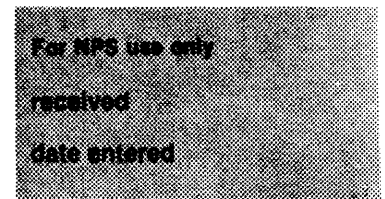
Affect:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The doors and store front on New York Avenue are all crowned by entablatures supported by brackets. The window sills and lintels are cast iron, and on top of the lintels are decorative pieces of cast iron in the shape of a fleur-de-lis (some of these are missing). The windows have two-over-two, double-hung sashes. There is a bracketed cornice over a paneled frieze at the top of the facade.

The Seventh Street side of the building is five bays across and contains two store fronts. The south store front's door is on the corner. The ground floor store windows have been modernized, but the original cornice above them is intact.

The upper windows are segmental arches with cast iron labels and sills. The labels have the same decorative features as the lintels on the New York Avenue side of the building. The labels and sills also have small supporting brackets. The windows have two-over-two, double-hung sashes.

The cornice which surmounts the facade is bracketed, and the paneled frieze arches between the brackets. The roof is flat.

1009-1011 Seventh Street

The handsome Italianate building at 1009-11 Seventh Street dates from 1874 and is three stories high and six bays wide. Presently the home of the Acme Stove Company, the ground floor has projecting store fronts of modern design which cover up box columns intended to separate the original store windows. The frame structure of the store front is painted gray. There are doors at each end of the facade as well as two doors in the middle.

The second and third stories are constructed of red brick. The two-over-two, double-hung windows are crowned with elaborate cast iron labels decorated with cresting. The second story windows are taller than those of the third story and have cast iron grillwork across the lower half of their bottom sashes. There is a stone sill which runs uninterrupted across the facade beneath the third story windows. It is, for some reason, rougher on the northern three bays than on the southern three, where it is well-defined and somewhat polished.

The cornice appears to be of cast iron and has brackets and modillions. The roof is flat.

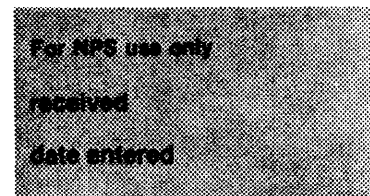
1013-1015 Seventh Street

Now the home of S and S Discount Furniture and having the appearance of one building, 1013-15 Seventh Street was actually constructed in two phases. The southern half of the building (1013) was built in 1871, and the northern half (1015) was added in 1888. The building is six bays across and three stories high. Although the cornice line is continuous, the two phases of construction may be seen in the placement of the middle bracket under the cornice. It is not precisely centered; rather, it is located entirely on the northern half of the building.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The ground floor windows and doors have been altered, but the metal cornice above them is intact. The upper windows are one-over-one, double-hung sashes with plain lintels and sills which are flush with the wall. The upper portion of the building is brick which is now painted white. The trim is black.

The metal cornice at the top of the building has three large decorated brackets between which are modillions over a wide frieze. The words "H. Burkhart & Son" are barely visible on the frieze of the northern half of the building.

1015½ Seventh Street

Designed in 1888 by architect John G. Meyers, the three-story, three-bay building at 1015½ Seventh Street has the most elaborate applied decoration of any building on the block. On the ground floor, two projecting store fronts surround the store's door, with the door to the upper floors at the south end of the facade. This wooden structure, like all the wooden trim on the building, is painted a light green.

The second and third stories are unpainted brick laid in stretcher bond. The windows have segmental arches and one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The decorated labels are tin. The center window of the second story is about a foot longer than the others and extends below them; there is a cast iron grill across this lower part.

The cornice is very elaborate and is about six feet high. It has four brackets which extend its full height. Between the brackets are modillions and other decorative embellishments. Above the roofline, urns crown the end brackets, and in the middle is a large crest which bears the inscription "1888 ISAAC LEVY AND SON." The cornice appears to be tin painted gray, and the roof is flat.

1017 Seventh Street

1017 Seventh Street is a modest three-story red brick building with three bays. The trim is painted gray. The first floor appears to be unaltered except for the large sign which covers the cornice. This floor is comprised of a shop window, with wooden surround, a double door and a single door.

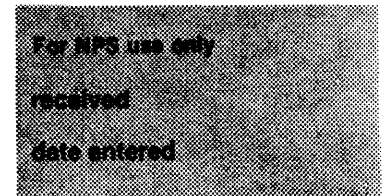
The windows of the upper two floors have two-over-two, double-hung sashes and segmental arches. The third floor windows are slightly smaller than those on the second floor. These windows all have cast iron sills and decorative lintels.

The building's wooden cornice has a bracket at each end and fifteen modillions between. The roof is flat.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

1019 Seventh Street

Constructed in 1877 by builder Joseph Stecher, the Italianate building at 1019 Seventh Street has three stories and four bays. The ground floor has a projecting store front on the south end of the facade, with the entrance door to the north of it and the door to the upper stories at the north end. The whole lower facade is wooden and painted black. Between the first and second stories there is a tin box cornice with modillions, on which rests a large sign that obscures the lower portion of the second-story windows.

The second and third stories are unpainted brick with gray trim. The windows have segmental arches and two-over-two, double-hung sashes. The tin labels are flat and relatively unelaborated, having only a small keystone decoration. While the second-story windows appear to be about nine feet high, the third-story windows are about six feet high.

The tin cornice has a heavy appearance, with brackets, modillions, and a paneled frieze. The roof is flat.

1021 Seventh Street

1021 Seventh Street is a three-story, four-bay red brick building with a great deal of decorative brick detailing. The first floor has apparently not been altered since it was remodeled in 1890, sixteen years after the building was constructed. There is a slightly off-center double door recessed between two shop windows and a single door at the northern side. A metal cornice crowns the first story.

The upper windows are two-over-two, double-hung sashes with wooden surrounds. The tops of the windows are flat, but the brick lintels form segmental arches.

There are pressed brick courses running across the upper stories at four intervals. The decorative brick cornice is surmounted by metal trim and a name panel: "H. Ruppert 1890." The second and third stories are divided vertically into three sections by columns of projecting bricks. The building has a flat roof.

1023 Seventh Street

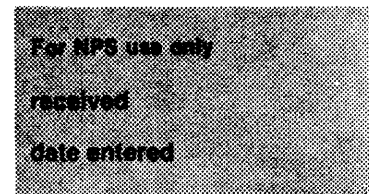
The extremely plain three-story, three-bay building at 1023 Seventh Street seems to have been stripped of much of its detail since its construction in 1872. The ground floor is boarded up with plywood, although the entrance on the south end of the facade is still visible. A retractable canvas awning remains, and above that there are black glass panels which were probably applied during a twentieth-century remodeling.

The second and third stories are buff-painted brick laid in stretcher bond. The two-over-two, double-hung windows have lintels of either stone or iron; the lintels have been removed from the windows on the third story.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

This building lacks the elaborate cornice which is characteristic of most of the other buildings on this block. However, there is evidence that such a cornice once existed and has been removed. At the edge of the flat roof, tin has been applied, perhaps to provide a seal for the roof where the cornice was removed. There is a vacant lot to the north of this building.

1031 Seventh Street

The Walter-Thomas Furniture building at 1031 Seventh Street was constructed in 1938 of yellow brick with black brick trim. It is three stories high and three bays wide. The first floor is comprised of a store window flanked by double doors. Surrounding the doors and window are black glass panels. There is also a retractable canvas awning over the doors and windows.

The second story windows have been filled in with "perma-stone." The third story windows are of a modern casement style with black brick sills and lintels.

The top of the building is trimmed with black brick, and the middle bay extends above those on either side.

A large neon sign spans the upper stories in the center of the building: "Walker-Thomas Furniture."

1033 Seventh Street

The small, narrow building at 1033 Seventh Street is only two stories tall. The ground floor was a projecting modern store front of steel and glass on a formstone base. The door is on the southern end of the facade, and the wooden sections of the structure are painted green.

Between the first and second stories, there is a projecting box cornice which supports a bay. The double window of the bay has one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The bay, which dates from an 1892 renovation, has a gable roof with entablature returns and is constructed of galvanized iron. In the gable, the name of the original business is still distinguishable, although it has been painted over: "B.ROTH SADDLERY." The remainder of the building is constructed of brick which can be seen on the facade at the second level, over the entrance.

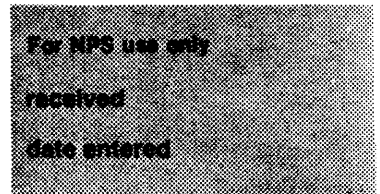
1035 Seventh Street

The building at the northern end of the block, 1035 Seventh Street, was designed by Macneil and Macneil, architects, and built in 1914. Although it is some fifty years more recent than its neighbor at 1033, it maintains the scale of the earlier building. It is two stories tall, and its door is set at an angle at the corner.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

5

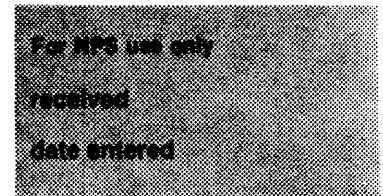
The facade on Seventh Street has a projecting store front on the ground level, and the upper floor has a double window with six-over-one lights and double-hung sashes. There is a dentiled overhanging cornice on both the west and north facades; it is constructed of galvanized iron.

The facade on L Street has essentially three projections and three recessed bays. The projections have store fronts on the lower level and double windows on the second level, while the recessed bays contain doors. Each store front is of galvanized iron painted green, while the building itself is of a gray, textured brick.

12

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 1

The 1000 block of Seventh Street, N.W. developed as commercial activity moved northward on Seventh Street, spurred by the construction of the Seventh Street streetcar line in 1863. Nine of the thirteen buildings now standing on that block were constructed during the 1870's. Of particular significance is the fact that the block has remained very much intact in its one hundred years of existence, despite--or perhaps because of--the area's decline as a commercial center. The buildings which comprise the block form a cohesive unit of nineteenth century commercial design. The two major exceptions, one building constructed in 1914 and another in 1938, generally conform in height and materials and do not detract greatly from the overall integrity of the block. That this small-scale commercial block could have escaped the tides of change in downtown Washington for a century is certainly noteworthy.

The commercial activity on the 1000 block was apparently not generally within the mainstream of the commerce farther south of Seventh Street. Whereas the stores of Seventh Street in the vicinity of F, G, and H Streets catered to the shoppers of the city as a whole, indications are that the stores of the 1000 block served a more limited public, perhaps one which was, like the proprietors of the stores, of German extraction. An 1884 commercial directory of Washington, for example, found only one business on the block, the furniture store operated by Herman Burkhardt, worthy of mention. Further investigation might reveal a basis for what seems to have been an enclave of German entrepreneurs in this block of Seventh Street. The concentration of businessmen within one block with names such as Dunkhorst, Widmeyer, Burkhardt, Ruppert, Ochsenreiter, Friess, and Roth may have been more than mere coincidence. Further, several of the businesses showed admirable longevity, indicating a desire on the part of the proprietors for stability within the community. One business has operated at the same location for over one hundred years.

The 1000 block of Seventh Street is an important remnant of the youthful city of Washington, a surviving element of the city's local history apart from its history as the nation's capital. It indicates that even in downtown Washington there were small but productive businesses which did not necessarily served importat local community functions.

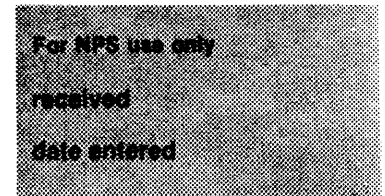
Even before the city of Washington was planned by L'Enfant, what is now Seventh Street, N.W. was a principal north-south route. L'Enfant recognized this in his plan for Washington and envisioned wares being transported from north of the city down Seventh Street to the canal (now Constitution Avenue) which connected the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. The wares could then be carried via the canal to the city wharves. Seventh Street was destined to become, during the latter part of the nineteenth century, one of the city's main commercial thoroughfares.

Prior to the construction of Washington's first streetcar lines, in 1862 and 1863, however, Seventh Street saw relatively little commercial activity. An early resident of Washington described the street in this manner:

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2

(About 1892) three or four blocks from Pennsylvania Avenue older Washingtonians got onto the "common," and here squatters built their hogpens, and the men and boys worked at anything they could get to do, while the women and girls herded the cows and geese . . .

On the west side of Seventh Street there was only one house between New York Avenue and the Boundary, as Florida Avenue was then called. That was a bakeshop at N Street. (Cited by Proctor, The Sunday Star, January 20, 1946.)

When Washington was first laid out, the area of Seventh Street in the vicinity of Massachusetts Avenue was part of a tract of land know as "Port Royal." This general area was also known as the "White Oak Slashes."

Speaking of the conditions of this vicinity, particularly of Mount Vernon Square, in the latter 1830's, the Washington Star said:

. . . north of it (the square), with the exception of the Washington Asylum (the poorhouse), there was not much sign of improvement to be found other than a pretense of keeping the wagon road of Seventh Street in such a condition to to used. (Cited by Proctor, January 20, 1946.)

The first improvement of Seventh Street occurred in the mid-1840's when it was graveled from Virginia Avenue, S.W. to H Street, N.W. At this time there were no public conveyances traveling along Seventh Street, and there apparently was little need for them. By 1860, despite poor street maintenance, omnibuses found it profitable to run as far north on Seventh Street as L Street, However.

In general, Seventh Street--like the rest of Washington--was subject to increased development during and following the Civil War. The war brought great changes to the entire city. A new base, or point of departure, for physical, economic, and social growth had been building; the war served to accelerate this process.

Foremost among the forces that were to stimulate change was that of internal transportation. In many respects, Washington pioneered in this field and prospered from it.

The "City of Magificent Distances" early developed the need for some form of public transportation. As noted previously in regard to Seventh Street, unpaved streets made the omnibus a difficult operation under pre-war conditions. With this need, and the prospect of its military value in mind, Congress granted a charter on May 17, 1862, to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad to construct three lines for the first horse drawn streetcar operation.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

3

As the principal connection between the Washington waterfront and Bladensburg Road (to Baltimore and points north), Seventh Street was chosen to receive one of these first three streetcar lines. The Seventh Street line ran from Florida Avenue down to the waterfront, with its car barn located in the block bounded by T Street, Florida Avenue, and Seventh Street. (The other two lines ran between Georgetown and the Navy Yard and on Fourteenth Street.)

The streetcar line had the effect of spurring commercial development northward on Seventh Street. In keeping with the northward movement of development, the block between New York Avenue and L Street was almost entirely developed during the decade of the 1870's.

The first proprietors of businesses on the 1000 block of Seventh Street were nearly all merchants of German descent. In response to the needs of the rapidly growing city, their businesses ranged from furniture to paint to hardware stores, as well as cigar, liquor, and saddlery stores that served the neighborhood. The merchants appear to have had a loyalty to the 1000 block as well as to their businesses, which often were passed from generation to generation of the same family. Several businessmen first rented stores on the block, then went on to have their own buildings constructed elsewhere on the block. Some businesses endured for decades: The Dunkhorsts, cigars and stamps, were in business at the corner of New York Avenue for over forty years; the Levys, paints, operated for fifty-two years; the Ruppert Hardware Store is still operating after eighty-eight years; and the George M. Barker Lumber Company has been in business at the same location for 104 years. Such enclaves of dedicated merchants, operating a variety of family-run businesses, and often grouped in the same area--perhaps because of their common ethnic heritage--contributed to the stability and development of the city at the time of its greatest growth.

649-651 New York Avenue

In 1873 William H. Dunkhorst owned two unimproved lots at 649-51 New York Avenue, but in 1874 when he sold the lots to George M. Barker, improvements were valued at \$7,000, signalling the construction of a building. The George M. Barker Lumber Company has operated at this location ever since.

The 1875 city directory contains this advertisement: "George M. Barker Dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds, Glass, Hardware, and Building Materials Generally. 649 and 651 New York Avenue." Barker's residence is listed as 1136 Seventh Street, N.W.

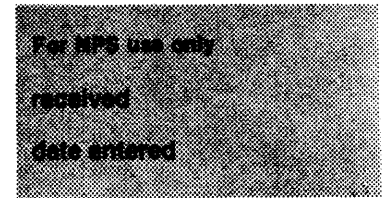
By 1895 the description had changed slightly: "George M. Barker doors, sash, blinds, moldings, builders' materials, mantels and mill work, 649 and 651 New York Avenue." The first George M. Barker must have died before 1920, for in that year the directory listing reads: "George M. Barker Company (Inc.), F.B. Welch, President." The goods were similar: "Doors, sash and blinds, moldings, millwork, rough and dressed lumber," but expansion had occurred: "649-51 New York Avenue, N.W. and 1517 7th Street, N.W."

George M. Barker was listed as owner until 1978.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

1005 Seventh Street

Tax assessment records for 1871 indicate that the corner lot at 1005 Seventh Street was unimproved, although it was owned by William H. Dunkhorst. The following year the property was assessed at \$7,000, indicating a building has been constructed.

According to the 1875 city directory, Dunkhorst operated a cigar store at this location and lived there as well. In 1900 he was joint by Henry F. Dunkhorst, a philatelist. Ten years later, only Harry F. Dunkhorst, cigars, was listed, and the 1915 directory listing reads: "Harry F. Dunkhorst, Dealer in United States and Foreign Stamps for Collectors, Cigars and Tobacco."

At 1007, or the northern two bays of the building, Albert Kendig was operating a furniture store in 1915. By 1920, the Dunkhorsts had disappeared from the city directories. George Mantzouris, a confectioner, lived at 1005, although it was not until 1944 that Harry F. Dunkhorst sold the property to Mantzouris (Deed Records, 8049-466). Mantzouris sold the property to the Acme Stove Company in 1978.

1009 Seventh Street

John Widmeyer built this building in 1874, when it was assessed at \$5,000. Widmeyer never occupied the building, and the earliest occupant that can be found is Isaac Levy, paints, in 1882. Levy apparently liked the location on Seventh Street, for in 1888 he built his own building at 1015½.

In 1890 the city directory listed Charles S. Shreve, real estate and notary, at 1009 Seventh Street (his residence was at 1543 Eighth Street, N.W.). By 1905 he was joined by his son, Charles S. Shreve, Jr., attorney-at-law. By 1915 the senior Shreve had either retired or died, and the directory listing read: "Charles S. Shreve, Real Estate 1009 7th Street, N.W. and Lawyer 344 D Street, N.W." In addition, a salesman and a collector were living in the building.

Edward and S. Schweitzer acquired the property in 1938 (Deed Records, 7222/133), and sold it in 1978 to the present owner, the Acme Stove Company.

1011 Seventh Street

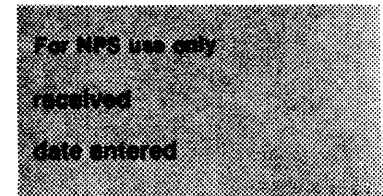
John Widmeyer built 1011 Seventh Street in 1874 as part of 1009. The first occupant was Herman Burkhart in 1875, although Burkhart owned his own building at this time, the adjacent structure at 1013.

In 1886 Richard Cain, an undertaker, was listed at this address, and he lived and worked at this location for almost twenty years. In 1901 (March 29, permit No. 1344), Cain made \$2,500 worth of changes to the rear of the building, including an addition of twenty-one by twenty-seven feet and bathrooms on the second and third floors. He retained Julius Wenig as architect and Henry Schnedier as building.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

5

Wening was a prolific Washington architect who designed many rowhouses in all parts of the city. From 1904 until 1906 his office was at 655 New York Avenue, which would be the New York Avenue side of the 1005 Seventh Street building. He first appeared in the city directory in 1898, the year he designed an addition to the rear of Frank Ruppert's building at 1021 Seventh Street.

In 1903 Richard Cain sold the property (Deed Records, 2701/436), and by 1905 "Thomas S. Sergeant (Successor to R.S. Cain), undertaker and embalmer" was listed at this location. Sergeant sold the property in 1936 (Deed Records, 7027/194), and Paul Himmelfarb is the current owner.

1013-1015 Seventh Street

In 1871 Herman Burkhart's improvements at 1013 Seventh Street were assessed at \$5,000, while the previous year the lot had been vacant. Burkhart operated his furniture store at this location until about the turn-of-the-century, after which his son ran the business at this and other locations.

In 1888 (March 2, permit No. 1480), Burkhart had the adjoining building at 1015 Seventh Street constructed as a perfect match to the one which already existed. Although the cornice has been painted over, the words "H. BURKHART & SON" are still barely visible on the 1015 building. The twenty-foot wide, three-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The architect retained by Burkhart was John G. Meyers, and the builder was Jonathan Shane. (At the same time, Shane applied for a permit to build the store next door, 1015½, for Isaac Levy. Meyers was also the architect for this building, which is probably a better expression of his talent than 1015.)

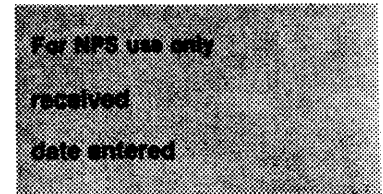
By 1890 Burkhart had formed the company of H. Burkhart and Son, comprised of himself and son William. About 1899 the elder Burkhart passed away, and William ran the business at a different location, 1023 Seventh Street, from 1900 until 1903. The 1013-1015 building was then occupied by Rhodes, Walker and Burks Furniture Company. From 1904 until 1908, "H. Burkhart's Son, carpets and furniture," was back at 1013-1015 Seventh Street, but in 1908 "William L. Burhart, moving and storage," was in business at 915 M Street, N.W.

In 1910 yet another furniture store, Gates and Rich, occupied the location at 1013-1015. In 1915 the Walker-Thomas Furniture Company was in the building, with the Crystal Rock Water Company operating out of the rear of 1015. In 1938, when Walker-Thomas built a new store up the block at 1027-1031 Seventh Street, William L. Burkhart sold 1013-1015 to Homer L. Kitt (Deed Records, 726-106). The present owner is Max Alperstein Realty Company, and S & S Discount Furniture occupies the building--the fifth furniture store of record on the site.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

6

It is interesting to note that the Burkhart furniture store was the only business in the 1000 block of Seventh Street mentioned in E.E. Barton's 1884 commercial directory of Washington (Historical and Commercial Sketches of Washington and Environs). Barton had the following to say about Burkhart's business:

One of the leading houses engaged in this important branch of industry is that of Mr. Herman Burkhart, which was founded originally in 1864, by the present proprietor, and has been one of the most successful businesses of the city. . .

The sales of this house run from \$35,000 to \$50,000 per year, and extend throughout the city and the adjacent country, and are rapidly increasing in extent in all directions.

It would appear that Burkhart may have catered to a more diverse clientele than his neighbors on the 1000 block.

1015½ Seventh Street

John G. Meyers was the architect for the elaborate commercial structure at 1015½ Seventh Street. The permit for the construction of the building was issued in 1888 (March 2, No. 1479). The building proudly bears its owner's name on a crest above the roofline: "Isaac Levy and Son, 1888." Before this building was erected, the Levys' were down the block at 1009 Seventh Street. By 1905 the Levy paint company's name had been changed to "G.W. Levy and Brother," although the elder Levy still resided in the building at 1015½. G.W. Levy and Brother operated at this address until 1940.

Meyers is the most notable architect to have designed a building on the 1000 block of Seventh Street. He is probably best known for his design of the Christian Heurich Mansion at 1307 New Hampshire Avenue in 1892, now the home of the Columbia Historical Society. The Heurich home and some of his other designs show his proficiency with stone and undulating facade treatments, but at 1015½ Seventh Street, Meyers applied elaborate tin ornament to a flush brick facade.

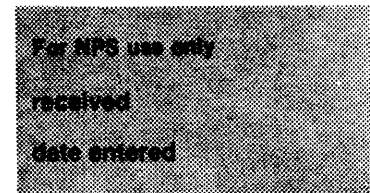
Born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, Meyers was listed as a carpenter at 630 G Street, N.W. in the 1870 city directory. By 1876, however, he was listed as an architect who also had an "artificial stone works" at 630 G Street. The 1879 directory has the following advertisement for architect Meyers: "Fine Dwellings a Specialty." In 1888 his office was at 711 G Street and his residence at 1209 Tenth Street, N.W.

Meyers worked with the builder Jonathan Shane on the structure at 1015½, as he had on the adjacent building (1015). The cost of the new Levy store was \$6,000.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

1017 Seventh Street

The modest brick building at 1017 Seventh Street was constructed in 1879 for William Bartholomae, although he never occupied the structure. In 1878, when Bartholomae bought the lot, it was valued at \$200, while a year later it was assessed at \$2,700, indicating the construction of the building.

By 1887, Abraham Morris, a liquor dealer, owned the building. From that date through 1915 a succession of saloons operated at this location (Morris, John W. Colston, John Flaherty, and Harry Kopp).

In 1918 (Deed Records, 4096/163), Rose Batholomae et al. sold the building to M. Frank Ruppert, who first leased it to Grant & Pumphrey: wall paper, window shades, painting and picture frames. The present owner is Raymond R. Ruppert, and Ruppert Real Estate is housed on the ground floor.

1019 Seventh Street

As early as 1870 Francis Ochsenreiter was listed in the city directory as operating a restaurant at 1019 Seventh Street, although in 1875 the property was assessed at only \$600. In 1877 (March 21, permit No. 94), Ochsenreiter had the present brick structure built by Joseph Stecher for \$3,000. Ochsenreiter operated a restaurant at this location until 1881.

By 1885 the owner was Augustus B. Coppes, who in 1895 was vice-president of the Christian Heurich Brewing Company. Coppes leased the building to a series of restaurants and saloons: John J. McDonnell (1905), Patrick McCarthy (1915), and Patrick J. Bligh (1920).

The present owner is Raymond R. Ruppert.

1021 Seventh Street

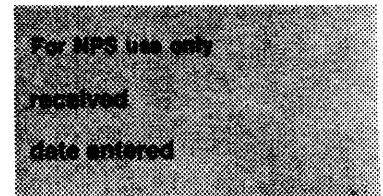
The brick building at 1021 Seventh Street was constructed in 1872 for Christopher Freiss, an undertaker. By 1890 the Ruppert family had acquired it and has owned it ever since. In 1890 (May 20, permit No. 2216), Henry Ruppert had the store and dwelling altered at a cost of \$2,800. There was no architect; builder "Jno. Beha" was "to build a new brick front and put in two show windows projecting three feet from building line." The crest on the cornice reads "H. Ruppert, 1890."

Henry Ruppert must have retired or died soon after the remodeling, however, for in 1895 Max Oppenheimer was operating a saloon at this location. In 1900 the Rupperts occupied the building again: "Gertrude, widow of Henry," and "M. Frank Ruppert, hardware." Ruppert's 1905 advertisement gives more details: "M. Frank Ruppert, hardware, harness and stable supplies, butchers' supplies, seeds, farming implements and fertilizers, wholesale and retail, 1021 7th."

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

8

In 1898 (April 6, permit No. 1410), Frank Ruppert hired architect Julius Wenig to construct a three-story brick addition to the rear of the building at a cost of \$2,000. Wenig did similar work down the block at No. 1011 in 1901 for Richard Cain.

The present owner of the building is James J. Ruppert, and the sign reads "William H. Ruppert Hardware."

1023 Seventh Street

In 1872 Samuel J. Diggs' improvements to the lot at 1023 Seventh Street were assessed at \$2,500, whereas the previous year they had been only \$1,200. Diggs, however, apparently never occupied the building. The 1875 city directory lists him as a bricklayer at 604 M Street, N.W.

By 1890 the owner of the building was Andrew Loffler, a butcher. In that year (May 9, permit No. 2127), Loffler hired builder Jno. L. Schaffert "to put in store fronts with two show windows projecting three feet from the building line" for \$600. Loffler never occupied the building, either, and instead rented it to furniture dealers. From 1900 to 1903, H. Burkhart and Son, usually at 1013-1015 Seventh Street, was listed here. From 1905, Robert H. Stoltz and Company, furniture, occupied the building; in 1912 this became "the Globe Furniture Company, Robert H. Stoltz, President, furniture and house furnishings for cash or credit, storage, 1023 7th."

Robert W. Thomas Company, Inc., the present owner, acquired the building in 1962 (Deed Records, 11872/256).

1027-1031 Seventh Street

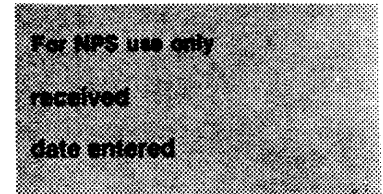
The most recent building on this block of Seventh Street is 1027-1031, built in 1938 (March 16, permit No. 210885). Walker-Thomas Furniture Store contracted with builder Allen C. Minnix and architect David L. Stern for this three-story brick and concrete structure, forty-five feet wide by one hundred feet deep, thirty-five feet high, and costing \$33,000. Walker-Thomas Furniture has occupied it ever since; the present owner is Robert W. Thomas Company, Inc.

This building's predecessor had contained a restaurant from 1915 to 1920 and, prior to that, a grocer from 1890 to 1915. In 1875, Isaac Levy, glass, was at 1029 Seventh Street (Levy later operated at 1009 Seventh, then had his own building constructed at 1015½). Also in 1875, William Bartholomae sold liquors from 1027 Seventh Street; four years later he built his own building on that block at 1017.

(Continued on NPS Form 10-900-a)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 9

1033 Seventh Street

In 1862 Mary C. Santer bought the northernmost twenty-five-foot frontage of the 1000 block of Seventh Street and immediately had two brick buildings constructed. After she sold the northern half of her frontage in 1870, the improvements at 1033 Seventh Street (the remaining 12'6" lot), were assessed at \$1,500, probably representing the building which still occupies this location.

In 1875, Roth & Eberly, saddlers, were listed in the city directory at this address. By 1882 it was just Benedict Roth, harnessmaker, here. Both acquired the property from Mary Santer and, in 1892 (April 20, permit No. 2089), had an oriel window added to the second story, projecting three feet with a width of eight feet. The addition was to be "covered with iron" and cost \$200. The gable of the oriel has been painted over, but the words "B. ROTH SADDLERY" can still be seen.

In 1908, probably after Roth's death, the building was sold to William Schwing, who leased it as a lunchroom. In 1915, William Kessler, a basket manufacturer, was listed as occupying the building. The present owner is Robert W. Thomas Company, Inc.

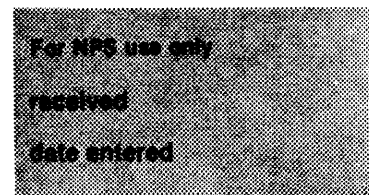
1035 Seventh Street

This corner building was constructed in 1914 (December 18, permit No. 2609) for its owner Jesse R. Sherwood. The architects were Macneil and Macneil; the builder, R.P. Whitty Company. The new building's construction cost was \$5,000.

In 1915, William T. Kerfoot, a druggist, was operating a business at this location. In 1956, David Rotbart acquired the property (Deed Records, 10582/177), and Rotbart Liquors still operates at this site, although the building is now owned by Robert W. Thomas Company, Inc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Present Owner</u>	<u>Date (Alteration)</u>	<u>Owner/Builder/Architect</u>	<u>Original Use</u>
649-651 N.Y. Ave.	22 & 23	Duane & Alice Wang	1874	George M. Barker, owner	Commercial: lumber
1005 7th	15	Marcia Sine, Trustee	1872	Wm. H. Dunkhorst, owner	Commercial: cigars
1009 7th	16	Acme Stove Co., Inc.	1874	John Widmeyer, owner	Commercial: paints
1011 7th	17	Paul Himmelfarb	1874 (1901)	John Widmeyer, owner 1901--Julius Wenig, architect	Commercial: undertaker
1013- 1015 7th	18 & 19	Max Alperstein Realty Co.	1871--No. 1013 1888--No. 1015	Herman Burkhart, owner 1888--Jonothon Shane, builder J.G. Meyers, architect	Commercial: furniture
1015½ 7th	20	Benjamin Greenspoon, Robert M. Naiman, Norma Lee Horwitz, Trustees	1888	Isaac Levy, owner Jonothon Shane, builder J.G. Meyers, architect	Commercial: paints
1017 7th	21	Raymond R. Ruppert	1879	William Bartholomae, owner	Commercial: liquors
1019 7th	805	Raymond R. Ruppert	1877	Francis Ochsenreiter, owner Joseph Stecher, building	Commercial: restaurant
1021 7th	34	James J. Ruppert	1872 (1890 & 1898)	Christopher Freiss, owner 1890--Jno. Beha, builder 1898--Julius Wenig, architect	Commercial: hardware
1023 7th	806	Robert W. Thomas Co.	1872 (1890)	Samuel J. Diggs, owner 1890--Jno. L. Schaffert, builder	Commercial: furniture
1027- 1031 7th	807	Robert W. Thomas Co.	1938	Walker-Thomas Furniture, owner Allen C. Minnix, builder David L. Stern, architect	Commercial: furniture
1033	809	Robert W. Thomas Co.	1862 (1892)	Mary C. Santer, owner	Commercial: saddlery
1035	810	Robert W. Thomas Co.	1914	Jesse R. Sherwood, owner R.P. Whitty Co., builder Macneil & Macneil, architects	Commercial: drugstore