OMB No. 1024-0018

JUI 27 1994

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 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 2225 N Street Ap	eartment Building
other names/site number	
2. Location	
street & number 2225 N Street, N.W. city or town Washington state District of Columbia code DC zip code	not for publication N/A vicinity X 20037 county N/A code N/A
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
as amended, I hereby certify that thisX determination of eligibility meets the document properties in the National Register of Historic and professional requirements set forth in 36 (propertyX meets does not meet the recommend that this property be considered signX statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional com	tation standards for registering Places and meets the procedural CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the National Register Criteria. I ificant nationally
State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets doe criteria. (See continuation sheet for addi	tional comments.)
State or Federal agency and bureau	

, hereby certify that this property is:		
entered in the National Register (See continuation sheet). determined eligible for the National Register	Patrick Andres	9/9/94
(See continuation sheet) determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register		
other (explain):		
	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
. Classification		
. Classification wnership of Property (Check as many box _X_ private public-local public-State public-Federal	es as apply)	
wnership of Property (Check as many box X private public-local public-State		
wnership of Property (Check as many box X private public-local public-State public-Federal ategory of Property (Check only one box X building(s) district site structure		

Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945

a multiple property listing.)

6. Fund	tion or Use	
Histori Cat		(Enter categories from instructions) IC Sub: multiple dwelling
Current Cat		(Enter categories from instructions) N PROGRESS Sub:
Jul	DOMEST	
7. Desc	ription	
Archite	EARLY 201	sification (Enter categories from instructions)
	Otner: \	ernacular
Materia	ls (Enter of foundation roof	ategories from instructions) BRICK TERRA COTTA
	walls	BRICK
	other	Decorative Element: Limestone

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

S. Statement of Significance		
	ional Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the fying the property for National Register listing)	
<u>X</u> A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	
В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
c	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction 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 Consi	derations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)	
A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
В	removed from its original location.	
с	a birthplace or a 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.	
	ficance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE	
Period of Sign	ificance 1924-1925	
Significant Da	tes <u>1924-1925</u>	

	C/NPS NRHP Registrati N Street Apartment Lington, D.C. Ctment Buildings in V		Page 5
Sign	nificant Person (Comp	olete if Criterion B is marked above)	=======================================
Cult	cural Affiliation		
Arch		Eugene Waggaman Harry Wardman	
	cative Statement of Some or more continuation SEE CONTINUATION SE		of the property on
9. M	Major Bibliographical		
Bibl (Cit	iography	es, and other sources used in preparing	======================================
Bibl (Cit or m	iography te the books, article fore continuation she rious documentation of preliminary determination requested. previously listed if previously determination designated a Nation	es, and other sources used in preparimets.)	67) has been

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) Square 49, Lot 4.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) The boundary includes the 2225 N Street Apartment Building.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form 2225 N Street Apartment Building Washington, D.C. Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C. 1880-1945

Page 6

11. Form Prepared	ву		
name/title	Eve Lydia Barsoum / Arch	itectural Historia	<u> </u>
organization	D.C. Historic Preservation	on Division (date <u>June 30, 1994</u>
street & number _	614 H Street, N.W.	telepho	one <u>(202) 727-7360</u>
city or town	Washington		<u>.</u> zip code <u>20001</u>
Additional Docume	ntation		
Submit the follow	ing items with the complet		
Continuation Shee	ts		
A Sketch map numerous res Photographs Representati	7.5 or 15 minute series) i for historic districts an ources. ve black and white photogr (Check with the SHPO or FF	ad properties having	g large acreage or
Additional Items	check with the SAPO of FP		11 ICEMS)
Property Owner			
	em at the request of the S Westbrook Palace	HPO or FPO.)	
street & number _	1525 Wilson Boulevard	te	elephone
city or town	Arlington	state _ <u>'</u>	<u>VA</u> zip code <u>22209</u>

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

2225 N Street Apartment Building
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Apartment Buildings in
Washington, D.C. 1880-1945
Name of Multiple Property Listing

2225 N Street is an example of a Conventional Low-Rise Apartment Building. It is sited at the corner of N and 23rd Streets, N.W. in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood. It was designed by Harry Wardman and Eugene Waggaman in 1924 and built in 1925 in a Vernacular style. This four-story and thirty-two unit building is brick with a limited amount of limestone ornament and a terra cotta hipped roof. The building is U-shaped with its opening facing westward to Rock Creek Park. Its entrance is on the south elevation on N Street. The building was gutted and renovated in 1994.

The massing of 2225 N Street reflects Harry Wardman's and Eugene Waggaman's predeliction toward providing light, air, and green space to residents. The U-shape building maximized the amount of light and air. Its westward orientation, as opposed to southern, is indicative of the architects' sensitivity toward the site; the configuration allowed for the greatest number of views of Rock Creek Park. At the time of construction, 23rd Street was completed only as far as N Street. Although plans existed for the extension of 23rd Street and for the expansion of Rock Creek Park, certain assumptions were undoubtably made during the 23rd Street facade design process.

This Vernacular style, four-story, brick building is divided horizontally by a limestone watertable and a first- and fourth-story limestone stringcourse. N Street elevation is twelve bays wide. The second through eleventh bays project one brick course from the end bays. This projection is emphasized at the ground level by limestone quoins. The entrance, located in the center of this facade, incorporates a door with a fan light and a limestone surround. The importance of the center is heightened by an escutcheon located at the third level. The walls are enlivened through the randomly laid different color (brownish-orange tones) The original windows were double hung and had a six-over-six light bricks. pattern. The first- and third-story windows have limestone sills while the other rows use the stringcourses as their sills. The full-height projections on the 23rd Street (U-shape) facade received the most decorative embellishments. ground floor of the projections are emphasized with limestone quoins. niches with limestone arches frame its second-story windows, and pairs of simple escutcheons frame the third-story windows. The building was crowned by a terracotta hipped-roof with projecting eaves.

As constructed, the building had 32 units, eight per floor, most of which were one-bedroom apartments. The majority had their entrance opening into a hall with the bedroom and living room opposite of each other. The closet and bath were accessible through the bedroom and the kitchen was located off of the living room. The inclusion of the hall reflects Wardman's and Waggaman's concern with a homelike appearance.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

2225 N Street Apartment Building
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Apartment Buildings in
Washington, D.C. 1880-1945
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Harry Wardman came to Washington in 1895 as a skilled carpenter. Within a few years, he began to work as a contractor on small construction projects. In the first decade of this century, he became one of the city's major developers of rowhouses and apartment buildings. In the 1910s, Wardman became increasingly involved in the construction of large luxury apartment houses and hotel/apartment houses. His success in these and other large scale projects earned him a reputation as an upscale quality developer. In the early-1920s, the Wardman empire continued to expand through the construction of a number of large hotels, clubs, and office buildings. The mid-1920s, the time in which 2225 N Street, N.W. was constructed, was the peak of his career as a developer. By the late-1920s, Wardman began to encounter a number of financial problems. In 1930, Wardman was forced to sell all of his real estate holdings; he was able to recover some of his losses in his later years. Although renowned for his large luxury apartments, Wardman's small scale projects transformed the physical character of Washington. The quantity of his work was legendary. Thus, by the 1920s, Wardman's advertisements touted, "we house one tenth of Washington's population." At the time of his death, it was estimated that Wardman had built 400 local apartment buildings and more than 5,000 individual residences.

As a developer, Wardman employed a number of architects including Albert Beers, Eugene Waggaman, Mihran Mesrobian, and Arthur Heaton. Eugene Waggaman was Wardman's chief architect in the early-1920s. During his tenure with Wardman, Waggaman designed many apartment houses and rowhouses, especially in the Cleveland Park and Kalorama Triangle areas. He was also known for his work on buildings such as the National Bank of Washington at 7th and C Streets, N.W., 1921, the Edwards Building (now McPherson Square Building) at 917 15th Street, N.W., 1921, and the Racquet Club (now University Club) at 1135 16th Street, N.W., 1921. Although the degree to which Wardman was involved in the design process of his projects is unknown, it is clear that he had strong opinions and motives which affected the designs; the building permit for 2225 N Street, N.W., as well as most of Wardman's permits from 1920 to 1924, cite "Wardman & Waggaman" as the architects.

In August 1924, Wardman acquired the unimproved lot at 2225 N Street, N.W. On August 27 he received a permit to build an apartment building on the site, the estimated cost of which was \$98,000. The building was completed by the following April. The apartment building at 2225 N Street, N.W. is a typical example of a small apartment building developed by Harry Wardman who, perhaps more than any

Wardman initially acquired the property through Robert G. Van Vranken, an employee of his real estate company. D.C. Permit to Build #3110.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

2225 N Street Apartment Building
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Apartment Buildings in
Washington, D.C. 1880-1945
Name of Multiple Property Listing

other individual, "built" residential Washington.

Wardman's success was partially due to his keen marketing ability which included targeting the growing legions of government workers and other members of the middle-class as prospective home buyers. In 1895, when Wardman arrived in Washington, there was a shortage of all types of housing. A serious housing deficiency was the rule in Washington, at the beginning of the century and after World War I, in part due to periodic influxes of government workers. At one point after the War, the federal government threatened action if the local housing supply was not increased by private developers. Wardman's Brightwood project, which resulted in the construction of 5000 moderately priced houses, was initiated in direct response to the problem.

Aside from identifying a lucrative market, Wardman recognized the needs and aspirations of the government workers who "would rather live in small apartments, keep house and have some semblance of the homes they left to take jobs in the capital." Wardman was also one of the first builders to allow children to live in his apartments. The Washington Star noted, "he knew people had to have roofs over their heads even if they did happen to have screaming babies."

Wardman's involvement with moderately priced housing dates from his earliest years in Washington. In 1901, he became one of the first Washington developers to build what were known as "rowhouse flats," rowhouses for more than one family. He constructed these units for the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, a philanthropic group. Between 1902 and 1905 Wardman produced and sold moderately priced "rowhouse flats" for his own company. These flats had single entrances with doors to each apartment in the foyer. This design had the effect of preserving, to the greatest extent possible, the appearance of a single family residence. Wardman's interest in providing moderately priced housing was often noted by the press. For instance, a Washington Post article mentioned Wardman's "expressed intention to build as many apartments as possible to take care of those who can only afford to pay a moderate rental." Accordingly, a pre-opening advertisement for 2225 N Street claimed, "a new apartment at reasonable rentals." When the building opened, rental fees ranged from \$50 to \$65 per month.

There were other characteristics of Wardman's buildings which contributed to their popularity. For example, Wardman utilized materials and construction methods that

² "Harry Wardman D.C. Builder Dies."

^{3 &}quot;Builder Dies."

^{4 &}quot;Wardman to Build Five Apartment Houses."

Advertisement, Washington Star, February 14, 1925, p. 29.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

2225 N Street Apartment Building
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Apartment Buildings in
Washington, D.C. 1880-1945
Name of Multiple Property Listing

produced higher quality buildings than those by other developers in the same price range. Thus, the Wardman buildings lent a certain air of respectability to their owners. Another concern of Wardman's was for an ample supply of light and air. A 1925 Washington Post article on a group of Wardman apartments located at 1st and M Streets and New York Avenue, N.W. referred to its units as "apartment bungalow homes" because many had three sides with exposures. The article also emphasized the "generous lawn space" and the "attractive treatment of the side and rear courts." The interior was described as having "exceptionally large rooms" and a "homelike arrangement." Because of the closeness in time between this project and 2225 N Street, N.W., the N Street apartment could be regarded as a prototype for the later project. After 2225 N Street was completed, Wardman focused his efforts on developing large luxury apartment buildings. Thus, 2225 N Street represents the variety of Wardman's ideas regarding small apartment buildings.

The block between 23rd, 22nd, N, and O Streets, N.W., in which 2225 N Street was to be built, began to be developed in the 1880s. The first building was built on 22nd Street; the west half of the block remianed undeveloped until Wardman constructed a row of flats along N Street in 1903. The block, like adjacent areas to the east, included modest rowhouses and a few apartment houses which were added in the 1920s. Census records, as well as the recollections of long time residents of the area, note that the block became a racially mixed, working-class neighborhood after the turn-of-the-century. The block and other adjacent blocks housed many of the porters, butchers, and mechanics employed by the upper-class residents of the Dupont Circle neighborhood.

The original occupants of 2225 N Street, N.W. were representative of the Washingtonians that lived in Wardman's numerous small apartments: a few professionals, especially in the early years; private sector employees such as chauffeurs, salesmen, nurses, and bookkeepers; the majority was employed by the government as clerks, guards, claim examiners, and auditors. Many residents were new to the city and remained at 2225 N Street for relatively few years. The occupants included a significant number of single men and women. Through the years, the building remained a home for low- and moderate-income residents. Although most tenants were white through the 1950s, the apartment became fully integrated in the 1960s.

^{6 &}quot;Wardman to Build Largest Group of Cooperatives."

⁷ Interview with William King and Frank Dorsey. July 1989.

Dupont Circle Historic District Boundary Increase. Section
7, Page 1.

Interview with Cynthia Jones.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

2225 N Street Apartment Building
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Apartment Buildings in
Washington, D.C. 1880-1945
Name of Multiple Property Listing

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 2

2225 N Street Apartment Building
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Apartment Buildings in
Washington, D.C. 1880-1945
Name of Multiple Property Listing

"Wardman to Build Five Apartment Houses." The Washington Post, February 8, 1925.

"Wardman to Build Largest Group of Cooperatives," Washington Post, July 29, 1925.

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United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sect	ion number Page
	SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD
	NRIS Reference Number: 94001043 Date Listed: 9/9/94
	Apartment Building at 2225 N St. DC Property Name: County: State:
	<u>Apartment Buildings in Washington, DC, MPS</u> Multiple Name
	This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.
	Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

As submitted, this nomination form had selected Criterion A and Architecture as an Area of Significance. A technical correction is made to the nomination form to add Criterion C (to reflect the selected Area of Significance of Architecture) and to add Community Planning and Development (to reflect the selected Criterion A). The SHPO concurs in these amendments.