

**AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE
IN
ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

PHASE I



Single Dwelling, 855 North Harrison Street, 000-4214-0365 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Final Report

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ABSTRACT

The Phase I Architectural Survey Update of Arlington County was conducted between April and September 2010 by the architectural and historic preservation firm of E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. under the direction of the Arlington County's Historic Preservation Program in the Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development. The project consisted of the reconnaissance survey of 330 properties encompassing approximately 167 acres that represent the areas and periods of significance of Arlington County as defined in the Phase I Architectural Survey Report, prepared in 1996. This most recent survey focused on the completion of the reconnaissance survey with the documentation of 65 properties in the neighborhood of Bluemont in Neighborhood Service Area C and initiated the first phase of the survey update, beginning with 225 properties in Douglas Park (formerly known as New Arlington-Douglas Park) in Neighborhood Service Area G.

The periods of development for the neighborhoods included in the Phase I survey update dictated the target survey date. Because the neighborhood of Douglas Park developed in the pre- and post-World War II years, all historic properties constructed in or prior to 1956 were documented. The development pattern of Bluemont was predominately in the post-war years, thus requiring that all historic properties constructed in or prior to 1943 be recorded. The density of development restricted a more comprehensive survey. All historic properties constructed in or prior to the designated target dates were documented, unless the property owner or resident objected, or the primary resource no longer retained sufficient integrity of design and materials to reflect its architectural significance.

As stated in the historic context, completed as part of the Phase I Architectural Survey in 1996, the period of significance for Arlington County began in 1674 with the patenting of the Howson Tract. The development and growth of the county was directly related to Washington, D.C., and the federal presence as early as 1791, when the land was surveyed as part of the nation's capital. Returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia by the United States Congress in 1846, Arlington officially separated from the City of Alexandria in 1870. Adopting the name Arlington County in 1920, the community then began its greatest phase of development, growing from a population of 16,000 in 1920 to 217,483 in 2009. Today, almost all of the land in Arlington has been developed and consists of extensive single-family residential neighborhoods and defined areas where commercial buildings, offices, and multiple-family dwellings dominate.

The Phase I on-site reconnaissance survey, which was to consist of 750 properties, centered on the residential neighborhoods of southern Arlington, specifically Neighborhood Service Areas F, G, and H, as well as selected Target Areas. The substantial number of properties within this part of southern Arlington County that had reached the fifty-year-age limit set by the federal and state governments prompted a reduction of the date guidelines. The on-site survey included the Target Areas -- Nauck, Columbia Heights West, and Arna Valley -- and 95% of Neighborhood Service Area H with a total of 761 resources documented. Fairlington was comprehensively surveyed during the National Register historic district process and, therefore, was not included as part of the documentation undertaken by Tracerics. Phase II, conducted in 1997, was the continuation of the reconnaissance survey process within specified Neighborhood Service Areas F, G, and H. This phase of on-site survey identified 1,015 properties, thereby comprehensively documenting all resources erected prior

to 1936 in southern Arlington County, including Douglas Park. Phase III of the project included the identification, documentation, and assessment of 776 additional properties in central Arlington County. Specifically, during this stage of the project, Neighborhood Service Area D, Barcroft, Claremont, and Columbia Forest in Service Area F, and the community of North Highlands in Service Area E were targeted.

Phase IV focused on the major commercial and transportation sector known as the Rosslyn-Ballston or Metro Corridor. Running northeast to southwest, the corridor roughly flanks Wilson Boulevard from Rosslyn to George Mason Drive in Ballston within Neighborhood Service Areas D and E. A small portion of Service Area C is also included in the Corridor, specifically in the neighborhood of Bluemont (formerly Stonewall Jackson) to the east of George Mason Drive. The Corridor, one of Arlington's two Metrorail transit corridors targeted for high-density development, is approximately three-quarters of a mile wide and three miles long. A total of 805 properties were documented in the eastern part of the Corridor during Phase IV. Phase V continued the survey efforts of Phase IV, focusing on the documentation of 810 properties at the western end of the Rosslyn-Ballston Corridor. The work completed the documentation of Ashton Heights and Lyon Village, progressing into Ballston-Virginia Square. Phase VI recorded 1,010 buildings in Ballston-Virginia Square in Service Area D and a portion of Bluemont in Service Area C, Waycroft-Woodlawn and Langston-Brown in Service Area A, and Glebe and Waverly Hills in Service Area B. This has resulted in the comprehensive survey of the Rosslyn-Ballston or Metro Corridor to include all properties constructed prior to 1954.

Phase VIIA focused on the documentation of 550 properties, the majority of which were located in Waverly Hills. This work was conducted specifically to aid in the preparation of a National Register of Historic Places historic district nomination. Similarly, the Fillmore Garden Apartments in the neighborhood of Penrose and a section of Columbia Forest were also included in the survey. The Phase VIIA survey was concluded in the neighborhood of Woodmont, which is located in Service Area B. Phase VIIB recorded 579 properties in Neighborhood Service Area B. These historic properties were located in the neighborhoods of Old Glebe, Gulf Branch, Bellevue Forest, Donaldson Run, and Dover-Crystal. Properties added to the Penrose Historic District in Neighborhood Service Area G were also surveyed.

Phase VIII encompassed the recordation of 1,110 properties in the northern part of the county in 2004. Neighborhoods documented as part of that survey included Bellevue Forest, Country Club Hills, Donaldson Run, Dover-Crystal, Gulf Branch, Old Glebe, Westover, and Woodmont (Parkway) in Neighborhood Service Areas A and B. Multi-family resources removed from the Penrose Historic District in Neighborhood Service Area G were also included in this survey. No properties dating prior to 1955 were identified in the neighborhoods of Chain Bridge Forest and Rivercrest. All historic properties constructed prior to 1955 were included in the survey, unless the property owner or resident objected, or the resource no longer retained sufficient integrity of design and materials.

Completed in 2006, Phase IX consisted of the reconnaissance survey of 810 properties in the neighborhoods of Arlingwood, Belleview Forest, Old Dominion, Riverwood, Stafford-Albemarle-Glebe, Woodmont (Parkway), and Yorktown (partial) in Neighborhood Service Areas A and B. As a

result of the survey, all of Neighborhood Service Area B has been documented. A few resources outside the period of significance for the Westover Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in May 2006, were also included in this survey phase. Additionally, six non-historic resources identified for their historical or architectural significance were included in the survey to ensure the recordation of these important properties. All historic properties constructed prior to 1948 were included in the survey, unless the property owner or resident objected, or the resource no longer retained sufficient integrity of design and materials. It should also be noted that properties previously listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places were not resurveyed unless such work was warranted. If a property was not documented for those above-mentioned reasons, it was noted on the survey maps.

Phase X encompassed the reconnaissance survey of 1,010 properties in the neighborhoods of Yorktown, Rock Spring, Williamsburg, Leeway Overlee, Tara-Leeway Heights, Dominion Hills, and Boulevard Manor in Neighborhood Service Areas A and C. Eight historic properties in the neighborhood of Old Glebe that were not previously recorded because of their concealed location adjacent to the 38-acre Gulf Branch Park were also included in this survey phase. Additionally, the two apartment buildings at 3601 and 3701 5th Street South in Alcova Heights were recorded as part of the Arlington X survey phase. Unless the primary resource no longer retained sufficient integrity of design and materials, all historic properties constructed prior to 1948 in Yorktown, Rock Spring, Williamsburg, Boulevard Manor, and Dominion Hills were surveyed. Properties constructed prior to 1943 in Leeway Overlee and Tara-Leeway Heights were recorded to the reconnaissance level.

The final phase of survey, Phase XI, recorded 1,012 historic properties. The survey focused on the residential neighborhoods in the northwestern section of the county, specifically Dominion Hills, Boulevard Manor, Bluemont, Madison Manor, and Arlington-East Falls Church in Neighborhood Service Areas A and C. As part of the documentation required for historic district nominations, 103 properties in Highland Park-Overlee Knolls were included in this survey phase. These properties will be assessed for their contribution to the significance and historic context of the Highland Park-Overlee Knolls Historic District. The survey included 103 properties, historic and non-historic, on the north side of 22nd Street North in Highland Park-Overlee Knolls and those properties in Westover on North Longfellow Street and the west side of North Lexington Street, north of 16th Street North and south of 18th Street North. These buildings are located within what was originally platted as Overlee Knolls and Fostoria, now known as Highland Park. The survey also included the two buildings worthy of note – First Federal Savings and Loan Association Building (3108-3110 Columbia Pike) and Gulf Branch Nature Center (3608 Military Road).

This most recent survey, the Phase I Survey Update, included the documentation of 329 properties. The first stage of the survey update focused on the completion of the Bluemont neighborhood, and thus completion of the comprehensive county-wide survey begun in 1996. A total of 65 properties in Bluemont were recorded; this neighborhood has been comprehensively documented to 1943. The portion of Bluemont located in the Metro Corridor was previously surveyed to 1956 as part of Phase IV. The survey commenced in Douglas Park, a neighborhood first recorded as part of Phase II. The initial target date was 1936, thus much of the World War II-era housing was not documented during

the 1997 effort. Now with a 1956 target date, a total of 264 properties were recorded as part of this Phase I Survey Update in Douglas Park.

With the conclusion of Phase XI, the multiple survey phases collectively have documented 10,237 properties in Arlington County. With the completion of the survey for the additional 329 properties as part of first survey update phase, the master DSS database for Arlington County contains 10,566 properties recorded by EHT Tracerics since 1996.

Each resource documented was architecturally defined, physically assessed, photographed with black-and-white film, and evaluated for its contribution to the historic context of Arlington County. The impressive number of historic properties within the targeted survey areas forced methodology based largely on historic maps, permit cards, and county needs. Initially, E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. used the 1936 and 1959 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* and the 1943 *Franklin Survey Maps* as the best means to properly identify historic resources to be surveyed. Recently, however, permit cards that indicate the exact date of construction and subsequent alterations for resources built between 1936 and the early 1980s were provided by the Historic Preservation Program in the Arlington County Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development. Therefore, the date of construction for properties was based on the historic maps, permit cards, and visual inspection of the resources at the time of the survey. Unlike previous survey phases, the primary criterion for this survey update was the construction date of the primary resource and its physical integrity.

The reconnaissance-level survey of Arlington County has been a comprehensive study that has included eleven phases spanning thirteen years; this is the first phase of survey update. Although the survey was inclusive within the target survey dates, the availability of newly discovered archival documentation, such as the permit cards, should continue to be reviewed for those areas in the southern part of the county, especially those most threatened by demolition and modern development. Further, the following neighborhoods should be revisited and those properties constructed between 1936 and 1948, as documented by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* and *Franklin Survey Maps* and permit cards, should be recorded: Alcova Heights, Arlington View, Barcroft, Ballston-Virginia Square (northern portion), Douglas Park (north of 16th Street South), Forest Glen, Foxcroft Heights, GlebeWood, and High View Park (Langston-Brown). In the northern part of the county, where the density of post-war development restricted a more comprehensive survey of all historic properties, at least pre-1960, the neighborhoods of Leeway Overlee, North Highlands, Tara-Leeway Heights, and Waycroft-Woodlawn should be examined further.

It is recommended that nine properties representing distinctive mid-twentieth-century house forms in Bluemont and Douglas Park be investigated at the intensive level to better understand their construction techniques, materials, interior floor plans, and forms. Additionally, it is recommended that a Multiple Property Documentation form be prepared for the building construction firm of Michael Pomponio & Sons, which had such a prolific career designing and constructing houses throughout Arlington County.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A special word of gratitude is sent to the many residents of Arlington County, who allowed access to their homes and provided valuable information regarding the history of the county, neighborhood communities, and individual resources. E.H.T. Tracerics would like to thank Arlington County and VDHR for their commitment and continued financial support to the county-wide historic resources survey.

INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose and Goals

The Architectural Survey Update Report, Phase I of Arlington County, Virginia, is the first stage of a multi-phase project seeking to update the documentation of areas previously surveyed to pre-World War II dates, especially those areas surveyed prior to the availability of permit cards. The first six phases of the project were funded directly under the terms of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Cost-Share Program. Beginning in December 2002, Arlington County has contracted directly with E.H.T. Tracerics to complete the reconnaissance survey of Arlington County, Virginia. This first survey update phase was to include the survey and documentation of approximately 320 properties, a detailed survey report, and recommendations regarding further study of any, or all, of the resources retaining significance and integrity within the historic context established in Phase I (1996). The survey was conducted between April and September 2010 and recorded 329 properties.

Scope of Work

The project anticipated the survey of previously identified properties as well as those resources not previously identified that met the age guideline established for each neighborhood within the targeted survey area. The survey area, as outlined in the contract, was to include the unsurveyed areas of Bluemont to the 1943 target date and the survey update of Douglas Park to a 1956 target date. Each resource was to be assessed, surveyed, documented, and photographed to the reconnaissance level on Virginia Department of Historic Resources field forms. This process was to allow for a thorough study of each resource and its building materials, architectural style, use, and date of construction substantiated by historic maps, permit cards, and oral histories. All of the properties surveyed were to be entered into the Department of Historic Resources' Data Sharing Software (DSS) database. Utilizing DSS, a final survey report was produced that presented the finding of the first phase of the survey update and allowed for a comparison of each of the resources identified in all previous survey and documentation phases. Within the established significance, each property was to be assessed for its contribution with recommendations for further study as a potential landmark or as part of an historic district.

Staffing

Funded by Arlington County and VDHR, Survey Update Phase I of Arlington County was contracted to E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc., an architectural history firm specializing in historic preservation. Laura V. Trieschmann served as Project Director/Senior Architectural Historian, responsible for overseeing the completion of the project, writing the final survey report, and conducting the final assessment of the resources and neighborhoods. The on-site survey, data entry, production of the survey products, and research was conducted by architectural historians Jeanne Barnes, Maria Dayton, Dana Litowitz, and Paul Weishar.

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Figure 1: Survey Area of Bluemont (random throughout neighborhood)



Figure 2: Survey Area of Douglas Park (outlined in black)



Figure 3: County map showing locations of survey update areas

HISTORIC THEMES

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has developed eighteen historic themes that capture the context of Virginia's heritage from the earliest times. These themes are defined in the Survey Findings section of this report. Whenever possible, the documented resources were placed within the eighteen historic context themes established by DHR to allow for a better understanding of the development impacts affecting the survey area. For the first time, only three of the eighteen themes are discussed here as they pertain to the extant historic resources within the Phase I Survey Update of Arlington County. The themes identified were Architecture/Community Planning, Domestic, and Commerce/Trade. The remaining themes—Social, Religion, Landscape, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Settlement, Transportation/Communication, Military/Defense, Health Care/Medicine, Technology/Engineering, Subsistence/Agriculture, Funerary, Recreation/Arts Education, Ethnicity/Immigration, and Government/Law/Political—were not identified.

As the survey efforts moved northward in Arlington County, the number of themes identified has fluctuated and diminished. During Phase I, eleven of the eighteen themes were documented—Architecture/Community Planning, Domestic, Commerce/Trade, Religion, Funerary, Education, Social, Settlement Patterns, Recreation/Arts, Military/Defense, and Ethnicity/Immigrations. Phase II included fourteen of the eighteen themes—Architecture/Community Planning, Domestic, Commerce/Trade, Religion, Funerary, Education, Settlement Patterns, Government/Law/Political, Military/Defense, Recreation/Arts, Social, Subsistence/Agriculture, Transportation/Engineering, and Ethnicity/Immigration. Phase III identified resources relating to eight of the themes—Architecture/Community Planning, Domestic, Commerce/Trade, Education, Religion, Funerary, Settlement, and Social. The Phase IV survey recorded the same eight themes with the addition of the Industry/Processing/Extraction theme. The Phase V survey documented seven of the themes—Architecture/Community Planning, Domestic, Commerce/Trade, Education, Religion, Social, and Transportation/Communication themes. The same themes were identified during Phase VI with the exception of Transportation/Communication. Instead, the Funerary theme was documented minimally. Phase VIIA identified the Architecture/Community Planning, Domestic, and Commerce/Trade themes. Phase VIIB included only Architecture/Community Planning and Domestic themes. Phases VIII, IX, and X have continued to document many of the same themes previously identified during this comprehensive survey of Arlington County, reflecting the establishment of self-sufficient neighborhoods bounded by secondary transportation routes and contemporaneous residential communities. The final phase of the comprehensive survey included Technology/Engineering and Subsistence/Agriculture, which do not have common themes of the county, particularly northern Arlington County.

The change in the number of themes documented during each phase of the comprehensive survey may be attributed to the suburban context of central and northern Arlington County and the many planned residential neighborhoods that developed during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century. Arlington County's close proximity to Washington, D.C., as well as its importance as an outlying component of the nation's capital, appears to have reduced the thematic diversity in the northern region of the county. The loss of physical reminders of the county's past as a nineteenth-century rural community, and later, as a turn-of-the-twentieth-century streetcar suburb, tends to increase the significance of properties related to the minimally represented themes identified throughout the survey process. This is especially true for properties related to the Subsistence/Agriculture, Transportation/Communication, Commerce/Trade, Settlement Patterns,

Religion, and Military/Defense themes. Although a few properties have been documented throughout the many phases of survey for their association with these themes, they tend to be examples dating from the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, thus indicating that pre-twentieth-century examples are significant as rare examples of any given property type.

The survey update was focused on properties not recorded in neighborhoods that had been documented previously. Because resources devoted to any and all themes save those associated with Architecture/Community Planning and Domestic were singled out during the eleven comprehensive survey phases, this Phase I Survey Update identified only residential properties that represented the Architecture/Community Planning and Domestic themes. Only a single-family dwelling, fronting on Wilson Boulevard in Bluemont, near Ballston-Virginia Square, was also associated with Commerce/Trade as it has been rehabilitated to serve as a commercial building.

THEME: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING

The areas covered by the Phase I survey update of Arlington County experienced the greatest surge of development in the middle part of the twentieth century; yet each represents two different periods of that development. Bluemont, the northern of the two survey areas, was first subdivided in the late nineteenth century but not platted until the late 1930s. Development of this residential neighborhood was steady but, because of its location at the western edge of the county near major transportation corridors, did not take place until the post-World War II years and was concluded by 1960. Of the approximate 1,800 single-family properties in Bluemont, 392 properties have been recorded, all dating from 1943 or before. Douglas Park was first platted in the late 1920s and construction of single-family dwellings did not commence immediately but began in earnest in the late 1930s and ceased in the early 1950s. Of the 850 single-family properties recorded in this neighborhood, 386 have been recorded as being constructed prior to 1956; three apartment buildings have also been documented from this period. The vast majority of the surveyed properties in Douglas Park represent development in the pre- and post-World War II years. Notably the architectural styles and forms do not easily demarcate whether a building was erected before or after the war despite the considerable modernization of materials and transformations to the domestic structure.

The survey recorded a variety of different styles and forms of buildings, just as in the comprehensive survey. Those buildings in Bluemont represent the traditional post-war housing, meeting the needs of the burgeoning population immediately prior to and after World War II (1941-1945). Notably construction of housing did not wane during the war, with the greatest number of buildings surveyed during this update phase dating from 1941 to 1943 (the end survey target date for this area). Predominately domestic in use, the buildings' styles range from Craftsman-style bungalows to an overwhelming number of the simplified rectangular "box" forms of Colonial Revival-style dwellings. Additional forms popular in Bluemont were the Cape Cod, "cottage," and version of a ranch house. A few examples of the California house were also noted. The architectural styles most noted in the neighborhood of Douglas Park included the Colonial Revival and Modern Movement, although many of the houses were so minimally dressed no stylistic expression could be applied. The common forms, often augmented by front gables or rear ells, included versions of the minimal traditional, Cape Cod, and ranch house.

Comparable building styles and forms are commonly grouped together in both neighborhoods, documenting the influences of the home builder and operable builder in the improvement of the

subdivisions following their platting. Similarity in design, for which most mid-twentieth-century communities are known, was created by the home builder, who was able to reduce costs by taking advantage of mass-produced building elements and purchasing materials in greater volumes. A number of the builders associated with the development of the Phase I survey update area were noted in previous survey areas, illustrating that no one developer monopolized Arlington County. This suggests that the vast majority of the property in the survey update area was subdivided and sold to secondary builders, who purchased and improved five to ten lots.

Because the survey update of Douglas Park recorded only those buildings erected between 1937 and 1956, and Bluemont did not develop until the mid-twentieth century, several of the architectural styles noted in the comprehensive survey of Arlington County, such as the Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Italianate, and Greek Revival, were not recorded as part of this survey; vernacular expressions of these buildings if they exist in the neighborhoods of Douglas Park and Bluemont were documented in previous survey phases. The few architectural styles that were noted are not high style but more traditional to suburban development in Arlington County, where the need for housing that was inexpensive and mass produced gave way to custom-built designs and high-style applied ornamentation.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style emerged in the American psyche through both literature and the built environment. Restoration architects and early historic preservationists embraced the Colonial Revival style following the restoration efforts at Colonial Williamsburg and other historic houses such as Mount Vernon and Stratford Hall in Virginia. These significant restoration projects created a preservation ethic that resounded nationwide. The theories of the Colonial Revival movement were espoused in popular magazines such as *Harper's Weekly*, *Architectural Record*, and *The American Historical Review* that catered to the educational desires of the upper- and upper-middle classes. Articles were written by leading promoters of the movement including Fiske Kimball and Lawrence Kocher, who both headed the Fine Arts program at the University of Virginia during the 1920s. These early advocates attempted to impose a pure American idiom on an increasingly diverse national population. Simultaneously, national organizations promoting awareness of America's colonial heritage, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, were emerging and gaining increased popularity. A widespread interest in the preservation movement and historic architectural styles reached a crucial highpoint with John D. Rockefeller's interest in creating an educational and historical village in Williamsburg, Virginia. The ideology of Colonial Williamsburg, which was created in 1927, sought to serve as "a public sacrament, an outward and visible sign of spiritual truth and beauty, through which the lives of visitors to this place would be inspired and enriched."¹ The popularity of the Colonial Revival style was furthered by the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition of 1926 in Philadelphia and the creation of Henry Ford's Greenfield Village in Michigan in 1929. Yet, as much as the Colonial Revival movement aimed to inspire the nation as a whole, early reception was limited to the upper- and upper-middle classes who read the academic magazines, attended college lectures, employed high-style architects, and owned automobiles, creating a leisure class capable of traveling to visit historic sites.

¹ "Ideological Origins of the Williamsburg Restoration." [Available Online at <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~UG99/hall/AMSTUD.html>]. Downloaded September 17, 2003, 9

Developers and architects quickly embraced the Colonial Revival style to meet the housing needs of suburban Arlington County in the middle part of the twentieth century, both before and after World War II. The dispersion of the style to the suburbs and the mass production of Colonial Revival architectural elements prompted the detailing and form to become more modest and plain to meet the housing and economic demands of prospective homeowners in the second quarter of the twentieth century. Commonly found features of the style include accentuated main entry doors, symmetrically balanced facades, single and paired double-hung sash windows, and side gable or hipped roofs.



Figure 4: Single Dwelling, 823 North Greenbrier Street, 000-4214-0357 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Individuality within this repetition of form and style was commonly gained simply and often solely by varying the detailing framing the primary entry on the façade. Builders would often utilize the same house plan throughout a subdivision or neighborhood, presenting distinctiveness with the Colonial Revival-style entry surround. The 1940s houses in the 800 block (odd) of North Greenbrier Street, for example, were constructed by a number of builders familiar with the housing desires and tastes of the mid-twentieth-century homebuyer. Thus, these buildings are notably similar. Constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer, the houses stand two stories in height on slightly raised foundations. The buildings are three bays wide with a central entry and side gable roof punctuated by an exterior-end brick chimney. Stylistic ornamentation is minimal at best, with central entries covered by shed roofs with straight knee brackets or pedimented porches with square posts. The symmetrically placed window openings have rowlock brick sills and are traditionally framed by inoperable shutters, both paneled and louvered. The entry and window openings lack surrounds, a feature often ornamenting mid-twentieth-century houses. Actually, the second-story windows on the façade abut the narrow frieze or, depending on the builder, bed molding of the overhanging eaves. The gable ends are dressed with a narrow raking cornice, which tends to be one of the more stylistic

elements of these buildings. Once open, the side porches have commonly been enclosed to provide additional year-round living space.

Along North Harrison Street in Bluemont are similar Colonial Revival-style dwellings that show the influences of the Modern Movement. The concrete-block structures are dressed in six-course Flemish-bond brick, a popular coursing pattern for the pre-war years. The two-bay-wide structure has a side entry covered by a shed roof supported by metal brackets. The single-leaf door is framed by narrow lights that pay homage to the sidelights of the Georgian, Federal, Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. Yet, these narrow openings are spaced beyond the shelter of the shed roof, about 16 inches to either side of the door. Like the window openings, they have rowlock brick sills, but they lack the splayed jack arches over the double-hung sash on the first story. Again, the second-story windows abut the narrow frieze of the cornice line and are framed by inoperable shutters. The one-bay side wings on the side elevations are original, enclosed several years after construction. The house at 851 North Harrison Street (000-4214-0364) is one of several examples constructed by builder L.C. MacPherson in the late 1930s that modified the traditional elements of the Colonial Revival style slightly to reflect modernity of construction. Similar examples, lacking the narrow windows framing the main entry, are found in the 400 block (odd) of North Frederick Street. These buildings have front-gabled roofs with straight knee brackets over the single-leaf entry in the center bays.



Figure 5: Single Dwelling, 851 North Harrison Street, 000-4214-0364, (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Comparatively, the Colonial Revival-style houses noted during this phase of survey in Bluemont were smaller than those recorded in similar mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods such as Highland Park-Overlee Knolls, Leeway Overlee, Arlington-East Falls Church, Yorktown, and Williamsburg. A few larger Colonial Revival-style houses, typically three bays wide, or five structural bays, were recorded in Bluemont in the comprehensive survey (Phase XI). The form and modest ornamentation

of those documented during this survey update is more in keeping with the housing of Dominion Hills, which was a merchant builder neighborhood improved in the years immediately following World War II.

Elements closely associated with the Colonial Revival style were also commonly applied to the popular Cape Cod form, traditionally a one-and-a-half-story dwelling that is three bays wide with a side gable roof often pierced by dormers. One of the best examples is the house at 855 North Harrison Street (000-4214-0365), which was erected in 1939 by MacPherson. Constructed of brick that has been painted, the house is three bays wide and two bays deep covered by a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. The exterior-end brick chimney on the side elevation abuts the now-enclosed side porch. The central entry of the house is a single-leaf opening sheltered by a flat-roofed porch that is just one bay wide. Set on a masonry stoop finished in brick, the porch has square Tuscan posts and pilasters that have fluted shafts. They support a narrow frieze with an ogee bedmold and a boxed cornice. The symmetrically placed window openings to either side of the entry are double-hung, set on rowlock brick sills with inoperable shutters. The narrow surrounds of the replacement sash are molded, finished at the top by a stretcher course of the building's six-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The roof is pierced by two front-gabled dormers, which are clad in siding with corner boards. The dormers, holding double-hung sash, have boxed cornices with narrow friezes and bedmold, closed tympanum, and raking boards. The cornice of the building along the façade is equally stylized with a wide frieze edged at the bottom with oversized nebuli and a boxed cornice that supports the metal gutter.



Figure 6: Single Dwelling, 855 North Harrison Street, 000-4214-0365 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

In the Douglas Park survey area, the Colonial Revival style was modestly reflected, more as an afterthought than intentional expression. The buildings were targeted towards middle-income

homebuyers and, thus, no extra expense was made on unnecessary stylistic ornamentation that would increase the purchase prices. The houses lack ornate cornices along the facades, are not adorned with molded surrounds, and do not have stylized porches; they do have raking cornices in the upper gable ends. The side gable roofs, always covered in asphalt shingles, are often punctuated by front-gabled dormers holding double-hung windows. The stylistic ornamentation is provided by the raking cornice in the upper gable, false returns, and boxed eaves. Window openings are both single and paired, holding double-hung sash framed most often with inoperable shutters.



Figure 7: Virginia Gardens Apartments, 000-4412 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

The three remaining buildings that make up the garden apartment complex, historically known as Virginia Gardens, present the truest expression of the Colonial Revival style in the survey update area of Douglas Park. Constructed in 1948 by H.J. Korzendorfer Co., Inc., for Virginia Gardens, Inc., the complex is typical of mid-twentieth-century garden apartments. The buildings are concrete block faced in brick laid in six-course American bond with a three-course brick belt course. The shallow-pitched hipped roof is finished with an ogee-molded cornice and brick dentil cornice, and pierced by short front-gabled vents with louvers. The Colonial Revival-style building is symmetrically fenestrated with main entry openings on the east elevation fronting the parking areas. The entry openings have stylized surrounds of wood with pilasters and pediment set on a narrow frieze. Those in the center bays have broken segmental-arched pediments with pineapple finials; those in the outer bays have closed gables with plain tympanums. The windows, presumably originally holding metal-sash (probably double-hung), have vinyl sash. The single double-hung openings have 6/6 sash while the larger openings (originally holding picture windows) now have a center window of 12 fixed lights flanked by 4/4 sash. The openings have rowlock brick sills and most have inoperable louvered shutters.

Bungalow/Craftsman

Like the Colonial Revival style, the Bungalow/Craftsman buildings identified in the survey update are not typically high style, but rather are more modest expressions of the popular form and intricate style. As is common in Arlington County, the bungalow form did not solely express the Craftsman style, nor was the Craftsman style only dressing the bungalow form. In the twentieth century, traditional domestic forms, such as those employed by popular architectural styles, were often interpreted for economy and convenience, an effect of the tremendous need for housing in the Washington metropolitan area. The resulting bungalow mimicked the plan and massing traditionally associated with the fashionable Queen Anne style; yet, the bungalowoid form was invariably one to one-and-a-half stories in height. The traditional bungalow is generally covered by a low-pitched, intersecting gable roof that encompasses the often-wrapping and deep inset porch. Yet, in Bluemont, the bungalow form was more commonly a front-gabled structure of wood frame with weatherboard or replacement siding. The bungalow was very often adorned with elements of the Craftsman style. These stylistic elements include rock-faced concrete-block foundations, battered wood Tuscan posts, full-width front porches or entry porches, wide overhanging eaves, and wooden knee brackets. The majority of the examples recorded were modestly adorned, utilizing decorative building materials such as rock-faced concrete blocks as ornamentation. This was a reflection of builders' attempt to reduce costs and promptly provide housing. One such example is the modest dwelling at 5209 5th Street North (000-4214-0342). It is one of several houses along 5th Street North constructed in the late 1930s by builder F.H. Battin as speculative housing. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep with a rectangular form covered by a shallow-pitched side gable roof. The wide overhanging eaves are finished with narrow raking boards. A small brick chimney cap punctuated the ridge of the roof. Indicative of the bungalow form, the façade is sheltered by a full-width porch with a half-hipped roof. The overhanging roof, which is supported now by filigree posts of metal, has ogee molding and a narrow frieze. The foundation of the porch is composed of rock-faced concrete blocks, another element commonly associated with the bungalow form. Several of the front-gabled bungalows in Bluemont have brick exterior chimneys set just off center on the façade, much like Tudor Revival-style buildings.

An excellent example of the Craftsman style, ornamenting a modest side-gabled structure, is located at 5503 Wilson Boulevard (000-4214-0369) in Bluemont. Constructed in the mid-1920s, the one-story building is wood frame set on a raised rock-faced block foundation of concrete. The side gable roof has the character-defining overhanging eaves with square-cut brackets that read as exposed rafter ends. The house is fenestrated with 8/1, double-hung sash windows with wide square-edge surrounds completed by molded back banding. Paired four-light wood casement windows are located in the upper gable ends. The main entry, located off-center on the façade, consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door with eight fixed lights set over two vertical panels. The entry is sheltered by a one-story porch set on a rock-faced concrete-block pier foundation infilled with wood lattice. The open front-gabled roof of the porch is supported by Craftsman-style wood posts on rock-faced concrete-block piers; the center pier does not have a wood post. The porch is finished with square-post wood balusters and wood steps.

Another excellent example is the house at 5319 North Carlin Springs Road (000-4214-0327), which was constructed in the early 1930s. The main block is one story in height and three bays wide with a central entry. The side elevations of the rectangular structure are three bays deep. The dominating roof, an element indicative of the bungalow form and Craftsman style, is front gabled with wide overhanging eaves, raking boards, and asphalt shingles (replaced in 1981). The side elevations are covered with gables that incorrectly suggest the roof is cross gabled. The gable ends are finished in stucco (pebble-dash finish) and marked by half-timbering laid vertically. A large brick chimney rises from the interior of the rear end of the main block. A full-width inset porch is created on the façade by the front-gabled roof over the main block. Three bays wide, this original porch is constructed of wood with an infilled pier foundation that is now covered in wood lattice. The Craftsman-style porch has tapered square posts and lacks a balustrade; wood steps access the porch at the center. The upper gable end is pierced by a louvered vent; ghosting shows this originally was a standard-sized window opening was been partially infilled and covered with stucco. The opening is topped by a splayed concrete lintel with keystone. The entry door, which is set slightly off center in the middle bay, is single-leaf, holding a wood door with fixed lights.



Figure 8: Single Dwelling, 5503 Wilson Boulevard, 000-4214-0369 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Craftsman-style elements identified on the more vernacular architecture of Douglas Park include the paired windows, wood door composed of eight fixed lights over two vertical panels, and the cantilevered hood over the main entry at 1810 South Pollard Street (000-4369), which was constructed in 1939 by Alfred T. Vest of the prolific construction company Benson & Vest. Another example is the modest Cape Cod-like structure at 1616 South Pollard Street (000-4434). Completed in 1938 by F.E. Carter, this house is three bays wide with a raised brick foundation and wood-frame structure. The centrally placed entry is sheltered by a side-entry porch composed of a wide front-gabled roof, which is supported by metal filigree posts.

Modern Movement²

Influenced by the Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, International styles, and American need for modern amenities and more space, the buildings reflecting elements commonly associated with the Modern Movement were minimal in their applied ornamentation and utilized contemporary building materials, many of which had been created or perfected during World War II. Typically, the stylistic ornamentation was presented by the materials and forms, such as metal window frames of varying sizes, narrow casement windows flanking larger picture windows, and the use of brick or stone facing with asbestos or aluminum siding. The Modern Movement and its influences on traditional domestic precedents had the greatest effect on the buildings in the survey update area.

In design, Modern Movement dwellings were influenced by the placement and size of window openings, varying of window types, placement of the primary entry opening, differing of cladding materials, and types of porch or eave supports. Ornamentation on Modern Movement architecture was by fashion, and necessity, limited if present at all. Opening surrounds were stripped, replaced by nondescript rowlock brick sills or wood sills. Lintels or arches were abandoned as window openings were placed randomly, often abutting the overhanging eaves of the low-lying roof. Casement and double-hung sash windows illuminate the same building, often within the same elevation. The ideals of a picture window that opened the interior spaces to the outdoors, like the true ranch house, were presented by the pairing of windows or use of wider sash framed by louvered or paneled shutters. The application of shutters, which are always inoperable and under- or oversized, also framed entry openings as an inexpensive means of providing the ornamentation traditionally promoted by surrounds with pilasters or engaged columns, or mimicking sidelights. The entry openings are also often placed notably asymmetrically off center, unceremoniously denoted by a stoop with metal balustrade. Support of porches, if they are present, is often metal filigree with thin spiral balusters. The overhanging eaves or pent roofs indicative of the Modern Movement are visually, but not physically, stabilized by brackets with exaggerated arches or diagonally placed supports of wood frame.

² Modern Movement buildings are noted as “Other” in the architectural style category in DSS, but described in the survey text as an example of the Modern Movement.



Figure 9: Single Dwelling, 1731 South Nelson Street, 000-4484 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Similar in form and material are the two houses at the intersection of 18th Street South and South Nelson Street. Designed and constructed by Alfred T. Vest in 1953, these houses are set on slightly raised foundations that are pierced by basement windows. The stretcher-bond brick veneer is offset by the synthetic siding in the upper gable ends of the side-gabled roofs. Wide rectangular chimneys of brick rise from just beyond the ridge of the roofs. What make these houses notable are the pent roofs that hang slightly over the main entry and flanking windows. Framed by a molded cornice with plain frieze, the pent roofs are visually supported by deeply curved brackets. The single-leaf entry, holding the original three-light (set diagonally) flush door, abuts the wide paired windows illuminating the living room. The paired windows are slightly wider than standard-sized windows and pay homage to the more expensive picture window, which is composed of a costly single pane of glass. The more private spaces, such as the bedrooms, are located in the opposite end of the house, demarcated by narrow window openings set horizontally. These openings are placed at the upper half of the wall, about 16 inches from the cornice line. The use of varying window sizes not only denoted the interior uses, but opened the living spaces to open them with the outside, which was a characteristic of the ranch house. It was also a method of energy efficiency, as windows allowed the greatest compromise for heating/cooling and illuminating the house.

In the neighborhood of Bluemont is a noteworthy example of Modern Movement elements dressing a traditional Cape Cod form, which continued to be embraced by homebuyers until the 1950s. Located at 847 North Jefferson Street (000-4214-0372), the rectangular structure, veneered in six-course Flemish-bond brick, was constructed in 1939 by builder Ernest W. Riley. It is one of seven dwellings on this block that show the design and construction skills of Riley. Prolific with elements of the Modern Movement, Riley began with the conventional Cape Cod form, set on a slightly raised foundation and covered by a side-gabled roof, lacking dormers. The steeply pitched roof is punctured by an interior-end brick chimney balanced on the opposite elevation by a wood-frame porch leading to the secondary entry. The building has a central entry sheltered by an open front-gable roof supported by slightly curved knee brackets. What makes this building so distinctive are the original three-light paired casement windows of metal that wrap around the corners of the structure to either side of the main entry. Additionally, the entry holds a three-light (set diagonally) flush door, which is an original feature.



Figure 10: Single Dwelling, 847 North Jefferson Street, 000-4214-0372 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

THEME: DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPES: Single-Family Dwellings and Secondary Domestic Structures

All of the primary resources identified during this update phase of the architectural survey have a historic association with the Domestic theme. The resource types identified in the survey update area include single-family dwellings and associated outbuildings, such as garages and sheds. A single example of multiple-family housing, Virginia Gardens, was recorded.

Unlike those domestic resources recorded during the comprehensive survey phases, intense development of domestic buildings in the survey update area began in the World War I to World War II period (1918-1945) and continued at a steady pace after World War II during the New Dominion period (1946-present). Although skewed by the target survey dates given to each of the two survey update areas, development commenced in the late 1930s and did not wane until the mid-1950s. The two greatest periods of development in Douglas Park were after the war, in 1946 and 1950; yet considerable development had occurred in the years immediately prior to and during World War II, especially in the years 1940 and 1942. Construction in Bluemont, most likely because of its location in the western part of the county adjacent to several primary transportation corridors and a growing commercial/business center, continued at a steady pace during the war, concluding in the early 1960s.

The comprehensive survey of Arlington County identified neighborhoods improved by subdividers, who sold the property without improvements to owners who engaged an architect to design their house, and neighborhoods established and improved by home builders, who built single-family dwellings similar in size, scale, and style that were sold individually to prospective homeowners. The development of this most current survey update reflects the latter type of builder, a construction trend identified by the mass produced housing that is identical upon completion. These mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods provided modern housing that reflected the most up-to-date principles of design, while respecting the traditional styles, and created a sense of unity between neighbors. The majority of the suburbs in Arlington County were planned by home builders and community builders with a long-time association in the development of the Washington metropolitan area. They “often sought expertise from several design professionals, including engineering, landscape architecture, and architecture.”³ The houses were marketed toward the middle-income family, returning World War II veterans, and very often provided Veterans Administration (VA) and/or Federal Housing Administration (FHA) financing. The increase in housing costs, the great need for housing, and the “general conservative stance” of VA and FHA guidelines were all “major factors affecting the appearance of house form and subdivision design... [before and] after World War II.”⁴ As a result, many of the suburbs nationwide, including those in Arlington County, were “stylistically homogeneous neighborhoods or neighborhoods having deed restrictions or other regulations to guarantee architectural harmony.”⁵ This is illustrated in Douglas Park and Bluemont.

The chronological development of Arlington County, moving south to north, appears to represent its status as a streetcar suburb of Washington, D.C., prompting rapid growth in the surrounding

³ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, September 2002), 27.

⁴ Christopher T. Martin, “Tract-House Modern: A Study of Housing Design and Consumption in the Washington Suburbs, 1946-1960,” (Ph.D. diss., The George Washington University, 2000), 30.

⁵ Martin, 33-34.

communities by the second quarter of the twentieth century. As a result of this suburban development, farms were often subdivided to provide buildable lots for a substantial number of single- and multiple-family dwellings. Typically, the original dwellings that stood on the property during its tenure as agricultural land were razed in favor of new suburban housing. The advent of the automobile then made Arlington County, particularly the northern half of the county, a residential automobile suburb of the Washington metropolitan area. The platting and subsequent development of Douglas Park in the pre-World War II years was tied directly to the development of Columbia Pike. Similarly, the growth of Bluemont immediately before and certainly after the war was related to the nearby Washington & Old Dominion Railroad and the several primary roads that traveled through the neighborhood as well as the commercial and business development of nearby Ballston-Virginia Square.

The single-family resources in the survey update area are typically one to one-and-a-half stories in height and constructed on concrete-block foundations that have been veneered in brick. The vast majority of the structures are constructed of concrete blocks with a brick veneer, often six-course Flemish bond. It was also noted that a number of the post-war houses in Douglas Park were constructed of wood frame veneered in brick, typically laid in stretcher bond. The upper gable ends are typically clad in a contrasting siding. Because of its development in the pre-war years, Douglas Park also includes a substantial amount of wood frame houses clad in weatherboard siding, asbestos shingles, and aluminum siding. A great number have been reclad in vinyl.

When comparing all domestic resource types identified, it was noted that the roofs are primarily side gable, and typically clad in asphalt shingles. Unlike the comprehensive survey phases, hipped roofs and cross-gabled roofs were not recorded. The dormers recorded were predominately front gable if punctuating the slope over the façade, or shed if on the rear slope. They typically had little applied ornamentation, and were clad in siding—typically vinyl replacement siding. The chimneys, overwhelmingly constructed of brick, are predominately exterior, projecting from side elevations. A few examples of chimneys on the façade were noted in Douglas Park. The dwellings in the survey update area are on the average three bays wide with a central entry; however, a number of side-passage dwellings were documented. The vast majority of the dwellings have one-bay-wide porches rather than full-width porches or porticoes on the facades. A notable number of buildings lacked a porch or entry surround. Many of the buildings have side porches, a number of which have been enclosed to provide additional living space. These one-story wings commonly have a shed roof and are set on a solid masonry foundation. A number of the houses interpreting the Minimal Traditional form have projecting bays on the rear elevations; porches have been added in the elbow created between the main block and ell. Although the double-hung window, both single and paired, was prominent throughout the survey area, casement and fixed windows were documented on Modern Movement buildings. The majority of the window openings do not retain their original wood sashes. Window surrounds were minimal and inoperable shutters—undersized and oversized—were popular. Those buildings veneered in brick have rowlock brick sills.

It was noted during the comprehensive survey that the majority of suburban domestic buildings have associated outbuildings. Because most suburbs throughout the nation that developed after 1900 were predicated on the use of automobiles, garages were an essential feature. Modest residential buildings, often those constructed by home builders, included a freestanding garage that was contemporaneous to the main dwelling. A total of 64 freestanding garages (26 in Bluemont and 38 in Douglas Park) were recorded, the majority constructed soon after the house was erected. Many of the dwellings

dating from the mid-twentieth century incorporate garages into the main block, rather than providing a separate structure. Yet, this trend was not overwhelmingly noted in the survey update areas. Despite developing and growing during the advent of the automobile, the two neighborhoods included in the survey update have a minimal number of freestanding and attached garages. Unlike the garages, the sheds in the survey area appear to be of a prefabricated nature, dating primarily from the late twentieth or early twenty-first centuries. Prefabricated sheds were noted on many of the properties.

World War I to World War II Period (1918-1945)

Between 1918 and 1945, the first of two major development phases began in Arlington County. However, the platting of the suburban neighborhoods and construction of the housing by builders in the survey update areas of Bluemont and Douglas Park did not commence until the late 1930s and early 1940s and continued at a tremendous rate after World War II. Of the 329 domestic resources identified in the survey update, 178 dwellings were constructed during this period. Construction commenced in 1920 with just 23 houses constructed by 1937. In 1938, 30 building permits were granted for the survey update areas, following 27 in 1939. The growing federal presence in the nation's capital greatly affected construction as single-family dwellings were rapidly built through the areas; 52 new houses were constructed in the survey update areas in the two years prior to America's official participation in World War II. New construction waned slightly, especially in Douglas Park, probably because of its location in the southern part of the county; new construction however did not cease completely as it did in many subdivisions and neighborhoods of Arlington County.

Typically, the domestic buildings of this period are one to one-and-a-half stories in height, which is smaller than those documented during the comprehensive survey in the central and northern parts of the county. The plan of the dwellings usually is central passage and one room deep with a one-story porch (typically now enclosed) on the side elevation. Rooflines are overwhelmingly side gable and clad in asphalt shingles. Continuing the architectural styles and plans of the early twentieth century, the domestic buildings from the early part of the World War I to World War II period are primarily Cape Cod buildings designed in the Colonial Revival style. The Bungalow/Craftsman form was trendy in the early part of the period, giving way to variations on the Minimal Traditional and ultimately the ranch house. The abundance of interpretations of the bungalow, Cape Cod, and Minimal Traditional forms in both neighborhoods attests to the tremendous need for modest suburban housing in the 1930s and 1940s, and the adaptability of these popular housing forms.

The bungalow, a difficult form to define, is typically a small one-story or one-and-a-half-story house, usually having a low profile, wide overhanging eaves, front and/or side porches, and often wood-frame construction. The bungalow was not overwhelmingly popular in the survey update area, yet examples do exist. The most pure illustration of the form documented is located at 5319 North Carlin Springs Road (000-4214-0327) in Bluemont. The main block is one story in height and three bays wide with a central entry set slightly off center. The dominating roof, an element indicative of the bungalow form and its companion Craftsman style, is front gabled with wide overhanging eaves and raking boards. The side elevations are topped by double gables that incorrectly suggest the main roof is cross gabled. A full-width inset porch is created on the façade by the front-gabled roof. Three bays wide, this original porch is constructed of wood with an infilled pier foundation. The Craftsman-style

porch has tapered square posts and lacks a balustrade. Constructed ca. 1930, the building was erected prior to the platting of most of the Bon Air Subdivision in Bluemont.⁶

Simplified versions of the bungalow form were noted in Bluemont, especially along 5th Street North. As the house at 5209 5th Street North (000-4214-0342) shows, the main block became a front-gabled rectangular structure with a full-width front porch, off-center entry, and notably wide overhanging eaves. It was constructed in 1938 by F.H. Battin. This adaptation of the bungalow form is very common in rural areas of Virginia and Maryland, but not as tremendously common in suburban Arlington County. The houses at 5221, 5225, and 5229 5th Street North (000-4214-0345, -0346, and -0347) also present this front-gabled form. Their modifications, completed in 1943 by builder K.M. Heaton, include an exterior brick chimney on the façade and one-bay-wide front porches that do not extend the full width of the elevation. These wood-frame houses do have the character-defining off-center entry and overhanging eaves.



Figure 11: Single Dwelling, 2025 South Randolph Street, 000-4246 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Popular in the mid-1930s through to 1950, the Minimal Traditional form is a direct result of the economic Depression of the 1930s. It is a compromise form that reflects the traditional eclectic houses but lacks the decorative detailing that proved cost prohibitive. Like the bungalow, the roof pitches are low but lack overhanging eaves. Indicative of the Minimal Traditional is a projecting bay on the façade, giving the building an L-shaped form. One variation of the Minimal Traditional form

⁶ The house appears on the 1936 Sanborn map and has a permit card indicating its construction prior to June 1935.

is generated by a front porch within the elbow of the projecting bay and main block. This was noted at 4019 18th Street South (000-4408), 1612 South Oakland Street (000-4443), and 2025 South Randolph Street (000-4246). As the latter example illustrates, the two-bay-wide porch is covered by a shed roof that extends from just above the cornice line of the main block, terminating at the face of the projecting bay. The porch, which is screened, has supporting square posts and a single-leaf door accessed by brick steps. The wood-frame house is vernacular in its ornamentation, allowing the modest form and materials to stand out. Constructed in 1942 by Benson & Vest, this one-and-a-half-story dwelling was originally clad in weatherboard siding (reclad in vinyl siding) with a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. Drawing from the Modern Movement, which was beginning to greatly affect architecture in the early 1940s, the fenestration is varied with standard and oversized double-hung windows piercing the façade. Unlike the bungalow with its off-center entry, this Minimal Traditional house respects symmetry, thus forcing the surround of the main entry to abut the side elevation of the projecting bay. Another similar illustration is seen at 1812 South Quincy Street (000-4390), which was constructed by Benson & Vest in 1940.



Figure 12: Single Dwelling, 1810 South Pollard Street, 000-4369 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Although there is no set formula that dictates the depth of a projecting bay on a Minimal Traditional house, those recorded in Douglas Park are notably shallow, measuring less than one foot deep. Constructed in 1939 by Alfred T. Vest of Benson & Vest, the Minimal Traditional house at 1810 South Pollard Street (000-4369), like many of its post-World War II neighbors, has a projecting bay on the façade that does not extend far beyond the main block. It is wood frame clad in the original wavy asbestos shingles. The solid masonry foundation of concrete blocks is covered in a veneer of

stretcher-bond brick that has been painted. Retaining its original windows, the building is fenestrated on the façade with standard-sized 6/6, double-hung windows arranged in pairs and a wide 8/8, double-hung window. The openings have square-edged surrounds with square-edged back banding. Stylistic ornamentation, albeit moderate, is limited to the main entry, which is located in the central bay. The opening has a Craftsman-style wood door with two vertical panels under eight fixed lights, framed by a square-edge surround. The opening, reached by brick steps with a single balustrade of square posts, is covered by a shallow shed roof that projects from the cornice line of the building. The shed roof, like the raking cornice in the upper gable end of the slightly projecting bay, has an ogee-molded profile. The house is augmented by an original projecting bay on the rear elevation that extends several feet beyond the main block. Another of the several similar examples by Benson & Vest is located at 1801 South Quincy Street (00-4372).

One of the most popular forms of the early and mid-twentieth century in Arlington County was the Cape Cod. Inspired by its colonial predecessor, the Cape Cod house of the twentieth century is a one-to one-and-a-half-story dwelling characterized by a side gable roof, three- to five-bays wide typically with a central entry, fenestrated with double-hung windows, and often augmented by dormers. This basic, popular form allowed for mass production by builders seeking to benefit from the tremendous need for housing in the late 1930s and early 1940s in Bluemont and Douglas Park. Additionally, while it could easily be constructed quickly, easily, and thus inexpensively, the Cape Cod form invited modification. Variations, while sometimes minimal, often included adjustments to the porch. Front porches, while one bay wide over the main entry, could be wider than the central bay. As the 1938 house at 1625 South Pollard Street (000-4459) demonstrates, the imposing, although shallow-pitched gable of the side-entry front porch is supported by metal filigree posts, a popular mid-twentieth-century element traditionally not associated with the pure Cape Cod building.



Figure 13: Single Dwelling, 1625 South Pollard Street, 000-4459 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)



Figure 14: Single Dwelling, 5205 5th Street North, 000-4214-0341 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

The house at 5205 5th Street North (000-4214-0341), constructed in 1938 by F.H. Battin in Bluemont, presents the traditional three-bay-wide Cape Cod form, augmented by a two-bay-wide porch on the façade. Covered by a shed roof that extends from just above the cornice line of the main block, the open porch has square posts supporting a narrow frieze with an overhanging ogee-molded cornice. The wood-frame porch sits on a concrete-block pier foundation. The porch shelters the central entry opening and one of the end bays, leaving the opposite end bay exposed. The building is covered by a side gable roof with a corbeled interior chimney of brick and front-gabled dormers. It is fenestrated with 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and a single-leaf paneled wood door with eight lights set over two vertical panels (Craftsman style). The openings have wide square-edged surrounds and wood sills. A one-story, full-width porch that has been screened projects from the rear elevation.

The three-bay-wide dwelling at 708 North Greenbrier Street (000-4214-0354) was constructed in Bluemont in 1939 by N.G. Gianpa with a slightly wider Cape Cod form. This shows the influences, albeit minimal, of the broader rectangular form of the ranch house, which was beginning to change suburban housing nationwide. Set on a slightly raised foundation, the building is constructed of concrete blocks veneered in six-course, Flemish-bond brick. The side gable roof, lacking dormers, is edged by a narrow frieze and slightly overhanging cornice. The centrally placed entry opening is accented by a wood-frame porch with a front-gabled roof supported by narrow square posts; the one-bay-wide porch appears diminutive at the center of this wide structure. The form is enlarged by the side porch, an original feature covered by a gable roof set below the raking cornice of the upper gable end. Like the front porch, this side porch has narrow square posts and balusters that visually support the wide frieze and overhanging cornice that join the façade of the main block. Fenestration on this single-family dwelling includes double-hung sash windows, both single and paired. The use of paired or picture windows set within a larger opening followed the precedent set by the ranch house as a means of falsely enlarging the interiors by providing unobstructed exterior views.



Figure 15: Single Dwelling, 708 North Greenbrier Street, 000-4214-0354 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Another change to the Cape Cod in the World War I to World War II period, when mass-produced housing was in dire need, is the construction material of the structure. As the house at 1725 South Oakland Street (000-4465) illustrates, the unnecessary expense of the cladding material was often abandoned, leaving the concrete-block structure exposed, although painted. Constructed in 1944 by Allen C. Minnix, this one-story house is one of at least three in Douglas Park with the material of the structure exposed and fashionably ornamented at a limited cost. The four-bay-wide façade has double-hung window openings framing the single-leaf entry. Minimally adorned, the openings provide stylistic ornamentation by the segmental arches, which are visually amplified by the flat sash and contrasting color of the framing shutters.



Figure 16: Single Dwelling, 1725 South Oakland Street, 000-4465 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

One of the most unusual domestic forms identified in the comprehensive survey of Arlington County was a square structure covered by a pyramidal roof. The sole example noted in the survey update is found at 851 North Jefferson Street (000-4214-0373) in Bluemont. Coined by local builders as the “Apartment Bungalow,” because of its size, this distinctive domestic building is indicative of the Modern Movement. The simple form was popular with such building companies as Michael Pomponio & Sons, Inc. and the American Homes Corporation in Virginia Square, Leeway Overlee, and Waverly Hills. One advertisement in the *Washington Post* describes the building as the “...perfect model Apartment home...” The publication continued in detail:

...The prior model was described by its owner to a prominent FHA representative as A \$110 MONTH CONNECTICUT AVENUE APARTMENT AT ONE-FOURTH THE COST, and it is the last word on the housing problem. Built of concrete masonry, steel and glass, it encloses a large apartment modern in detail and equipment with automatic hot water and oil heat, a large unfinished recreation room and full basement, lot 50x100 or more, landscaped. This is the large improved model original by us—do not be fooled by imitator buildings small or artificial stone front copies of our old experimental models.⁷



Figure 17: Single Dwelling, 851 North Jefferson Street, 000-4214-0373, (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Clearly one of the imitator buildings the American Homes Corporation warned buyers about, the house at 851 North Jefferson Street was constructed by prolific Modern Movement builder Ernest Riley. It is a modest square structure capped by a pyramidal hipped roof pierced at the apex by a brick chimney cap. The concrete-block structure is covered in smooth stucco that has been painted.

⁷ “Last Chance to See this New Model Apartment Home,” *The Washington Post*, 5 February, 1939, Section 5, 6.

The main entry, set just slightly off center like a bungalow, is flanked by metal casement windows that wrap around the corners of the structure in the outermost bays, dematerializing the corners.

The two-story rectangular box-like form of the Colonial Revival style that dominates much of the county, especially in the central and northern neighborhoods, was not prevalent in Bluemont or Douglas Park. While this is not surprising in Douglas Park, which developed primarily before and just after World War II and was targeted towards middle-income residents, Bluemont grew during a period when the two-story box was overwhelmingly popular with all income levels depending on the level of ornamentation and materials used. A possible explanation is that the neighborhood seems to have developed more rapidly after 1943, which was the survey target date. The comprehensive survey of Arlington County shows that the two-story rectangular box-like form dressed in the Colonial Revival style, sometimes high style but more often minimally ornamented, was more commonly mass produced after the close of World War II in 1945 and was overwhelmingly popular after 1950. The mass-production of this domestic form by merchant and community builders allowed for lower building costs as a single design was used, supplies were purchased in bulk, and construction was not delayed by the need for special artisans and the varying of stylistic details or materials.

One of the earliest examples of this distinctive box-like form in Douglas Park is located at 1726 South Nelson Street (000-4470). Completed in September 1938 by builder E. Newton Snider, the house stands two stories in height. The concrete-block structure is veneered in stretcher-bond brick and covered by a side gable roof with a raking wood cornice and molded overhanging eaves. The side entry of this two-bay-wide dwelling is marked by a single-leaf door demarcated by a front-gabled porch. One-bay wide, the porch has square Tuscan columns supporting the narrow frieze and raking cornice of the open tympanum. The window openings are notably diminutive, leaving large expanses of brick wall between. The first story has undersized double-hung windows, while the upper story has paired multi-light casement windows, all with rowlock brick sills and molded surrounds. The exterior-end chimney on the side elevation abuts the one-story porch.

The house at 1732 South Pollard Street (000-4426) in Douglas Park is one of the few wood-frame examples of this common domestic form. The two-story dwelling was erected in the fall of 1938 by the American Homes Company. It has a solid masonry foundation of concrete blocks with a wood-frame structure, which has been reclad in vinyl siding but was most likely originally covered in weatherboard siding. The side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles with a shallow raking cornice, which is typical of the second quarter of the twentieth century. The central entry holds a single-leaf door of wood covered by a one-bay-wide porch. Like many of the brick-veneered versions of this popular form, the porch has a front-gabled roof supported by square posts. Flanking the entry are the symmetrically placed window openings, each holding 6/6, double-hung, wood sash. The openings have squared-edge surrounds clad in vinyl and undersized, inoperable shutters pierced with an ornamental design. Original to the structure is the one-story screen porch on the south elevation; it is one of the few side porches in the survey update that has not been enclosed. A unique feature is the canted bay window on the first story of the side elevation. The historic maps suggest it was added, but such a minimal projection may not have been properly captured by cartographers in a neighborhood celebrated for its mass-produced housing.



Figure 18: Single Dwelling, 1732 South Pollard Street, 000-4426 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

The New Dominion Period (1946-present)

It was noted during the comprehensive survey phases that many of the dwellings erected during this modern period embodied the styles, materials, and forms traditionally utilized in Arlington County, especially those of the World War I and World War II period. This proved to once again be the case, as it is very difficult to identify the pre- and post-war housing without the aid of historic maps, building permit cards, and interior examinations. Ironically, this is not truly the case with most of the subdivisions and neighborhoods of Arlington County, where the use of modern materials and new or altered traditional forms was popular in the post-war years. The explanation is most probably tied to the intended homebuyer of the areas included in the survey update phase, which were targeted towards middle-income residents who were overwhelmingly dependant on public transportation rather than their own automobile.

While the rectangular box-like building dominates the residential landscape of Arlington, it once again was produced minimally in Douglas Park. The survey target date of 1943 limited the documentation of this tremendously popular housing form. Additionally, the need for immediate and efficient housing resulted in a reemergence, albeit nominal, of the Minimal Traditional and Cape Cods forms popular before World War II. Yet, both traditional forms were modified to marry with the modern materials and fashionable new domestic forms like the ranch house. This once again ensured unity of design within the neighborhoods. However, unlike merchant-builder neighborhoods

like Westover, Dominion Hills, and Claremont, the builders of Douglas Park in particular acted as home builders and operative builders by providing mass-produced housing on a select number of lots as funding was available. This not only ensured the financial success of their endeavor and the stability of the neighborhood, but allowed the developers to vary the form and materials as trends and availability demanded on different blocks or streets. An excellent example of mass production and its impending repetition, which so appealed to the average homeowner in the second quarter of the twentieth century, was noted along South Quebec Street, South Quincy Street, and South Randolph Street in particular. Improved by Michael Pomponio and Sons, a building company that worked throughout the county, South Quebec Street is home to modest one- and one-and-a-half-story houses. Those on the odd side of the 2000 and 2100 blocks are concrete block faced in brick, while those on the even side of the street are wood frame clad in siding.

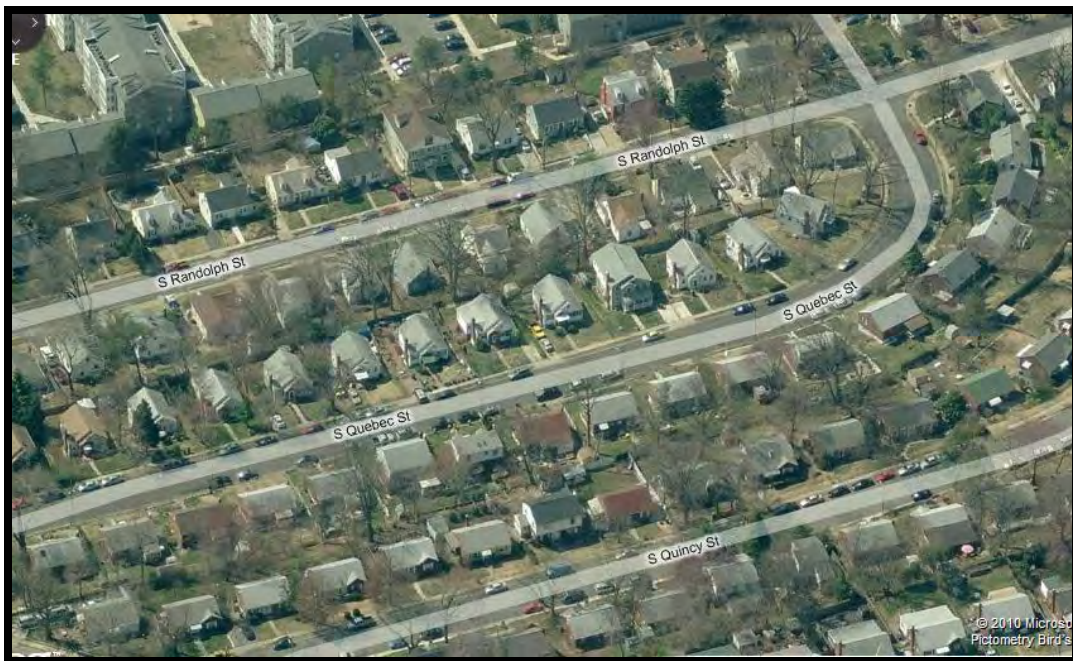


Figure 19: Aerial photograph of Douglas Park, looking south (2010, from Bing.com)

The principles espoused by the Modern Movement, such as integrated garages and picture windows that often dominated the facades, were not commonly illustrated. Planned at the advent of the automobile, the survey update areas were more dependent on public transportation and, thus, the buildings overwhelmingly lack integrated, and even freestanding, garages. The picture window, a dependable indication of mid-twentieth-century construction, was surprisingly not commonly used on these buildings. Rather, the desire for picture windows that opened the small interior to the outside was presented by paired windows or wide double-hung openings. The low-lying horizontal nature of the ranch house, which was also enjoyed by the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional forms, is one of the most character-defining elements of mid-twentieth-century Modern Movement architecture in the survey update areas.

Construction in the survey update area jumped notably in Douglas Park in the post-World War II years; the survey of Bluemont did not include buildings constructed after 1943 and, therefore, this neighborhood is not addressed in this section. The greatest periods of construction in Douglas Park,

when comparing the comprehensive survey and this most recent survey update, occurred in 1946 and in 1950. The substantial number of building permits granted during those years was notably to the same builders who were working in the neighborhood in the pre-war years, developers who practiced mass production with limited repetition targeted towards the middle-income homebuyer.

In form, Modern Movement dwellings were influenced by the ranch house augmented by projecting bays or at minimum pedimented gables rising from the roof over the main block. However, the forms were smaller than traditional ranch houses, but still utilized the sloping grade of their site to capture additional living space at the rear and/or garages in the lower story. This distinctive form, driven like the preceding “small house” of the 1930s and early 1940s by economic constraints, signaled the physical and social mobility of the middle class and its need for spaciousness not offered by narrower lots. The new minimum standards for the modern house included private outdoor space with a large glassed area overlooking it. The sense of space flowing from room to room, and from outdoor to indoor, was influential in shaping the architectural designs of the ranch house and its mid-twentieth-century counterparts. The use of the picture window and off-center entry was common throughout the survey update areas.



Figure 20: Single Dwelling, 1807 South Stafford Street, 000-4397 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

The elements of the ranch house noted in Douglas Park are the low-lying, one-story structure with a rectangular form that is composed of a four-bay-wide main block. Set on a raised foundation, often exposed as a full story because of the sloping topography, the masonry structures are veneered in brick laid in stretcher bond. The upper gable ends, which show off the shallow pitch of the side gable roof, are finished in a siding. All of the examples noted in the Oxford Heights subdivision of Douglas Park have shallow-pitched enclosed pediments over an end bay, which holds a window opening. This pediment, not serving a structural or ventilating purpose, merely pays homage to the Minimal Traditional form and the revival styles, which are denoted by their gables. The house at 1807 South

Stafford Street (000-4397), for example, has a single-leaf entry set slightly off center with a side-entry stoop of concrete with metal rail. The flanking double-hung window opening, which abuts the soffit of the very wide overhanging eaves, is symmetrically set directly under the pedimented gable that emerges unnecessarily from the roof. The more public spaces, such as the living room, that occupy the opposite side of the house are marked on the façade by two sets of paired double-hung windows. This house is one of at least fifteen constructed by the building company of Tribros No. 1, Inc. in 1952.

The Modern Movement's influences on established forms, such as the Minimal Traditional and the Cape Cod, were commonly noted throughout the survey update area. The houses by Michael Pomponio & Sons in the 3900 block (even) of 19th Street South, for example, document how the Cape Cod form was stretched in width, but continued to maintain its three-bay-wide plan. This slight alteration in the form is clearly apparent when examining the side-gable roof, which becomes a dominating feature of the low-lying form. The standard-sized dormers added to 3908 19th Street South (000-4331), for example, appear undersized on the wider, expansive roof. Although the traditional form was illuminated with double-hung windows, the openings are notably larger and more reminiscent of the picture window with their uninterrupted 1/1 sash. The application of shutters, although inoperable, presents the allusion of the narrow operable windows that often frame picture windows to provide fresh air.



Figure 21: 3900 block (even) of 19th Street South (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Located in the Douglass Park subdivision from which the neighborhood got its name, the houses along South Quincy Street, South Quebec Street, and South Pollard Street are excellent examples of how the Modern Movement was applied to the Minimal Traditional form. A number of these houses were constructed in 1950 by Snell Construction Corporation. The rectangular form is augmented by a slightly projecting bay on the façade that is covered by an enclosed front gable that recalls the

Minimal Traditional house. The house at 1921 South Quincy Street (000-4311) has a three-bay-wide façade with a central entry lacking surrounds or a porch. Some contemporaneous examples have aluminum awnings over the entries that are freestanding or supported by filigree or round posts. It is reached by a side entry stoop framed in metal rails. The shallow-pitched roof has a narrow cornice, lacking a frieze although ghosting documents it originally existed, and raking boards in the upper gable ends. Also indicative of the Modern Movement are the exceptionally wide window openings on the façade. Although most similar examples along South Quincy Street, South Quebec Street, and South Pollard Street have replacement windows, it seems that the original window was a double-hung sash, framed by a rowlock brick sill and inoperable shutters that are undersized.

In March 1950, the *Washington Post* announced the construction of some of these Modern Movement houses in Douglas Park:

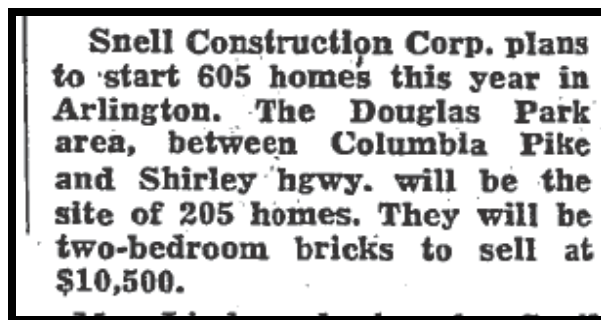


Figure 22: Conrad P. Harness, "New Housing Projects Under Way Here Aimed at \$50 to \$80 Weekly Salaries," *The Washington Post*, 26 March 1950, R1.



Figure 23: Single Dwelling, 1921 South Quincy Street, 000-4311 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Modification of this form did not include the projecting bay, which made the resulting house more in keeping with the ranch house but reminiscent of the two-story rectangular box form identified so often with Arlington County. The modest house stands just one story in height, sometimes on a raised foundation pierced by basement windows. The concrete-block structure is veneered in stretcher-bond brick with a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The upper gable ends of the side elevations have raking boards rather than molded cornices and the façade is covered by overhanging, albeit shallow, eaves. The off-center entry is flanked by exceptionally broad double-hung windows, framed by inoperable louvered shutters that make the openings appear even wider. The unpretentious house at 1929 South Quincy Street (000-4308) is another excellent example of this.



Figure 24: Single Dwelling, 1929 South Quincy Street, 000-4308 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Another popular domestic form in Douglas Park in the New Dominion period involved the reorientation of a traditional form by turning the narrower elevation towards the street. Michael Pomponio & Sons were prolific at this adjustment, which was perfectly matched to the neighborhood's limited building lots. The form used along South Quebec Street in the 1940s recalls the Minimal Traditional, with a gable roof and projecting bay covered by a pediment. This can only be imagined by examining the buildings from the side where an exterior-end brick chimney stands. The narrower facades were augmented by a double gabled projecting bay with entry vestibule.

The one-and-a-half-story house at 2100 South Quebec Street (000-4262) is an excellent example. The building is set on a slightly raised concrete block foundation, a necessity of the steeply sloping site. The modest, wood-frame single-family dwelling, reclad in vinyl siding, has a double-pitched, front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles with a raking cornice of metal. The exterior-end brick chimney is located on the south elevation. The projecting front-gabled entry vestibule is veneered with stretcher-bond bricks on the face and the sides are covered in vinyl siding. The varying of the cladding materials with synthetic siding and a brick veneer is original. The building is asymmetrically fenestrated with double-hung openings holding replacement 1/1 vinyl sash. Notably, the location and size of the window openings were clearly dictated by the interior uses rather than symmetry.



Figure 25: 2000-2100 block (even) of South Quebec Street (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

Dating from the early 1950s, after the neighborhood of Douglas Park had been largely improved, the Colonial Revival-style box was constructed at 4007 and 4011 18th Street South (000-4411 and 4410). The modest dwellings, erected by two different builders, are remarkably similar, and much like the many Colonial Revival-style boxes constructed throughout Arlington County in the post-war years. The house at 4011 18th Street South, for example, is two stories in height, standing three bays wide and two bays deep. The side gable roof is edged with a raking cornice in the upper gable ends and finished with false returns at the cornice line. The central entry opening holds a single-leaf door covered by a front-gabled porch that is one bay wide. The open tympanum of the porch is supported by square posts set on a concrete stoop. The symmetrically fenestrated façade has double-hung window openings with rowlock brick sills and inoperable louvered shutters. A secondary entry pierces the side elevation opposite the paved drive. The exterior-end chimney has a plain cap and single shoulder; it is veneered in six-course Flemish bond just as the main block of the concrete-block house.

Domestic Outbuildings

Typically, domestic resources constructed in Arlington County had associated outbuildings, particularly garages and sheds. These structures were commonly built of wood frame or brick, depending on the construction material of the main dwelling. The majority of the outbuildings documented in comprehensive survey phases were constructed during both the World War I to World War II period and the New Dominion period. This proved to be true for those identified in the most current survey update phase.

Twenty-five freestanding garages were constructed in the survey update areas between 1920 and 1945, while 32 garages date from the post-war years. However, it should be noted that of those in the New Dominion period, 16 are not yet historic and are more prefabricated in nature. The number of other outbuildings, such as sheds, was notably high, as is typical for mid-twentieth-century suburban properties. Of the 122 prefabricated sheds recorded, only four are deemed historic because of their estimated period of construction. A couple of playhouses and barbeque pits were also noted.



Figure 26: Garage, 1800 South Pollard Street, 000-4371 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

An excellent example of a wood-frame garage was documented at 1800 South Pollard Street (000-4371) in Douglas Park. This historic garage is one of the few examples of a wood-frame secondary domestic building in the survey update area. Dating from 1941, this garage is clad in siding with narrow corner boards. Indicative of garages from the second quarter of the twentieth century, the eaves are open, exposing the rafter ends of the front-gabled roof. The double-leaf swing-out doors are constructed of wood with recessed vertical panels set below six fixed lights. This garage was erected to support a modest dwelling constructed in 1939. The house fronts South Pollard Street, while the garage is located at the rear of the lot fronting 18th Street South.

The building at 1810 South Pollard Street (000-4369) is an example of a freestanding garage constructed simultaneous to that of the main dwelling. Thus both buildings are similar in form, scale, style, and cladding material. The front-gabled garage, set back behind the main dwelling, is one story in height. Constructed of wood frame clad in wavy asbestos shingles, the garage has a swing-up door of wood with recessed panels and a row of fixed lights at the top.



Figure 27: Garage, 1810 South Pollard Street, 000-4369 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

In an attempt to attract upper-middle-income residents, many of the dwellings were constructed with the associated garage as part of the main block. This was notably rare in survey update areas of Douglas Park and Bluemont. The house at 4100 16th Street South (000-4417), located at the intersection of South Randolph Street, has an integrated garage. This example is located in the side wing; the other examples presented the integrated garage in the projecting bay on the façade. Original to the house built in 1941 by R.J. Stalker in the Mary E. Whitehead Subdivision of Douglas Park, the garage is located in the exposed foundation of the porch wing. The open porch above has since been enclosed. The single-family dwelling, including the garage wing, has a solid masonry foundation of concrete blocks veneered in stretcher-bond brick. The one-car garage has a roll-up door of wood with panels.



Figure 28: Integrated Garage, 4100 16th Street South, 000-4417 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE
RESOURCE TYPE: Commercial Building.

The single example of the commercial building identified in the survey update is located at 5509 Wilson Boulevard (000-4214-0370). The complicated history of this building, a recognized commercial building fronting a busy transportation corridor running east-west through Arlington County, begins with its construction ca. 1925 as a single-family dwelling. In 1940, according to the building permit cards, the building was moved to its current location from 5117 Wilson Boulevard. The Craftsman-style bungalow was relocated to allow for the construction of the neighborhood grocery store and expansive parking lot. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates that in 1959, the displaced building was used as a store, although remnants of its historic past as a stylized dwelling were evident. Set on a solid rock-faced concrete-block foundation, the wood-frame structure is now clad with T1-11 siding on the façade with the original asbestos shingles on the secondary elevations and square-butt wood shingles in the upper gable ends. The side-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and a shed-roof dormer. The commercial façade that reflects the building's relocation and later renovation is marked by narrow double-hung and fixed windows placed in vertical spandrel that extend from the foundation to the eaves. Secondary elevations are fenestrated with double-hung windows that include 6/1 and 6/6 wood sash and 1/1, double-hung, vinyl sash that are paired in the upper gable end. The one-story, full-width porch on the rear elevation was enclosed in 1942. It wraps around to the side elevation where it has a shed roof. In 1962, the porch on the façade was replaced and a new entry was added to the west side of the main block, which is now boarded.



Figure 29: Former Single Dwelling, now Commercial Building at 5509 Wilson Boulevard, 000-4214-0370 (EHT Tracerics, 2010)

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The goal of this first survey update phase was two-fold—complete the multi-phase comprehensive survey and revisit areas previously documented and reassess the target survey dates. This allowed for a more thorough survey and understanding of each resource's contribution to the county's heritage. The project was intended to: 1) synthesize and complete documentation of previously identified neighborhoods into a computerized database format; 2) collect additional information and survey previously unidentified or unevaluated historic properties and potential historic districts; and 3) heighten public awareness about historic resources in Arlington County to encourage citizen appreciation of their history.

Scope of Work

The project was organized into basic tasks:

- 1) The survey update encompassed the on-site study and documentation to the reconnaissance level of 329 historic resources in Bluemont and Douglas Park. The survey of Bluemont was comprehensive with a target survey date of 1943; thus finalizing the efforts of the multi-phase comprehensive survey. The survey of Douglas Park began the survey update effort, which included the revisiting of areas previously documented as part of the comprehensive survey and reassessing the target survey dates. This captured more properties related to the mid-twentieth-century development and growth of Arlington County; and
- 2) The identification of potential historic districts and individual properties eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Methodology

Approach

EHT Tracerics approached this project as a coordinated effort of experienced professional architectural historians working with the Arlington County Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) in an effort to produce a cost-effective survey that would meet DHR's high standards, as well as provide necessary information to Arlington County.

This was accomplished by working closely with Arlington County and its representatives to identify important architectural resources; by taking full advantage of the Data Sharing System (DSS) database to document and analyze historic properties; by understanding the history and geography to ensure that selected cultural resources accurately illustrate the

county's historic context through the best-preserved and least-altered examples as subsumed under DHR's eighteen historic context themes; by utilizing years of sound survey experience to guarantee an efficient effort; by employing a management methodology that is designed to result in an on-time performance; and by maximizing the potential of an experienced staff.

To achieve the desired products, EHT Tracerics organized a team with the credentials, skills, and successful experience to do the work. The team was composed of five members: a Project Director/Senior Architectural Historian and five Architectural Historian/Surveyors. The Project Director/Senior Architectural Historian managed the administration of the survey project, directed the tasks, prepared architectural descriptions and entered data into DSS, and was responsible for preparing the Final Survey Report. She also functioned as the primary architectural historian, working with the team to evaluate the resources based on the historic context prepared in Phase I. Additionally, the Senior Architectural Historian was responsible for assessing potential landmarks and historic districts. The Architectural Historian/Surveyors conducted the on-site surveys—synthesizing, consolidating, undertaking data entry, locating the properties and resources, and conducting research on each property or neighborhood as appropriate. They worked together in the field, surveying and documenting resources that met the survey criteria.

Basic to the methodology was the determination of criteria for selecting properties to be surveyed using DHR standards, historic themes, and requirements. This was a team effort that allowed for on-site decision making. A system was established to select properties for survey by synthesizing the DHR standards, the eighteen DHR historic context themes, the basic historic context outline, and DHR contractual and archival requirements. Next, a plan was developed for identifying and surveying historic resources at the reconnaissance level.

The recordation of the properties to DHR standards ensured the successful completion of the contract. Implementing the Survey Design, EHT Tracerics surveyed 329 resources to a reconnaissance level. Each reconnaissance-level survey form recorded a single property, including its primary and secondary resources. The completed form documented a primary resource with a detailed physical description as well as a brief description of any secondary resources on the property. It also included a brief evaluation of the property as an entity, placing it in a local historical and architectural context. Labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resources accompanied all forms. The photographic documentation included a range of one to four views, with an average of two to three views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per historic secondary resource or group of secondary resources if located close together. The photographs sufficiently illustrate the architectural character of the primary resource. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. Copies of the relevant sections of USGS Quadrangle maps and county base maps were submitted with each group of five forms as required by DHR and for each property as required by Arlington County.

Representative examples of cultural resources over fifty years of age were selected for recordation using our understanding of the history of Arlington County and how the architecture conveys that story. With assistance from the DHR staff and the Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development of Arlington County, survey priorities were established. Efforts were made to identify the best-preserved and least-altered examples of various resource types subsumed under the eighteen DHR historic themes. Special attention was paid to early outbuildings and structures, significant buildings in poor condition or threatened by imminent destruction, resources related to ethnic minority cultures, pre-1860 resources, including outbuildings and farm structures, previously surveyed properties that warranted updated or additional information, and significant buildings that may be affected by transportation network improvements (i.e. road or railroad construction).

EHT Tracerics utilized building permit cards that indicate the exact date of construction and subsequent alterations for resources built between 1936 and the mid- to late 1980s. The permit cards were provided by the Historic Preservation Program in the Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development.

Work Plan

Implementation of the proposed work was based on an incremental process as outlined in the following seven task descriptions.

- TASK 1: Project Organization and Management
- TASK 2: Survey Design (including Initial Public Presentation)
- TASK 3: Survey
- TASK 4: DSS
- TASK 5: Evaluation of Properties
- TASK 6: Architectural Survey Report
- TASK 7: Project Completion

TASK 1: PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Project organization consisted of the establishment of a work schedule, coordination of the team members and the county staff, establishment of work assignments, arrangement for the necessary materials to undertake the work tasks, and maintenance of the project schedule.

The project director, largely responsible for organization and management, functioned as liaison between Arlington County, DHR, and the project team. Activities included regular monitoring of the project's progress, preparation of the progress reports, problem solving in conjunction with DHR and project staff, and attendance at required progress meetings with the county and DHR representatives.

The project was managed through a system of task-oriented hierarchy. Incremental monitoring was combined with milestone review indicated as "results" for each task listed in the work plan.

TASK 2: SURVEY DESIGN

Prior to beginning fieldwork, all existing materials relevant to Arlington County contained within the DHR archives were reviewed. Materials contained within the county's collection at the Historical Society, the Library of Congress, the Virginia Room at the Arlington County Library, and archives at other repositories in the county, as well as state and federal archives, were reviewed.

Arlington County planning staff was consulted regarding any newly proposed development projects that may affect the future of the survey area's historic resources. Documents, including the local comprehensive plan, Virginia Department of Transportation Six-Year Plan, and public utility plans, were reviewed.

In preparation for fieldwork, the reviewed materials, building permit cards, maps, and previous survey route were studied to determine the best approach for covering as much of the survey area as possible. As in all phases, properties were selected based on a survey criteria established by Arlington County and DHR. This information was discussed and the potential course of action prepared for the county staff's review and approval. The survey design was revised and updated as necessary during the course of the on-site and archival efforts.

TASK 3: SURVEY

Upon completion of a survey schedule, the surveyors began the on-site survey work, following assigned routes. All work followed DHR standards and properties selected during the on-site survey met the survey criteria. Selected properties were documented to the reconnaissance level as appropriate, including site plans and photographs of the exterior. Digital images were taken as appropriate throughout to aid in the survey effort (these images will not be submitted as part of the final product). The 3-1/2" by 5" black-and-white photographs were processed and labeled in pencil. Negative lists and negatives were also labeled to DHR standards.

All survey efforts were conducted from the public right-of-way.

Concurrent with the on-site survey, archival sources were researched at the local, state, and federal levels, including primary and secondary sources. The bibliography developed in Phase I of the comprehensive survey, and augmented in the subsequent phases, was expanded to include the additional sources. As information was gathered, it was synthesized with individual survey files.

On-site and archival findings were assembled and synthesized in preparation for review prior to drafting the final report. One set of survey file envelopes were labeled for DHR; one set of manila file folders for the county. The appropriate documentation, labeled photographs and negatives, and site plans were placed in the appropriate envelope or file. USGS quadrangle

maps and county-base maps were marked to indicate the surveyed properties for both DHR and the county. All envelopes/files were checked for completion.

TASK 4: DSS

Information collected and recorded during the on-site field survey was entered into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources-Data Sharing System database (DHR-DSS). Data on each property surveyed was recorded as a single DSS record, as required by the survey program. At appropriate intervals throughout the project, each DSS property record was reviewed for accuracy and consistency. Upon review of the database and following corrections, tabular reports were generated. These reports provided organized data for analysis and incorporation into the Architectural Survey Report.

DHR-DSS was an important component of the survey, and will be a useful planning tool for Arlington County. The information in the database can be updated as needed and used to generate a variety of reports beyond those prepared for this study.

TASK 5: EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES

Reports generated by DSS were analyzed and properties considered potentially eligible as individual landmarks and as historic districts for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places were evaluated within the context of the survey database, historic themes, and historic context.

TASK 6: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

The Architectural Survey Report was prepared in conformance with the DHR Guidelines for survey reports. Historic properties associated with the relevant themes were discussed in the historic context narratives. Illustrations, including photographs, maps, tables, charts, and other graphics were prepared. The draft document was distributed to the county and DHR prior to final production.

TASK 7: PROJECT COMPLETION

All required products were prepared for the county and DHR. The DSS documentation was submitted to DHR. Two diskettes holding a copy of the text of the Architectural Survey Report in Microsoft Office Word 2003 were prepared. Eight (8) bound copies of the Architectural Survey Report were prepared (seven for DHR and one for Arlington County). Two sets of hard-copy survey forms, photographs, maps, and other materials were made ready for submission (one for DHR and one for Arlington County). One set of negatives with inventory sheets was prepared for DHR. All products were submitted to the appropriate organization.

At the completion of the survey, a final presentation was made to the Historical Affairs and Landmarks Review Board (HALRB) of Arlington County and other interested participants. This presentation summarized the findings and responded to questions and issues.

SURVEY FINDINGS

ARLINGTON COUNTY DATABASE HOLDINGS

The survey and documentation of properties in Arlington County was completed to the approved standards of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The results of the survey project are as follows:

Three Hundred Twenty-Nine (329) properties were recorded to the Reconnaissance Level. Each Reconnaissance-Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and any secondary resources.

- Three hundred twenty-nine (329) properties were evaluated as historic or significant to the historic context of Arlington County and fully surveyed to the reconnaissance level. Each form provides a detailed physical description of the primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It includes a brief evaluation of the property, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. Labeled, black-and-white photographs that adequately document the property's resources accompany each form. Adequate photographic documentation includes several views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per historic secondary resource or group of secondary resources if they are located close together. Photographs illustrate the architectural character of the resource. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and any secondary resources is included for each surveyed property. The site plan sketch indicates the main road and any significant natural features such as creeks and rivers. A copy of the relevant section of the county-base map is filed with each form. The survey area was marked in pencil on a USGS map.

ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS

The DHR-Data Sharing Software (DHR-DSS) is an online system developed to meet DHR's computer needs and desires. Survey documentation prepared as part of Phase I through V were entered into DHR-Integrated Preservation Software (DHR-IPS), a system developed by the National Park Service and customized to best serve DHR. All records entered into IPS have been converted into DSS by DHR and are now available online. The documentation for Phases VI, VIIA-B, VIII, IX, X, and XI collectively totaled 6,086 properties and was entered into DSS. With the completion of the data entry for this first survey update phase, the master DSS database for Arlington County contains 10,566 properties recorded by EHT Tracerics since 1996.

- **Arlington County Survey:
Inventory of All Properties by DHR ID Number with
Style**

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4214-0327	Single Dwelling, 5319 N. Carlin Springs Rd	Single Dwelling	1930	Craftsman
		Garage	1930	Other
000-4214-0328	Single Dwelling, 5305 N. Carlin Springs Rd	Single Dwelling	1925	Other
000-4214-0329	Single Dwelling, 5251 N. Carlin Springs Rd	Single Dwelling	1934	Other
		Office	1990	Other
000-4214-0330	Single Dwelling, 5243 N. Carlin Springs Rd	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0331	Single Dwelling, 5239 N. Carlin Springs Rd	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4214-0332	Single Dwelling, 5125 N. Carlin Springs Rd	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0333	Single Dwelling, 5121 N. Carlin Springs Rd	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival
000-4214-0334	Single Dwelling, 5117 N. Carlin Springs Rd	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0335	Single Dwelling, 401 North Frederick Street	Single Dwelling	1943	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0336	Single Dwelling, 405 North Frederick Street	Single Dwelling	1943	Colonial Revival
000-4214-0337	Single Dwelling, 409 North Frederick Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0338	Single Dwelling, 400 North Frederick Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1941	Other
000-4214-0339	Single Dwelling, 406 North Frederick Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1941	Other
000-4214-0340	Single Dwelling, 5201 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1920	Other
		Shed	1950	No Discernable Style
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0341	Single Dwelling, 5205 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1938	Other
000-4214-0342	Single Dwelling, 5209 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1936	Other
000-4214-0343	Single Dwelling, 5213 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0344	Single Dwelling, 5217 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1943	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0345	Single Dwelling, 5221 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1943	Other
		Shed	1995	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0346	Single Dwelling, 5225 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1943	Other
		Shed	1995	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0347	Single Dwelling, 5229 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1943	Other
		Garage	1973	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0348	Single Dwelling, 5308 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1941	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0349	Single Dwelling, 5334 5th Street North	Single Dwelling	1932	Other

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
		Shed	1970	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0350	Single Dwelling, 638 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1938	Other
000-4214-0351	Single Dwelling, 642 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival
000-4214-0352	Single Dwelling, 824 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Other
000-4214-0353	Single Dwelling, 704 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1938	Other
000-4214-0354	Single Dwelling, 708 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival
000-4214-0355	Single Dwelling, 807 North Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1925	Other
		Garage	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0356	Single Dwelling, 817 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1935	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0357	Single Dwelling, 823 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1951	No Discernable Style
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0358	Single Dwelling, 5400 Wilson Boulevard	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1995	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0359	Single Dwelling, 5317 Wilson Boulevard	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival
000-4214-0360	Single Dwelling, 5323 Wilson Boulevard	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1939	Other
000-4214-0361	Single Dwelling, 839 North Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1939	Other
000-4214-0362	Single Dwelling, 843 North Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival
000-4214-0363	Single Dwelling, 847 North Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1939	Other
000-4214-0364	Single Dwelling, 851 North Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1939	Other
000-4214-0365	Single Dwelling, 855 North Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1939	Other
000-4214-0366	Single Dwelling, 859 North Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1939	Other
000-4214-0367	Single Dwelling, 820 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4214-0368	Single Dwelling, 862 North Harrison Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
000-4214-0369	Single Dwelling, 5503 Wilson Boulevard	Single Dwelling	1925	Craftsman
		Garage	1925	Other
000-4214-0370	Single Dwelling, 5509 Wilson Boulevard	Single Dwelling	1925	Craftsman
000-4214-0371	Single Dwelling, 843 North Jefferson Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival
000-4214-0372	Single Dwelling, 847 North Jefferson Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
000-4214-0373	Single Dwelling, 851 North Jefferson Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
000-4214-0374	Single Dwelling, 875 North Jefferson Street	Single Dwelling	1937	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1945	Other

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4214-0375	Single Dwelling, 903 North Jefferson Street	Single Dwelling	1935	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0376	Single Dwelling, 875 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4214-0377	Single Dwelling, 883 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1936	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
		Shed	1970	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0378	Single Dwelling, 881 North Frederick Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1940	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0379	Single Dwelling, 5142 9th Street North	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
000-4214-0380	Single Dwelling, 5138 9th Street North	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Garage	1938	Other
000-4214-0381	Single Dwelling, 5120 9th Street North	Single Dwelling	1941	Other
		Garage	1953	Other
000-4214-0382	Single Dwelling, 5112 9th Street North	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
		Garage	1944	Other
000-4214-0383	Single Dwelling, 5108 9th Street North	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
000-4214-0384	Single Dwelling, 906 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
		Garage	1990	Other
000-4214-0385	Single Dwelling, 900 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0386	Single Dwelling, 860 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
		Shed	1975	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0387	Single Dwelling, 854 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4214-0388	Single Dwelling, 700 North Greenbrier Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
		Other	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4214-0389	Single Dwelling, 846 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Other
				Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4214-0390	Single Dwelling, 832 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4214-0391	Single Dwelling, 828 North Edison Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Other
000-4220	Single Dwelling, 2124 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4221	Single Dwelling, 2116 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Minimal Traditional
000-4222	Single Dwelling, 2112 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Other
000-4223	Single Dwelling, 2108 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Minimal Traditional
				Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4224	Single Dwelling, 2104 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4225	Single Dwelling, 2100 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4226	Single Dwelling, 2026 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival
				Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4227	Single Dwelling, 2020 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4228	Single Dwelling, 2016 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4231	Single Dwelling, 2008 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4232	Single Dwelling, 2004 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4233	Single Dwelling, 2000 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Colonial Revival
000-4234	Single Dwelling, 1920 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival
000-4235	Single Dwelling, 1916 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival
000-4236	Single Dwelling, 1908 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Minimal Traditional
000-4237	Single Dwelling, 1900 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Other
000-4238	Single Dwelling, 1917 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4239	Single Dwelling, 1921 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Other
000-4240	Single Dwelling, 2001 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4241	Single Dwelling, 2005 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Minimal Traditional
000-4242	Single Dwelling, 2009 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4243	Single Dwelling, 2013 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Minimal Traditional
000-4244	Single Dwelling, 2017 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Other
000-4245	Single Dwelling, 2021 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Other
		Shed	1995	No Discernable Style
000-4246	Single Dwelling, 2025 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Minimal Traditional
000-4247	Single Dwelling, 2101 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4248	Single Dwelling, 2105 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4249	Single Dwelling, 2109 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4250	Single Dwelling, 2113 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4251	Single Dwelling, 2117 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1965	Other
000-4252	Single Dwelling, 2125 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4253	Single Dwelling, 2129 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Other	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4254	Single Dwelling, 2133 South Randolph Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4255	Single Dwelling, 2134 S. Walter Reed Drive	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4256	Single Dwelling, 2124 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4257	Single Dwelling, 2120 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4258	Single Dwelling, 2116 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4259	Single Dwelling, 2112 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4260	Single Dwelling, 2108 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4261	Single Dwelling, 2104 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4262	Single Dwelling, 2100 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4263	Single Dwelling, 2024 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4264	Single Dwelling, 2020 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4265	Single Dwelling, 2016 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4266	Single Dwelling, 2012 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4267	Single Dwelling, 2008 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4268	Single Dwelling, 2000 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4269	Single Dwelling, 1926 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4270	Single Dwelling, 1920 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4271	Single Dwelling, 1909 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1960	No Discernable Style
000-4272	Single Dwelling, 1913 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4273	Single Dwelling, 1917 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4274	Single Dwelling, 1921 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4275	Single Dwelling, 1925 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4276	Single Dwelling, 1929 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4277	Single Dwelling, 1933 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4278	Single Dwelling, 2001 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4279	Single Dwelling, 2005 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4280	Single Dwelling, 2009 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4281	Single Dwelling, 2013 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4282	Single Dwelling, 2025 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4283	Single Dwelling, 2101 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4284	Single Dwelling, 2105 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4285	Single Dwelling, 2109 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4286	Single Dwelling, 2113 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4287	Single Dwelling, 2117 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4288	Single Dwelling, 2036 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4289	Single Dwelling, 2032 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Colonial Revival
000-4290	Single Dwelling, 2028 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4291	Single Dwelling, 2024 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4292	Single Dwelling, 2020 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Colonial Revival
000-4293	Single Dwelling, 2016 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4294	Single Dwelling, 2008 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4295	Single Dwelling, 2004 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Colonial Revival
000-4296	Single Dwelling, 2000 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1975	No Discernable Style
000-4297	Single Dwelling, 1926 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4298	Single Dwelling, 1922 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Colonial Revival
000-4299	Single Dwelling, 1918 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4300	Single Dwelling, 1914 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4301	Single Dwelling, 1910 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4302	Single Dwelling, 1906 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4303	Single Dwelling, 4000 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4304	Single Dwelling, 4004 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4305	Single Dwelling, 4008 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
000-4306	Single Dwelling, 4012 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4307	Single Dwelling, 4016 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4308	Single Dwelling, 1909 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1975	No Discernable Style
000-4309	Single Dwelling, 1913 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4310	Single Dwelling, 1917 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4311	Single Dwelling, 1921 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4312	Single Dwelling, 1925 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4313	Single Dwelling, 2001 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4314	Single Dwelling, 2013 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1990	Other
000-4315	Single Dwelling, 2017 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4316	Single Dwelling, 2021 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4317	Single Dwelling, 2025 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4318	Single Dwelling, 2024 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4319	Single Dwelling, 2020 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4320	Single Dwelling, 2016 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4321	Single Dwelling, 2008 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4322	Single Dwelling, 2004 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4323	Single Dwelling, 2000 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4324	Single Dwelling, 1926 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4325	Single Dwelling, 1922 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4326	Single Dwelling, 1918 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4327	Single Dwelling, 1914 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1949	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1990	Other
000-4328	Single Dwelling, 1910 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1949	Minimal Traditional
000-4329	Single Dwelling, 3900 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Other
		Garage	1949	Other
000-4330	Single Dwelling, 3904 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
000-4331	Single Dwelling, 3908 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1953	Other
000-4332	Single Dwelling, 3912 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4333	Single Dwelling, 3916 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4334	Single Dwelling, 1926 S. Walter Reed Drive	Single Dwelling	1925	Craftsman
		Shed	1990	Other
000-4335	Single Dwelling, 1922 S. Walter Reed Drive	Single Dwelling	1954	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4336	Single Dwelling, 1816 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4337	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4338	Single Dwelling, 3600 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4339	Single Dwelling, 3604 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4340	Single Dwelling, 3608 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Ranch
000-4341	Single Dwelling, 3616 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4342	Single Dwelling, 1805 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4343	Single Dwelling, 1813 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1965	No Discernable Style
000-4344	Single Dwelling, 1817 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1985	Other
000-4345	Single Dwelling, 3617 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4346	Single Dwelling, 3701 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Ranch
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4347	Single Dwelling, 1816 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
000-4348	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4349	Single Dwelling, 1808 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Ranch
000-4350	Single Dwelling, 1804 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4351	Single Dwelling, 3710 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4352	Single Dwelling, 3714 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Ranch

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4353	Single Dwelling, 1801 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1948	Other
		Carport	1959	No Discernable Style
000-4354	Single Dwelling, 1805 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4355	Single Dwelling, 1817 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Colonial Revival
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4356	Single Dwelling, 1821 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4357	Single Dwelling, 1820 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4358	Single Dwelling, 1816 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival
000-4359	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Other
000-4360	Single Dwelling, 1808 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Colonial Revival
000-4361	Single Dwelling, 1800 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4362	Single Dwelling, 3810 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1947	Colonial Revival
000-4363	Single Dwelling, 1801 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4364	Single Dwelling, 1809 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4365	Single Dwelling, 1813 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
000-4366	Single Dwelling, 1817 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
000-4367	Single Dwelling, 1821 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1995	No Discernable Style
000-4368	Single Dwelling, 1814 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Minimal Traditional
000-4369	Single Dwelling, 1810 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Minimal Traditional
		Garage	1940	Other
000-4370	Single Dwelling, 1806 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1968	Other
000-4371	Single Dwelling, 1800 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
		Garage	1945	Other
000-4372	Single Dwelling, 1801 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Minimal Traditional
000-4373	Single Dwelling, 1805 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4374	Single Dwelling, 1809 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4375	Single Dwelling, 1813 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1970	No Discernable Style
000-4376	Single Dwelling, 1817 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4377	Single Dwelling, 1821 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4378	Single Dwelling, 4033 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1940	Other

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4379	Single Dwelling, 4029 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1944	Colonial Revival
000-4380	Single Dwelling, 4025 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1944	Other
000-4381	Single Dwelling, 4021 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
000-4382	Single Dwelling, 4017 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
000-4386	Single Dwelling, 4013 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
000-4387	Single Dwelling, 4009 19th Street South	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
000-4388	Single Dwelling, 1820 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Colonial Revival
000-4389	Single Dwelling, 1816 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1954	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4390	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
		Garage	1946	Other
000-4391	Single Dwelling, 1806 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1954	Ranch
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4392	Single Dwelling, 1800 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1954	Ranch
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4393	Single Dwelling, 4008 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1956	Ranch
		Garage	1978	No Discernable Style
000-4394	Single Dwelling, 4020 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
000-4395	Single Dwelling, 4108 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
000-4396	Single Dwelling, 1801 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4397	Single Dwelling, 1807 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
000-4398	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
000-4399	Single Dwelling, 1808 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
000-4400	Single Dwelling, 1804 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4401	Single Dwelling, 1800 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1952	Other
000-4402	Single Dwelling, 1710 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1952	Other
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4403	Single Dwelling, 1713 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
		Single Dwelling	1985	Other
000-4404	Single Dwelling, 4113 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1952	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1981	No Discernable Style
000-4405	Single Dwelling, 4107 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1952	Other
		Shed	1965	No Discernable Style
000-4406	Single Dwelling, 4101 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1952	Ranch
000-4407	Single Dwelling, 4023 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
000-4408	Single Dwelling, 4019 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
000-4409	Single Dwelling, 4015 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	1975	No Discernable Style
000-4410	Single Dwelling, 4011 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4411	Single Dwelling, 4007 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1951	Colonial Revival
000-4412	Virginia Gardens Apartments	Apartment Building	1948	Colonial Revival
000-4413	Virginia Gardens Apartments	Apartment	1948	Colonial Revival

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
		Building		
000-4414	Virginia Gardens Apartments	Apartment Building	1948	Colonial Revival
000-4415	Single Dwelling, 1600 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1954	Other
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4416	Single Dwelling, 1625 South Stafford Street	Single Dwelling	1951	Other
000-4417	Single Dwelling, 4100 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1941	Other
000-4418	Single Dwelling, 4030 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1936	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4419	Single Dwelling, 4026 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4420	Single Dwelling, 4022 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1942	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4421	Single Dwelling, 1706 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Colonial Revival
000-4422	Single Dwelling, 1709 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1947	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4423	Single Dwelling, 1711 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1937	Colonial Revival
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4424	Single Dwelling, 1729 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
		Garage	1968	No Discernable Style
000-4425	Single Dwelling, 1733 South Quincy Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
		Garage	1975	No Discernable Style
000-4426	Single Dwelling, 1732 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival
000-4427	Single Dwelling, 1724 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1959	No Discernable Style
		Shed	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4428	Single Dwelling, 1720 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Garage	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4429	Single Dwelling, 1716 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Shed	1962	No Discernable Style
000-4430	Single Dwelling, 1704 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Minimal Traditional
		Garage	1980	No Discernable Style
000-4431	Single Dwelling, 1700 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1941	Other
000-4432	Single Dwelling, 1624 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1936	Other
		Garage	1939	Other
000-4433	Single Dwelling, 1620 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4434	Single Dwelling, 1616 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4435	Single Dwelling, 3900 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1937	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1937	Other

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4436	Single Dwelling, 3904 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4437	Single Dwelling, 3908 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
		Garage	1965	No Discernable Style
000-4438	Single Dwelling, 3912 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1939	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4439	Single Dwelling, 3916 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1941	Minimal Traditional
000-4440	Single Dwelling, 3918 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
		Garage	1942	Other
000-4441	Single Dwelling, 3822 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1937	Other
000-4442	Single Dwelling, 3812 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1936	Minimal Traditional
000-4443	Single Dwelling, 1612 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1930	Other
000-4444	Single Dwelling, 1624 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
000-4445	Single Dwelling, 2017 South Quebec Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4446	Single Dwelling, 1710 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1947	Other
		Garage	1969	No Discernable Style
000-4447	Single Dwelling, 1716 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
		Shed	1999	No Discernable Style
000-4448	Single Dwelling, 1720 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Other
		Garage	1947	Other
000-4449	Single Dwelling, 1724 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1947	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1964	No Discernable Style
000-4450	Single Dwelling, 1728 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1947	Other
		Garage	1948	Other
000-4451	Single Dwelling, 1732 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1947	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1948	Other
000-4452	Single Dwelling, 1731 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
000-4453	Single Dwelling, 1727 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4454	Single Dwelling, 1723 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1952	Other
000-4455	Single Dwelling, 1719 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1939	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4456	Single Dwelling, 1715 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Shed	2010	No Discernable Style
000-4457	Single Dwelling, 1711 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Garage	1952	Other
000-4458	Single Dwelling, 1701 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
000-4459	Single Dwelling, 1625 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
000-4460	Single Dwelling, 1619 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Garage	1950	Other

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4461	Single Dwelling, 1615 South Pollard Street	Single Dwelling	1947	Other
		Garage	1947	Other
000-4462	Single Dwelling, 1625 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4463	Single Dwelling, 1715 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1947	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Garage	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4464	Single Dwelling, 1719 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1946	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
		Shed	1965	No Discernable Style
000-4465	Single Dwelling, 1725 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Other
		Shed	1985	No Discernable Style
000-4466	Single Dwelling, 1729 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4467	Single Dwelling, 1733 South Oakland Street	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
000-4468	Single Dwelling, 3715 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1950	Other
		Shed	1995	No Discernable Style
000-4469	Single Dwelling, 1730 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Ranch
000-4470	Single Dwelling, 1726 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival
000-4471	Single Dwelling, 1716 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
000-4472	Single Dwelling, 1640 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1937	Minimal Traditional
		Garage	1969	No Discernable Style
000-4473	Single Dwelling, 1708 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1937	Minimal Traditional
		Garage	1976	No Discernable Style
000-4474	Single Dwelling, 1620 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Minimal Traditional
		Garage	1940	Other
000-4475	Single Dwelling, 3700 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1949	Ranch
		Garage	1951	Other
000-4476	Single Dwelling, 3622 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1955	Minimal Traditional
000-4477	Single Dwelling, 3610 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1954	Ranch
		Garage	1984	No Discernable Style
000-4478	Single Dwelling, 3600 16th Street South	Single Dwelling	1953	Colonial Revival
		Carport	1959	Other
		Barbecue Pit	1990	No Discernable Style
		Shed	1958	Other
000-4479	Single Dwelling, 1705 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Minimal Traditional
		Shed	2005	No Discernable Style
000-4480	Single Dwelling, 1709 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1937	Minimal Traditional
000-4481	Single Dwelling, 1719 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Colonial Revival
000-4482	Single Dwelling, 1723 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1938	Other
		Garage	1948	Other
000-4483	Single Dwelling, 1727 South Nelson Street	Single Dwelling	1944	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod
000-4484	Single Dwelling, 1731 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1953	Other
		Shed	2000	No Discernable Style
000-4485	Single Dwelling, 3615 18th Street South	Single Dwelling	1953	Other
000-4486	Single Dwelling, 1734 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Other

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Date	Style
000-4487	Single Dwelling, 1730 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1941	Other
		Shed	1990	No Discernable Style
000-4488	Single Dwelling, 1728 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1951	Colonial Revival
		Garage	1951	Other
000-4489	Single Dwelling, 1724 South Monroe Street	Single Dwelling	1940	Other
		Garage	1947	Other

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Address	DHR ID #	Resouce Name	Date	
3600	16th Street South	000-4478	Single Dwelling, 3600 16th Street South	1953
3610	16th Street South	000-4477	Single Dwelling, 3610 16th Street South	1954
3622	16th Street South	000-4476	Single Dwelling, 3622 16th Street South	1955
3700	16th Street South	000-4475	Single Dwelling, 3700 16th Street South	1949
3812	16th Street South	000-4442	Single Dwelling, 3812 16th Street South	1936
3822	16th Street South	000-4441	Single Dwelling, 3822 16th Street South	1937
3900	16th Street South	000-4435	Single Dwelling, 3900 16th Street South	1937
3904	16th Street South	000-4436	Single Dwelling, 3904 16th Street South	1938
3908	16th Street South	000-4437	Single Dwelling, 3908 16th Street South	1939
3912	16th Street South	000-4438	Single Dwelling, 3912 16th Street South	1939
3916	16th Street South	000-4439	Single Dwelling, 3916 16th Street South	1941
3918	16th Street South	000-4440	Single Dwelling, 3918 16th Street South	1940
4022	16th Street South	000-4420	Single Dwelling, 4022 16th Street South	1942
4026	16th Street South	000-4419	Single Dwelling, 4026 16th Street South	1942
4030	16th Street South	000-4418	Single Dwelling, 4030 16th Street South	1936
4100	16th Street South	000-4417	Single Dwelling, 4100 16th Street South	1941
3600	18th Street South	000-4338	Single Dwelling, 3600 18th Street South	1950
3604	18th Street South	000-4339	Single Dwelling, 3604 18th Street South	1950
3608	18th Street South	000-4340	Single Dwelling, 3608 18th Street South	1950
3615	18th Street South	000-4485	Single Dwelling, 3615 18th Street South	1953
3616	18th Street South	000-4341	Single Dwelling, 3616 18th Street South	1950
3710	18th Street South	000-4351	Single Dwelling, 3710 18th Street South	1950
3714	18th Street South	000-4352	Single Dwelling, 3714 18th Street South	1950
3715	18th Street South	000-4468	Single Dwelling, 3715 18th Street South	1950
3810	18th Street South	000-4362	Single Dwelling, 3810 18th Street South	1947
4007	18th Street South	000-4411	Single Dwelling, 4007 18th Street South	1951
4008	18th Street South	000-4393	Single Dwelling, 4008 18th Street South	1956
4011	18th Street South	000-4410	Single Dwelling, 4011 18th Street South	1950
4015	18th Street South	000-4409	Single Dwelling, 4015 18th Street South	1950
4019	18th Street South	000-4408	Single Dwelling, 4019 18th Street South	1940
4020	18th Street South	000-4394	Single Dwelling, 4020 18th Street South	1952
4023	18th Street South	000-4407	Single Dwelling, 4023 18th Street South	1940
4101	18th Street South	000-4406	Single Dwelling, 4101 18th Street South	1952
4107	18th Street South	000-4405	Single Dwelling, 4107 18th Street South	1952
4108	18th Street South	000-4395	Single Dwelling, 4108 18th Street South	1952
4113	18th Street South	000-4404	Single Dwelling, 4113 18th Street South	1952
3617	19th Street South	000-4345	Single Dwelling, 3617 19th Street South	1950
3701	19th Street South	000-4346	Single Dwelling, 3701 19th Street South	1950
3900	19th Street South	000-4329	Single Dwelling, 3900 19th Street South	1946
3904	19th Street South	000-4330	Single Dwelling, 3904 19th Street South	1946
3908	19th Street South	000-4331	Single Dwelling, 3908 19th Street South	1946
3912	19th Street South	000-4332	Single Dwelling, 3912 19th Street South	1946
3916	19th Street South	000-4333	Single Dwelling, 3916 19th Street South	1946
4000	19th Street South	000-4303	Single Dwelling, 4000 19th Street South	1946
4004	19th Street South	000-4304	Single Dwelling, 4004 19th Street South	1946
4008	19th Street South	000-4305	Single Dwelling, 4008 19th Street South	1946

	Address	DHR ID #	Resource Name	Date
4009	19th Street South	000-4387	Single Dwelling, 4009 19th Street South	1940
4012	19th Street South	000-4306	Single Dwelling, 4012 19th Street South	1946
4013	19th Street South	000-4386	Single Dwelling, 4013 19th Street South	1940
4016	19th Street South	000-4307	Single Dwelling, 4016 19th Street South	1946
4017	19th Street South	000-4382	Single Dwelling, 4017 19th Street South	1940
4021	19th Street South	000-4381	Single Dwelling, 4021 19th Street South	1940
4025	19th Street South	000-4380	Single Dwelling, 4025 19th Street South	1944
4029	19th Street South	000-4379	Single Dwelling, 4029 19th Street South	1944
4033	19th Street South	000-4378	Single Dwelling, 4033 19th Street South	1940
5201	5th Street North	000-4214-0340	Single Dwelling, 5201 5th Street North	1920
5205	5th Street North	000-4214-0341	Single Dwelling, 5205 5th Street North	1938
5209	5th Street North	000-4214-0342	Single Dwelling, 5209 5th Street North	1938
5213	5th Street North	000-4214-0343	Single Dwelling, 5213 5th Street North	1942
5217	5th Street North	000-4214-0344	Single Dwelling, 5217 5th Street North	1943
5221	5th Street North	000-4214-0345	Single Dwelling, 5221 5th Street North	1943
5225	5th Street North	000-4214-0346	Single Dwelling, 5225 5th Street North	1943
5229	5th Street North	000-4214-0347	Single Dwelling, 5229 5th Street North	1943
5308	5th Street North	000-4214-0348	Single Dwelling, 5308 5th Street North	1941
5334	5th Street North	000-4214-0349	Single Dwelling, 5334 5th Street North	1932
5108	9th Street North	000-4214-0383	Single Dwelling, 5108 9th Street North	1940
5112	9th Street North	000-4214-0382	Single Dwelling, 5112 9th Street North	1940
5120	9th Street North	000-4214-0381	Single Dwelling, 5120 9th Street North	1941
5138	9th Street North	000-4214-0380	Single Dwelling, 5138 9th Street North	1938
5142	9th Street North	000-4214-0379	Single Dwelling, 5142 9th Street North	1938
5117	Carlin Springs Road, North	000-4214-0334	Single Dwelling, 5117 N. Carlin Springs Road	1941
5121	Carlin Springs Road, North	000-4214-0333	Single Dwelling, 5121 N. Carlin Springs Road	1941
5125	Carlin Springs Road, North	000-4214-0332	Single Dwelling, 5125 N. Carlin Springs Road	1941
5239	Carlin Springs Road, North	000-4214-0331	Single Dwelling, 5239 N. Carlin Springs Road	1941
5243	Carlin Springs Road, North	000-4214-0330	Single Dwelling, 5243 N. Carlin Springs Road	1941
5251	Carlin Springs Road, North	000-4214-0329	Single Dwelling, 5251 N. Carlin Springs Road	1934
5305	Carlin Springs Road, North	000-4214-0328	Single Dwelling, 5305 N. Carlin Springs Road	1925
5319	Carlin Springs Road, North	000-4214-0327	Single Dwelling, 5319 N. Carlin Springs Road	1930
820	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0367	Single Dwelling, 820 North Edison Street	1941
824	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0352	Single Dwelling, 824 North Edison Street	1941
846	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0389	Single Dwelling, 846 North Edison Street	1941
828	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0391	Single Dwelling, 828 North Edison Street	1941
832	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0390	Single Dwelling, 832 North Edison Street	1941
854	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0387	Single Dwelling, 854 North Edison Street	1940
860	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0386	Single Dwelling, 860 North Edison Street	1940
900	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0385	Single Dwelling, 900 North Edison Street	1940
906	Edison Street, North	000-4214-0384	Single Dwelling, 906 North Edison Street	1940
401	Frederick Street, North	000-4214-0335	Single Dwelling, 401 North Frederick Street	1943
405	Frederick Street, North	000-4214-0336	Single Dwelling, 405 North Frederick Street	1943
406	Frederick Street, North	000-4214-0339	Single Dwelling, 406 North Frederick Street	1941
409	Frederick Street, North	000-4214-0337	Single Dwelling, 409 North Frederick Street	1941
400	Frederick Street North	000-4214-0338	Single Dwelling, 400 North Frederick Street	1941

	Address	DHR ID #	Resouce Name	Date
881	Frederick Street, North	000-4214-0378	Single Dwelling, 881 North Frederick Street	1940
638	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0350	Single Dwelling, 638 North Greenbrier Street	1938
642	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0351	Single Dwelling, 642 North Greenbrier Street	1938
700	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0388	Single Dwelling, 700 North Greenbrier Street	1938
704	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0353	Single Dwelling, 704 North Greenbrier Street	1938
708	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0354	Single Dwelling, 708 North Greenbrier Street	1938
817	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0356	Single Dwelling, 817 North Greenbrier Street	1935
823	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0357	Single Dwelling, 823 North Greenbrier Street	1942
875	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0376	Single Dwelling, 875 North Greenbrier Street	1939
883	Greenbrier Street, North	000-4214-0377	Single Dwelling, 883 North Greenbrier Street	1936
807	Harrison Street, North	000-4214-0355	Single Dwelling, 807 North Harrison Street	1925
839	Harrison Street, North	000-4214-0361	Single Dwelling, 839 North Harrison Street	1939
843	Harrison Street, North	000-4214-0362	Single Dwelling, 843 North Harrison Street	1939
847	Harrison Street, North	000-4214-0363	Single Dwelling, 847 North Harrison Street	1939
851	Harrison Street, North	000-4214-0364	Single Dwelling, 851 North Harrison Street	1939
855	Harrison Street, North	000-4214-0365	Single Dwelling, 855 North Harrison Street	1939
859	Harrison Street, North	000-4214-0366	Single Dwelling, 859 North Harrison Street	1939
862	Harrison Street, North	000-4214-0368	Single Dwelling, 862 North Harrison Street	1938
843	Jefferson Street, North	000-4214-0371	Single Dwelling, 843 North Jefferson Street	1939
847	Jefferson Street, North	000-4214-0372	Single Dwelling, 847 North Jefferson Street	1939
851	Jefferson Street, North	000-4214-0373	Single Dwelling, 851 North Jefferson Street	1939
875	Jefferson Street, North	000-4214-0374	Single Dwelling, 875 North Jefferson Street	1937
903	Jefferson Street, North	000-4214-0375	Single Dwelling, 903 North Jefferson Street	1935
1709	Monroe Street, South	000-4480	Single Dwelling, 1709 South Monroe Street	1937
1723	Monroe Street, South	000-4482	Single Dwelling, 1723 South Monroe Street	1938
1724	Monroe Street, South	000-4489	Single Dwelling, 1724 South Monroe Street	1940
1728	Monroe Street, South	000-4488	Single Dwelling, 1728 South Monroe Street	1951
1730	Monroe Street, South	000-4487	Single Dwelling, 1730 South Monroe Street	1941
1731	Monroe Street, South	000-4484	Single Dwelling, 1731 South Monroe Street	1953
1734	Monroe Street, South	000-4486	Single Dwelling, 1734 South Monroe Street	1941
1812	Monroe Street, South	000-4337	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Monroe Street	1950
1816	Monroe Street, South	000-4336	Single Dwelling, 1816 South Monroe Street	1950
1620	Nelson Street, South	000-4474	Single Dwelling, 1620 South Nelson Street	1940
1640	Nelson Street, South	000-4472	Single Dwelling, 1640 South Nelson Street	1937
1705	Nelson Street, South	000-4479	Single Dwelling, 1705 South Nelson Street	1938
1708	Nelson Street, South	000-4473	Single Dwelling, 1708 South Nelson Street	1937
1716	Nelson Street, South	000-4471	Single Dwelling, 1716 South Nelson Street	1938
1719	Nelson Street, South	000-4481	Single Dwelling, 1719 South Nelson Street	1938
1726	Nelson Street, South	000-4470	Single Dwelling, 1726 South Nelson Street	1938
1727	Nelson Street, South	000-4483	Single Dwelling, 1727 South Nelson Street	1944
1730	Nelson Street, South	000-4469	Single Dwelling, 1730 South Nelson Street	1938
1804	Nelson Street, South	000-4350	Single Dwelling, 1804 South Nelson Street	1950
1805	Nelson Street, South	000-4342	Single Dwelling, 1805 South Nelson Street	1950
1808	Nelson Street, South	000-4349	Single Dwelling, 1808 South Nelson Street	1950
1812	Nelson Street, South	000-4348	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Nelson Street	1950
1813	Nelson Street, South	000-4343	Single Dwelling, 1813 South Nelson Street	1950

	Address	DHR ID #	Resource Name	Date
1816	Nelson Street, South	000-4347	Single Dwelling, 1816 South Nelson Street	1950
1817	Nelson Street, South	000-4344	Single Dwelling, 1817 South Nelson Street	1950
1612	Oakland Street, South	000-4443	Single Dwelling, 1612 South Oakland Street	1930
1624	Oakland Street, South	000-4444	Single Dwelling, 1624 South Oakland Street	1938
1625	Oakland Street, South	000-4462	Single Dwelling, 1625 South Oakland Street	1940
1710	Oakland Street, South	000-4446	Single Dwelling, 1710 South Oakland Street	1947
1715	Oakland Street, South	000-4463	Single Dwelling, 1715 South Oakland Street	1947
1716	Oakland Street, South	000-4447	Single Dwelling, 1716 South Oakland Street	1944
1719	Oakland Street, South	000-4464	Single Dwelling, 1719 South Oakland Street	1946
1720	Oakland Street, South	000-4448	Single Dwelling, 1720 South Oakland Street	1944
1724	Oakland Street, South	000-4449	Single Dwelling, 1724 South Oakland Street	1947
1725	Oakland Street, South	000-4465	Single Dwelling, 1725 South Oakland Street	1944
1728	Oakland Street, South	000-4450	Single Dwelling, 1728 South Oakland Street	1947
1729	Oakland Street, South	000-4466	Single Dwelling, 1729 South Oakland Street	1950
1732	Oakland Street, South	000-4451	Single Dwelling, 1732 South Oakland Street	1947
1733	Oakland Street, South	000-4467	Single Dwelling, 1733 South Oakland Street	1950
1800	Oakland Street, South	000-4361	Single Dwelling, 1800 South Oakland Street	1942
1801	Oakland Street, South	000-4353	Single Dwelling, 1801 South Oakland Street	1948
1805	Oakland Street, South	000-4354	Single Dwelling, 1805 South Oakland Street	1942
1808	Oakland Street, South	000-4360	Single Dwelling, 1808 South Oakland Street	1944
1812	Oakland Street, South	000-4359	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Oakland Street	1944
1816	Oakland Street, South	000-4358	Single Dwelling, 1816 South Oakland Street	1942
1817	Oakland Street, South	000-4355	Single Dwelling, 1817 South Oakland Street	1944
1820	Oakland Street, South	000-4357	Single Dwelling, 1820 South Oakland Street	1942
1821	Oakland Street, South	000-4356	Single Dwelling, 1821 South Oakland Street	1942
1615	Pollard Street, South	000-4461	Single Dwelling, 1615 South Pollard Street	1947
1616	Pollard Street, South	000-4434	Single Dwelling, 1616 South Pollard Street	1938
1619	Pollard Street, South	000-4460	Single Dwelling, 1619 South Pollard Street	1938
1620	Pollard Street, South	000-4433	Single Dwelling, 1620 South Pollard Street	1938
1624	Pollard Street, South	000-4432	Single Dwelling, 1624 South Pollard Street	1936
1625	Pollard Street, South	000-4459	Single Dwelling, 1625 South Pollard Street	1938
1700	Pollard Street, South	000-4431	Single Dwelling, 1700 South Pollard Street	1940
1701	Pollard Street, South	000-4458	Single Dwelling, 1701 South Pollard Street	1938
1704	Pollard Street, South	000-4430	Single Dwelling, 1704 South Pollard Street	1938
1711	Pollard Street, South	000-4457	Single Dwelling, 1711 South Pollard Street	1938
1715	Pollard Street, South	000-4456	Single Dwelling, 1715 South Pollard Street	1938
1716	Pollard Street, South	000-4429	Single Dwelling, 1716 South Pollard Street	1938
1719	Pollard Street, South	000-4455	Single Dwelling, 1719 South Pollard Street	1939
1720	Pollard Street, South	000-4428	Single Dwelling, 1720 South Pollard Street	1938
1723	Pollard Street, South	000-4454	Single Dwelling, 1723 South Pollard Street	1938
1724	Pollard Street, South	000-4427	Single Dwelling, 1724 South Pollard Street	1938
1727	Pollard Street, South	000-4453	Single Dwelling, 1727 South Pollard Street	1939
1731	Pollard Street, South	000-4452	Single Dwelling, 1731 South Pollard Street	1939
1732	Pollard Street, South	000-4426	Single Dwelling, 1732 South Pollard Street	1938
1800	Pollard Street, South	000-4371	Single Dwelling, 1800 South Pollard Street	1939
1801	Pollard Street, South	000-4363	Single Dwelling, 1801 South Pollard Street	1942

	Address	DHR ID #	Resource Name	Date
1806	Pollard Street, South	000-4370	Single Dwelling, 1806 South Pollard Street	1939
1809	Pollard Street, South	000-4364	Single Dwelling, 1809 South Pollard Street	1944
1810	Pollard Street, South	000-4369	Single Dwelling, 1810 South Pollard Street	1939
1813	Pollard Street, South	000-4365	Single Dwelling, 1813 South Pollard Street	1939
1814	Pollard Street, South	000-4368	Single Dwelling, 1814 South Pollard Street	1939
1817	Pollard Street, South	000-4366	Single Dwelling, 1817 South Pollard Street	1939
1821	Pollard Street, South	000-4367	Single Dwelling, 1821 South Pollard Street	1939
1910	Pollard Street, South	000-4328	Single Dwelling, 1910 South Pollard Street	1949
1914	Pollard Street, South	000-4327	Single Dwelling, 1914 South Pollard Street	1949
1918	Pollard Street, South	000-4326	Single Dwelling, 1918 South Pollard Street	1950
1922	Pollard Street, South	000-4325	Single Dwelling, 1922 South Pollard Street	1950
1926	Pollard Street, South	000-4324	Single Dwelling, 1926 South Pollard Street	1950
2000	Pollard Street, South	000-4323	Single Dwelling, 2000 South Pollard Street	1950
2004	Pollard Street, South	000-4322	Single Dwelling, 2004 South Pollard Street	1950
2008	Pollard Street, South	000-4321	Single Dwelling, 2008 South Pollard Street	1950
2016	Pollard Street, South	000-4320	Single Dwelling, 2016 South Pollard Street	1950
2020	Pollard Street, South	000-4319	Single Dwelling, 2020 South Pollard Street	1950
2024	Pollard Street, South	000-4318	Single Dwelling, 2024 South Pollard Street	1950
1909	Quebec Street, South	000-4271	Single Dwelling, 1909 South Quebec Street	1946
1913	Quebec Street, South	000-4272	Single Dwelling, 1913 South Quebec Street	1946
1917	Quebec Street, South	000-4273	Single Dwelling, 1917 South Quebec Street	1946
1920	Quebec Street, South	000-4270	Single Dwelling, 1920 South Quebec Street	1946
1921	Quebec Street, South	000-4274	Single Dwelling, 1921 South Quebec Street	1946
1925	Quebec Street, South	000-4275	Single Dwelling, 1925 South Quebec Street	1946
1926	Quebec Street, South	000-4269	Single Dwelling, 1926 South Quebec Street	1946
1929	Quebec Street, South	000-4276	Single Dwelling, 1929 South Quebec Street	1946
1933	Quebec Street, South	000-4277	Single Dwelling, 1933 South Quebec Street	1946
2000	Quebec Street, South	000-4268	Single Dwelling, 2000 South Quebec Street	1946
2001	Quebec Street, South	000-4278	Single Dwelling, 2001 South Quebec Street	1946
2005	Quebec Street, South	000-4279	Single Dwelling, 2005 South Quebec Street	1946
2008	Quebec Street, South	000-4267	Single Dwelling, 2008 South Quebec Street	1946
2009	Quebec Street, South	000-4280	Single Dwelling, 2009 South Quebec Street	1946
2012	Quebec Street, South	000-4266	Single Dwelling, 2012 South Quebec Street	1946
2013	Quebec Street, South	000-4281	Single Dwelling, 2013 South Quebec Street	1946
2016	Quebec Street, South	000-4265	Single Dwelling, 2016 South Quebec Street	1946
2017	Quebec Street, South	000-4445	Single Dwelling, 2017 South Quebec Street	1946
2020	Quebec Street, South	000-4264	Single Dwelling, 2020 South Quebec Street	1946
2024	Quebec Street, South	000-4263	Single Dwelling, 2024 South Quebec Street	1946
2025	Quebec Street, South	000-4282	Single Dwelling, 2025 South Quebec Street	1946
2100	Quebec Street, South	000-4262	Single Dwelling, 2100 South Quebec Street	1946
2101	Quebec Street, South	000-4283	Single Dwelling, 2101 South Quebec Street	1946
2104	Quebec Street, South	000-4261	Single Dwelling, 2104 South Quebec Street	1946
2105	Quebec Street, South	000-4284	Single Dwelling, 2105 South Quebec Street	1946
2108	Quebec Street, South	000-4260	Single Dwelling, 2108 South Quebec Street	1946
2109	Quebec Street, South	000-4285	Single Dwelling, 2109 South Quebec Street	1946
2112	Quebec Street, South	000-4259	Single Dwelling, 2112 South Quebec Street	1946

	Address	DHR ID #	Resource Name	Date
2113	Quebec Street, South	000-4286	Single Dwelling, 2113 South Quebec Street	1946
2116	Quebec Street, South	000-4258	Single Dwelling, 2116 South Quebec Street	1946
2117	Quebec Street, South	000-4287	Single Dwelling, 2117 South Quebec Street	1946
2120	Quebec Street, South	000-4257	Single Dwelling, 2120 South Quebec Street	1946
2124	Quebec Street, South	000-4256	Single Dwelling, 2124 South Quebec Street	1946
1706	Quincy Street, South	000-4421	Single Dwelling, 1706 South Quincy Street	1940
1709	Quincy Street, South	000-4422	Single Dwelling, 1709 South Quincy Street	1947
1711	Quincy Street, South	000-4423	Single Dwelling, 1711 South Quincy Street	1937
1729	Quincy Street, South	000-4424	Single Dwelling, 1729 South Quincy Street	1940
1733	Quincy Street, South	000-4425	Single Dwelling, 1733 South Quincy Street	1940
1800	Quincy Street, South	000-4392	Single Dwelling, 1800 South Quincy Street	1954
1801	Quincy Street, South	000-4372	Single Dwelling, 1801 South Quincy Street	1939
1805	Quincy Street, South	000-4373	Single Dwelling, 1805 South Quincy Street	1940
1806	Quincy Street, South	000-4391	Single Dwelling, 1806 South Quincy Street	1954
1809	Quincy Street, South	000-4374	Single Dwelling, 1809 South Quincy Street	1940
1812	Quincy Street, South	000-4390	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Quincy Street	1940
1813	Quincy Street, South	000-4375	Single Dwelling, 1813 South Quincy Street	1940
1816	Quincy Street, South	000-4389	Single Dwelling, 1816 South Quincy Street	1954
1817	Quincy Street, South	000-4376	Single Dwelling, 1817 South Quincy Street	1940
1820	Quincy Street, South	000-4388	Single Dwelling, 1820 South Quincy Street	1940
1821	Quincy Street, South	000-4377	Single Dwelling, 1821 South Quincy Street	1940
1906	Quincy Street, South	000-4302	Single Dwelling, 1906 South Quincy Street	1950
1909	Quincy Street, South	000-4308	Single Dwelling, 1909 South Quincy Street	1950
1910	Quincy Street, South	000-4301	Single Dwelling, 1910 South Quincy Street	1950
1913	Quincy Street, South	000-4309	Single Dwelling, 1913 South Quincy Street	1950
1914	Quincy Street, South	000-4300	Single Dwelling, 1914 South Quincy Street	1950
1917	Quincy Street, South	000-4310	Single Dwelling, 1917 South Quincy Street	1950
1918	Quincy Street, South	000-4299	Single Dwelling, 1918 South Quincy Street	1950
1921	Quincy Street, South	000-4311	Single Dwelling, 1921 South Quincy Street	1950
1922	Quincy Street, South	000-4298	Single Dwelling, 1922 South Quincy Street	1950
1925	Quincy Street, South	000-4312	Single Dwelling, 1925 South Quincy Street	1950
1926	Quincy Street, South	000-4297	Single Dwelling, 1926 South Quincy Street	1950
2000	Quincy Street, South	000-4296	Single Dwelling, 2000 South Quincy Street	1950
2001	Quincy Street, South	000-4313	Single Dwelling, 2001 South Quincy Street	1950
2004	Quincy Street, South	000-4295	Single Dwelling, 2004 South Quincy Street	1950
2008	Quincy Street, South	000-4294	Single Dwelling, 2008 South Quincy Street	1950
2013	Quincy Street, South	000-4314	Single Dwelling, 2013 South Quincy Street	1950
2016	Quincy Street, South	000-4293	Single Dwelling, 2016 South Quincy Street	1950
2017	Quincy Street, South	000-4315	Single Dwelling, 2017 South Quincy Street	1950
2020	Quincy Street, South	000-4292	Single Dwelling, 2020 South Quincy Street	1950
2021	Quincy Street, South	000-4316	Single Dwelling, 2021 South Quincy Street	1950
2024	Quincy Street, South	000-4291	Single Dwelling, 2024 South Quincy Street	1950
2025	Quincy Street, South	000-4317	Single Dwelling, 2025 South Quincy Street	1950
2028	Quincy Street, South	000-4290	Single Dwelling, 2028 South Quincy Street	1950
2032	Quincy Street, South	000-4289	Single Dwelling, 2032 South Quincy Street	1950
2036	Quincy Street, South	000-4288	Single Dwelling, 2036 South Quincy Street	1950

	Address	DHR ID #	Resource Name	Date
1900	Randolph Street, South	000-4237	Single Dwelling, 1900 South Randolph Street	1942
1908	Randolph Street, South	000-4236	Single Dwelling, 1908 South Randolph Street	1942
1916	Randolph Street, South	000-4235	Single Dwelling, 1916 South Randolph Street	1942
1917	Randolph Street, South	000-4238	Single Dwelling, 1917 South Randolph Street	1942
1920	Randolph Street, South	000-4234	Single Dwelling, 1920 South Randolph Street	1942
1921	Randolph Street, South	000-4239	Single Dwelling, 1921 South Randolph Street	1942
2000	Randolph Street, South	000-4233	Single Dwelling, 2000 South Randolph Street	1944
2001	Randolph Street, South	000-4240	Single Dwelling, 2001 South Randolph Street	1942
2004	Randolph Street, South	000-4232	Single Dwelling, 2004 South Randolph Street	1942
2005	Randolph Street, South	000-4241	Single Dwelling, 2005 South Randolph Street	1942
2008	Randolph Street, South	000-4231	Single Dwelling, 2008 South Randolph Street	1942
2009	Randolph Street, South	000-4242	Single Dwelling, 2009 South Randolph Street	1942
2013	Randolph Street, South	000-4243	Single Dwelling, 2013 South Randolph Street	1942
2016	Randolph Street, South	000-4228	Single Dwelling, 2016 South Randolph Street	1942
2017	Randolph Street, South	000-4244	Single Dwelling, 2017 South Randolph Street	1942
2020	Randolph Street, South	000-4227	Single Dwelling, 2020 South Randolph Street	1941
2021	Randolph Street, South	000-4245	Single Dwelling, 2021 South Randolph Street	1942
2025	Randolph Street, South	000-4246	Single Dwelling, 2025 South Randolph Street	1942
2026	Randolph Street, South	000-4226	Single Dwelling, 2026 South Randolph Street	1941
2100	Randolph Street, South	000-4225	Single Dwelling, 2100 South Randolph Street	1941
2101	Randolph Street, South	000-4247	Single Dwelling, 2101 South Randolph Street	1946
2104	Randolph Street, South	000-4224	Single Dwelling, 2104 South Randolph Street	1941
2105	Randolph Street, South	000-4248	Single Dwelling, 2105 South Randolph Street	1946
2108	Randolph Street, South	000-4223	Single Dwelling, 2108 South Randolph Street	1941
2109	Randolph Street, South	000-4249	Single Dwelling, 2109 South Randolph Street	1946
2112	Randolph Street, South	000-4222	Single Dwelling, 2112 South Randolph Street	1942
2113	Randolph Street, South	000-4250	Single Dwelling, 2113 South Randolph Street	1946
2116	Randolph Street, South	000-4221	Single Dwelling, 2116 South Randolph Street	1942
2117	Randolph Street, South	000-4251	Single Dwelling, 2117 South Randolph Street	1946
2124	Randolph Street, South	000-4220	Single Dwelling, 2124 South Randolph Street	1946
2125	Randolph Street, South	000-4252	Single Dwelling, 2125 South Randolph Street	1946
2129	Randolph Street, South	000-4253	Single Dwelling, 2129 South Randolph Street	1946
2133	Randolph Street, South	000-4254	Single Dwelling, 2133 South Randolph Street	1946
1600	Stafford Street, South	000-4415	Single Dwelling, 1600 South Stafford Street	1954
1625	Stafford Street, South	000-4416	Single Dwelling, 1625 South Stafford Street	1951
1710	Stafford Street, South	000-4402	Single Dwelling, 1710 South Stafford Street	1952
1713	Stafford Street, South	000-4403	Single Dwelling, 1713 South Stafford Street	1952
1713	Stafford Street, South	000-4403	Single Dwelling, 1713 South Stafford Street	1985
1800	Stafford Street, South	000-4401	Single Dwelling, 1800 South Stafford Street	1952
1801	Stafford Street, South	000-4396	Single Dwelling, 1801 South Stafford Street	1952
1804	Stafford Street, South	000-4400	Single Dwelling, 1804 South Stafford Street	1952
1807	Stafford Street, South	000-4397	Single Dwelling, 1807 South Stafford Street	1952
1808	Stafford Street, South	000-4399	Single Dwelling, 1808 South Stafford Street	1952
1812	Stafford Street, South	000-4398	Single Dwelling, 1812 South Stafford Street	1952
1700-1706	Taylor Street, South	000-4412	Virginia Gardens Apartments	1948
1701-1703	Taylor Street, South	000-4413	Virginia Gardens Apartments	1948

	Address	DHR ID #	Resouce Name	Date
1707-1711	Taylor Street, South	000-4414	Virginia Gardens Apartments	1948
1922	Walter Reed Drive, South	000-4335	Single Dwelling, 1922 S. Walter Reed Drive	1954
1926	Walter Reed Drive, South	000-4334	Single Dwelling, 1926 S. Walter Reed Drive	1925
2134	Walter Reed Drive, South	000-4255	Single Dwelling, 2134 S. Walter Reed Drive	1946
5317	Wilson Boulevard	000-4214-0359	Single Dwelling, 5317 Wilson Boulevard	1939
5323	Wilson Boulevard	000-4214-0360	Single Dwelling, 5323 Wilson Boulevard	1939
5400	Wilson Boulevard	000-4214-0358	Single Dwelling, 5400 Wilson Boulevard	1938
5503	Wilson Boulevard	000-4214-0369	Single Dwelling, 5503 Wilson Boulevard	1925
5509	Wilson Boulevard	000-4214-0370	Single Dwelling, 5517 Wilson Boulevard	1925

Analysis of Survey Findings

Statistical information was derived from the survey findings by producing computer-generated reports. These reports are designed to yield specific kinds of information for the appropriate analysis of survey findings. Some of the information entered into the database is factual, being based upon quantitative analysis; other information is valiative, and is based upon Tracerics' understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and valiative assessments, and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the built environment of Arlington County.

The following analysis was prepared by architectural historians at Tracerics and is based upon a professional understanding of the historic properties and resources surveyed, taking into consideration the needs and requirements of Arlington County and DHR.

- Identification of Properties

Each record in the computer represents a property that is a location defined by a perimeter measurement, such as a lot or parcel of land or a determined environmental setting. A total of 329 properties were identified and surveyed during the course of this update project. These properties were identified in two ways: first, by using the 1936 and 1959 *Sanborn Insurance Maps* of Arlington County, and the 1943 and 1948 *Franklin Survey of Arlington County* which indicates the sites of resources (*i.e.* the footprint of a building or structure) in conjunction with the building permit cards; second, through visual identification of primary resources that were not indicated on the historic maps but appeared to hold architectural significance associated with the recent past.

All historic properties constructed prior to 1943 in Bluemont were included in the survey, thus concluding the comprehensive survey of that neighborhood to a World War II-era date because of the density of post-war construction. The vast majority of the resources in this neighborhood were constructed in the mid- to late 1940s and 1950s; therefore, the 1943 date of construction was used as a guide to ensure all pre-war buildings were documented. This neighborhood must be revisited as part of the survey update process to capture those buildings constructed during and after World War II in an effort to better understand the area's development and growth patterns and how it contributes to the history of Arlington County in the mid-twentieth century.

The neighborhood of Douglas Park was first examined as part of Phase II. The initial target date was 1936; thus, much of the World War II-era housing was not captured during the 1997 effort. Now with a 1956 target date, a total of 264 properties were recorded as part of this Phase I Survey Update in Douglas Park.

- Categorization of Properties

Each property record is initiated with the determination of a property category for the property as an entity. This categorization reflects the type of resource that is considered to be the primary resource and the source of the property's historicity. The five property categories are as follows: building, district, structure, site, and object. The definitions used are included in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* as follows:

- Building:** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also refer to a historically, functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- District** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
- Site** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, when the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- Structure** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
- Object** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature and design, movable, it is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

In Virginia, it is anticipated that a property will include at least one resource, usually considered its primary resource. The historic character of that resource is usually the basis upon which the determination of the property's overall historic or nonhistoric status is made.

The proper categorization of a property is dependent on the proper identification of the primary resource. For example, a property that includes a large residence built in the 1870s and several outbuildings from the same period would be categorized as a "BUILDING." Another property that includes a large residence built in 1995 near the foundation of an eighteenth-century farmhouse would gain its historic status from the archeological potential of the site that is composed of the foundation and its environs, not from the no longer extant original building nor from the new house; therefore, this property would be categorized a "SITE."

ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF PROPERTIES
Buildings	329
Districts	0
Objects	0
Sites	0
Structures	0
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	329

- Determination of Historic Status

The identification of properties and their categorization was followed by the determination of a historic status for the property. For this survey, historic was defined as possessing the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Arlington County. **It was not interpreted as a measure of the level of significance of that information.**

Properties were considered HISTORIC if:

- The primary resource was fifty years of age or more; or
- The resource possessed the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Arlington County.

Properties were determined to be NONHISTORIC if:

- The primary resource was less than fifty years of age;
- No primary resource was visually evident; or
- The primary resource was altered to a level that any historic integrity it might have possessed was significantly destroyed or obscured.

ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIES	TOTAL	HISTORIC
Buildings (including primary and secondary resources)	515	373
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	515	373 historic

- Primary Resources

For the 329 properties included in the database, only one primary resource type was identified throughout the survey update areas. The following report identifies the number of identified resource types for each property:

ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY: PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE CONTAINED BY CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES	NUMBER OF PRIMARY RESOURCES RECORDED
Single Dwelling	329

The identification of the single-family dwelling has been consistent throughout the many survey phases. The multiple-family dwelling, a significant building type in Arlington County, was recorded most often in the central section of the county, and rarely in the final phases of survey where single-family housing dominated. Noticeably, the number of resource types identified in each survey phase has varied as the on-site work has progressed northward. It has diminished as the survey moved north past Arlington Boulevard. Phase I recorded eleven primary resource types and Phase IV recorded seventeen types. Three types were identified during Phase VIIA and only two resource types were documented as part of Phase VIIB. With the addition of the community center, the same primary resource types were identified in the Phase VIII and Phase IX surveys. Phase X recorded six property types, including churches, a commercial building, a school and community center, apartments, and single-family dwellings. This final comprehensive survey identified five primary resource types, including a bank, cemetery, nature center, three parks, a pump house, and more than 1,000 single dwellings.

This most recent survey, which was an update and focused on the completion of the comprehensive survey, was concentrated on neighborhood development and thus identified only single dwellings as the primary resource. This is most likely because the phases of the comprehensive survey in Bluemont would have identified properties related to commercial, religious, and social activities initially, recognizing their importance in the understanding of the neighborhood and county development. Moreover, these particular types of properties are generally located on the periphery of a neighborhood, and in the case of Bluemont those peripheral streets are primary corridors that are ever changing. Thus these primary resources are threatened with extensive alteration and even demolition and, therefore, were a priority for previous survey efforts. Douglas Park, on the other hand, is a residential neighborhood with few social and religious amenities supporting it historically. The subdivision was established as a residential area dependent on religious, commercial, and social resources in other neighboring communities. This accounts for the lack of non-residential primary resources within the survey update area, which was relegated to the south of 16th Street South.

- DHR Historic Themes and Period Contexts

DHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's cultural history from prehistoric times to the present. Although a property may relate to one or more of the defined themes, only the most relevant themes are indicated in the database.

ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY: DHR THEMES	NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES
<i>Architecture/Community Planning</i>	329
<i>Commerce/Trade</i>	1
<i>Domestic</i>	329
Education	0
Ethnicity/Immigration	0
Funerary	0
Government/Law/Political	0
Health Care/Medicine	0
Industry/Processing/Extraction	0
Landscape	0
Military/Defense	0
Recreation/Arts	0
Religion	0
Settlement Patterns	0
Social	0
Subsistence/Agriculture	0
Technology/Engineering	0
Transportation/Communication	0

Notably, the number of historic context themes identified during each phase is reduced as the on-site fieldwork progresses northward through the county. The greatest number of themes was recorded in Phase I, with eleven contexts noted. Phases II and III documented fourteen and nine themes, respectively. During Phase IV, the Industry/Processing/Extraction theme was identified for the first time. However, the seven other themes documented that year had been recorded in previous phases. In Phase V, only seven of the themes were noted. Phase VI documented eight themes. Phase VIIA recorded only three themes, while Phase VIIB documented two themes. Phases VIII, IX, and X recorded six themes. Phase XI of the comprehensive survey, documented seven themes. The survey update identified three themes, which is in keeping with the history of the areas recorded.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for Further Study

- Architectural Survey Update

The first phase of the survey update revisited only a portion of the Douglas Park neighborhood, specifically the area to the west of South Monroe Street and south of 16th Street South. It is recommended that the survey update continue in this historic neighborhood with a target date of 1956.

Moreover, the eleven phases of Architectural Survey undertaken by Tracerics comprehensively recorded historic buildings to a select target date due to the availability of archival resources at the time of the surveys. Additional information, specifically the building permit cards and historic maps, are now available and can be used to identify historic buildings not yet recorded. Therefore, it is recommended that those areas within Neighborhood Service Areas A, D, E, F, and G that were surveyed to the 1936 date should be further examined to insure the proper documentation of resources constructed between 1936 and 1956. The building permit cards should be used along with the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps and the *Franklin* maps to ensure the dates of construction and documentation of the original owners and builder. Several neighborhoods within these Service Areas have been comprehensively surveyed during the nomination of the community to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and, therefore, do not require additional survey work. Neighborhoods worthy of further review include:

Alcova Heights	Surveyed to 1936
Douglas Park	Surveyed to 1936 north of 16 th Street South
Arlington View	Surveyed to 1936
Barcroft	Surveyed to 1936
Ballston-Virginia Square	Surveyed to 1936 north of Washington Boulevard
Columbia Forest	Surveyed to 1936 east of South Columbia Street
Forest Glen	Surveyed to 1936
Foxcroft Heights	Surveyed to 1936
High View Park (Langston-Brown)	Surveyed to 1936
North Highlands	Surveyed to 1936
Waycroft-Woodlawn	Surveyed to 1936

The number of historic properties to be recorded within each of these neighborhoods is not known without a windshield survey and study of the building permit cards along with the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps and the *Franklin* maps. However, based on their location primarily in the southern half of Arlington County suggests many historic buildings have been razed or so severely altered that they no longer retain integrity.

The following alphabetical list notes the date to which each neighborhood has been documented as of September 2010:

Neighborhoods in Bold were documented as part of survey update in 2010

Alcova Heights	Surveyed to 1936
Arlington-East Falls Church	Surveyed to 1943
Arlington Forest	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Arlington Heights	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Arlington Ridge	Surveyed to 1942
Arlington View	Surveyed to 1936
Arlingwood	Survey to 1948
Ashton Heights	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Aurora Highlands	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Barcroft	Surveyed to 1936
Ballston-Virginia Square	Surveyed to 1954 in Metro Corridor/to 1936 in northern half
Bellevue Forest	Surveyed to 1955
Boulevard Manor	Surveyed to 1948
Bluemont (Stonewall Jackson)	Surveyed to 1954 in Metro Corridor/Surveyed to 1943
Buckingham	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Chain Bridge Forest	Surveyed to 1954
Cherrydale	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Claremont	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Clarendon-Courthouse (Courtlands)	Surveyed to 1954
Colonial Village	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Columbia Forest	Surveyed in west to 1936/ Surveyed 100% in east (Historic District)
Columbia Heights West	Surveyed to 1942
Country Club Hills	Surveyed to 1955
Crystal City	Surveyed to 1942
Dominion Hills	Surveyed to 1943 and 1948
Donaldson Run	Surveyed to 1955
Dover-Crystal	Surveyed to 1954
Fairlington	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Forest Glen	Surveyed to 1936
Foxcroft Heights	Surveyed to 1936
GlebeWood	Surveyed to 1936/Survey 100% in north (Historic District)
Glencarlyn	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Gulf Branch	Surveyed to 1955
High View Park (Langston-Brown)	Surveyed to 1936
Highland Park-Overlee Knolls	Survey 100% (Historic District)
Leeway Overlee	Surveyed to 1943
Long Branch Creek (Arna Valley)	Surveyed to 1942
Lyon Park	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Lyon Village	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Madison Manor	Surveyed to 1948

Maywood	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
New Arlington-Douglas Park	Surveyed to 1936 in north/Surveyed to 1956 in south
North Highlands	Surveyed to 1936
North Rosslyn (Colonial Terrace)	Surveyed to 1954
Old Dominion	Surveyed to 1948
Old Glebe	Surveyed to 1955
Penrose	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Radner/Fort Myer Heights	Surveyed to 1954
Rivercrest	Surveyed to 1954
Riverwood	Surveyed to 1948
Rock Spring	Surveyed to 1948
Stafford-Albemarle-Glebe	Surveyed to 1948
Tara-Leeway Heights	Surveyed to 1943
Waverly Hills	Surveyed to 1954 in north/ Surveyed 100% in south (Historic District)
Waycroft-Woodlawn	Surveyed to 1936
Westover	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Williamsburg	Surveyed to 1948
Woodmont (Parkway)	Surveyed to 1955
Yorktown	Surveyed to 1948

- Properties to be Surveyed at the Intensive Level

The following properties were included in this survey at a reconnaissance level; however, the architectural and/or historical significance of the primary resource warrants intensive-level survey to better understand the forms, materials, interior floor plans, and construction techniques.

1. 5509 Wilson Boulevard (000-4214-0370)
2. 5503 Wilson Boulevard (000-4214-0369)
3. 1731 South Nelson Street (000-4484)
4. 847 North Jefferson Street (000-4214-0372)
5. 2025 South Randolph Street (000-4246)
6. 1810 South Pollard Street (000-4369)
7. 1725 South Oakland Street (000-4465)
8. 851 North Jefferson Street (000-4214-0373)
9. 1732 South Pollard Street (000-4426)

- Local Historic Districts to be Surveyed and/or Documented

The following properties have been designated Local Historic Districts. The level of documentation conducted to date is noted, as well as recommendations for additional work. Properties that have been listed locally or in the National Register do not require additional documentation. The properties that require additional documentation are listed below, with recommendations based on the property's architectural and/or historical significance.

1. Alcova, 3435 South 8th Street (000-2017)
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed
Intensive-Level Survey Recommended
2. Arlington Post Office, 3118 Washington Boulevard (000-0070)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
3. Ball-Carlin Cemetery, 300 South Kensington Street (000-0537)
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed
Contributing Resource in Glencarlyn National Register Historic District
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
4. Ball Family Burial Grounds, 3427 Washington Boulevard (000-5811)
Archeological Survey (Phase I) Recommended
5. Ball Sellers House, 5620 South Third Street (000-0009)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
Contributing Resource in Glencarlyn National Register Historic District
6. Barcroft Community House, 800 South Buchanan Street (000-0040)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
7. Brandymore Castle (Site), North Roosevelt Street at Four Mile Run
Archeological Survey (Phase I) Recommended
8. Buckingham, Pershing Drive and North Glebe Road (000-0025)
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District
9. Carlin Community Hall, 5711 South 4th Street (000-0039)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
Contributing Resource in Glencarlyn National Register Historic District
10. Cherrydale Volunteer Fire House, 3900 Lee Highway (000-0044)
Individually Listed in National Register of Historic Places
Contributing Resource in the Cherrydale National Register Historic District
11. Colonial Village, Queens Lane and North Rhodes Street (000-0013)
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District
Inclusion of the Colonial Village Shopping Center Recommended
12. Clarendon Citizens Hall, 3211 Wilson Boulevard (000-0071)
Determined Ineligible by VDHR for the National Register of Historic Places
Contributing Resource in the Proposed Clarendon National Register Historic District
13. George Crossman House, 2501 North Underwood Street (000-8826)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
14. Dawson Terrace Center, 2133 North Taft Street (000-0149)
Determined Ineligible by VDHR for the National Register of Historic Places

15. Eastman-Fenwick House, 6733 Lee Highway
Intensive-Level Survey Recommended
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places Recommended
16. Fort Ethan Allen, 3829 North Stafford Street (000-5819)
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
17. Fort Ethan Allen Trench, Old Glebe Road (000-5819)
Contributing Resource in the Fort Ethan Allen National Register Historic District
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
18. Fort F.C. Smith, 2411 North 24th Street (000-5079)
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
19. The Glebe House, 4527 North 17th Street (000-0003)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
Contributing Resource in the Waverly Hills National Register Historic District
20. Glenmore, 3440 North Roberts Lane (000-0176)
Reconnaissance-Level Survey (Goodwin and Associates, 1992)
Intensive-Level Survey Recommended
21. Harry Gray House, 1005 South Quinn Street (000-0515)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
22. Hume School, 1805 South Arlington Ridge Road (000-0011)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
23. Dan Kain Building, 3100 Washington Boulevard (000-0023-0010)
Reconnaissance-Level Survey (Clarendon Historic District Survey)
Contributing Resource in the Proposed Clarendon National Register Historic District
24. Lomax AME Zion Church, 2704 South 24th Road (000-1148)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
25. Matthew F. Maury School, 3550 Wilson Boulevard (000-0453)
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
Contributing Resource in the Ashton Heights National Register Historic District
26. Maywood Neighborhood Historic District (000-5056)
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District
27. Reevesland, 400 North Manchester Street (000-3382)
Intensive-Level Survey Completed
Individual Listing in the National Register of Historic Places Recommended

28. Claude A. Swanson Junior High School, 5800 Washington Boulevard (000-0032-0181)
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed
Contributing Resource in the Westover Historic District
29. Travers' Family Graveyard, 1309 South Monroe Street (000-1757)
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
30. Walker Chapel and Cemetery, 4102 North Glebe Road (000-3326)
Reconnaissance-level Survey Completed
Intensive-Level Survey Recommended

B. Evaluation/Recommendations for Designation

- Standards for Evaluation

The properties identified in the Phase XI Architectural Survey of Arlington County have been evaluated on a preliminary basis for their historic significance at the local, state, and national levels. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation, evaluation is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and whether they should, therefore, be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the established criteria.

In association with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Evaluation* is the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation*. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Arlington County, both the *Standards* and *Guidelines for Evaluation* were consulted. As a first step, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of Arlington County, the evaluation process was conducted using the National Register of Historic Places criteria and the Virginia Landmarks Register criteria. The National Register of Historic Places is the official national list of recognized properties, which is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The Virginia Landmarks Register criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established for the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

The quality of *significance* in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Similarly, the Virginia Landmarks Register criteria are set forth in the legislation as follows:

No structure or site shall be deemed historic unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the state or nation.

A second consideration cited by the guidelines suggests that the established criteria should be applied within particular historic contexts. In the case of Arlington County, the criteria were examined to determine how they might apply to properties within the given context. The historic contexts are synonymous with the eighteen historic themes developed by the VDHR and listed as follows:

Domestic Theme: This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings.

Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food.

Government/Law/Political Theme: This theme relates primarily to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed; and activities related to politics and government.

Health Care/Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.

Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.

Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.

Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the worldview of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.

Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.

Recreation and Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.

Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.

Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities.

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.

Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.

Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of gravesites for demographic data to study population, composition, health, and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.

Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.

Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment.

Technology/Engineering Theme: While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

After determining how the criterion applies, the Secretary of Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation* suggests that the integrity of a property should be assessed. In evaluating the integrity, factors such as structural problems, deterioration, and abandonment should be considered if they have affected the significance of the property. In surveying the properties of Arlington County, the integrity of the resource was evaluated using the seven aspects as defined in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The seventh aspect, association, was not always evaluated while conducting on-site survey work, and often requires further archival research.

Based upon the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties in Arlington County were evaluated for potential nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

- Recommendations for Further Analysis Regarding Nomination

Michael Pomponio & Sons Multiple Property Documentation Form

The comprehensive surveys and this most recent survey update have identified a variety of mid-twentieth-century domestic forms designed and constructed by the locally based building firm of Michael Pomponio & Sons in Arlington County. Their work, extending from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, has been identified throughout the county, attesting to their ability to provide the appropriate housing form for the middle- to upper-income homebuyers. The designs have been tailored to the developing context of the neighborhoods, and specific to the prospective owners. Although this is not overly unique of building firms in Arlington County, this firm's ability to modify the traditional domestic form with Modern Movement architectural features and materials is distinctive. The firm was talented in the design and construction of the Cape Cod, two-story rectangular box, Minimal Traditional, and ranch house, as well as the Apartment Bungalow and California-type house that are distinctive to Arlington County. Features commonly associated with the Colonial Revival and Modern Movement were applied as appropriate for the intended buyer and/or subdivision. These distinct character-defining features were often married, thus creating an architectural expression rare to Arlington County and the mid-twentieth century.

A Multiple Property Document would set the context within which this prolific home building company worked in Arlington County and thus allow select properties that best represent its work to be nominated to the National Register. The inventory could not possibly list all of the firm's buildings, extant and/or razed, but it should identify samples of their designs.

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